

→ Fast Facts

→ Intellectual freedom and libraries worldwide

“While Internet access across the international library community is slowly increasing, many parts of the world, especially Africa and Asia are still struggling with the problems of the digital divide. Violations of intellectual freedom that affect library users continue to occur around the world. Censorship, restrictions of press freedom and governmental restriction and surveillance of Internet use were reported in many countries including China, Egypt, Italy, Nepal and Uzbekistan. In Turkmenistan it was reported that libraries have been closed under presidential order, on the grounds that ‘no one reads’.”

“Launch of the IFLA/FAIFE World Report 2005,” International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, www.ifla.org/faife/report/WorldReport-pr-2005.htm. August 16, 2005

→ Identity theft and colleges

Nearly half of the publicized incidents of computer data breach since January occurred at universities, according to the San Diego-based Identity Theft Resource Center. Identity theft is estimated to affect more than 9 million Americans a year at the total cost of more than \$50 billion. Types of data-breaching incidents included stolen laptops, hacking, employee theft of information, and poor business practices such as using Social Security numbers for identification purposes.

“U.S. colleges struggle to combat identity theft,” Reuters, August 17, 2005, go.reuters.com/newsArticle.jhtml?type=domesticNews&storyID=9399001&src=rss/domesticNews. August 17, 2005

and “Security breaches and rreezes,” Identity Theft Resource Center, August 2005. www.idtheftcenter.org/breaches.shtml August 17, 2005

→ Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions

Current-fund expenditures rose 49 percent in degree-granting institutions from 1988 to 2001. From 2000 to 2014, expenditures are projected to increase about 54 percent, to \$273 billion in constant 2002-03 dollars. Doctor’s degrees are projected to increase 19 percent overall (12 percent for men, 28 percent for women) during the same time period.

W. J. Hussar. (2005). Projections of Education Statistics to 2014 (NCES 2005-074). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, nces.ed.gov/pubs2005/2005074.pdf. September 8, 2005

→ “Massification” of higher education

“The proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications in the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development] countries almost doubled between 1975 and 2000, from 22% to 41%. China doubled its student population in the 1990s. The World Bank calculates that global spending on higher education amounts to \$300 billion per year, or 1 percent of global economic output. There are more than 80 million students worldwide, and 3.5 million people are employed to teach them or administer to them.”

Adrian Wooldridge, “The brains business,” *The Economist*, September 8, 2005, www.economist.com/surveys/displaystory.cfm?story_id=4339960. September 8, 2005

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