Expanding the ILL network and extending the loan period for ILL materials will greatly help faculty universitywide, and IAS faculty in particular.

Discovery and Access
Generally, the top reason for obtaining or accessing journal articles and monographs is the ILL Library and there are possible alternative options, however, almost 50% of the respondents (IAS) value their personal collections, versus about 44% of all the respondents universitywide. Similarities, about 85% of IAS respondents value the collection of different institutions, versus a little over 50% of the faculty universitywide.

When IAS faculty do not have immediate access to a journal article or monograph, close to three-quarters of IAS faculty often use secondary resources, versus 57% of all faculty universitywide. When IAS faculty do not have immediate access to a journal article or monograph, close to three-quarters of IAS faculty often use secondary resources, versus 57% of all faculty universitywide.

Format Preferences
Print resources play a very important role for most of IAS faculty members’ research and teaching. Also, close to 90% of IAS faculty highly value print. 15% of the IAS faculty respondents prefer print books for reading in depth. They also value books for searching and navigation needs. It is worth mentioning that, in the faculty respondents universitywide agree that reading in depth is easier in print which books that print books will not be necessary in libraries in the near future.

Material Types
What it serves to the importance of various types of scholarly materials, peer-reviewed journals and scholarly monographs are the top choices for both faculty and universitywide. Similarly, primary sources are the third-most important material type for both sides, but they are more valued by IAS faculty respondents, with 87% versus 79%.

Material Types
- Scholarly monographs are the top choices for both faculty and universitywide, indicated that librarians in the UC Berkeley Library contribute significantly to developing students research skills.

Importance of Material Types
- Scholarly monographs (80% of faculty, 67% of IAS faculty)
- Academic journals (71% of faculty, 65% of IAS faculty)
- Primary sources (67% of faculty, 61% of IAS faculty)
- Conference proceedings (59% of faculty, 57% of IAS faculty)
- Working papers or pre-prints (40% of faculty, 33% of IAS faculty)
- Media resources (48% of faculty, 44% of IAS faculty)
- Books (46% of faculty, 43% of IAS faculty)

Research Dissemination and Publication
- Monographs and journal articles are the top venues of publication for IAS faculty, followed by working papers or pre-prints, and conference proceedings.

Role of the Library
Librarians are the second-most important group for IAS faculty respondents, after others in teaching groups such as faculty themselves and teaching assistants. Librarians are very important to 80% of IAS respondents, versus 61% universitywide. Also librarians are equally important to IAS faculty respondents as academic advisors.

Enhancing the Library catalog, in general, and finding the discovery of non-Latin materials, in particular, would help IAS faculty find resources easier and faster.

Institutions making efforts to digitize and make resources freely available, especially primary and archival resources, are highly valued by IAS faculty.

Role of the Library
- Librarians (82% of IAS respondents)
- Faculty (74% of IAS respondents)
- Teaching assistants (84% of IAS respondents)
- Peers (44% of IAS respondents)
- Tutors (40% of IAS respondents)
- IAS librarians (67% of IAS respondents)
- Other (24% of IAS respondents)

IAS librarians are highly valued by IAS faculty for the research support they provide, especially in developing undergraduate students’ research skills.

Teaching and Learning
About half of the faculty respondents in IAS and universitywide believe that their undergraduate students have poor research skills, particularly in locating and evaluating scholarly information. A role, close to three-quarters of IAS librarians respondents, versus 61% of IAS faculty respondents, after others in teaching groups such as faculty themselves and teaching assistants. Librarians are very important to 80% of IAS respondents, versus 61% universitywide. Also librarians are equally important to IAS faculty respondents as academic advisors.

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