

Rivers of knowledge

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University funding for Australian teaching hospital libraries, 1993 to 2001

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Abstract

The funding relationship between universities and their teaching hospitals is fundamental to the development of the larger teaching hospital libraries. Such funding therefore affects the quality of library service to university staff and students in teaching hospitals and flows on to influence hospital library development generally throughout Australia. Very little is known nationally about this relationship, and so an extensive study of CAUL libraries was undertaken across Australia in 1993, 1995 (follow-up only) and 2000 by Monash University Library and Southern Health Library Service, Melbourne with additional comments to bring the study current to June 2001. The questions posed in the survey included: the nature of funding provided; whether such funding was provided by university faculty, library or both; any formal agreements between universities and their teaching hospital libraries; the nature of what was purchased with the funds provided; the details of any on-site access by teaching hospitals to university databases. The results of these surveys are given in detail, indicating that: funding is provided by universities around Australia; both university libraries and faculties provide funding; curiously, most universities do not have formal agreements with their teaching hospitals; funding is spent on a variety of resources and staff; access is generally provided to University electronic resources for teaching hospital libraries. A brief comparison is offered between the results of the 1993 and 2000 surveys. It is hoped that this study will provide the background of information needed for rational planning and decision-making by university and hospital library staff and administrators in developing teaching hospital libraries in Australia.

Introduction

University staff and librarians working in teaching hospitals often comment that they are disadvantaged compared to colleagues on their home campuses when their universities are dispensing library funds. This complaint has become more insistent since the election of the Howard government in 1996 and the subsequent dramatic decline in Commonwealth funding for Australian universities. Monash University Library and Southern Health Library Service in Melbourne, decided to establish a long-term study of university funding for teaching hospitals in Australia to see if these concerns were justified. It was hoped to discover comparative information from teaching hospitals across Australia that would provide background for better planning and development of teaching hospital libraries.

Three surveys were distributed to Australian University libraries which are members of CAUL (Council of Australian University Librarians) in 1993, 1995 (follow-up only) and 2000 with additional comments to bring the study current to June 2001. Tables appended to the paper give detailed information for the 1993 and 2000 surveys and the present paper is based on themes which emerged from the 2000 survey. The questions posed in the 2000 survey were :

- Does your university provide funding for the libraries of the university's teaching hospitals?
- Is this funding provided by the faculty of medicine or by the library?
- Does the university have formal agreements with the hospitals regarding this funding?
- How is the level of funding determined?

- What services/information/equipment are purchased with the funding provided by the university (for example, monographs, staffing, periodicals, courier service, electronic information, training of hospital librarians)?
- Can the hospital provide on-site access to the university library catalogue and to electronic databases purchased by the university? [this question was not asked in the 1993 survey]

In 2000, eleven university libraries gave detailed answers to the survey and five responded but gave limited or no response as they do not have teaching hospital libraries.

Does your university provide funding for libraries of the university's teaching hospitals?

The majority of respondents answered positively to this question, though the University of Technology Sydney provides no funding and the University of Western Australia supplies no direct funding but allows access to its medical library.

Varied pattern of funding: There was no uniform provision of resources as respondents often gave non-specific comments about capital funds being provided, all the way through to mutual sharing of resources with their teaching hospitals. Amounts mentioned varied from \$20 000 pa for LaTrobe University to the Women's and Children's' Health Care Network in Melbourne, all the way through to \$200 000 pa by Monash University, to the Southern Health Library Service (Monash Medical Centre Clayton and Moorabbin libraries). The best planned provision of resources are those provided by the University of Queensland which offers fully funded libraries to its teaching hospitals. The University of Queensland manages the hospital libraries in the three major teaching hospitals in Brisbane. Funding is provided by both the university library and each hospital. The three hospital libraries provide services to university staff and students and clinicians, and each has incorporated the hospital managed and funded nursing libraries. There are formulae for the funding which are negotiated and agreed upon each year. The alliance between the University of Queensland Library and its teaching hospitals was described in detail in a paper to the ICML conference in London last year cited in the bibliography.

Commonwealth Grants: Several university libraries mention that they distribute funds annually to their teaching hospitals as part of the Commonwealth 'Teaching Hospital Grants' program. These grants were established in 1965 and originally were based on an analysis by the former Australian Universities Commission of the costs of teaching clinical students in medical teaching hospitals. These costs included payment of honoraries, administration costs, maintenance and service costs, and funds for the development of libraries in teaching hospitals. The grants are provided by the Commonwealth as supplementary grants to block operating funds and have been maintained at the same real level since 1982 with the proportion allocated to each institution remaining the same. In 2001, these grants in total amount to some \$5.168 million spread amongst ten universities across the country. Although the universities claim these funds as a dispensation to their teaching hospitals, in fact the universities are under an obligation to provide such funds. Strangely enough, the Commonwealth Department of Education provides no guidelines for the internal distribution of these funds to hospitals by individual universities. It is up to faculty of medicine staff in each university as to the proportion of their grant which actually reaches teaching hospital libraries. One such university official reported that hospital accounts staff that he deals with often do not know for what specific purposes these funds are actually intended. If teaching hospital librarians are not wary, such funds can disappear into the 'blackhole' of hospital finances! The message is clear that hospital librarians should monitor the payment of this grant to their hospitals closely.

Is this funding provided by the faculty of medicine or by the university library?

The majority of respondents indicated that both the faculty of medicine and the university library at their universities, provide funds to teaching hospitals. Once again, the Commonwealth grant was cited most frequently as the source of funds from the faculty, for example, at the University of Newcastle where funding is provided by the Faculties of Medicine and Health Sciences primarily through the Commonwealth grant. The university libraries provide limited funds for staffing and resources, eg. the University of Melbourne provides funds on an ad hoc basis for the supplementation of standard texts for medical students in its teaching hospitals. Some universities provide capital funding for projects rather than a regular allocation, eg.

University of New South Wales Faculty of Medicine contributed to capital works funding for the construction of a new hospital library at St. George's hospital and for the renovation, upgrading and refitting of the existing library at St. Vincent hospital. The impression from the replies was that both faculties and university libraries were reluctant to become too closely involved with funding hospital libraries on a regular basis. This may be due to the potential to increase their own costs when many of the users of such libraries may be hospital personnel who have no direct relationship to the university. Of course, there are outstanding exceptions to this general observation such as the University of Queensland library which operates its three hospital libraries in addition to dispensing Commonwealth grant monies.

Does the University have formal agreements with the hospitals regarding this funding?

In today's harsh funding environment for both universities and public hospitals, one would imagine that there would be detailed agreements about the allocation of resources from universities to their teaching hospital libraries. Surprisingly, many of our respondents indicated that no such formal agreements exist although, once again, there are outstanding exceptions and some universities are in the process of establishing such agreements.

No formal agreements: the power of historical precedent rules the funding relationship between hospitals and universities in most cases surveyed. Over the years universities have supplied a range of services, staffing and informally provided such vital services as free access to their collections for document delivery and lodged journals in teaching hospital libraries. Often, it is just 'too hard' to formalise these arrangements which have functioned well for both sides for many years. This is certainly the case for Monash University in relation to its teaching hospital libraries at Southern Health public health care network in Melbourne. Here, the lack of a formal agreement has been no barrier to the development of high-quality services to staff and students of Monash University in its teaching hospitals. However, the 'times are a'changing', and the establishment of the new teaching hospital library at Melbourne's Alfred hospital necessitates the production of such an agreement by Monash University. At The Alfred, several different organisations are contributing resources to the new AMREP (Alfred Medical Research and Education Precinct) library besides the traditional library users from Monash University and The Alfred hospital. No doubt the trend towards formalising funding relationships such as seen at The Alfred in Melbourne, will become more common as resources become more difficult to obtain.

Formal agreements do exist: both university and hospital librarians face the increasing likelihood of drafting formal funding agreements, so they will be interested to know the details of such agreements as exist. These range from vague statements of principle through to annually revised budgetary arrangements. At the vague end of the spectrum, the University of Newcastle has several 'partnership agreements' with hospitals. These are not formal agreements regarding funding but they recognise the contributions made by the university as well as those made by the hospital. Similarly, at the University of Tasmania, since the merger of the hospital library with their Clinical Library, the co-operating teaching hospital has made an annual contribution to the costs of running the library. The amount was determined some years ago and has remained static since. More thoroughly worked-out agreements are such as those used by LaTrobe University which has a contract which details such things as the hours of opening and what their midwifery students are entitled to in terms of library services. The University of Western Australia has an agreement with SCGH to provide specified services to hospital staff. The best established agreement that we found was that between the University of Queensland and its teaching hospitals. Each hospital library has its own agreement that details level of service. Details are also included on the items to be included in the annual budget. 'One-off' funds are negotiated as required. Agreement also includes details of the joint hospital/university library advisory committee.

How is the level of funding determined?

There is no clear pattern for the determination of funding levels by universities for their teaching hospital libraries but responses indicated a mixture of four methods, historical budgeting, formulae, negotiation, and provision of free services:

Historical budgeting and provision of free services: most responses indicated that budgets follow historical precedent to a greater or lesser degree. For example at the University of Sydney funding provided by the

library was determined some years ago and has never been increased. At LaTrobe University in Melbourne, various budgeting methods are used but looming large is the figure of \$20 000 pa. which was suggested some years ago by the hospital librarian. Monash University, the University of Newcastle, the University of New South Wales, the University of Melbourne and the University of Western Australia, all mention historical precedent as a factor in determining their funding allocations. A form of historical funding is the provision of free services by universities to their teaching hospital libraries. These services can include: the lodgment of university-paid journals in teaching hospital libraries, provision of staff, supply of free inter-library loans from their collections, provision of equipment, access to on-line databases, et cetera. These services have usually been provided for years without any formal agreement and continue because of historical precedent. A good example of free service provision is at the University of Adelaide, where the University makes its daily courier service available for a nominal fee. This courier service assists in the lending of books, sending of photocopies, and inter-library loans between the university libraries and the teaching hospitals. Monash University in Melbourne is also particularly generous to its teaching hospitals in the provision of free services, such as the supply of free inter-library loans from Monash libraries, and the placement of specialist journal titles in its teaching hospital libraries. Budgeting by historical factors is a well-known fact of life in public service institutions. Though it can have its advantages for the universities which are dispensing funds, especially as time goes by and costs increase relative to the original budget, it can create problems for the teaching hospitals in arguing for more funds relevant to changed circumstances.

Formulae and negotiation: a more logical solution to keeping budgets relevant to needs is to have formulae or annual budget negotiations. The annual Commonwealth Teaching Hospitals Grant is the basis of most universities' funding for their teaching hospital libraries, and they all follow a self-determined formula for the distribution of such funds. Usually the number of university medical students at a particular hospital determines the amount of funds, eg at LaTrobe University, Monash University, University of Melbourne, and the University of Newcastle. At the University of Tasmania, acquisitions funding for the clinical library is determined by formula. At the University of Queensland, the university library prepares an annual budget for the library. Costs for salaries, collections, document delivery, equipment, maintenance, binding and technical services are detailed in the budget. Budgets are examined by the Library Advisory Committee and support indicated when sent for approval by the University Librarian to the hospital authorities. As university resources have reduced in recent years, there is evidence that universities are more anxious to negotiate their funding with teaching hospitals and establish written budgeting formulae, eg. at the new AMREP library in Melbourne's Alfred hospital. Here, Monash University has maintained a small branch library funded on historical precedent for many years, but is now seeking to budget by negotiation and formula with other parties that have a stake in this new library service. As of June 2001 at The Alfred, there is a 'service agreement' in place but not tied down to actual dollar amounts except for staffing. This is because most of what is provided by Monash University at The Alfred is service in 'kind' and the requirements and costs of such services are the subject of ongoing negotiations between the hospital and the university. It is intended to gather statistics on patterns of library use at The Alfred for two years and then move to a more developed 'purchaser-provider' model of hospital library service.

What services are provided with the funds?

No surprises here as the university funds are utilised for a variety of purchases including textbooks, salaries, journal subscriptions, equipment, in-service education and provision of free services based on university collections. Universities most often have very complex patterns of service provision based on historical factors and the Commonwealth Teaching Hospitals Grant. The University of Newcastle illustrates the typical range of services offered by Australian universities to their teaching hospital libraries. Some funding for staffing is provided by the University of Newcastle Library to two of the larger hospitals in its teaching program. In conjunction with academic staff, the Faculty Librarian for Medicine and Health Sciences and Nursing (based in the Library) selects and purchases monographs and journals from the library budget allocation for the two faculties. The library has placed some equipment (computers, printers and photocopiers) in some of the hospitals. The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences has placed computers in most teaching hospitals. A one-off allocation by the University has been contributed towards the refurbishment and relocation of the hospital library at Gosford.

Our survey revealed that Universities are providing a complex range of services and resources most often without formal agreements. This situation can lead to conflicts of interest between hospitals and universities over access to these materials as hospital libraries are usually poorly staffed and have to put limits on service

provision. These limits may relate to traditional university users of teaching hospitals, ie only medical students and faculty staff at the hospital can borrow books. However, increasingly resources held in teaching hospitals are listed in web-based catalogs and faculties are extending their teaching programs to allied health areas, such as Dietetics and Biomedical Engineering. This creates a demand for library materials held in teaching hospital libraries from non-traditional users. When such demand is rebuffed by hospital librarians it can create problems with university students and staff who have little understanding of, or sympathy for, the complexity of service provision from hospital libraries. This situation has arisen on many occasions at Monash Medical Centre Clayton Library (Monash University teaching hospital library) and was noted in our survey at the University of Queensland. In Queensland our respondent noted the complexity of service provision between the university, faculty and the hospital and further indicated that attempts to negotiate arrangements centrally with Queensland Health (representing hospitals) have so far proved fruitless.

Can the hospital libraries provide on-site access to the university library catalogue and to electronic databases purchased by the university library?

This question was not included in the 1993 and 1995 surveys as web-based services have only become more generally available since that time. In 2000/2001 all respondents indicated that their catalogs and electronic databases were available in teaching hospitals, but that there are significant restrictions affecting hospital staff access to university databases. These restrictions include : computer 'firewalls' between hospital and university computer networks preventing communication between them; multiple computer networks within the same hospital making IP access to electronic journals difficult; difficulties and delays in coordinating the efforts of university and hospital IT departments in providing technical solutions to firewall and multiple network configurations; licensing agreements for university databases preventing access by hospital staff even though they may have some role in teaching university students; IP restriction and passwording of university resources for their own students and staff preventing hospital staff from access.

All of these access problems amount to what one respondent aptly called 'information apartheid' between university and hospital staff!

Information Apartheid: the problem of licensing agreements and IP restrictions on hospital staff access to university databases and e-journals was universally mentioned by respondents. Two major university libraries in the Sydney area provide typical examples. The University of Sydney provides access to its catalog and arrangements have been made for students and clinicians to access databases using passwords. Due to security systems implemented by hospitals on their computer networks, there have been problems providing access to databases using IP addresses. The teaching hospitals of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) provide on-site access to the UNSW library catalog, databases, e-journals et cetera. UNSW databases and e-journals are only available to UNSW staff and students in the hospitals and not to the clinical staff of the hospitals. Some hospitals and universities have attempted to provide equitable access for hospital and university staff. For example, The University of Queensland teaching hospital libraries all have access to the university network. In some cases, licenses have been negotiated to allow desktop access to resources by hospital staff. Monash University has negotiated licenses with most vendors of relevant electronic databases to allow access to these databases, for Monash staff and students, from major hospital libraries. Also, at Monash Medical Centre, Clayton Library in Melbourne, an imaginative solution to the problem of computer 'firewalls' between university and hospital networks has been implemented in co-operation between the hospital IT department and Monash University Computer Centre. This solution has created a new 'hybrid' computer network which 'sits' between the hospital and university networks accessible by authorised users only. This new computer network allows access to both hospital and university resources by authorised university and hospital departments including the Monash Medical Centre library. The Monash University 'AuthCate' passwording system still enforces licensing restrictions and limits access by hospital staff.

1993 to 2001 - has anything changed?

An interesting by-product of our surveys is to show how little has changed, with the exception of the availability of web-based services, in the relations between universities and their teaching hospitals since the early 1990s. Turning very briefly to each question we make the following observations and refer interested readers to the tables in the appendix for further details:

- Availability of university funding: more universities provide funding in 2001 but basically the same pattern continues from 1993, that is, universities generally provide some level of funds.
- Funds provided by university faculty or university library: more support from both faculties and university libraries in 2001.
- Existence of formal agreements about funding: much the same as the early 90s, that is, no formal agreements, but informal agreements and progress towards formal agreements is more common in 2001.
- How is the level of funding determined: still a mixture of methods with no clear pattern.
- What is purchased with the funds: a combination of staff and materials, which is the same pattern as 1993.
- Access to on-line catalogs and services: this question was not asked in 1993 and therefore no comparison is possible. An interesting comment was made in 2001 by one respondent who said that, because his affiliated university library was actively developing the 'virtual library', the university did not display much interest in the provision of traditional resources to their hospital libraries. Maybe this is an indication that in the future university library administrators will look more to the central provision of internet-based resources rather devoting funds to library services on-site in hospitals.

One is left with the abiding impression that the formation of alliances between the universities and hospitals such as exist in Queensland and Tasmania is in the 'too-hard basket' for most university and hospital administrators. The complexity of the issues involved, the entrenched interests, and the power of historical precedent all conspire to make readjustments difficult. However, the scarcity of resources available to universities since the economic austerities imposed on universities by the Howard government in 1996, seem to be nudging universities towards tackling many of these issues, as the outstanding example of the new AMREP library at The Alfred hospital in Melbourne indicates.

Conclusion

Our attempt in this paper has been to compile data on an Australia-wide scale where formally none existed to our knowledge on the relationship between universities and their teaching hospitals in Australia. We view this data as significant background reading for the librarians of existing university and teaching hospital libraries, and especially for the planners of new university teaching hospital libraries. It is our hope that this data will result in better quality library services to university students and staff and hospital clinicians using such libraries in the future. Further we hope that the data will encourage greater and more consistent financial assistance to teaching hospital libraries. For the quality of the major teaching hospital libraries affects the development of all hospital libraries around Australia through the flow-on affect of hospital networks to smaller hospital libraries, and co-operative ventures such as GRATIS and consortia for new services such as electronic journals in a time of scarce resources.

Further reading

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Rooke, Andrew and Cawthorn, Sue. 'The impact of hospital networks on hospital libraries in Melbourne, 1995-1999'. Paper presented to the 8th Asia-Pacific Specials, Health and Law Librarians Conference *Strait to the Future* August 1999. <http://www.alia.org.au/conferences/strait/papers/rooke.html>

Todd, Heather. 'Jointly funded libraries - partnerships between hospitals and universities'. Paper presented to the 8th ICML Conference, London, July 2000. <http://www.icml.org/tuesday/change/todd/html>

Scott, Laurie J. 'Forging a new model for co-operation: the Health Science Information Consortium of Toronto' *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 20(3) Spring 1999: 122-3.

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Authors

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Appendix

University funding for libraries in teaching hospitals

CAUL SURVEY - 2000

Results

Questions

Q1. Does your university provide funding for the libraries of the university's teaching hospitals?

Q2. Is this funding provided by the faculty of medicine or by the library?

Q3. Does the university have a formal agreement with the hospitals regarding this funding?

Q4. How is the level of funding determined?

Q5. What services/information/equipment are purchased with the funding provided by the university (eg. monographs, staffing, periodicals, courier service, electronic information, training of hospital librarians)?

Q6. Can the hospital libraries provide on-site access to the university library catalogue and to electronic databases purchased by the university library?

Number of libraries which completed the survey: 11

LaTrobe University

Monash University

University of Adelaide

University of Newcastle

University of New South Wales

University of Sydney

University of Tasmania

University of Technology, Sydney

University of Queensland

The University of Melbourne

The University of Western Australia

Number of other libraries which responded to the survey: 5

Bond University: Bond University does not have any of these Schools.

Northern Territory University: NTU has a Nursing School, but does not provide any funding to the local hospital library, so I have not completed your survey.

Southern Cross University: Not relevant to us.

University of South Australia: Although the University of South Australia has Schools of Nursing, Health Sciences and Medical Radiation it does not contribute funds or resources to Hospitals.

University of Wollongong: Although the University of Wollongong does not have a teaching hospital we do have a close relationship with Wollongong Hospital Library and the Illawarra Area Health Service. The hospital has access to our electronic medical databases Medline, Cinahl, PsycInfo etc., as quite a few of our students and staff are employed by the Area Health Service, and often use the resources during lunch breaks etc.

Table of responses to CAUL survey - 2000

Universities	Question 1 Funding provided?	Question 2 Funding provided by faculty or library?	Question 3 Formal agreements?	Question 4 How is the level of funding determined?	Question 5 Expenditure of Funding?	Question 6 Onsite access to library catalogue and databases?
LaTrobe University	Yes	Faculty of HS and University	Yes	By negotiation	Additional staff hours	Yes
Monash University	Yes	Both	No	Consultation between library and faculty	Staff, library materials	Yes
University of Adelaide	Yes	Both	No	Library determines allocations	Textbooks, photocopying	Access via Web, except for databases which require IP addresses
University of Newcastle	Yes	Three faculties and the library	No, but partnership agreements exist	Commonwealth Grant, uni load, historical precedence, negotiations	Staffing, monographs, journals, equipment, refurbishment	Yes. Shared catalogue, some databases
University of New South Wales	Yes	Faculty (library gives texts)	No	Hospitals determine hospital library budgets	Computers and student texts provided. Capital works funding	Yes. Databases available only to UNSW users

University of Sydney	Yes	Both	No	Historical	Monographs	Yes
University of Tasmania	Yes	Library	No	Formulae	Staffing, materials, loans, DocDel, copying, Reference, Instruction, Electronic Services	Yes
University of Technology, Sydney	No	N/A	No (Some ILL agreements)	N/A	-	Yes, via web and ISOS
University of Queensland	Yes	Library (also through grants)	Yes	Formulae	Salaries, materials, equipment, infrastructure	Yes
The University of Melbourne	Yes	Both	No, except in hospital networks	Student load	Textbooks	Yes, catalogue. Partial - Electronic products
The University of Western Australia	No, but UWA Library used by teaching hospital	N/A	Yes, for UWA to provide service, to SCGH	N/A	SCGH funds salaries and DocDel at UWA	Yes

Other universities

Bond University

Bond University does not have any of these Schools.

Northern Territory University

NTU has a Nursing School, but does not provide any funding to the local hospital library.

Southern Cross University

Not relevant to us.

University of South Australia

Although the University of South Australia has Schools of Nursing, Health Sciences and Medical Radiation it does not contribute funds or resources to Hospitals.

University of Wollongong

Although the University of Wollongong does not have a teaching hospital we do have a close relationship with Wollongong Hospital Library and the Illawarra Area Health Service. The hospital has access to our electronic medical databases - Medline, Cinahl, PsycInfo etc., as quite a few of our students and staff are employed by the Area Health Service, and often use the resources during lunch breaks etc.

Summary of responses to CAUL Survey 2000

Question 1 Does your University provide funding for the	Question 2 Is this funding provided by the Faculty of	Question 3 Does the University have a formal agreement	Question 4 How is the level of funding determined?	Question 5 What services/information/equipment are purchased with the funding provided by the university (eg. monographs, staffing, periodicals, courier service,	Question 6 Can the hospital libraries provide on-site
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libraries of the teaching hospitals?	Medicine or by the Library?	with the hospitals regarding this funding?	electronic information, training of hospital librarians)?	access to the university library catalogue and to electronic databases purchased by the university library?
Yes 9	Faculty 0	Yes 2	Formulae 2	Textbooks only 1
No 1	Library 2	No 5	EFTSUs 1	Salaries only 1
Other 1	Both 5	Other agreements 4	Historical 1	Monographs only 1
	University 2 and various faculties		Negotiation 2	Combination 6
	N/A 2		Other 5	Other 2
Total 11	11	11	11	11

Universities completing survey

LaTrobe University

Monash University

University of Adelaide

* University of Newcastle

University of New South Wales

* University of Sydney

University of Tasmania

University of Technology, Sydney

* University of Queensland

The University of Melbourne

The University of Western Australia

Universities that completed both 1993 and 2000 survey

* Universities that provided supplementary information in 1995.

Summary of responses to CAUL Survey

1993

Question 1 Does Question 2 Is Question 3 Does the Question 4 Question 5 What

your University provide funding for the libraries of the teaching hospitals?	this funding provided by the Faculty of Medicine or by the Library?	University have a formal agreement with the hospitals regarding this funding?	How is the level of funding determined?	areas does the funding cover (eg. monographs, periodicals, staffing, training of hospital librarians)
Yes 7	Faculty 1	Yes 1	EFTSUs and Historical 1	Monographs Only 2
No 1	Library 3	No 5	EFTSUs 1	Staffing Only 1
	Both 2	Currently being negotiated 1	Historical 2	Combination of Staff, Journals/Monographs, etc. 4
	Commonwealth funding only 1	N/A 1	Recurring requests from hospital 1	N/A 1
	N/A 1		Proportion of salary 1	
			Former agreement 1	
			N/A 1	
TOTAL 8	8	8	8	8

Universities completing survey:

- * Monash University
- * University of Adelaide
- * University of Newcastle
- * University of Queensland
- * University of Sydney

The Flinders University of South Australia (No funding provided by Faculty of Medicine or Library)

- * The University of Melbourne
- * The University of Western Australia
- * Universities that completed 1993 and 2000 survey

#* Universities that provided supplementary information in 1995