

# **Usage of eBooks in Florida Colleges**

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# Usage of eBooks in Florida Colleges

## Executive Summary

A study of the usage of eBooks in Florida colleges during the fall semester of 2009 was conducted by CCLA in spring of 2010. Data were extracted for each of the twenty-eight colleges in the Florida College System. Usage is analyzed by subject and publication year of the eBooks accessed. The results of this study form a baseline from which to compare usage of eBooks in the future. Major findings from the use study are—

- The NetLibrary eBooks collection provided through CCLA to the Florida colleges has 23,026 titles. Of those titles, the Social Sciences have the largest number of records at close to 12,000, being 52% of the collection. The Humanities have 23% of the total collection, less than half of the records in the Social Sciences. The Sciences have 14% of total and Technology 10 percent.
- Sixty-seven percent of the eBooks in the Statewide NetLibrary collection were published from 2003-2008. The imprint year with the most titles is 2005. eBooks with no call number or publication date in the record comprise 18% of the collection.
- In the Statewide data, 9,671 or 42% of the 23,026 records with complete data were accessed. Of those records 36% (3,527) were accessed only once. (This figure does not include records with no call number and date of publication)
- By tier group, the large size tier had the highest percentage of accesses at 46% of the total number of accesses. The medium size tier group had 37% of the total number of accesses. The small size tier, with much lower enrollment numbers, accounted for 17% of the total accesses.
- The number of eBooks available to user varies by college, as many colleges have purchased additional NetLibrary eBooks to supplement the Statewide collection provided through CCLA. The data analysis includes all collections. The ratio of eBooks per FTE ranges from 52 at North Florida to 0.41 at Miami-Dade. The ratio is influenced both by the number of eBooks per college and the enrollment of the college.
- Accesses per FTE are all under one per FTE. Three colleges were above 0.50 FTE or one access per one half FTE. The rest were below one access per half of an FTE.
- The publication years with the highest usage are 2004, 2005, 2006, correlating with 67% of the eBooks in the Statewide NetLibrary collection being published between 2003-2008. The peak year of use is 2005.
- The Social Sciences with the largest number of eBooks have the highest rate of accesses. The highest percentage of usage in pre-2000 imprints is in the Humanities and in the colleges which purchased additional eBook titles.
- The total number of accesses by college for eBooks was compared to circulation of tangible items for the same time frame. Accesses are equated with circulation on a one-to-one basis, so that one eBook access equals one circulation of a tangible item. There is great variance in the proportion of usage the eBook accesses comprise of the combined usage. The lowest was 3% of total usage and the highest was 53 percent.

The analysis of the usage of eBooks shows that eBooks are augmenting the tangible collections in the majority of the colleges and in some are providing a considerable portion of total usage.

# Usage of eBooks in Florida Colleges

## Summary Report

A study of the usage of eBooks in Florida colleges was conducted in spring of 2010. The study examines the use of NetLibrary eBooks during the fall semester of 2009. Data were extracted for each of the twenty-eight colleges in the Florida College System. Usage is analyzed by subject and publication year of the eBooks accessed.

### Background

This study of the use of NetLibrary eBooks in the fall semester of 2009 is another in a longitudinal study of monographic collections in colleges in Florida. The preceding three studies were of the print monographic collections analyzed by subject and date of publication. The main focus of these studies was the age of the collections. The first study in 1997 revealed that the monographic collections in the colleges were woefully out of date with median ages over 20 years in most subjects, even in the Sciences and Technology in which currency is the paramount criterion (CCLA 1998). These findings, combined with the results of a different study that had been commissioned by the Florida Division of Community Colleges in the same time frame, provided data for the Division of Community Colleges to obtain a legislative appropriation of \$7 million in 1999 to redress the inadequacies of the college libraries. A second study in 2002 replicated the 1997 study and showed changes in the college collections in the five years since the first study. Many of the college libraries had both weeded older materials and used the new funds to purchase current materials. As a result, the median age profiles improved for those libraries (CCLA 2002).

A repeat in 2007 of the previous two studies showed that improvements had continued, but there was not as large a difference in the profiles of most collections as between the 1997 and 2002 studies. The 2007 study analyzed circulation data which showed a decrease in the percentage of total circulation in older materials and an increase in the percentage of total for newer, more current materials (CCLA 2007). There was an attempt to include eBooks in the 2007 study, but satisfactory data could not be obtained.

Much has changed within the college system since the collection studies began in the 1990s. Many of the colleges have experienced large enrollment growth over the years. Colleges have shifted positions in the traditional three size tiers of Large, Medium, and Small-- some changing tiers several times.

In 2001, the Florida Legislature began to give permission for colleges to offer four-year baccalaureate degrees. St. Petersburg Junior College was the first institution allowed to offer four-year degrees. The initial emphasis was on teacher education, nursing, and computer technology—areas of need in the workforce. Subsequently, several other colleges began offering bachelor's degree programs. As of fall 2009, eighteen colleges were offering bachelor's degrees. While the ability to offer bachelor's degrees has expanded the mission of these institutions, in enrollment terms the major focus for most remains that of a community college curriculum.

In 2008, the legislature approved a pilot project that changed the name of the Florida Community College System to the Florida College System. Also, several community colleges dropped the word "community" and added the word "state" to the institution's name; a few

completely changed titles. The majority that changed names offer bachelor's degrees, although a few of the colleges that offer bachelor's degrees kept the "community" in the name.

## **Design of the Study**

This study of eBook usage in the Florida college libraries uses access data from the Statewide NetLibrary (SW) set of eBooks provided through CCLA which contains 23,026 records. Additional NetLibrary titles purchased by individual colleges are also included (All Collections). In the study, the data from NetLibrary are counts of the number of records that were accessed during the study time frame and the number of accesses to those records. Each access is considered to be equivalent to one circulation through LINCC for tangible materials. The main analysis in this study of eBooks usage in colleges in Florida provides a detailed look at use by subject and publication year of the eBooks. The time period for the analysis is September 1, 2009 through November 30, 2009, providing data for the fall semester of 2009.

Data were extracted by college for all eBook records available to the users of each college, including records which received no accesses. Those records which were accessed during the fall semester are analyzed by subject, publication year, and the number of accesses. The publication years to be analyzed were determined after examining the usage patterns for several colleges and finding that usage was low before the 2000 imprint year.

For each college there are a large number of records in the eBook collections which did not have any accesses recorded in the fall semester 2009. These records are excluded from the data analysis in two tables, "Usage by Subject and Publication Year" and "Usage by Subject as % of Total." The latter is a summary table which shows the number of records accessed by subject and the total number of accesses for those records. Percentage of total is calculated for both number of records accessed and number of accesses.

A third table, "Number of Accesses per Record," is a frequency table which shows the number of records that were accessed and the frequency of access from one to eight, with the last category being nine-plus accesses. This table also shows the number of records by subject that had no accesses during the study time frame (zero). It is the only table that includes the records that were not accessed at all.

Each college report contains the three tables analyzing the usage of eBooks.

In order to interpret the findings of the study the next section provides an analysis of the NetLibrary collection (SW) of eBooks provided through CCLA available to all Florida colleges.

### The Statewide NetLibrary Collection

All colleges have access to the NetLibrary collection of eBooks purchased by CCLA containing 23,026 titles. Twenty-four of the colleges have individually purchased additional titles to supplement the Statewide NetLibrary collection, although three of those have only a very few extra titles. The data in this study include the accesses for the additional titles (labeled All Collections). Thus, the total number of eBook records varies by college according to the additional titles purchased by the individual institutions. The distribution of records by subject in the NetLibrary Statewide set of titles is shown in Table 1 attached to this report.

The universe of publication that is available to users of the Statewide NetLibrary eBooks collection provided through CCLA is reflected in Table 1. It can be seen from Table 1 that the

Social Sciences have the largest number of records and the largest percentage of total of the broad subject areas at close to 12,000 records and 52% of total. The Humanities have 23% of total--less than half of the records as in the Social Sciences. The Sciences are third with over 3,000 records and 14% of total. Technology has over 2,000 titles and 10% of total.

Due to the organization of the subjects in this study, the Social Sciences have the largest universe of monographic publications, followed by the Humanities and then the Sciences. This distribution of records by subject areas correlates with the universe of publication for broad subject divisions found in a study conducted using the WorldCat database (Perrault 2002, 2003) and several other similar studies. The distribution of subjects influences the usage of the eBooks in that the number of available titles by subject governs the possible usage by subject.

The number of eBook records in the Statewide NetLibrary collection is shown by publication years in Table 2, "Number of eBooks by Imprint Year." Sixty-seven percent of the eBooks in the Statewide NetLibrary collection were published from 2003 through 2008. (There were no eBooks in the Statewide NetLibrary collection published in 2009.) Slightly less than seven percent of the eBooks were published prior to the 2000 imprint year. eBooks with no call number and publication date in the record comprise 18% of the Statewide NetLibrary collection. Just as the distribution of the publications by subject influences the percentages of usage by subject, the distribution pattern of the eBooks by publication date influences the percentages of usage by imprint date. Thus, the findings of the study are influenced by the universe of publication by subjects and publication date of the eBooks.

Librarians and users have not been pleased with the circulation policies of NetLibrary which seem to be modeled on that of tangible collections. As with a physical item, if an eBook is in use it cannot be accessed by other users, although technology makes multiple users possible. NetLibrary instituted a version of "holds" in January 2010 by permitting users to sign up for an e-mail notification when a desired title becomes available. Users also find the download and printing policies unnecessarily restrictive. These policies are probably impacting the usage of NetLibrary eBooks. Undoubtedly, accesses would be higher with multiple simultaneous accesses possible as well as less restrictive printing and downloading policies. In March 2010, OCLC announced that NetLibrary had been sold to EBSCO, the serials and electronic collections vendor. There may well be changes in the future to NetLibrary access policies.

## **Findings**

In the study for All Collections, there were 75,826 total accesses during the fall semester 2009. Of those 53,611 or 71% were from the Statewide collection. The number of accesses for the Statewide collection does not include the accesses for records with no call number and publication date. Adding the "no date" accesses from the individual colleges' data gives 5,348 accesses for the "no date" records which are in Business and Technology. The "no date" accesses comprise 7% of the total accesses. The remaining 22% of accesses are from the additional titles purchased by the colleges.

For the Statewide NetLibrary collection there were a total of 9,671 records that were accessed out of 23,026 records, for 42% of the collection being accessed. Of the accesses, 3,527 records had one access-- (36%) of total records accessed. Sixty-four percent of the records had more than one access. This is the opposite of the pattern for the individual colleges for which both the Statewide collection and the additional titles purchased by the colleges were included for analysis (All Collections). In the All Collections data the colleges have a range of 53-64% of records with one access. The All Collections data include the additional titles purchased and

also the 18% of the Statewide NetLibrary collection not included in the count of 9,761 records which was run by call number and aggregated to eliminate duplication. The additional titles purchased by many of the colleges are contributing to a much larger share of records with only one access for those colleges with additional titles. These overall data do show that for many of the colleges, the additional titles are being accessed as well as those in the Statewide collection.

### Usage by Tier Groups

Findings are analyzed first by the three tier groups of Florida colleges by enrollment size. Table 3 attached to the report (All Collections Usage by Colleges and Tier Groups) shows all of the colleges by the three size tiers with the number of accesses for each college. Percentage of total for the number of accesses is calculated for each college and the three tier groups.

The large size tier had the highest percentage of accesses at 46% of the total number of accesses. The medium size tier group had 37% of the total number of accesses. The small size tier, with much lower enrollment numbers, accounted for 17% of the total accesses. Of the colleges, St. Petersburg had the highest percentage of accesses with 13 percent. Valencia had 10.6% of total accesses. No other colleges had over a 10% share of the accesses, although Daytona was close at 9.6 percent. Colleges having over 5% of total accesses are Seminole with 7%, Brevard with 6%, Polk and Jacksonville with 5 percent. Together these colleges accounted for 57% of the usage. No other colleges had over 5% of total accesses.

In many colleges, usage does not correlate with enrollment. Table 4 (Number of Titles and Accesses per FTE), shows the Florida colleges by 2008/2009 enrollment and tier membership. The 4th column shows the number of eBook titles available to the users for each college. The numbers vary according to whether the colleges used just the Statewide NetLibrary collection provided through CCLA (23,026) or the colleges purchased additional titles. The fifth column calculates a ratio of number of eBooks available to FTE enrollment. Also shown in Table 4 are the number of eBook records accessed for each college and the total number of accesses per records accessed. The final column shows the ratio of accesses per FTE.

If all colleges had the same number of eBooks available, the ratio of eBooks to FTE would be in inverse order from the highest enrollment having the lowest ratio to the lowest enrollment having the highest ratio of titles to FTE. Since many of the colleges purchased additional titles, the ratios vary according to the two variables of enrollment and number of eBooks available. Miami-Dade, with the highest enrollment, only has a very few additional titles and has the lowest ratio of eBooks to FTE at 0.41. Broward College, with almost 30,000 fewer students than Miami-Dade has a ratio of 0.86 eBooks to FTE. The highest ratio of eBooks to FTE is 51.90 at North Florida Community College which has a small enrollment, but 49,254 eBooks available to users. Chipola, likewise, has only 1,600 students but 59,914 eBooks available for a 37.42 ratio of titles to FTE. Florida Keys and Lake City have similar ratios at close to 21 per FTE. The only other college with a double digit ratio is Lake-Sumter at close to 19 per FTE.

Accesses per FTE are all under one per FTE. St. Petersburg which has 13% of total accesses has a 0.53 ratio of accesses to FTE. This is one/half of an access per FTE, or could be construed as half of the students had one access each, or one access per two FTE. Daytona Beach was near the same ratio. There were two colleges with higher ratios: Lake-Sumter with 0.72 and Polk with 0.61, having closer to one access per FTE. Pasco-Hernando had one access per four students as did Edison, Gulf Coast, South Florida, and Valencia. Several colleges had one-third ratios: Brevard, Manatee-Sarasota, Central Florida, Northwest Florida, North Florida, Polk, and Seminole.

With the thousands of eBooks available-- the Statewide collection of 23,026 titles plus varying numbers to as many as 65,000 for St. Petersburg-- understandably, the ratios for accesses per FTE are less than one per FTE. It must be borne in mind that the colleges have tangible, traditional collections which are also available to users and that in the base SW collection eBooks are concentrated in titles published from the 2000 imprint year forward.

### Usage by Subject

The usage by subject is analyzed for each college. The pattern of usage is very similar for the majority of the colleges. In the Humanities, Literature, with the most titles, has the largest proportion of the usage. A few colleges have Religion with the most usage and the Arts next to Literature in percentage of use. In the Social Sciences, General Social Sciences has the most usage, followed by Business. The order is reversed in a few colleges. In some colleges World History and Education also have usage in addition to the two front-running subjects in the Social Sciences. In the Sciences, Medicine has the highest rate of usage across all subjects. In Technology, which has a small number of titles comparatively, Computer Science and Engineering have the highest usage. The usage follows the percentages of total by subject categories shown in the analysis of the Statewide NetLibrary collection in the first table attached to the report.

### Usage by Publication Year

There is more variation among the colleges in the usage according to imprint year than in usage by subject, but there are patterns that are followed in the majority of the colleges. With little variance, the publication years of peak usage are 2004, 2005 or 2006. The majority of the usage is for titles published after 2003. Usage does slack off after 2006 imprints, but the imprint year with the most titles in the Statewide NetLibrary collection is 2005. The Humanities, in which older publications are still useful, generally have the largest percentage of usage in pre-2000 imprints. In some of the colleges which have purchased large numbers of additional eBooks, the percentage of usage for pre-2000 titles is higher than for those colleges with just the Statewide collection.

Usage in the Sciences generally follows the pattern found by citation research of highest use in recently published materials. Since 67% of the eBooks in the Statewide collection were published from 2003-2008, the usage patterns by publication year correlate with the highest usage in those imprint years. As with usage by subject, enrollment and curriculum do not have as large an influence as the universe of publication available in the NetLibrary eBook collection (Tables 1 and 2)

Another pattern is in the usage of titles published prior to 2000. The first interval by imprint year is "pre-2000." In nine of the colleges which have just the Statewide NetLibrary collection available, the percentage of usage for pre-2000 publications is less than 10% and in most less than 5% of total usage. Conversely in the colleges which purchased additional titles, the use in pre-2000 publications is over 20% of total usage. Of those with over 20% in pre-2000 publications, only one does not offer bachelor's degrees. The findings seem to indicate that those colleges which purchased additional eBooks are augmenting the physical collections and the SW eBooks with more retrospective titles. And the usage in those titles indicates a need for them.

As far as the level of usage goes, it must be borne in mind that publications from the last few years have not been available to be used as long as older publications. Very recent publications



may not have been reviewed or gained visibility yet. All of these could be reasons that titles from the last two imprint years in the study do not show as much use as the immediately preceding years. The use patterns do show that the majority of usage is for publications from 2003 forward.

### Circulation Comparison

The total number of accesses for each college is compared with the circulation of tangible items for the same time period as the eBooks usage—fall semester 2009. Accesses are equated with circulation on a one-to-one basis, so that one eBook access equals one circulation of a tangible item. Table 5 attached (“eBooks Usage as a Percentage of Circulation”) shows both the circulation and the eBooks accesses. The two types of usage are combined and eBooks usage is calculated as a percentage of total usage.

There is great variance by college in the proportion of usage the eBook accesses comprise of the combined usage. The lowest was 3% of total usage and the highest 53 percent. The highest proportion of eBooks usage to combined usage is in Daytona with 53%, followed by Lake-Sumter and Northwest Florida each with 40 percent. St Petersburg has 35 percent. Next are Polk with 32% and Lake-City with 30% eBooks to combined usage.

Broward, Florida Keys, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pensacola, St. Johns River, Santa Fe, South Florida, and Tallahassee each have eBooks usage as less than 10% of combined circulation/accesses. With the exception of Broward and Palm Beach, these colleges only have the Statewide NetLibrary collection available to users. Of these colleges, Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pensacola, and Santa Fe also offer bachelor’s degrees.

In analyzing the usage for all NetLibrary eBooks, it must be borne in mind that the study includes one semester—three months of use. And while the tangible circulation includes the gamut of publication years encompassed by the tangible collections, the eBook universe is heavily concentrated in imprints from 2000 forward.

### **Conclusion**

The findings of many use studies that were performed on mainly monographic collections in academic libraries in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and the 80/20 rule may not be relevant to the electronic resources of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. More electronic use studies could compile data which will differentiate the use of electronic resources from that of physical resources and lead to better management of electronic resources. There are also on-going discussions of more consortial purchasing of eBooks to serve all of the libraries in higher education in Florida. Such arrangements might greatly enlarge the universe of publications available to students in Florida colleges.

Reports of this study provided to the Florida colleges will assist staff in assessing the appropriateness of the available eBooks collections. The data by publication year and subject will enable staff to determine what subjects may need more coverage and in what areas eBook usage is low. The reports may assist in judging the adoption of the eBook format by users and how the eBooks integrate by subject with physical collections.

The results of this study form a baseline from which to compare usage of eBooks in the future. Future use studies of NetLibrary eBook collections may be affected by changes in access

policies which the new owner of NetLibrary may enact. If usage increases on the same number of titles, it may be assumed that one factor in the increase would be the changes in access policies.

The findings of this study confirm that in many of the Florida colleges eBooks are receiving usage comparable to the tangible collections. Combining the tangible circulation and eBook accesses shows by the percentage of total use that the eBooks are augmenting the current collections in many of the colleges, and that the collection philosophy in many of the colleges is that of developing a digital collection for current resources.

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**Table 1  
Statewide NetLibrary Collection**

<b>SW NetLibrary Collection</b>	<b>Number of Records</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
General Works and Reference	144	0.63%
Other	19	0.08%
General Subtotal	<b>163</b>	<b>0.71%</b>
Arts	1,187	5.16%
Language and Linguistics	462	2.01%
Literature	1,577	6.85%
Philosophy	895	3.89%
Religion	1,166	5.06%
Humanities Subtotal	<b>5,287</b>	<b>22.96%</b>
Business, Economics, and Management	3,591	15.60%
Education	862	3.74%
History: United States	509	2.21%
History: World and General	1,194	5.19%
Law	798	3.47%
Library Science and Publishing	214	0.93%
Political Science	947	4.11%
Psychology	425	1.85%
Social Science: General	2,944	12.79%
Sociology and Anthropology	46	0.20%
Sports and Recreation	219	0.95%
Travel and Geography	163	0.71%
Social Science Subtotal	<b>11,912</b>	<b>51.73%</b>
Biology and Life Sciences	439	1.91%
Chemistry	82	0.36%
Earth Science	114	0.50%
Mathematics and Statistics	371	1.61%
Medicine	1,829	7.94%
Physics	237	1.03%
Science: General	200	0.87%
Science Subtotal	<b>3,272</b>	<b>14.21%</b>
Agriculture	194	0.84%
Computer Science	1,146	4.98%
Home Economics	160	0.69%
Networking and Telecommunications	282	1.22%
Technology, Engineering, and Manufacturing	610	2.65%
Technology Subtotal	<b>2,392</b>	<b>10.39%</b>
Total	<b>23,026</b>	

**Table 2**  
**Number of eBooks by Imprint Year**

<b>Imprint Year</b>	<b>No. of Records</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Pre-1900	145	0.6
1990-1994	383	2%
1995-1999	1,014	4%
2000	398	2%
2001	554	2%
2002	908	4%
2003	1,787	8%
2004	3,743	16%
2005	4,130	18%
2006	3,157	14%
2007	1,833	8%
2008	768	3%
No date	4,206	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,026</b>	

**Table 3  
All Collections Usage by Colleges and Tier Groups**

<b>Tiers</b>	<b>Records (Total)</b>	<b>Accesses (Total)</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Miami Dade College	1,371	3,483	4.59%
Valencia Community College	2,907	8,022	10.58%
Palm Beach State College	939	2,006	2.65%
Broward College	922	2,219	2.93%
Florida State College at Jacksonville	1,797	3,884	5.12%
Hillsborough Community College	1,329	3,073	4.05%
St. Petersburg College	4,156	9,807	12.93%
Indian River State College	584	1,147	1.51%
Santa Fe College	415	1,217	1.60%
<b>Large Tier Subtotal</b>		<b>34,858</b>	<b>45.97%</b>
Daytona State College	2,470	7,286	9.61%
Seminole State College of Florida	1,964	5,492	7.24%
Brevard Community College	2,022	4,670	6.16%
Tallahassee Community College	365	915	1.21%
Edison State College	1,089	2,611	3.44%
State College of Florida, Man-Sar	1,274	2,826	3.73%
Pensacola State College	402	939	1.24%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	971	1,799	2.37%
Gulf Coast Community College	577	1,235	1.63%
<b>Medium Tier Subtotal</b>		<b>27,773</b>	<b>36.63%</b>
Polk State College	1,810	4,149	5.47%
College of Central Florida	891	2,072	2.73%
Northwest Florida State College	827	1,883	2.48%
St. Johns River Community College	174	301	0.40%
Lake-Sumter Community College	1,033	2,323	3.06%
South Florida Community College	350	696	0.92%
Florida Gateway College	333	964	1.27%
Chipola College	164	276	0.36%
Florida Keys Community College	121	204	0.27%
North Florida Community College	177	327	0.43%
<b>Small Tier Subtotal</b>		<b>13,195</b>	<b>17.40%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>75,826</b>	

**Table 4  
Number of Titles and Accesses by FTE**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Size Group</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>eBook Titles</b>	<b>Titles per FTE</b>	<b>Records Used</b>	<b>No. of Accesses</b>	<b>Accesses per FTE</b>
Miami Dade College	Large	57,092	23,163	0.41	1,371	3,483	0.06
Valencia Community College	Large	29,385	34,143	1.16	2,907	8,022	0.27
Palm Beach State College	Large	29,130	38,465	1.32	939	2,006	0.07
Broward College	Large	27,834	23,952	0.86	922	2,219	0.08
Florida State College at Jacksonville	Large	27,676	24,120	0.87	1,797	3,884	0.14
Hillsborough Community College	Large	21,106	25,895	1.23	1,329	3,073	0.15
St. Petersburg College	Large	18,665	65,205	3.49	4,156	9,807	0.53
Indian River State College	Large	13,816	59,914	4.34	584	1,147	0.08
Santa Fe College	Large	12,206	23,026	1.89	415	1,217	0.10
Daytona State College	Medium	15,011	26,377	1.76	2,470	7,286	0.49
Seminole Community College	Medium	14,041	26,247	1.87	1,964	5,492	0.39
Brevard Community College	Medium	13,357	37,748	2.83	2,022	4,670	0.35
Tallahassee Community College	Medium	12,527	23,045	1.84	365	915	0.07
Edison State College	Medium	11,052	23,166	2.10	1,089	2,611	0.24
State College of Florida, Man-Sar	Medium	9,547	27,801	2.91	1,274	2,826	0.30
Pensacola Junior College	Medium	9,288	23,046	2.48	402	939	0.10
Pasco-Hernando Community College	Medium	7,226	40,717	5.63	971	1,799	0.25
Gulf Coast Community College	Medium	5,062	38,334	7.57	577	1,235	0.24
Polk State College	Small	6,825	60,472	8.86	1,810	4,149	0.61
Central Florida Community College	Small	6,461	23,026	3.56	891	2,072	0.32
Northwest Florida State College	Small	5,596	23,073	4.12	827	1,883	0.34
St. Johns River Community College	Small	4,994	23,026	4.6	174	301	0.06
Lake-Sumter Community College	Small	3,222	59,987	18.62	1033	2,323	0.72
South Florida Community College	Small	2,887	23,055	7.99	350	696	0.24
Lake City Community College	Small	2,355	49,254	20.91	333	964	0.41
Chipola College	Small	1,601	59,914	37.42	164	276	0.17
Florida Keys	Small	1,065	23,026	21.62	121	204	0.19
North Florida Community College	Small	949	49,254	51.90	177	327	0.34

**Table 5**  
**eBook Usage as a Percentage of Circulation**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Circulation</b>	<b>eBook Accesses</b>	<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>eBooks as % of Total Circ.</b>
Brevard Community College	16,550	4,670	21,220	22%
Broward College <sup>+</sup>	25,508	2,219	27,727	8%
College of Central Florida <sup>**</sup>	9,052	2,072	11,124	19%
Chipola College <sup>+</sup>	1,365	276	1,641	17%
Daytona State College <sup>+</sup>	6,340	7,286	13,626	53%
Edison State College <sup>**</sup>	16,397	2,611	19,008	14%
Florida Keys Community College <sup>*</sup>	5,513	204	5,714	3.5%
Gulf Coast Community College <sup>+</sup>	4,429	1,235	5,664	22%
Hillsborough Community College	15,614	3,073	18,687	16%
Indian River State College <sup>+</sup>	5,299	1,147	6,446	18%
Florida State College at Jacksonville <sup>+</sup>	17,464	3,884	21,348	18%
Florida Gateway College	2,247	964	3,211	30%
Lake Sumter Community College	3,465	2,323	5,788	40%
State College of Florida, Man-Sar <sup>+</sup>	14,214	2,826	17,040	16.5%
Miami-Dade College <sup>**</sup>	63,713	3,483	67,196	5%
North Florida Community College	1,888	327	2,215	15%
Northwest Florida State College <sup>**</sup>	2,828	1,883	4,711	40%
Palm Beach State College <sup>+</sup>	21,880	2,006	23,886	8%
Pasco-Hernando Community College	7,594	1,799	9,393	19%
Pensacola State College <sup>**</sup>	27,740	939	28,679	3%
Polk State College <sup>+</sup>	9,432	4,149	13,581	31%
St. Johns River Community College <sup>**</sup>	11,117	301	11,418	3%
St. Petersburg College <sup>+</sup>	18,267	9,807	28,074	35%
Santa Fe College <sup>**</sup>	16,989	1,217	18,206	7%
Seminole State College of Florida <sup>+</sup>	21,913	5,492	27,405	20%
South Florida Community College <sup>*</sup>	7,665	696	8,361	8%
Tallahassee Community College <sup>*</sup>	12,748	915	13,663	7%
Valencia Community College	56,790	8,022	64,812	12%

\* Colleges with only statewide NetLibrary collection

<sup>+</sup> Colleges offering baccalaureate degrees