



**Public Libraries Survey
Fiscal Year 2009**

October 2011



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Pictured: Top: Exterior view of the Ocean County Library, Toms River, New Jersey.

Bottom: Youth Services at the West Bloomfield Township Public Library, West Bloomfield, MI

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Introduction

The Public Libraries Survey (PLS) is a voluntary survey conducted annually by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). IMLS collects these data under the mandate in the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 as stated in SEC. 210. The U.S. Census Bureau is the data collection agent for IMLS. The fiscal year (FY) 2009 survey is the 22nd in the series.

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

The PLS provides a national census of public libraries and their public service outlets (see *Key Library Terminology* below). These data are useful to federal, state, and local policymakers; library and public policy researchers; and the public, journalists, and others.

This report provides summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state FY2009.¹ It covers service measures such as number of uses of electronic resources, number of Internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating revenue and expenditures, type of legal basis, and number and type of public library service outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame consists of 9,277 public libraries (9,225 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 52 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), as identified by state library agencies. (Public libraries in one outlying area, American Samoa, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agency has never responded to the request for participation in the survey). A total of 9,082 of the 9,277 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY2009 PLS (including Guam and Puerto Rico), for a unit response rate of 97.9 percent. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report.² The data were submitted over the Internet via a web-based reporting system. (See Data Collection in Appendix B for more information.)

Organization of This Report

This report includes the following major sections:

- Introduction
 - Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in this Report
 - Congressional Authorization
 - Key Library Terminology
 - Types of Tables Included in this Report
 - History of the Public Libraries Survey
- Findings from the FY2009 data collection
- Tables (including State Ranking Tables in Appendix A)
- Technical Notes (Appendix B)
- Survey Questionnaire (Appendix C)

¹The fiscal year reporting period varies among states and among local jurisdictions in some states. Please see *Reporting Period* in Appendix B for more information.

² The item response rates in the total line of the tables do not include the outlying areas.

Congressional Authorization

Two separate laws cover the protection of the confidentiality of individually identifiable information collected by the Institute of Museum and Library Services - the Privacy Act of 1974 and the E-Government Act of 2002. The Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information Disseminated by the Institute of Museum and Library Services are prepared under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Section 515(b).

IMLS will fulfill the congressional mandate in the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 as stated in Section 210. Analysis of Impact of Museum and Library Services:

'From amounts described in Sections 214(c) and 275(b), the Director shall carry out and publish analyses of the impact of...library services. Such analyses—

(1) shall be conducted in ongoing consultation with—

(A) State library administrative agencies;

(B) State, regional, and national library...organizations; and

(C) other relevant agencies and organizations;

(2) shall identify national needs for, and trends of...library services provided with funds made available under subtitles B and C...

IMLS library survey activities will be designed to address high-priority library data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of the status and trends of state and public libraries; and report timely, useful, and high-quality data to the U.S. Congress, the States, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public.

Key Library Terminology³

- **Public library.** A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: (1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; (2) paid staff; (3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; (4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and (5) is supported in whole or in part with public funds.
- **Administrative entity.** An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. (Note: In this report, the term public library means an administrative entity.)
- **Public library service outlet.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail-only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report because these outlets are not open to the public. The four outlet types are defined in Appendix C in item 709 of the definitions. Table 3 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

³More detailed definitions of the terms used in this report can be found in the survey questionnaire in Appendix C.

Types of Tables Included in This Report

There are 72 tables in this report: Tables 1 through 1B provide overview data, by state, about the number of public libraries and population of legal service area. Tables 2 through 30 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set (Tables 2 through 30) displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The "A" table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of population of legal service area. Tables 29 through 32 include data about square footage. Appendix A includes 12 tables of state rankings. Appendix B includes 2 tables that expand on the technical notes.

History of the Public Libraries Survey

In 1985, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) conducted a pilot project in 15 states to assess the feasibility of a federal-state cooperative program for the collection of public library data. The project was jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's former Library Programs (LP) office. In 1987, the project's final report recommended the development of a nationwide data collection system. The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297) charged NCES with developing a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual collection of public library data.⁴ To carry out this mandate, a task force was formed by NCES and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), and the FSCS was established in 1988.

The first survey report in this series, *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989*, which included data from 8,699 public libraries in 50 states and the District of Columbia, was released by NCES in 1991. A data file and survey report have been released annually since then. The states have always submitted their data electronically, via customized personal computer survey software through FY2004, and via a web-based application beginning in FY2005.

On October 1, 2007 the survey was transferred from NCES to IMLS. The FY2006 survey was collected by NCES and released by IMLS. The FY2009 survey is the third PLS data collection and release by IMLS.

⁴This was superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-382) and, more recently, by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002.

Executive Summary

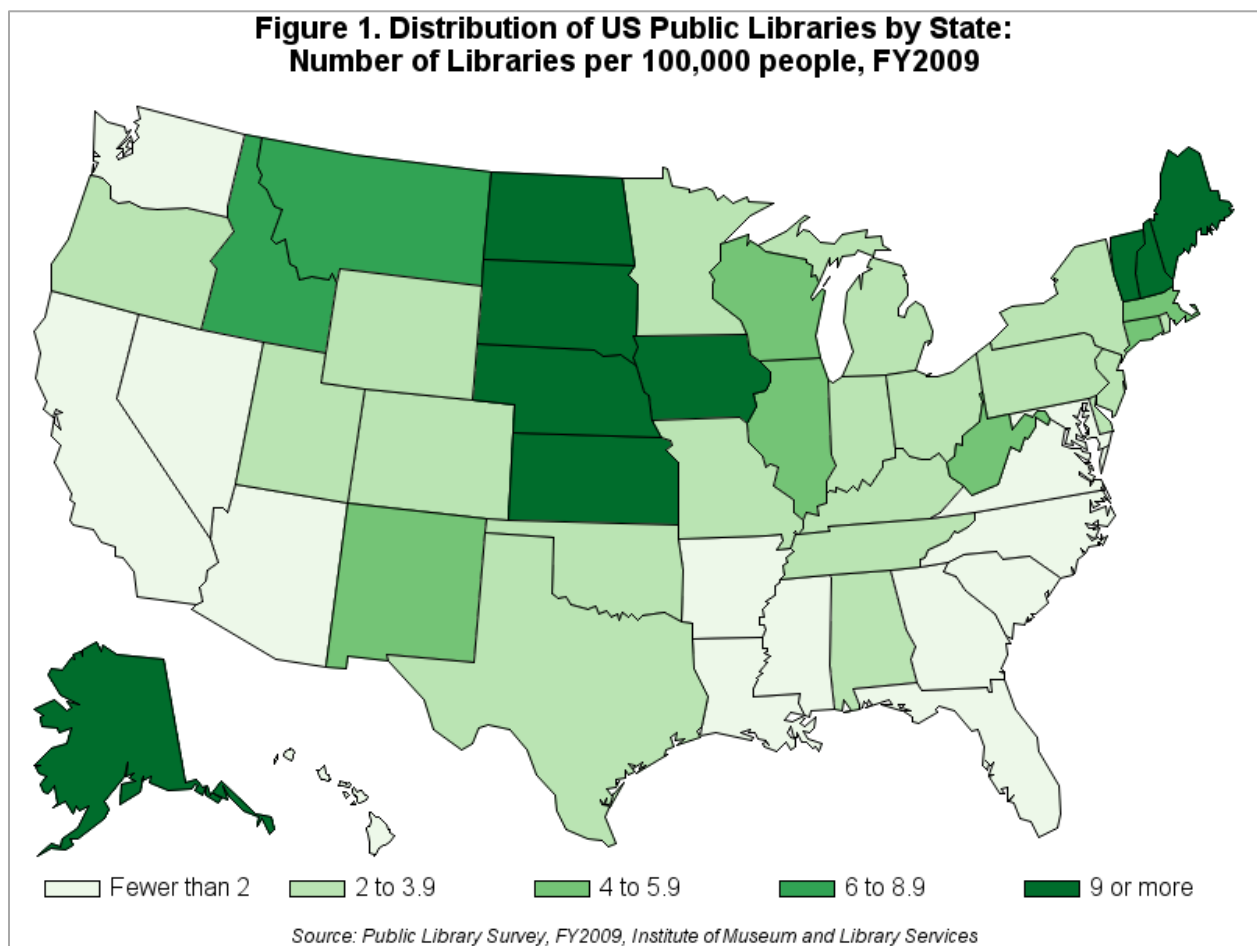
In this report we provide highlights from the FY2009 Public Library Survey (PLS), in which we compare key elements from fiscal year 2009 to previous years. The results are based on public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

- ✓ Visitation and circulation per capita have both increased in public libraries over the past 10 years. Per capita visitation increased 5 percent from the prior year. Visitation and circulation were highest in suburban public libraries.
- ✓ The number of public libraries has increased over the past 10 years. However, this growth has been outpaced by changes in the population.
- ✓ The nature and composition of collections in U.S. public libraries is changing, indicating the more varied types of materials found in modern public libraries. Although the volume of print materials has decreased over the past 10 years, collections overall continue to grow because of increases in the number of audio, video, and electronic book materials.
- ✓ The role of public libraries in providing Internet resources to the public continues to increase. The availability of Internet-ready computer terminals in public libraries has doubled over the past 10 years. Internet PC use has also increased.
- ✓ Public libraries have increased their program offerings to meet increased demand and to allow for more individualized attention through smaller class sizes. This is particularly true of public libraries in rural areas, where the number of programs per capita and attendance per capita are both higher than the national average.
- ✓ Overall, staffing has remained stable since FY2000. However, the percentage of public library systems with at least one ALA-MLS degreed librarian on staff has increased over the past 10 years.
- ✓ Total revenue for U.S. public libraries was \$11.59 billion in FY2009, and total expenditures were \$10.95 billion, both of which show a 10-year increase (in constant 2009 dollars). Total revenue and expenditures per capita have also increased over the 10-year study period, which are highest in suburban areas.
- ✓ The proportion of revenue by source has been changing over 10 years. In the majority of states, the highest proportion of the annual operating revenue in FY2009 came from local government. Both the amount and proportion of the budget from local government increased over 10 years. At the same time, state government contributions decreased, in both amount and proportion, with the exception of specific states.

Overall, the results show a change over 10 years in many of the metrics for public libraries regarding revenue sources, services, and library collections. In some cases, there are differences in these metrics based on state or locality.

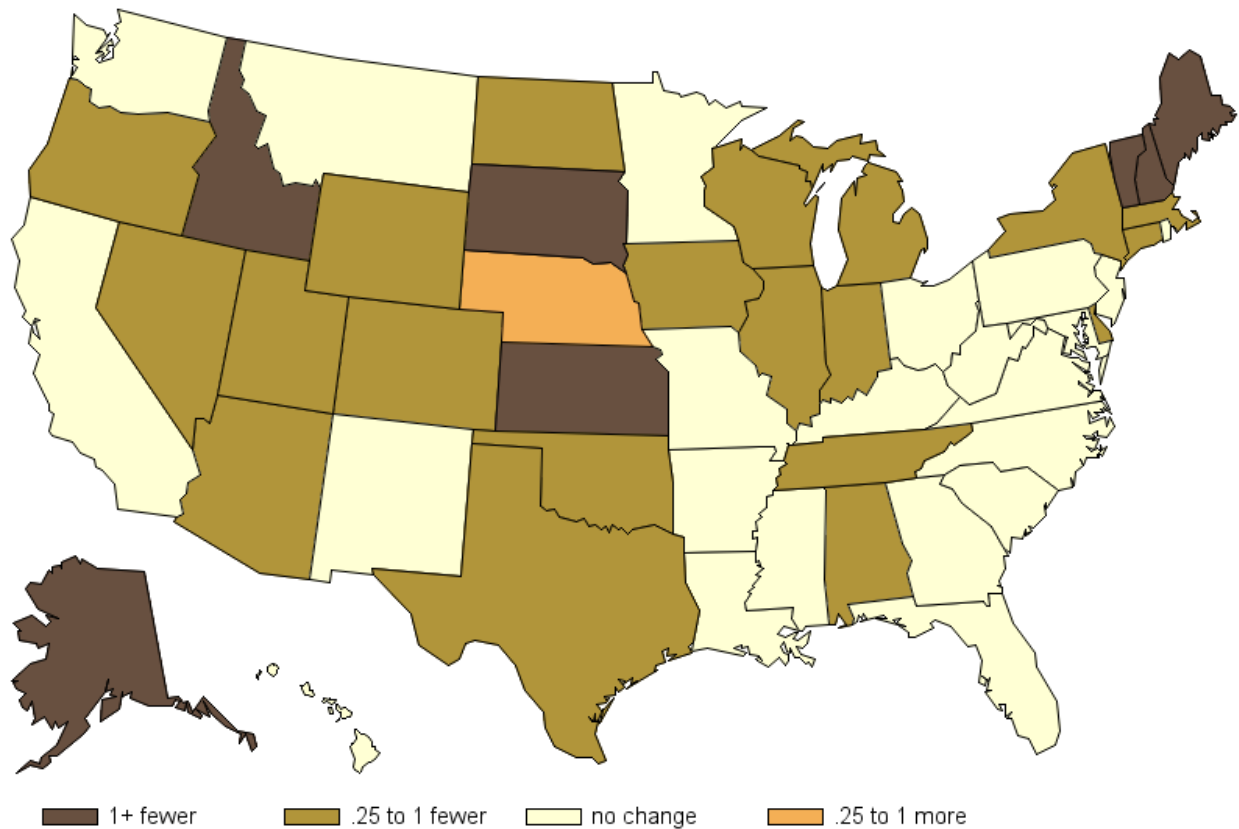
Findings of the Public Library Survey, FY2009

There were 9,225 public libraries (administrative entities) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2009 (**Table 1**). Public libraries are widely distributed across the United States (**Figure 1**). Public library service areas encompassed 97.4 percent of the total population of the states and the District of Columbia in FY2009, either in legally established service areas or in areas under contract. Out of all the public libraries surveyed, 1,089 (11.8 percent) served the majority of the population (73.0 percent) in legally served areas in the United States in FY2009. Each of these libraries was in more densely populated areas (urban or suburban) and each had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (derived from **Tables 1A** and **1B**).



Through the opening and closing of public libraries across the nation, the number of public libraries in FY2009 has increased by a net gain of 151, an overall increase of 1.7 percent since FY2000. Most states (31 states: 60.8 percent) saw an increase in their public libraries. However, this growth has been outpaced by changes in the national population, which has increased by 11.7 percent since FY2000. Thus, the change in the number of public libraries per capita has decreased (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2. Change in Number of US Public Libraries per 100,000 people, since FY2000

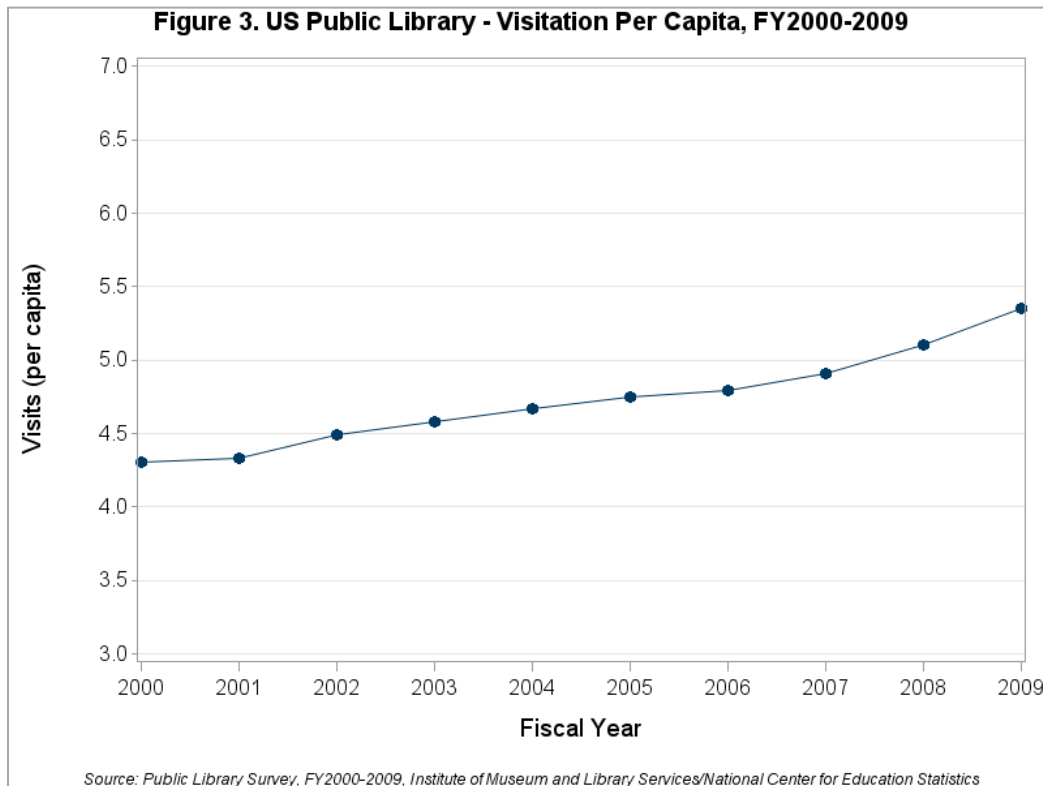


Source: Public Library Survey, FY2000-2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services/National Center for Education Statistics

Library Services

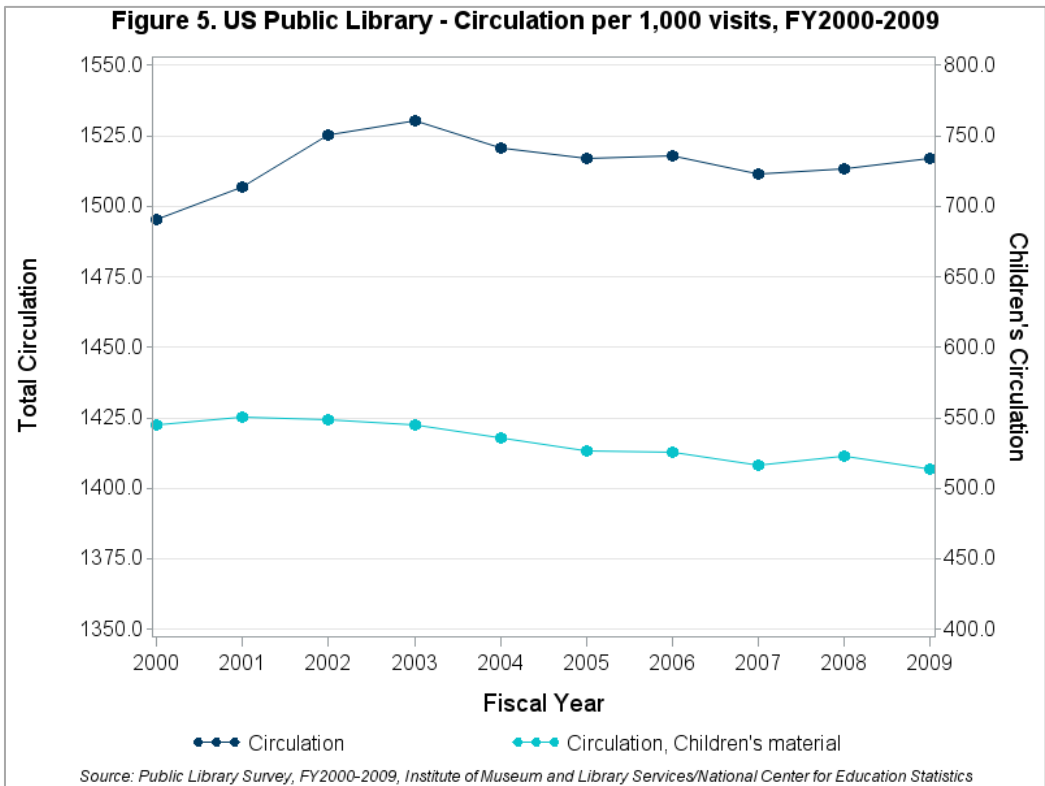
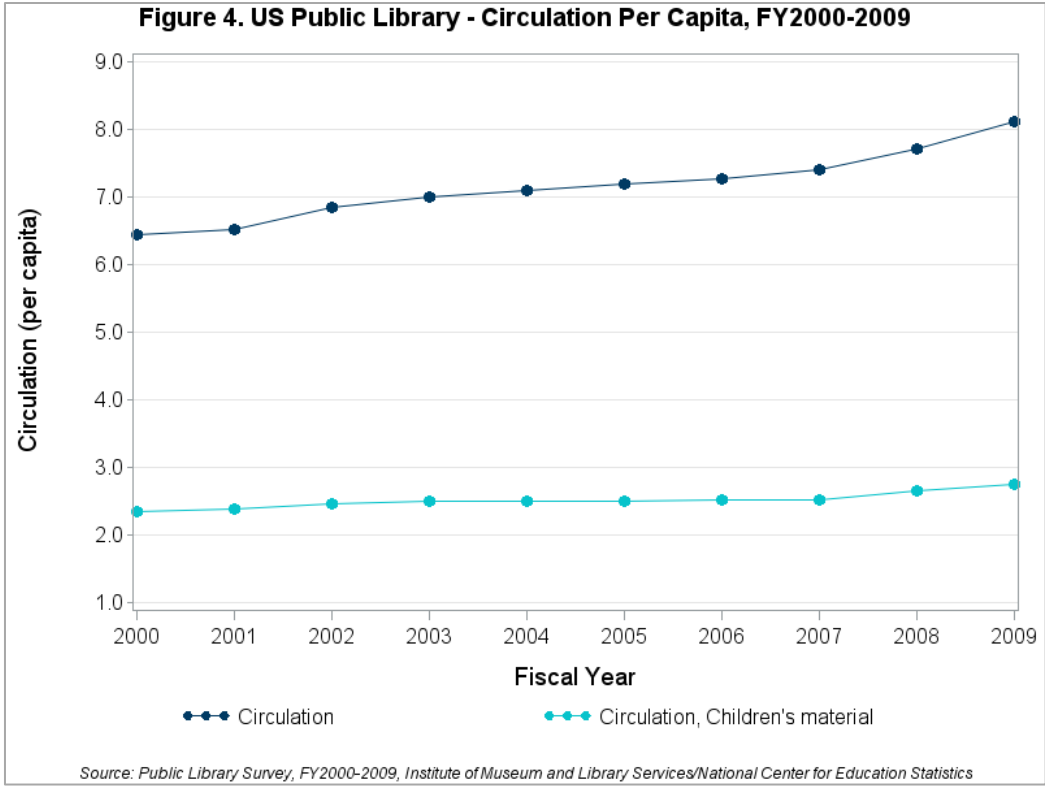
Visits & Circulation

In FY2009, public libraries had 1.59 billion visits, an increase of 5.7 percent from 1.50 billion in the previous year. Library visitation per capita has increased over the past 10 years (**Figure 3**). On average, individuals within a library service area visited the public library over five times (5.3), an increase of 5.0 percent from FY2008 and a 10-year increase of 24.3 percent since FY2000. Over 169.7 million people were registered to borrow books at public libraries, comprising 57.1 percent of the population in the legal service area. This is a 4.8 percent increase from the number of registered borrowers in FY2006, the first year in which this information was collected in the PLS.

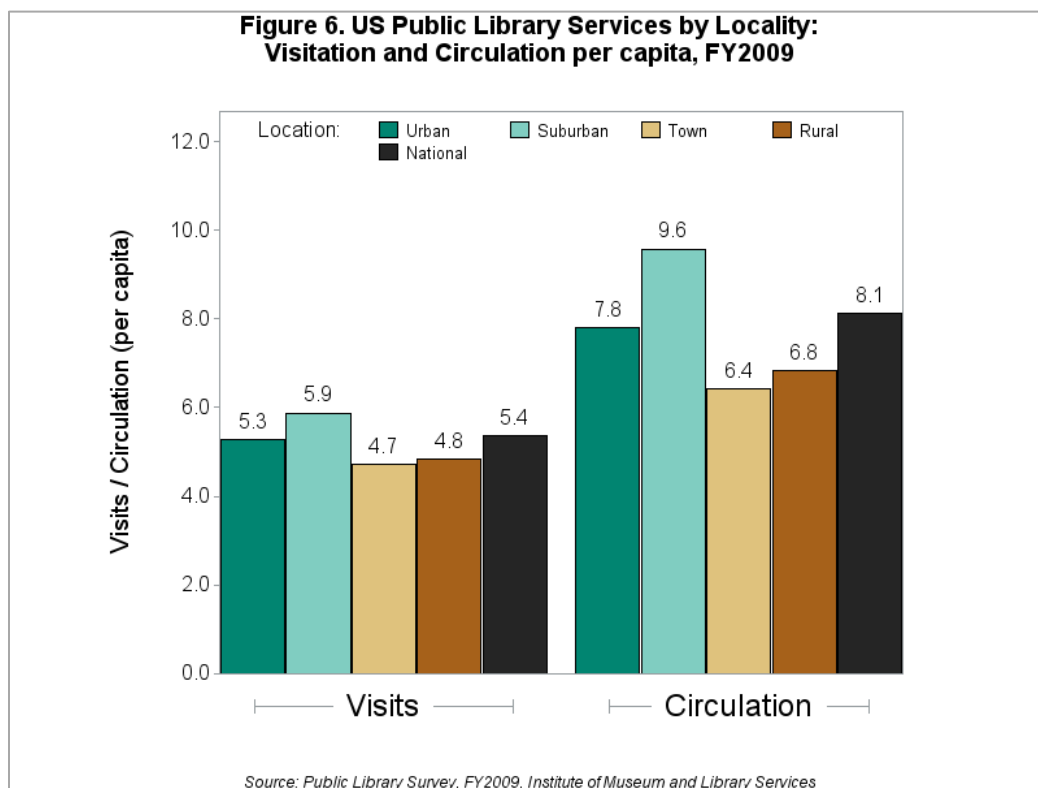


Overall, the nation's public libraries circulated 2.41 billion materials in FY2009. Circulation per capita provides a measure of how many people within a public library service area checked out materials. Like visitation, circulation per capita has also increased over the past 10 years, with a per-person circulation of 8.1 in FY2009 (**Figure 4**). This is an increase of 5.2 percent from FY2008 and a 10-year increase of 26.1 percent since FY2000. Circulation of children's materials has also increased. Per capita circulation of children's materials was 2.7 in FY2009, a 3.1 percent increase from the previous year and a 10-year increase of 17.0 percent.

Circulation per visits is an indication of how often someone who goes to a public library checked out materials during their visit, which allows us to examine how patterns of library use may be changing. Circulation per 1,000 visits in FY2009 was 1,517 (**Figure 5**). Although there was an initial increase of 2.3 percent from FY2000 to 2003, overall the metric has been stable across the observed period (FY2000-2009), with a 10-year net increase of 1.5 percent, fluctuating from a low in FY2000 (1,495) to a high in FY2003 (1,530). Circulation of children's material per 1,000 visits was 513 in FY2009, which is a decline of 1.8 percent since FY2000. Circulation of children's material comprises 33.8 percent of total circulation, which is down 2.0 percent from FY2008.



In order to examine differences in visitation and circulation per capita in FY2009, these metrics are broken out by locale.⁵ Both visitation and circulation were highest in suburban areas (**Figure 6**). For public libraries in suburban areas, visitation per capita was 5.9 and circulation per capita was 9.6, rates that were 9.6 percent and 17.8 percent above the national average, respectively. In general, per capita visitation and circulation were lower in towns and rural areas.

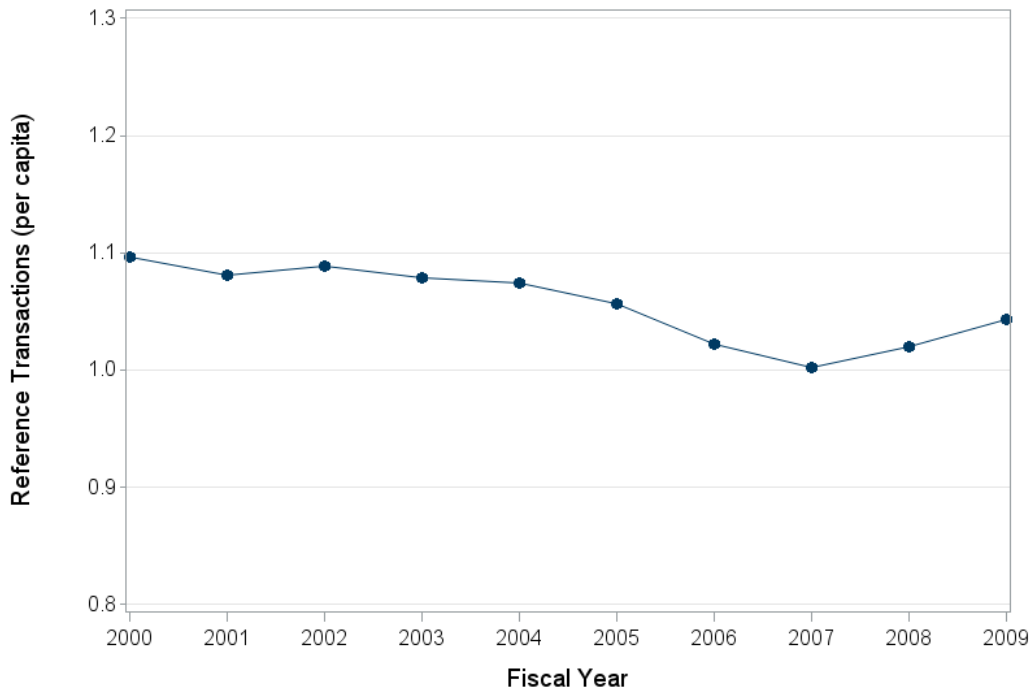


Reference Transactions

Reference transactions have been decreasing over the 10-year period from FY2000 to 2009 (**Figure 7**). Reference transactions per capita were 1.04 in FY2009. There has been a slow decrease over the past 10 years, down 4.8 percent since FY2000. However, recent activity has evidenced a slight increasing trend of 4.1 percent since FY2007. There were 194.7 reference transactions per 1,000 visits in FY2009 (**Figure 8**). This is the result of a steady decreasing trend over the past 10 years, down 23.5 percent since FY2000. Together, these two metrics provide insight into the role public libraries may be playing for the reference needs of their constituents. Specifically, the per capita trend suggests that people are still coming to the library to look for information, but the per-visits trend indicates that fewer people who come to the library are seeking information from the reference staff.

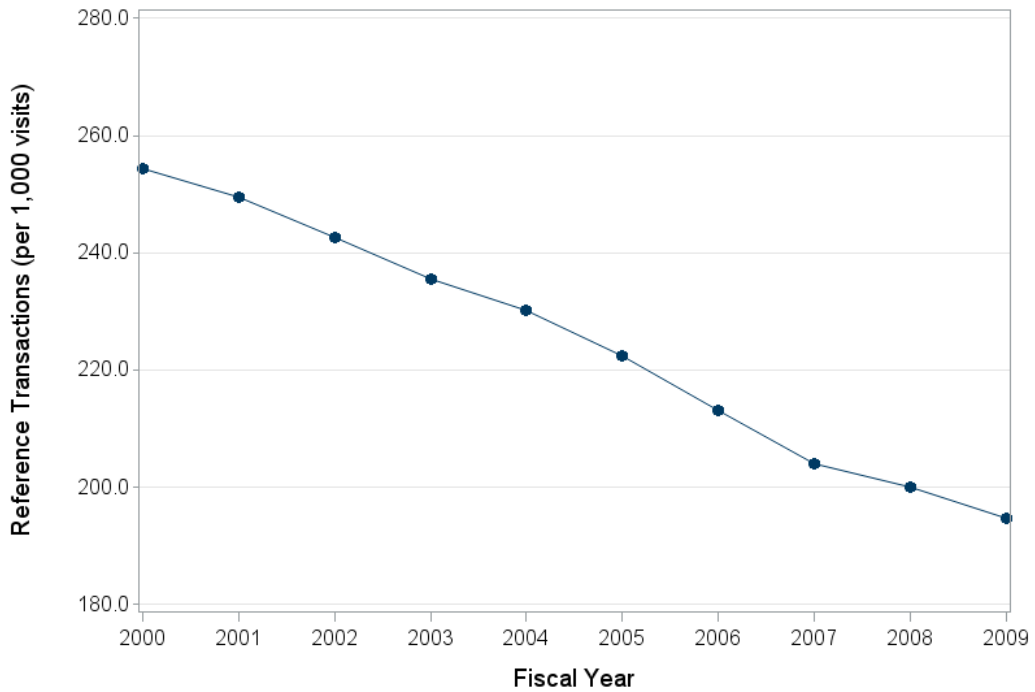
⁵ Locality identifies general information about where a public library is situated. Locality analyses are based on the four major types of locale: urban, suburban, town, and rural. More information on locale codes can be found in the Methodology section.

Figure 7. US Public Library - Reference Transactions Per Capita, FY2000-2009



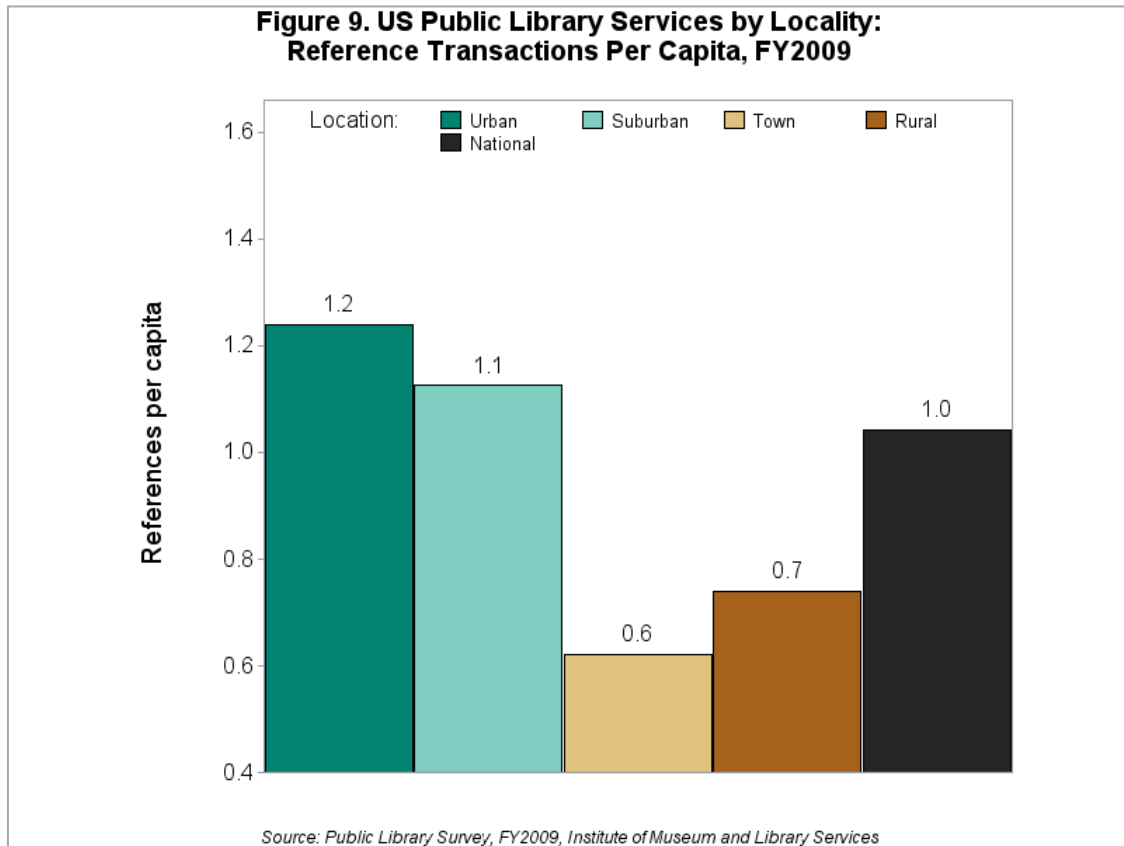
Source: Public Library Survey, FY2000-2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services/National Center for Education Statistics

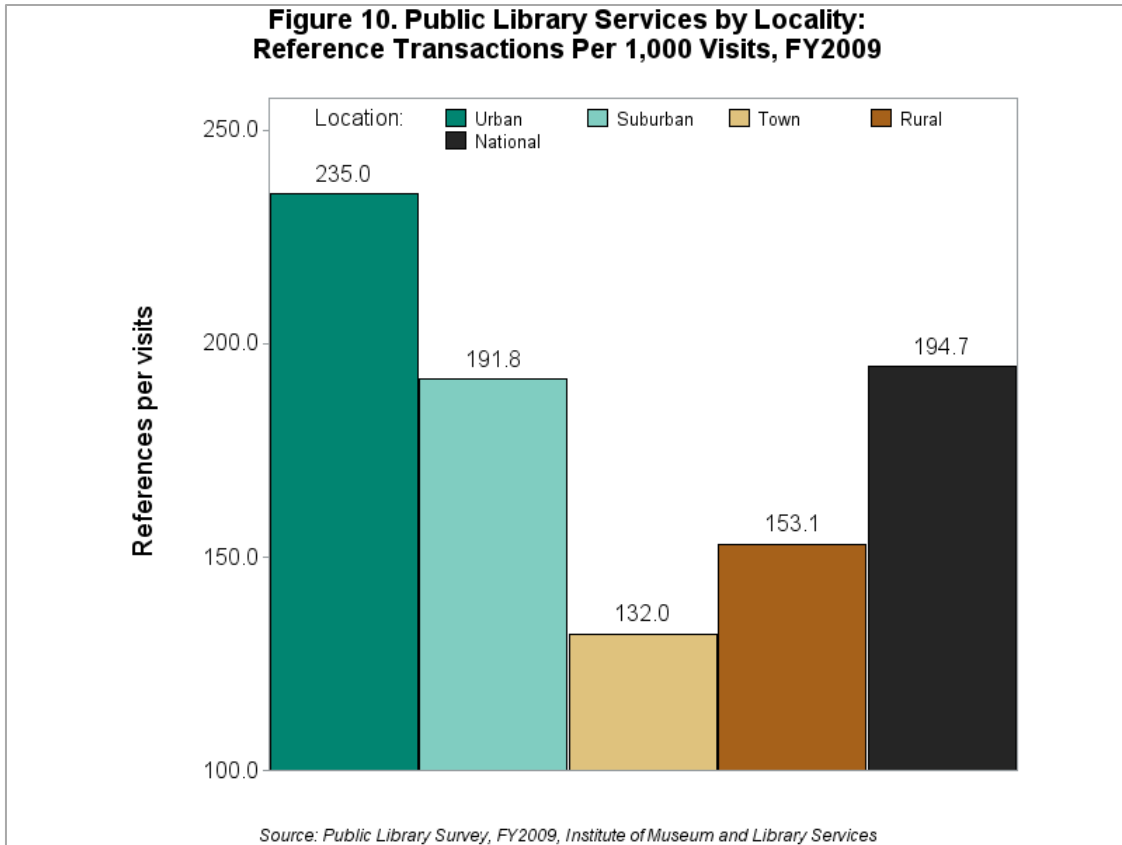
Figure 8. US Public Library - Reference Transactions per 1,000 visits, FY 2000-2009



Source: Public Library Survey, FY2000-2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services/National Center for Education Statistics

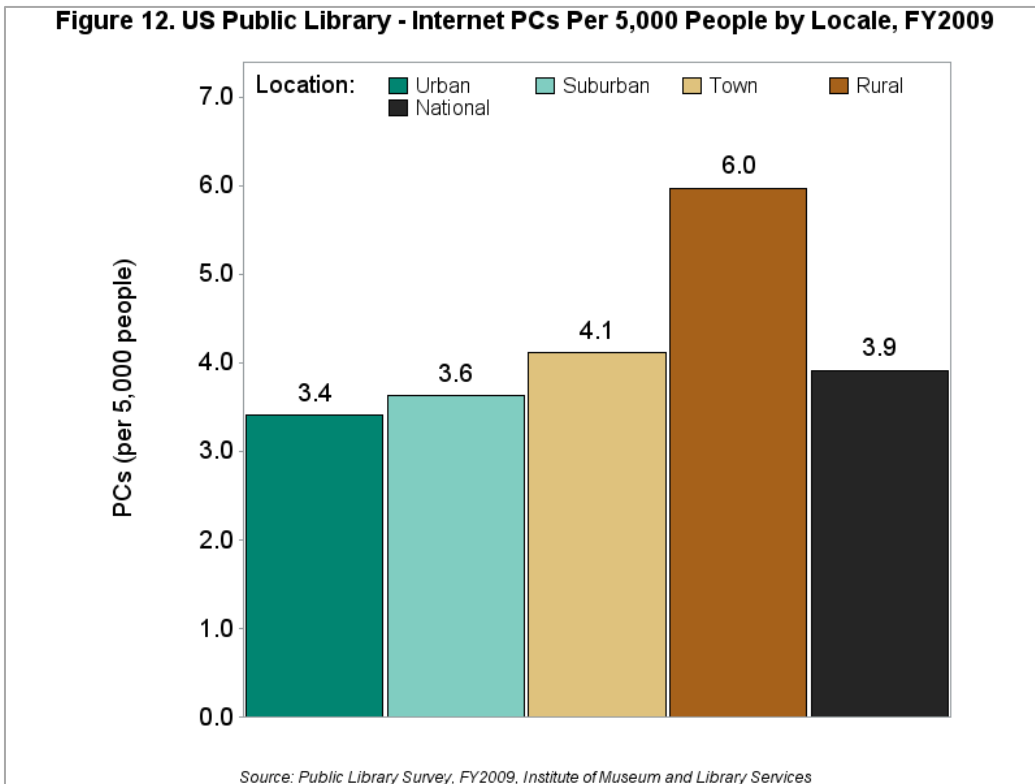
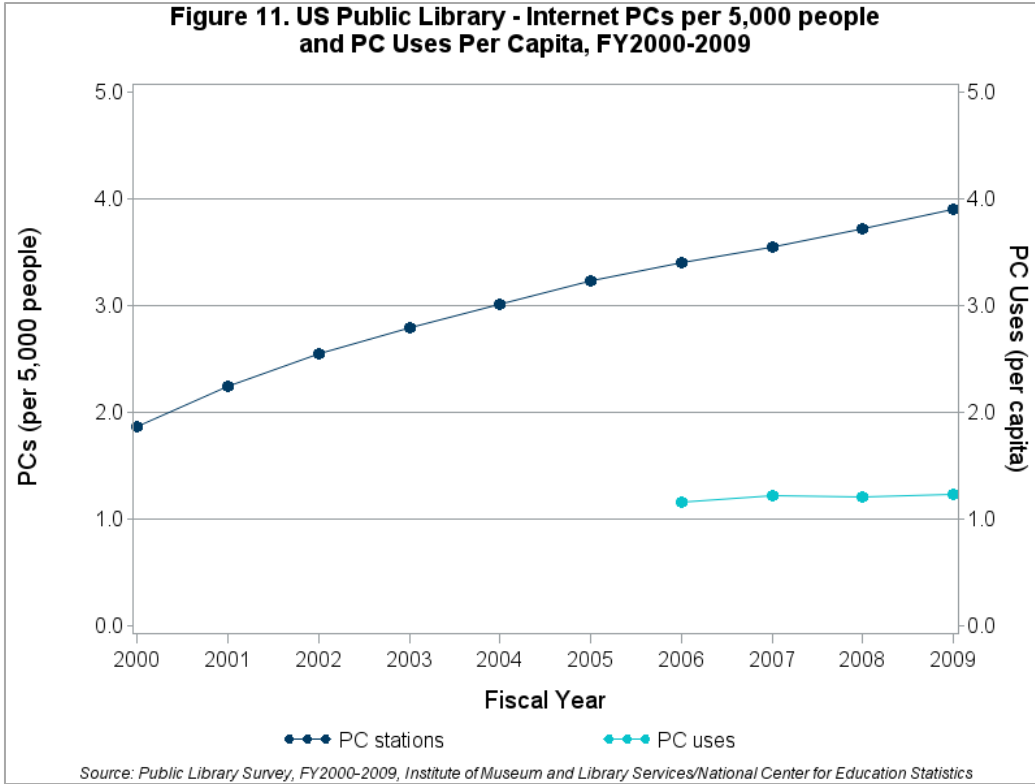
Reference transactions were lowest in towns and rural areas (**Figure 9** and **Figure 10**). Reference transactions per capita were 0.6 for towns and 0.7 for rural areas, levels that were below the national average by 40.4 percent and 29.0 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was seen in reference transactions per 1,000 visits. Per-visit reference transactions were 132.0 for towns 153.1 for rural areas, which were 32.2 percent and 21.4 percent below the national average.



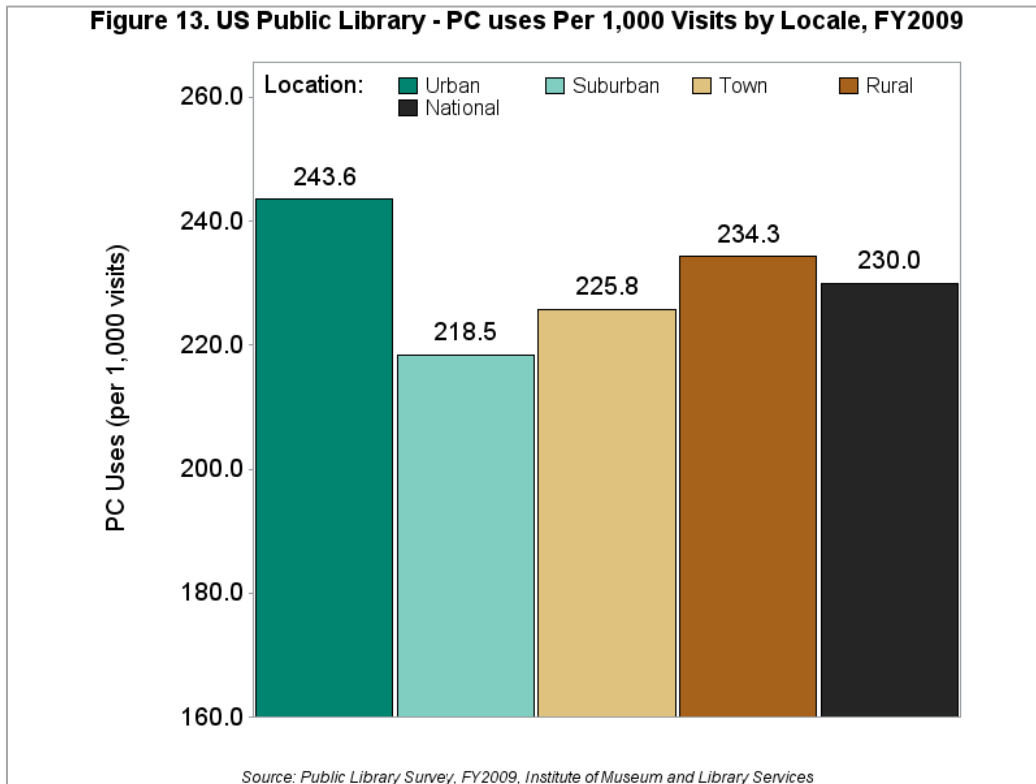


Computer Use and Availability

The availability of Internet-accessible computer terminals in public libraries has doubled over the past 10 years (**Figure 11**). There were 3.9 Internet PCs per 5,000 people in FY2009, an increase of 109.3 percent since FY2000. This increase of Internet accessibility is even more profound in rural areas (**Figure 12**). Public libraries in rural areas have 5.9 PCs per 5,000 people in their legal service area, a number that is 52.7 percent above the national average.



The number of uses of Internet PCs is a relatively new data element, which was first introduced in the FY2006 PLS. Internet PC usage per capita was 1.23 in FY2009, an increase of 6.3 percent since FY2006. Internet PC usage per 1,000 visits was 230.0, a decrease of 4.7 percent over the prior four years. Usage patterns favor urban areas (**Figure 13**), where usage was 243.6 per 1,000 visits, 5.9 percent higher than the national average.



Collections

One of the more striking trends over the past 10 years is the changing face of public library collections. Despite some fluctuations, the number of print materials has shown an overall decline in the past decade (**Figure 14**), from 2,859 print materials (per 1,000 people) in FY2000 to 2,745 in FY2009, a decrease of 4.0 percent. While the per-capita number of print materials has been declining, the amount of non-print materials has increased (**Figure 15**). Audio and video materials in public library collections have grown since FY2000. Additionally, the number of electronic book (e-book) volumes was added to the PLS in FY2003, which provides for an examination of the role these materials play in the composition of public library collections. The number of all three types of non-print materials per 1,000 people has increased. There were 178 audio materials per 1,000 people in FY2009, up 5.9 percent from FY2008 and up 48.2 percent over 10 years. Similarly, there were 171 video materials per 1,000 people, an increase of 2.7 percent since FY2008 and more than double (105.8 percent) over the prior 10 years. Finally, there were 51 e-books per 1,000 people, up 13.0 percent from FY2008 and an increase of 224.3 percent since the addition of e-book volumes to the PLS data collection in FY2003.

Figure 14. Public Library Collections: Print Materials Per 1000 People, FY2000-2009

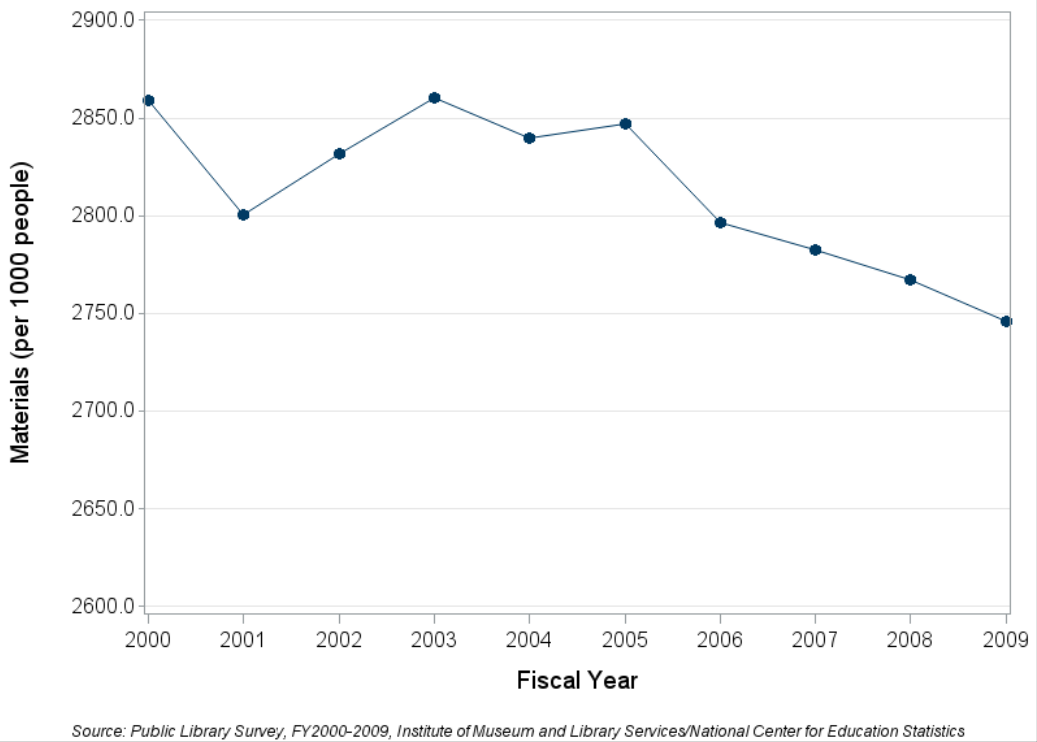
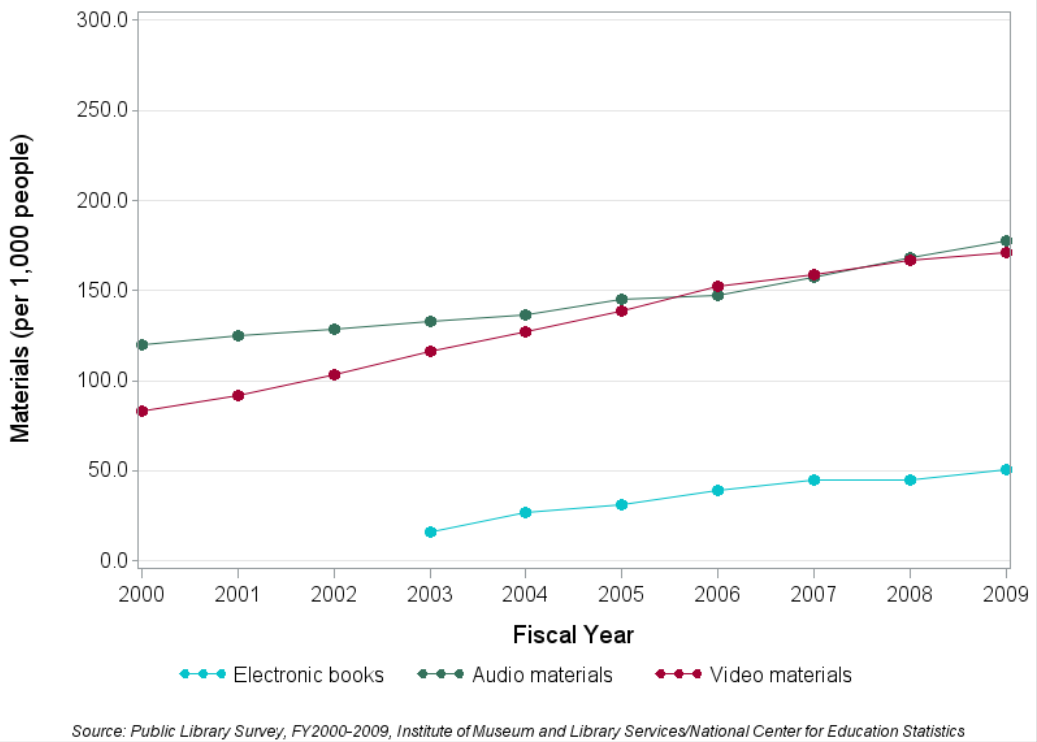


Figure 15. Public Library Collections: Non-print Materials Per 1,000 People, FY2000-2009



The decline in print materials is not an indication of shrinking collections. Total materials in public library collections were over 934.8 million, an increase of 14.8 percent since FY2000. This decrease in the number of print materials per capita is an indication of a change in the nature and composition of public library collections and an indication of the more varied types of materials found in contemporary public libraries. Although print materials are still the largest proportion of most public library collections, the ratio of print to non-print materials has changed significantly over the past 10 years (**Figure 16**). In FY2000, print materials comprised 93.4 percent of public library collections; in FY2009, this had dropped to 87.3 percent. In contrast, audio and video materials combined made up only 6.6 percent of collections in FY2000, but this proportion increased to 11.1 percent in FY2009. Although still a small proportion of the total collections, e-books comprised 1.6 percent of the total public library collection in FY2009, which is an increase of 89.2 percent since FY2004.

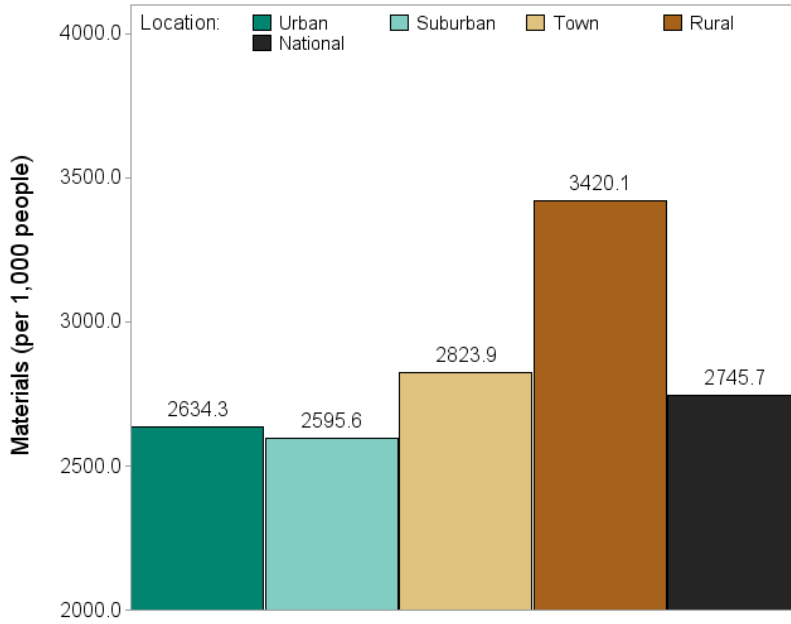
Figure 16. Composition of Public Library Collection By Material (Percent of Total Collection), FY2000-2009

Material	FY2000	FY2004	FY2009
Print	93.4%	90.7%	87.3%
Audio	3.9%	4.4%	5.7%
Video	2.7%	4.1%	5.4%
E-Book	-	0.9%	1.6%

Source: Public Library Survey, FY2000-2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services/National Center for Education Statistics

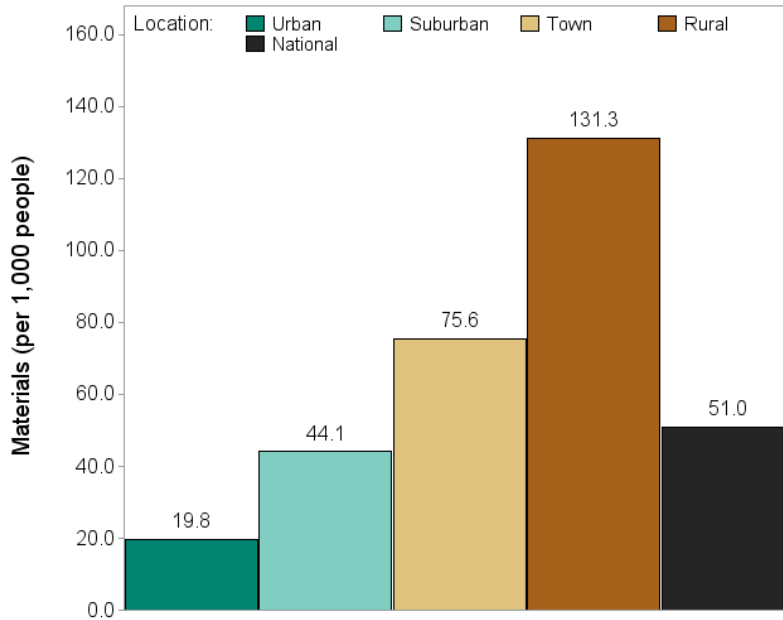
Differences in collection composition can be seen between localities. Public libraries in rural areas had more print and e-book volumes per capita than other locales in FY2009, with 3420.1 print and 131.3 e-book materials per 1,000 people (**Figures 17 and 18**), levels that are 24.6 percent and 157.5 percent above the national average, respectively. However, public libraries in urban areas have larger collections. The average number of print volumes in urban public libraries was 569,451 in FY2009, which is 543.8 percent above the national average of 88,445. Similarly, the average number of e-book volumes in urban public libraries was 4,288 in FY2009, 161.1 percent over the national average.

**Figure 17. Public Library Collections by Locality:
Print Materials Per 1,000 People, FY2009**



Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

**Figure 18. Public Library Collections by Locality:
Electronic Book Materials Per 1,000 People, FY2009**



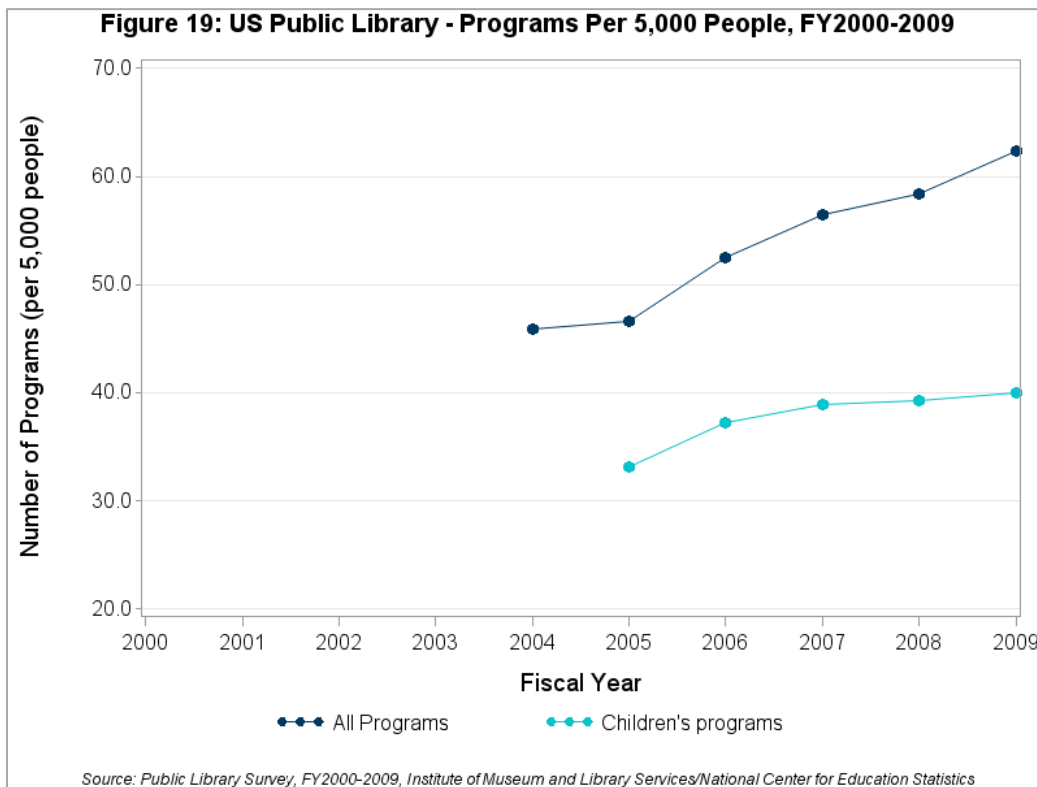
Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

Programs

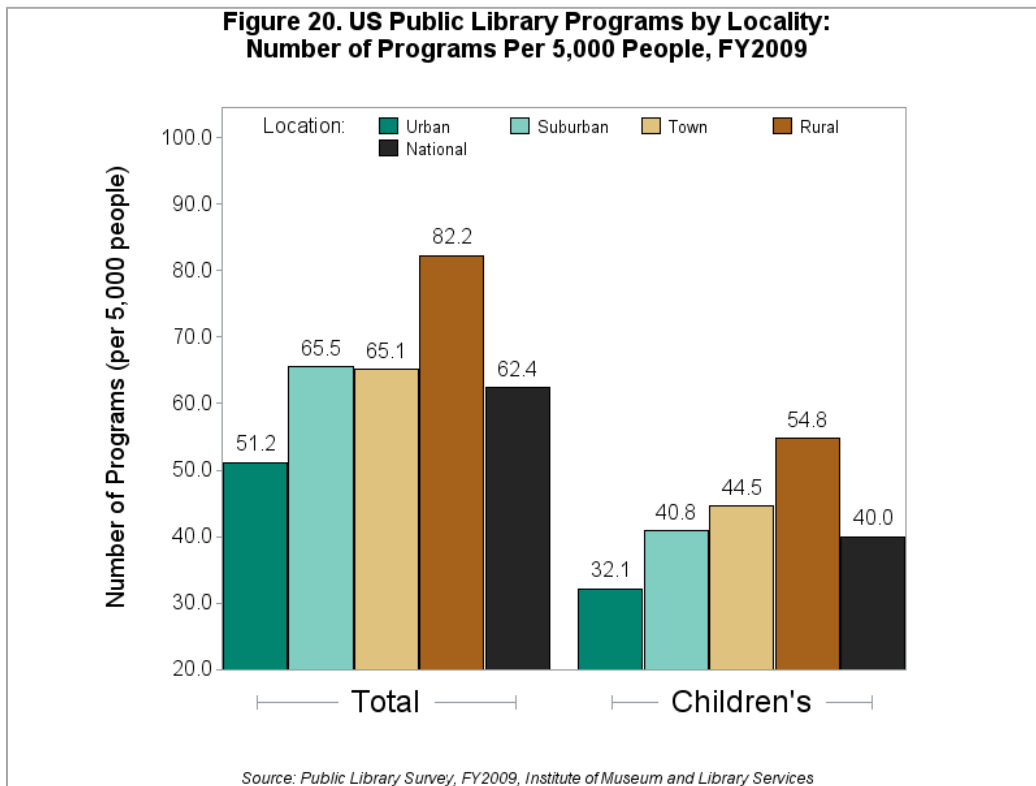
Number of programs offered

Public libraries offered 3.7 million programs to the public in FY2009, over 2.3 million of which were children's programs. This is an increase in the number of programs offered of 7.6 percent and 2.6 percent for total and child-focused programs from FY2008. Children's programs comprise 64.1 percent of all public library programming in FY2009, a decrease of 4.6 percent from the prior year. In addition to collecting information on programming for children, in FY2009 we introduced questions to the PLS about programs designed for young adults. Public libraries offered 263.5 thousand programs for young adult programs in FY2009, making up 7.1 percent of all programs offered in U.S. public libraries.

The number of programs per capita has increased since FY2004 (**Figure 19**), the first time this information was collected in the PLS. This increase in programs per capita suggests that public libraries have not only kept pace with population growth, but also responded to market demand for programming. Public libraries conducted 62.4 programs per 5,000 people in FY2009, an increase of 36.1 percent since FY2004. They also provided 40.0 children's programs per 5,000 people, an increase of 20.9 percent since FY2005. Finally, public libraries offered 4.4 programs per 5,000 people for young adults in FY2009.



The nature of this service has clear patterns based on locality (**Figure 20**), with public libraries in rural areas offering more programs per capita. Public libraries in rural areas offered 82.2 programs per 5,000 people and 54.8 children’s programs per 5,000 people, levels that were 31.8 percent and 36.9 percent above the national average, respectively. In contrast, public libraries in urban areas offered fewer programs per capita. Taken in the context of locality, this highlights the different demands and how these demands can be met by public libraries in urban and rural contexts. Because service areas in urban areas cover a larger number of people, fewer programs are needed to reach more people. In contrast, public libraries in rural areas serve a larger geographic area and reach a smaller population, requiring these libraries to offer more programs in order to reach the same number of people.



Program attendance per capita is also on the rise, suggesting that public libraries are offering more programs to keep pace with the demand (**Figure 21**). Attendance for all programs in FY2009 was 1453.5 per 5,000 people, up 22.4 percent since 2004, and attendance at children’s programs was 1036.5 per 5,000 people, up 11.9 percent since 2000. Locality trends are present for per-capita program attendance (**Figure 22**). Programs at rural public libraries have the highest attendance rates for total programs and children’s programs, at 11.6 percent and 13.8 percent higher than the national average.

Figure 21: US Public Library - Program Attendance Per 5,000 People, FY2000-2009

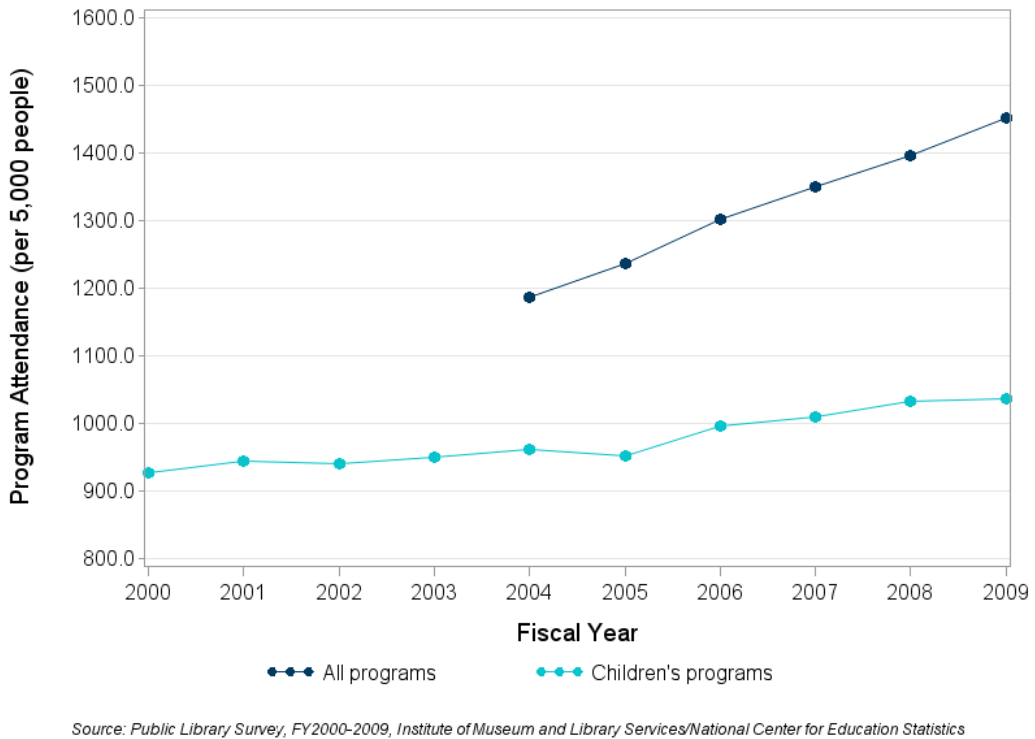
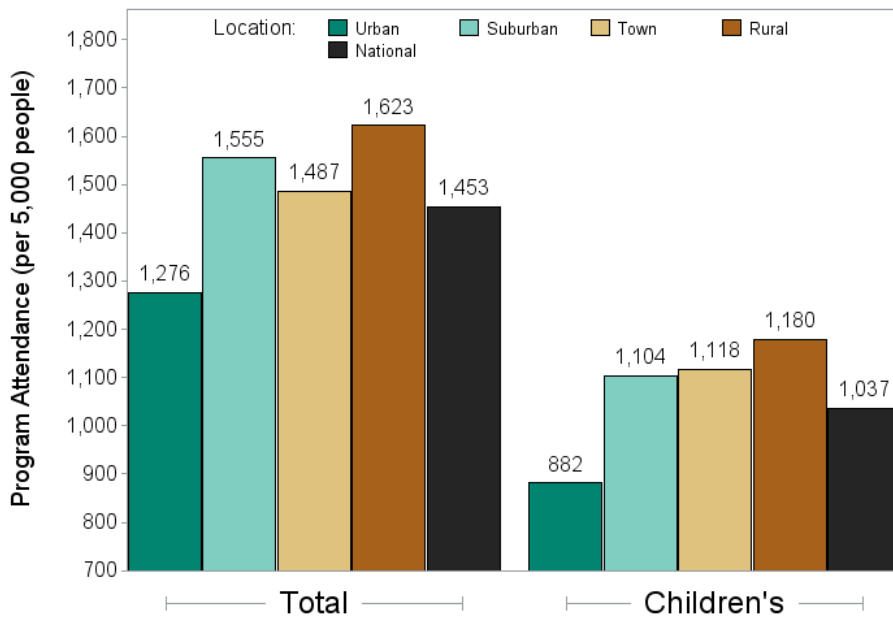
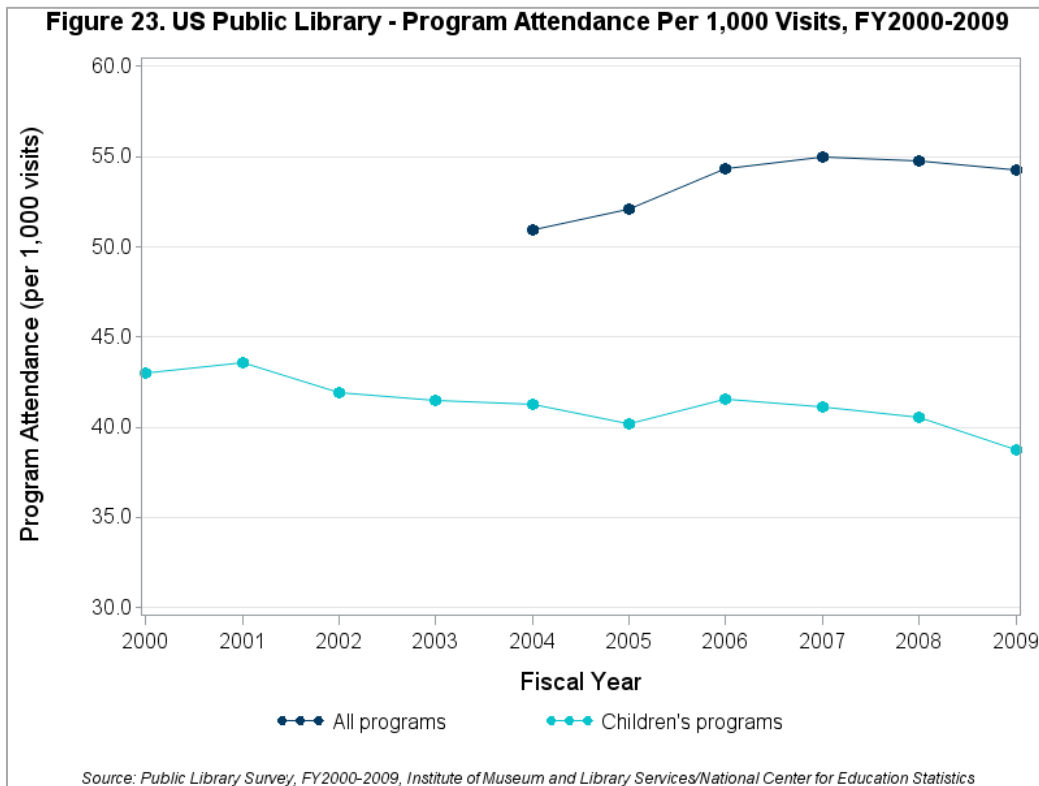


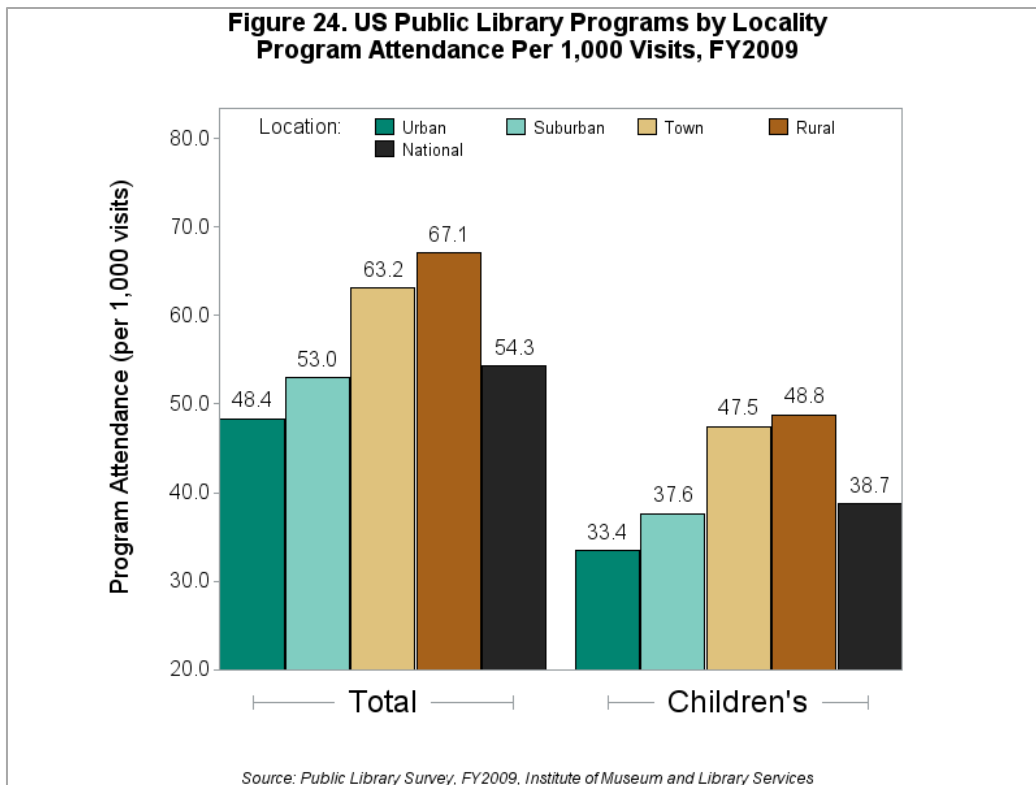
Figure 22: US Public Library Programs by Locality Program Attendance Per 5,000 People, FY2009



Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

Program attendance per visit is an indicator of how many people, of all the people who visit public libraries, attend a program while they are there. Overall, program attendance for all programs was 54.3 per 1,000 visits in FY2009, an increase of 6.6 percent since FY2004 (**Figure 23**). Per-visit attendance for children’s programs has declined over the prior 10 years, with attendance rates of 38.7 per 1,000 visits, down 10.0 percent since FY2000. Analysis by locality shows similar trends as for the per capita attendance. Rates of program attendance in FY2009 were highest for public libraries in towns and rural areas (**Figure 24**). Overall, program attendance per 1,000 visits for towns and rural areas was 16.3 percent and 23.6 percent above the national average, respectively; for children’s programs, rates were 22.7 percent and 26.0 percent above the national average.





Average program attendance is a metric of the average number of people who attend a program in a public library. In general, smaller average attendance is better, allowing for more individual attention, similar to class size in school settings. Average attendance for all programs was 23.3 in FY2009 (**Figure 25**). This is a decrease in average program size of 2.6 percent from FY2008 and a decrease of 10.1 percent since FY2004. Average attendance for children's programs was 25.9 in FY2009, which is a decrease of 10.0 percent since FY2005. Average attendance at programs for young adults was 16.7.

In FY2009, average attendance at programs in public libraries was highest in urban areas and lowest in rural areas (**Figure 26**). In rural public libraries, average program attendance was 19.7, which was 15.3 percent below the national average, and average attendance at children's programs was 21.5, which was 16.9 percent below the national average. Average attendance for programs at urban public libraries was 7.1 percent and 6.1 percent above the national average for total and children's programs, respectively.

Figure 25. US Public Library - Average Program Attendance, FY2000-2009

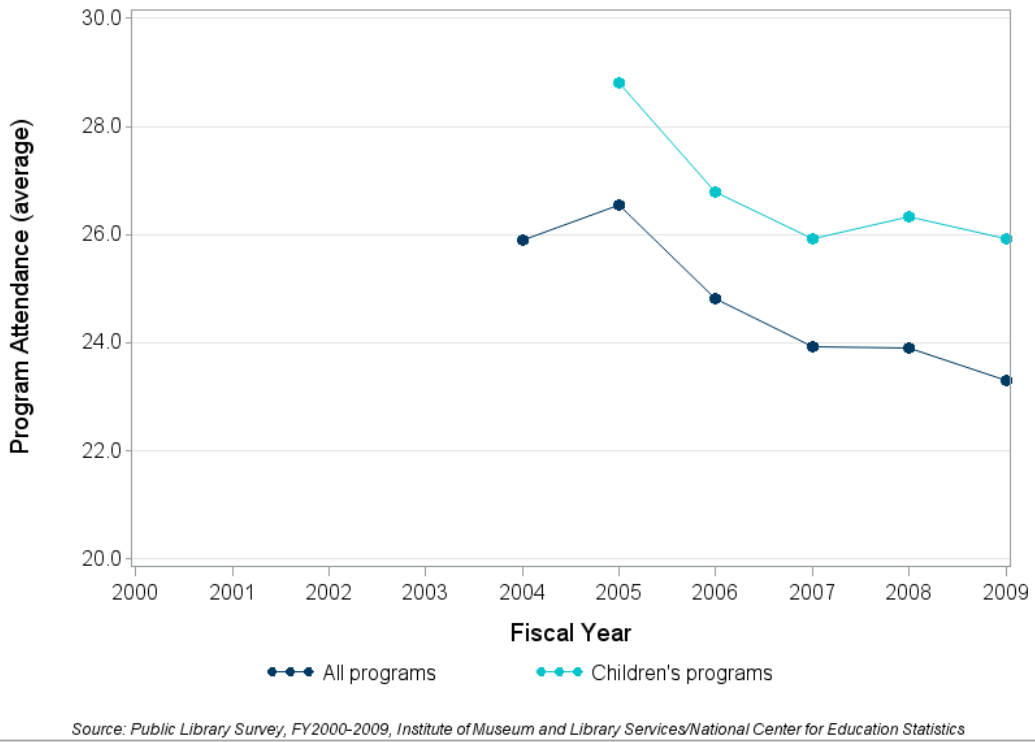
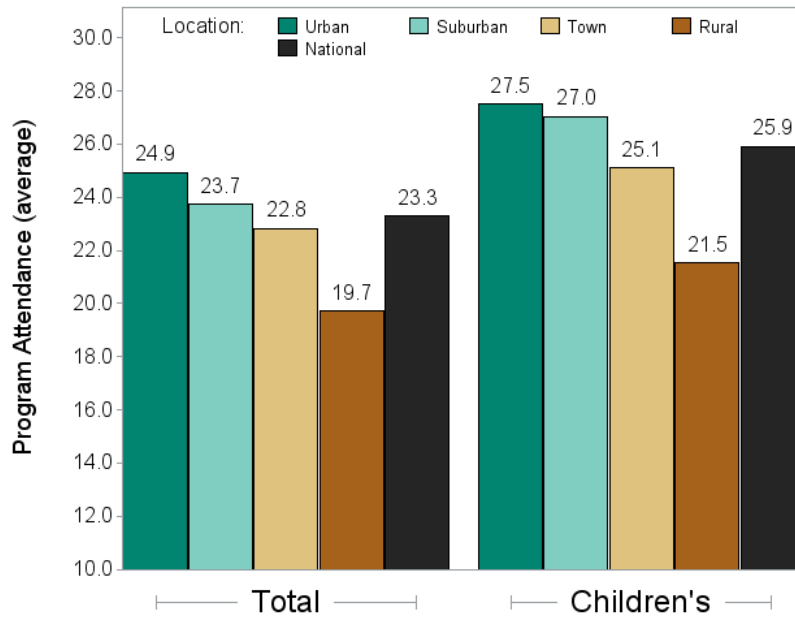


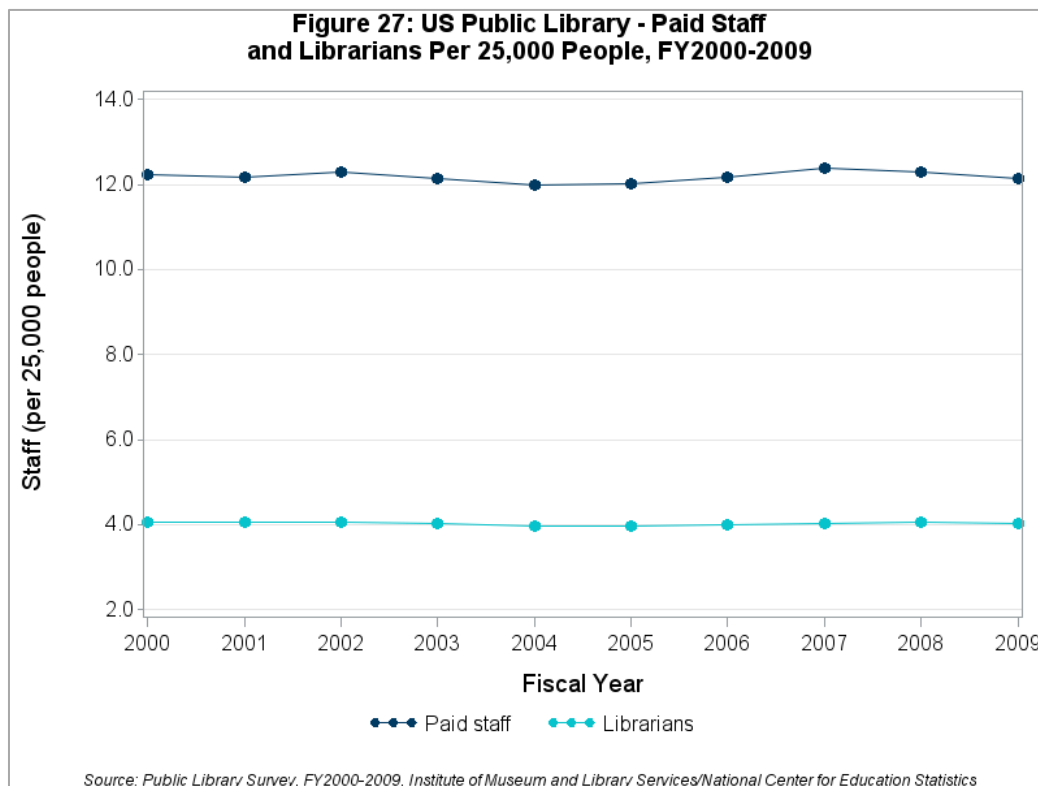
Figure 26. US Public Library Programs by Locality Average Program Attendance, FY2009



Staffing

In FY2009, there were 48,015 librarians working at public libraries in the United States, 32,977 (68.7 percent) of whom have Master's degrees in library science accredited by the American Library Association (ALA-MLS degrees). In addition to librarians, public libraries employ 96,246 paid staff.

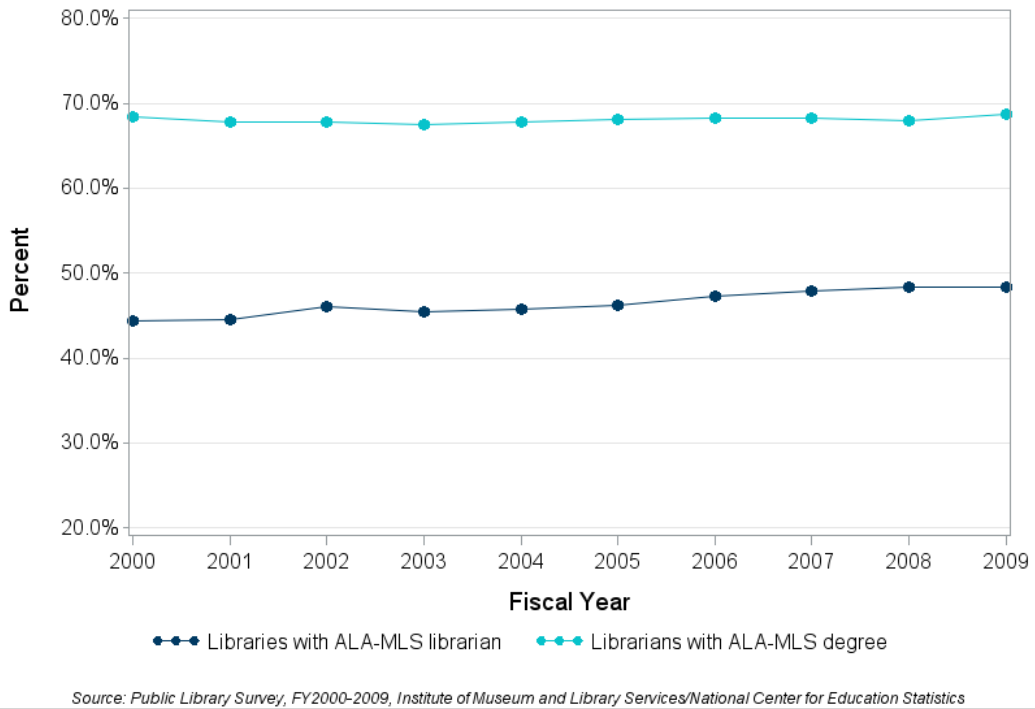
Staffing at public libraries has remained stable over the past 10 years (**Figure 27**). The number of paid staff members per 25,000 people was 12.1 at public libraries in FY2009. Of those paid staff per 25,000 people, 4.0 were librarians. For both paid staff and librarians, the 10-year change was less than 1.0 percent.



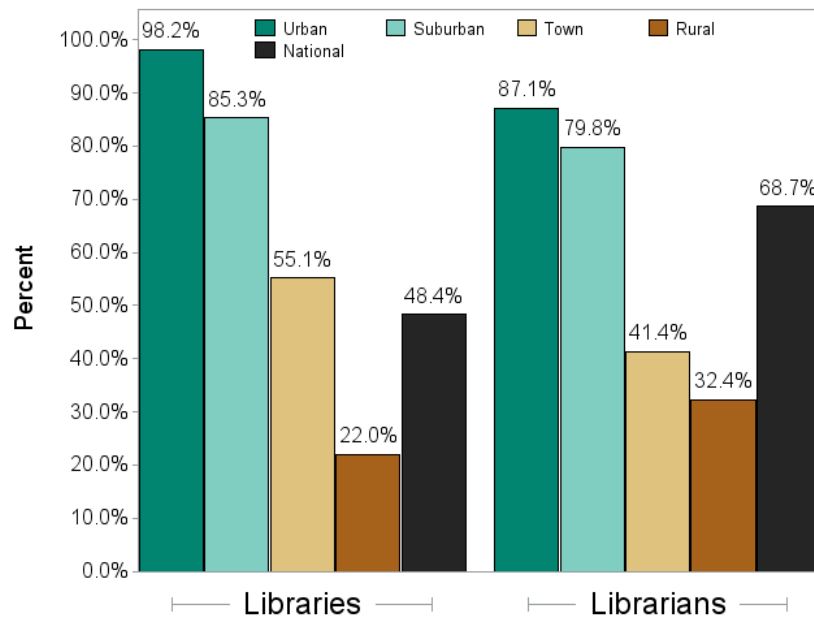
The percent of librarians with ALA-MLS degrees was 68.7 percent in FY2009 (**Figure 28**). Like staffing overall, this metric has also remained fairly flat since FY2000, with an increase of 0.3 percent over 10 years. In contrast, the number of library systems with at least one ALA-MLS degreed librarian on staff has increased over the study period. Of the 9,225 public libraries, 4,464 (48.4 percent) have an ALA-degreed librarian on staff. The percent of public libraries with an ALA-MLS degreed librarian on staff has increased over 10 years to 48.4 percent, a gain of 8.9 percent since FY2000. Taken together, the stability in the proportion of librarians with ALA-MLS degrees and the growth in the percent of libraries with an ALA-MLS degreed librarian indicate that there has been a change in the distribution of degreed librarians across public libraries.

This change in the distribution of ALA-MLS degreed librarians across public libraries is illustrated through locality analyses. Almost all public libraries in urban areas have at least one librarian with an ALA-MLS degree, a rate that is twice that of the national average (**Figure 29**). In comparison, less than one quarter of public libraries in rural areas have at least one ALA-MLS degreed librarian on staff. A similar pattern is seen in the distribution of librarians with ALA-MLS degrees. Most librarians working at public libraries in urban and suburban areas have an ALA-MLS degree, at rates that are 26.9 percent and 16.2 percent higher than the national average. In contrast, fewer than half of public librarians working in towns and rural areas have an ALA-MLS degree.

Figure 28. US Public Library - Libraries with ALA-degreed Librarian and Librarians with ALA-MLS degrees, FY2000-2009

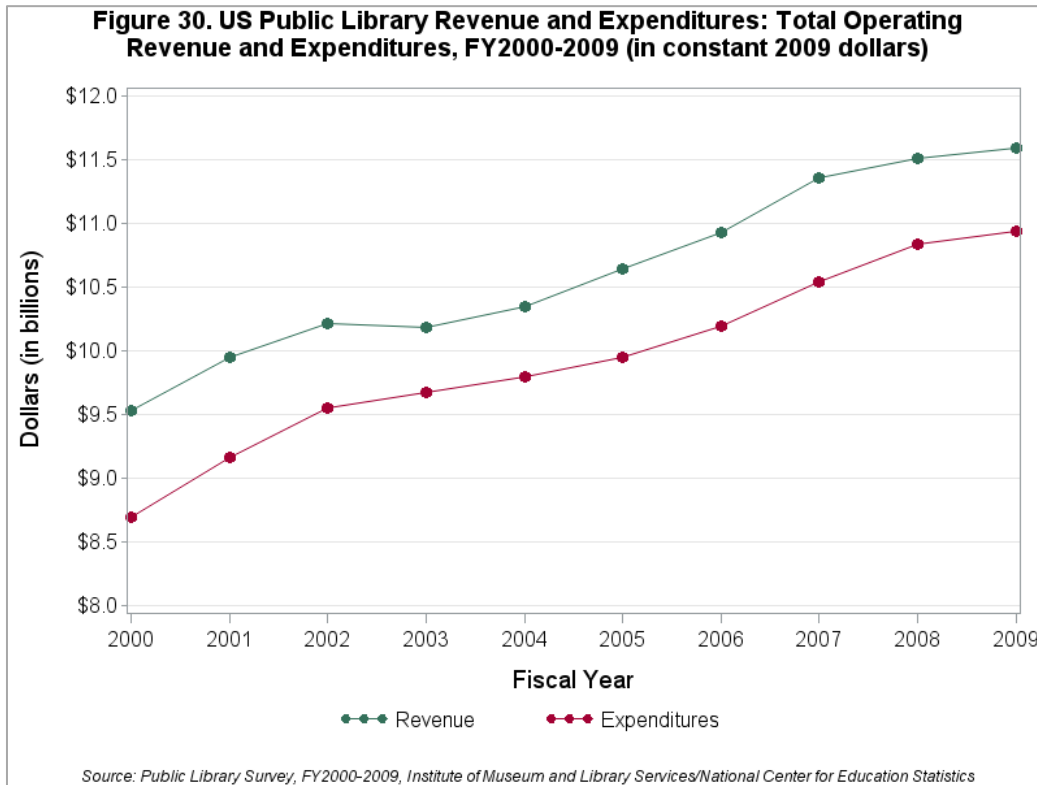


**Figure 29. US Public Library Staffing by Locality
Percent of Libraries and Librarians with ALA-MLS, FY2009**



Operating Revenues and Expenditures

Total revenue for U.S. public libraries was \$11.59 billion in FY2009, a 1.8 percent increase over FY2008 and a 10-year increase of 50.5 percent (**Figure 30**). Total expenditures were \$10.95 billion in FY2009, which were an increase of 2.1 percent from FY2008 and a 10-year increase of 55.8 percent.



Total revenue and expenses per capita have also evidenced an increasing trend over 10 years (**Figure 31**). In FY2009, total revenue per capita was \$39.01, a 10-year increase of 8.8 percent; total expenditures per capita were \$36.84, a 10-year increase of 12.6 percent. Locality analyses indicate that much of the financial metrics are driven by urban and suburban public libraries (**Figure 32**). Public libraries in suburban areas had the highest levels of per capita revenue and expenditures in FY2009, at \$44.50 and \$42.10, respectively, both of which were 14 percent above the national average. Public libraries in towns and rural areas had the lowest levels of per capital revenue and expenditures. There was also diversity in the levels of per capita revenue and expenditures at the state level (**Figure 33**). On average states invested, through total revenue, \$38.59 per person into public libraries; this funding ranged across states from a low of \$16.46 per person to a high of \$77.34 per person.

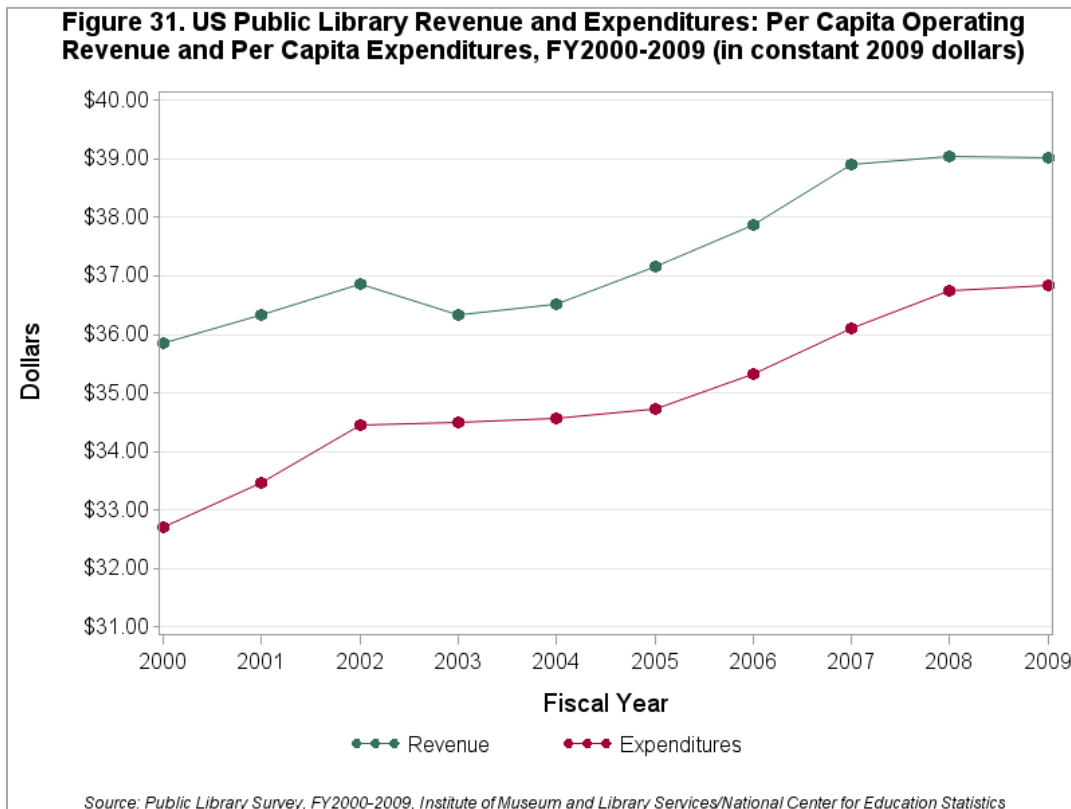
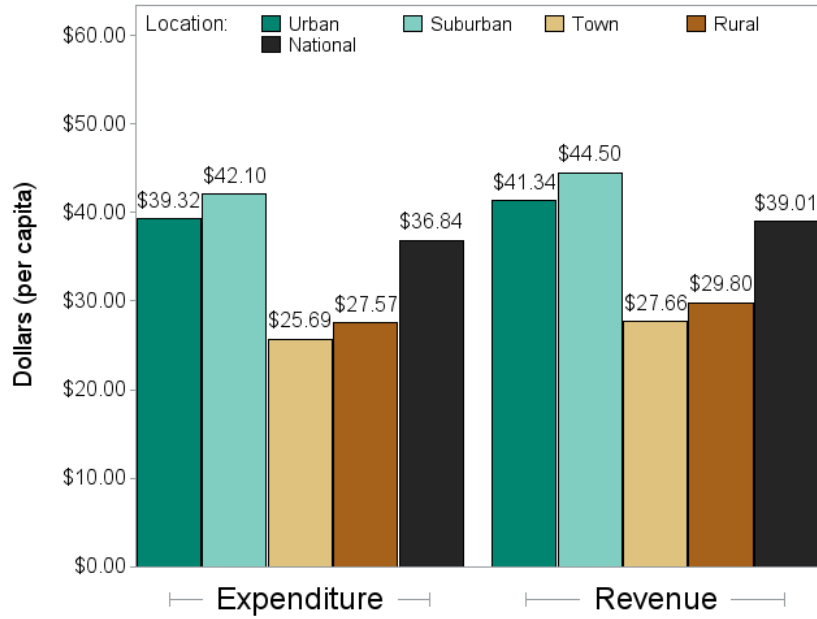
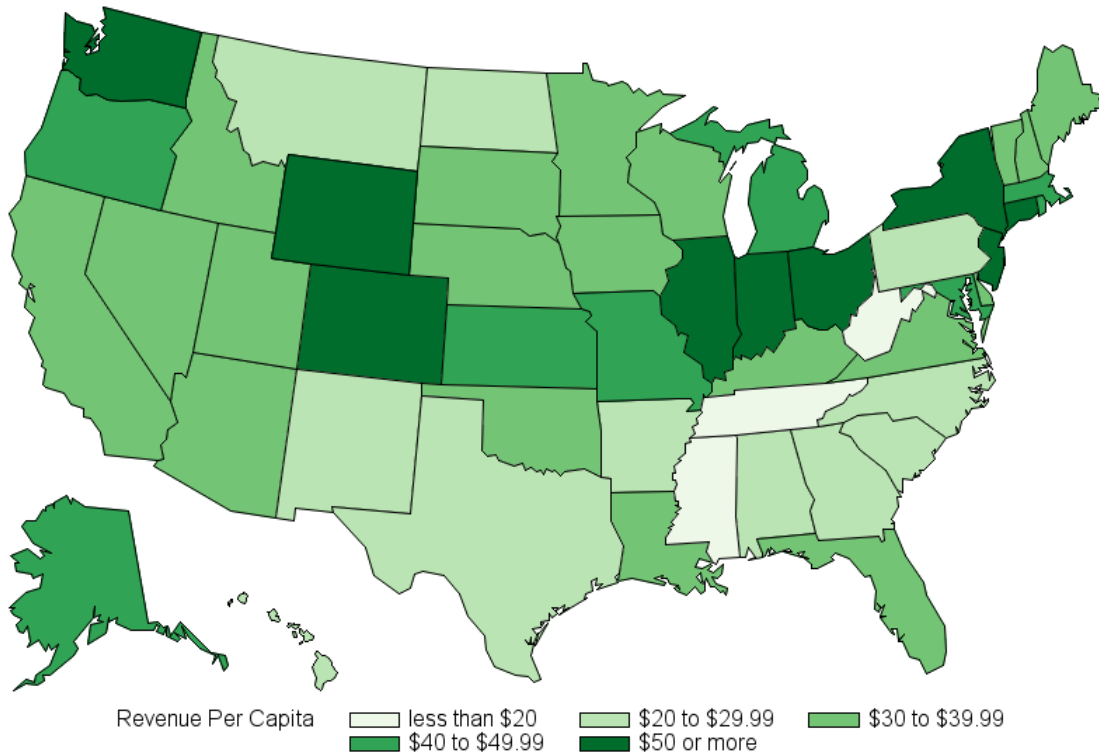


Figure 32. US Public Library - Per Capita Operating Revenue and Expenditure by Locality, FY2009



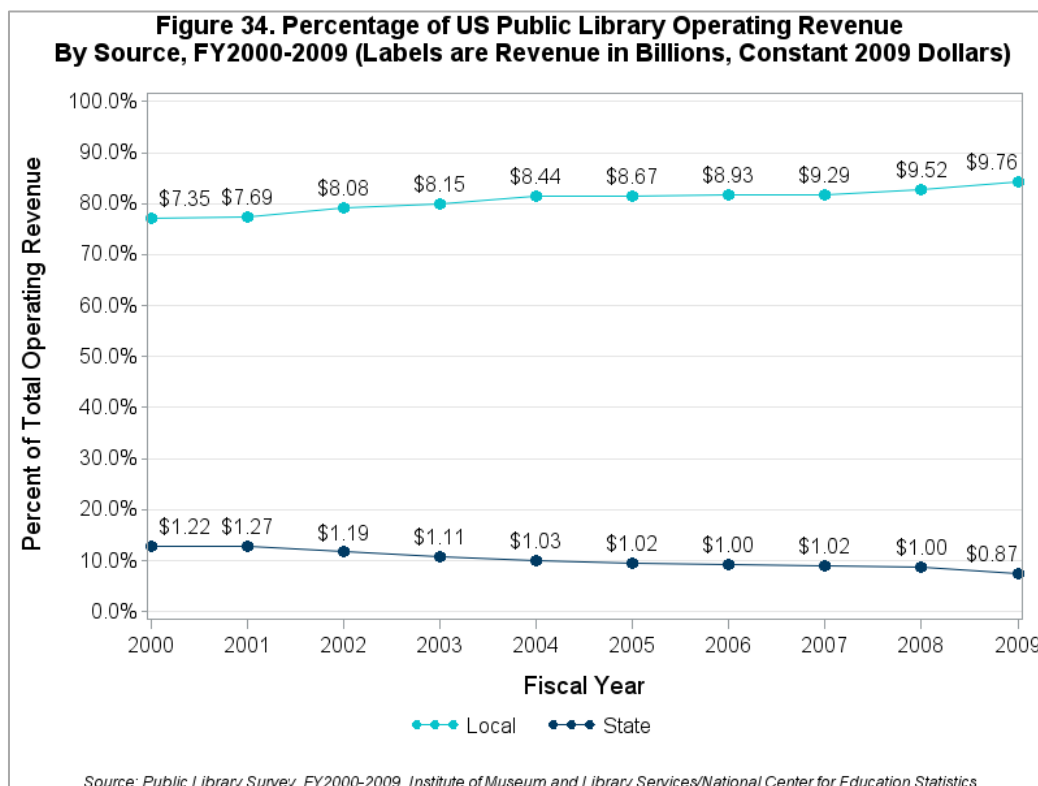
Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

Figure 33. US Public Library - Operating Revenue Per Capita By State, FY2009



Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

The 10 years of the study period showed a change in funding patterns for public libraries in the United States (**Figure 34**). Funding from local government to the operating revenue of public libraries was \$9.76 billion in FY2009, an increase of 32.8 percent since FY2000 (in constant 2009 dollars). In contrast, funding from state government to public library operating revenue was \$0.87 billion in FY2009, a decrease of 28.4 percent over 10 years. These changes, an increase in revenue from local governments and a decrease from states, are concomitant with changes in the proportion of operating revenue coming from all sources. The percentage of total operating revenue coming from local sources has changed from 77.0 percent in FY2000 to 84.2 percent in FY2009, a 10-year increase of 9.2 percent. In contrast, the portion of contributions from state sources has decreased from 12.8 percent in FY2000 to 7.5 percent in FY2009, a 10-year decrease of 41.1 percent.



This distribution of funding varies widely from state to state. In many states, public libraries received more than 90 percent of their 2009 revenue from local governments (**Figure 35**). However, 7 states, including West Virginia and Rhode Island, received less than 70 percent of their annual revenue from local sources. The converse is seen in the distribution of revenue from state governments. In the majority of states, state-level government funds less than 5 percent of public library operating revenues (**Figure 36**). In the ten states that had contributions of less than one percent to annual revenue, contributions from local governments to the FY2009 operating revenues were 90 percent or higher. However, there were nine states, including Ohio and Pennsylvania, in which state governments provided over 10 percent of the annual revenue to public libraries in FY2009, ranging from levels of 12.6 to 88.7 percent.

Figure 35. US Public Library - Percent of Operating Revenue from Local Government By State, FY2009

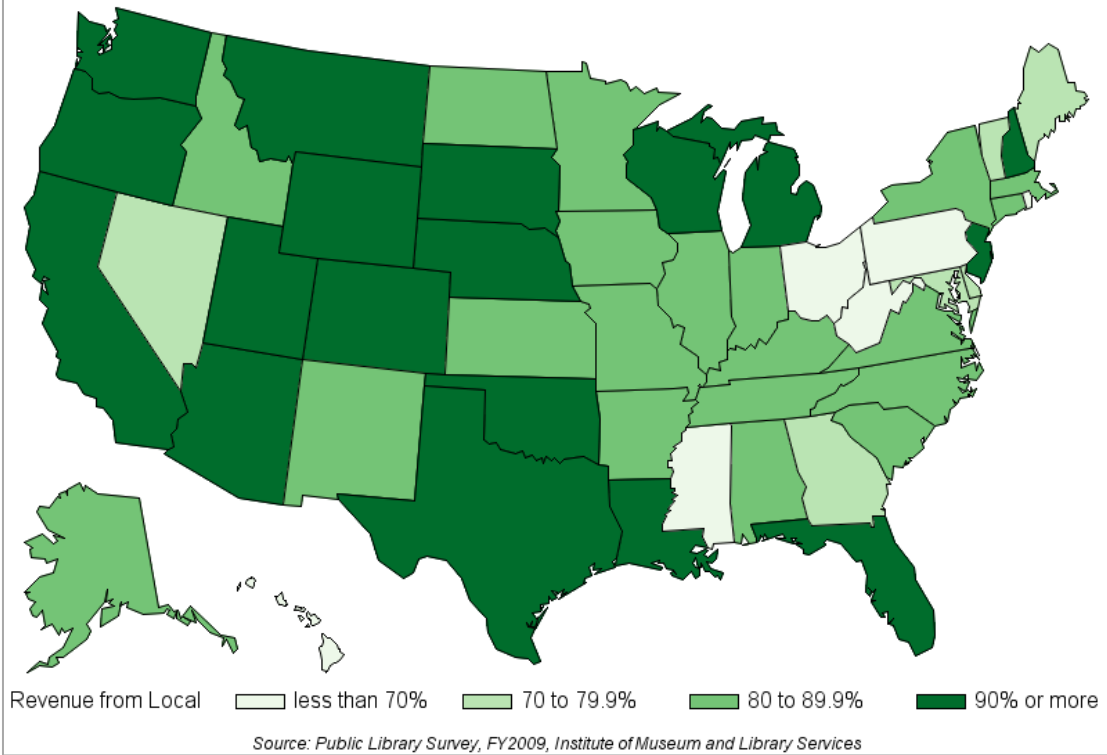
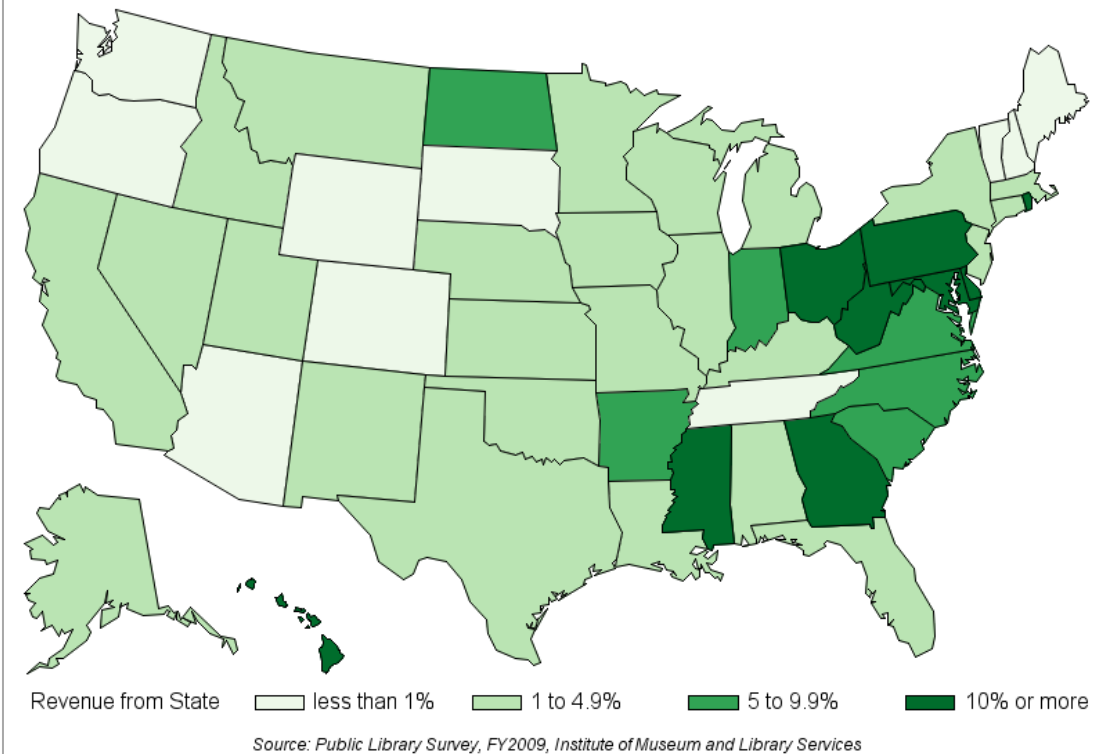


Figure 36. US Public Library - Percent of Operating Revenue from State Government By State, FY2009



Service Outlets, Legal Basis and Interlibrary Relationships

Most public libraries (85.3 percent) are public agencies connected to some form of local government. In FY2009, 52.9 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government, 14.7 percent were part of a separate government entity referred to as a library district, 9.8 percent were part of a county or parish, 3.4 percent had a multi-jurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement, 2.0 percent were part of a school district, 1.0 percent were part of a city/county, and 1.5 percent reported a legal basis of “other”. The remaining 14.8 percent of public libraries were operated by nonprofit associations or agencies, which means that although they were privately controlled, they met the legal definition of a public library in the states in which they were located (**Table 5**).⁶

Although most public libraries report single jurisdictions, many belong to broader service networks. A majority of public libraries (76.7 percent) were members of a federation or cooperative service, and 1.2 percent of which served as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative service. The remaining public libraries (23.3 percent) were not a part of a federation or cooperative service (**Table 7**).

⁶ This and other percentage totals reported may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Analysis by Locality

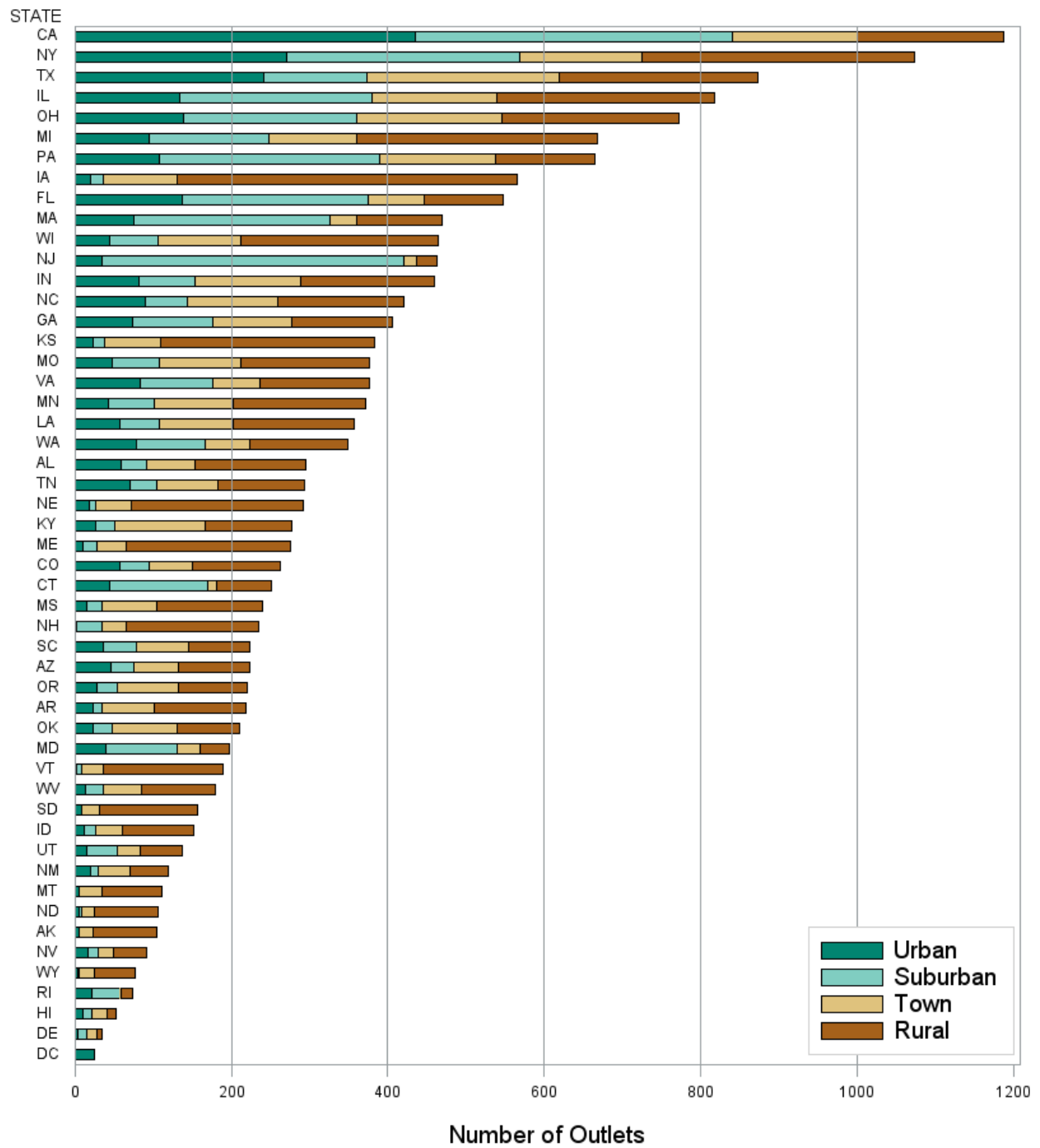
Library services are delivered in many different types of communities across the United States. Almost half (47.8 percent) of public library administrative entities are in a rural area (**Figure 37**), which serves 12.3 percent of the population. In contrast, relatively few (5.3 percent) public libraries are located in urban areas that serve 35.6 percent of the population. Similar to the findings based on administrative entities, a large number (39.3 percent) of library outlets are located in rural areas (**Figure 38**). In 17 states over 50 percent of the outlets are located in rural areas. Eight of these – Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont – have over 75 percent of their outlets in rural areas. Geographic comparisons such as these provide a new way to understand the nature of library services across the United States. As seen above, an examination of metrics in which locality is incorporated can provide a greater understanding of how public library services and operations can differ greatly depending upon the location.

Figure 37. Number of Public Libraries by Locale

Type	Number	Percent	Subtype	Number	Percent	Percent of Population
Urban	490	5.3%	Large City	73	0.8%	35.6%
			Midsize City	116	1.3%	
			Small City	301	3.3%	
Suburban	2,079	22.5%	Large Suburb	1,697	18.4%	36.9%
			Midsize Suburb	222	2.4%	
			Small Suburb	160	1.7%	
Town	2,245	24.4%	Fringe Town	324	3.5%	15.1%
			Distant Town	1,131	12.3%	
			Remote Town	790	8.6%	
Rural	4,411	47.8%	Fringe Rural	591	6.4%	12.3%
			Distant Rural	2,073	22.5%	
			Remote Rural	1,747	18.9%	
Total	9,225	100.0%		9,225	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

Figure 38. Distribution of Library Outlets, by State and Locality, FY2009



Source: Public Library Survey, FY2009, Institute of Museum and Library Services

Methodology

Analyses

In this report we present statistics for metrics related to aspects of financial, operational, and service activities in public libraries in the United States. National level summaries of these metrics are presented for FY2009, and 10-year trends are presented for most metrics from FY2000 through FY2009. Some data elements, such as the number of children's programs offered, were added to the survey more recently. For analyses of these metrics, changes will be reported based on the fiscal year in which the data element was introduced. In some cases, metrics are also broken out and presented by state or by locality.

For long-term trends, statistics are often presented in per capita metrics, which control for population growth and allow for standardized comparison of metrics over time. For this we used the unduplicated population of the legal service area served by each public library.⁷ In addition to analyses based on per-person in a public library's service area, trends in services are also examined in terms of the number of visitors. By examining both per-capita and per-visit trends, we can see not only the role that public libraries play in their communities at-large, but also how people who come to public libraries use the resources available.

For financial trends that report dollar amounts over time, such as 10-year revenue trends, metrics are presented in constant dollars. Constant dollars are an adjusted value of currency that accounts for inflation. We use this adjustment in order to compare monetary values from one period to another. For the present analyses, inflation was accounted for using a GDP (gross domestic product) deflator,⁸ as shown in Equation 1:

$$\text{GDP Deflator} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Real GDP}} \quad (1)$$

In general, a real value is one in which the effect of inflation have been taken into account, and a nominal value is one in which the effect have not. Thus, the Real GDP is the value of all the goods and services produced in the United States expressed relative to some base year, and the Nominal GDP is the value of the same goods and services expressed in current prices.

To calculate the value in constant dollars for a target year, multiply a value from a base year by a ratio of the GDP Deflators from the base year and the target year. For example, to calculate the amount of revenue from the year 2000 in 2009 constant dollars, multiply the original value of revenue in 2000 by the ratio of the deflators from year 2009 to 2000 (see Equation 2).

$$\text{Value}_{\text{constant 2009 dollars}} = \text{Value}_{2000} \times \frac{\text{GDP Deflator 2009}}{\text{GDP Deflator 2000}} \quad (2)$$

⁷ Details about the unduplicated population can be found in the data file documentation for the Public Library Survey (<http://harvester.census.gov/imls/data/pls/index.asp>).

⁸ Information on US GDP was obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (<http://www.bea.gov/>).

Locality

Beginning with the FY2008 data file, locale codes have been added to the outlet and administrative entity datasets. Locale codes identify general characteristics about where a public library is situated. The codes allow users to quickly identify which library outlets and administrative entities are located in cities, suburbs, towns, or rural areas. The locale codes are based on an address's proximity to an urbanized area, defined as a densely settled core with densely settled surrounding areas.

The locale code system classifies a territory into four major categories: urban, suburban, town, and rural. Each category has three sub-categories. For urban and suburban areas, gradations are based on population size: large, medium, or small. Towns and rural areas are sub-categorized based on their distance from an urbanized area: fringe, distant, or remote. The coding methodology was developed by the Census Bureau as a way to identify the location of public schools for the Common Core of Data, a survey collected by the National Center for Education Statistics.

These locale codes provide a new way to analyze library services in the United States. By incorporating objective measures of rurality and urbanicity into the data files, researchers and practitioners can benchmark services in a fundamentally different way by basing comparisons on community attributes as well as the attributes of the libraries themselves. In other words, library services in rural remote areas can now be compared to library services in other rural remote areas within the same state or across the country by using a standardized rurality/urbanicity metric that is applied consistently to each library in the country. Once communities of interest have been selected, comparisons can be made to any data that are available in the PLS, whether they are related to aspects of finance, operations, or service.

As of FY2008, each library outlet and administrative entity in the survey has been assigned one of the 12 locale codes. Starting with the FY2009 survey data files, bookmobiles and books-by-mail only outlets were assigned locale codes.

Locale Code Descriptors

City
<p>Large: Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of 250,000 or more</p> <p>Midsized: Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000</p> <p>Small: Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population less than 100,000</p>
Suburb
<p>Large: Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of 250,000 or more</p> <p>Midsized: Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000</p> <p>Small: Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population less than 100,000</p>
Town
<p>Fringe: Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area</p> <p>Distant: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area</p> <p>Remote: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area</p>
Rural
<p>Fringe: Census-defined rural territory that is less than or equal to 5 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is less than or equal to 2.5 miles from an urban cluster</p> <p>Distant: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 5 miles but less than or equal to 25 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is more than 2.5 miles but less than or equal to 10 miles from an urban cluster</p> <p>Remote: Census-defined rural territory that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and is also more than 10 miles from an urban cluster</p>

References

Podolsky, A. (1991). *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (NCES 91-343). U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2009 Data files, available at <https://harvester.census.gov/ims/data/pls/index.asp>.

Tables

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area ²		Unduplicated population of legal service area ³		State population estimate ⁴	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵
Total	9,225	300,990	100.0	297,162	100.0	305,036	100.0
Alabama	210	4,628	100.0	4,628	100.0	4,628	100.0
Alaska	87	692	100.0	692	100.0	692	100.0
Arizona	89	6,695	100.0	6,676	100.0	6,683	100.0
Arkansas	52	2,689	100.0	2,656	100.0	2,776	100.0
California	181	38,292	100.0	38,292	100.0	38,293	100.0
Colorado	114	4,951	100.0	4,890	100.0	5,011	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,301	100.0	3,502	100.0	3,502	100.0
Delaware	21	782	100.0	782	100.0	873	100.0
District of Columbia	1	600	100.0	600	100.0	600	100.0
Florida	80	19,009	100.0	18,715	100.0	18,750	100.0
Georgia	61	9,446	100.0	9,446	100.0	9,446	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,288	100.0	1,288	100.0	1,288	100.0
Idaho	104	1,371	100.0	1,351	100.0	1,546	100.0
Illinois	634	11,766	100.0	11,766	100.0	12,917	100.0
Indiana	238	5,822	100.0	5,700	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	541	3,049	100.0	2,975	100.0	3,008	100.0
Kansas	328	2,377	100.0	2,373	100.0	2,802	100.0
Kentucky	117	4,232	100.0	4,204	100.0	4,241	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,514	100.0	4,492	100.0	4,492	100.0
Maine	269	1,362	100.0	1,216	100.0	1,362	100.0
Maryland	24	5,617	100.0	5,616	100.0	5,616	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,522	100.0	6,487	100.0	6,498	100.0
Michigan	384	9,939	100.0	9,908	100.0	9,953	100.0
Minnesota	138	5,776	100.0	5,288	100.0	5,288	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,960	100.0	2,939	100.0	2,939	100.0
Missouri	150	5,125	100.0	5,125	100.0	5,988	100.0
Montana	80	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,467	100.0	1,346	100.0	1,783	100.0
Nevada	22	2,711	100.0	2,711	100.0	2,711	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,437	100.0	1,311	100.0	1,315	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area ²		Unduplicated population of legal service area ³		State population estimate ⁴	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	301	9,016	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	91	1,569	100.0	1,567	100.0	1,984	100.0
New York	756	19,098	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0
North Carolina	77	9,227	100.0	9,227	100.0	9,227	100.0
North Dakota	85	583	100.0	571	100.0	641	100.0
Ohio	251	11,542	100.0	11,542	100.0	11,542	100.0
Oklahoma	115	3,006	100.0	3,006	100.0	3,687	100.0
Oregon	127	3,639	100.0	3,639	100.0	3,791	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	12,094	100.0	11,971	100.0	12,284	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,298	100.0	1,058	100.0	1,058	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,318	100.0	4,318	100.0	4,318	100.0
South Dakota	112	752	100.0	733	100.0	812	100.0
Tennessee	186	6,189	100.0	6,189	100.0	6,189	100.0
Texas	559	22,651	100.0	22,651	100.0	24,327	100.0
Utah	71	2,734	100.0	2,734	100.0	2,736	100.0
Vermont	184	719	100.0	606	100.0	621	100.0
Virginia	91	7,660	100.0	7,635	100.0	7,795	100.0
Washington	63	6,544	100.0	6,544	100.0	6,668	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,688	100.0	5,688	100.0	5,688	100.0
Wyoming	23	533	100.0	533	100.0	533	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	175	100.0	175	100.0	175	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	6,836	100.0	2,452	100.0	3,967	100.0

¹A public library is an administrative entity, the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 2. See table 3 for additional information on outlets.

²The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. The determination of this figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state available from the State Data Center or other state sources.

³This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in the state that receive library services. The determination of this figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.

⁴This is the most recent total population figure for the state that matches the local population figures that are submitted to IMLS. The state data coordinator for the state library agency is instructed to obtain the figure annually from the State Data Center or other state sources.

⁵Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame.

NOTE: A state's total population of legal service area may be larger than the state's total unduplicated population of legal service area or the state population estimate because some public libraries have overlapping service areas. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
Total	9,225	11.5	16.3	14.3	16.2	19.2	10.6	6.0	3.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Alabama	210	6.7	13.3	14.3	21.4	24.3	10.0	7.1	1.9	1.0	†	†	100.0
Alaska	87	59.8	13.8	9.2	9.2	3.4	2.3	†	1.1	1.1	†	†	100.0
Arizona	89	11.2	11.2	11.2	15.7	19.1	11.2	5.6	10.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	100.0
Arkansas	52	†	7.7	†	9.6	17.3	23.1	30.8	9.6	1.9	†	†	100.0
California	181	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.7	12.7	15.5	24.9	27.1	6.6	3.9	5.0	100.0
Colorado	114	10.5	15.8	15.8	16.7	17.5	7.9	4.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	†	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	7.2	10.3	21.5	32.8	16.4	8.7	2.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	†	†	†	28.6	38.1	19.0	9.5	†	4.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	80	†	1.3	1.3	5.0	15.0	11.3	20.0	17.5	15.0	8.8	5.0	100.0
Georgia	61	†	†	†	†	13.1	18.0	23.0	29.5	9.8	6.6	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	21.2	20.2	15.4	18.3	10.6	8.7	3.8	1.9	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	634	7.6	22.1	18.1	15.1	19.4	11.5	4.7	1.3	†	†	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	3.8	17.6	16.0	18.9	20.2	12.6	6.7	3.4	0.4	0.4	†	100.0
Iowa	541	31.8	31.2	16.1	9.6	7.0	2.4	1.3	0.6	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	328	43.3	26.8	13.4	6.4	5.8	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	117	†	0.9	1.7	12.0	47.0	24.8	9.4	2.6	0.9	0.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	68	†	2.9	1.5	5.9	33.8	23.5	11.8	14.7	5.9	†	†	100.0
Maine	269	14.9	31.2	21.6	20.8	10.0	1.1	0.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	†	†	†	†	4.2	29.2	20.8	20.8	4.2	20.8	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7.6	12.4	13.0	18.9	29.2	12.2	5.4	1.1	†	0.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	2.1	5.5	19.5	26.3	24.2	11.2	6.0	4.2	0.8	0.3	†	100.0
Minnesota	138	10.9	21.7	15.9	14.5	15.9	5.1	4.3	7.2	3.6	†	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	†	†	2.0	6.0	18.0	34.0	26.0	12.0	2.0	†	†	100.0
Missouri	150	3.3	18.0	16.0	17.3	22.7	10.7	6.0	3.3	1.3	1.3	†	100.0
Montana	80	7.5	27.5	22.5	18.8	15.0	2.5	5.0	1.3	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	269	59.5	21.6	6.3	6.7	3.0	2.2	†	†	0.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	13.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	4.5	9.1	†	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	12.2	32.2	23.9	17.8	9.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	301	†	5.3	8.3	25.9	33.2	14.3	8.3	3.0	1.3	0.3	†	100.0
New Mexico	91	24.2	19.8	17.6	15.4	11.0	5.5	3.3	2.2	†	1.1	†	100.0
New York	756	8.9	20.2	17.1	18.9	18.8	11.1	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	77	†	†	2.6	†	9.1	15.6	31.2	32.5	6.5	2.6	†	100.0
North Dakota	85	37.6	29.4	9.4	7.1	9.4	3.5	3.5	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	251	1.2	3.2	8.0	22.7	26.3	17.9	11.2	6.8	1.6	1.2	†	100.0
Oklahoma	115	9.6	28.7	20.0	14.8	15.7	5.2	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	†	100.0
Oregon	127	11.8	12.6	13.4	15.0	23.6	10.2	7.1	5.5	†	0.8	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0.7	6.8	13.1	21.4	33.6	15.5	6.1	2.0	0.7	†	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	†	2.1	4.2	14.6	41.7	27.1	8.3	2.1	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	†	†	†	†	11.9	28.6	26.2	23.8	9.5	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	112	34.8	25.9	15.2	8.9	11.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	186	5.9	9.7	7.5	18.8	27.4	17.7	8.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	†	100.0
Texas	559	2.7	12.0	19.0	20.2	20.6	13.1	5.0	5.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
Utah	71	2.8	12.7	16.9	19.7	19.7	16.9	2.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	†	100.0
Vermont	184	19.0	40.8	21.7	10.9	6.0	1.1	0.5	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	91	†	2.2	2.2	5.5	20.9	27.5	19.8	14.3	6.6	†	1.1	100.0
Washington	63	11.1	11.1	11.1	9.5	17.5	9.5	6.3	12.7	4.8	4.8	1.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	4.1	18.6	28.9	27.8	9.3	9.3	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5.3	20.3	23.4	19.2	19.5	7.4	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	†	4.3	4.3	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	2.9	†	†	5.9	14.7	44.1	11.8	5.9	11.8	†	2.9	100.0

† Not applicable.

¹The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. (See Table 1.)

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported population of legal service area, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹												Response rate ²
		Total population (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution												
Total	9,225	300,990	0.2	0.8	1.6	3.6	9.4	11.3	12.9	18.2	12.1	13.4	16.4	100.0
Alabama	210	4,628	0.2	1.1	2.4	6.9	17.9	15.9	24.5	16.7	14.5	†	†	100.0
Alaska	87	692	2.3	2.8	4.0	8.4	7.4	10.2	†	22.9	42.0	†	†	100.0
Arizona	89	6,695	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	3.7	6.0	5.7	26.2	6.9	25.6	23.5	100.0
Arkansas	52	2,689	†	0.3	†	1.4	6.7	16.1	42.0	21.9	11.6	†	†	100.0
California	181	38,292	#	#	#	0.1	1.0	2.7	8.1	19.8	11.9	13.7	42.8	100.0
Colorado	114	4,951	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	23.0	18.9	34.4	†	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,301	#	0.6	1.7	7.3	24.7	25.5	26.1	14.2	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	782	†	†	†	4.9	14.5	17.8	17.3	†	45.5	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	600	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	80	19,009	†	#	#	0.2	1.0	1.8	6.1	12.2	20.6	25.9	32.2	100.0
Georgia	61	9,446	†	†	†	†	1.7	4.3	11.1	30.2	20.5	32.2	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,288	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1,371	1.0	2.7	4.0	10.3	12.2	26.4	20.9	22.4	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	634	11,766	0.3	2.0	3.6	5.8	16.7	21.1	16.6	9.3	†	†	24.6	100.0
Indiana	238	5,822	0.1	1.2	2.4	5.8	13.5	16.8	20.3	19.9	5.7	14.3	†	100.0
Iowa	541	3,049	3.4	9.4	10.2	12.6	18.6	15.2	16.2	14.3	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	328	2,377	2.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	11.6	10.6	6.0	17.9	32.5	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	117	4,232	†	0.1	0.2	2.6	21.4	24.2	19.3	8.8	6.6	16.8	†	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,514	†	0.1	0.1	0.6	8.7	13.1	11.6	32.9	32.9	†	†	100.0
Maine	269	1,362	1.7	9.9	15.3	29.2	32.4	6.9	4.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	5,617	†	†	†	†	0.4	4.5	8.0	16.4	4.9	65.9	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,522	0.3	1.1	2.6	8.0	26.6	23.0	20.9	8.2	†	9.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	9,939	0.1	0.4	2.9	7.4	14.1	15.0	16.9	22.8	10.8	9.6	†	100.0
Minnesota	138	5,776	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.3	5.9	4.3	7.4	27.4	30.5	†	19.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,960	†	†	0.1	0.8	4.4	21.0	30.7	33.7	9.2	†	†	100.0
Missouri	150	5,125	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.9	10.9	10.6	12.0	17.4	12.3	30.1	†	100.0
Montana	80	900	0.3	4.2	7.7	12.8	18.5	9.2	33.7	13.7	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,467	5.4	5.8	4.0	8.7	9.3	14.8	†	†	51.9	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	2,711	#	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.4	8.1	7.9	25.2	†	53.6	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,437	1.3	8.8	15.3	19.7	23.5	17.8	6.1	7.5	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total population (in thousands)	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
			Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
			Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	301	9,016	†	0.3	1.1	6.4	17.4	16.9	19.3	16.6	16.4	5.7	†	100.0
New Mexico	91	1,569	0.8	1.9	3.8	6.8	10.1	10.1	13.0	13.5	†	39.9	†	100.0
New York	756	19,098	0.2	1.4	2.4	5.1	11.4	15.1	9.8	5.2	2.4	5.0	41.9	100.0
North Carolina	77	9,227	†	†	0.1	†	1.2	5.1	17.7	40.1	17.0	18.9	†	100.0
North Dakota	85	583	3.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	22.9	15.7	38.8	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	251	11,542	#	0.1	0.6	3.6	8.9	13.8	16.0	22.3	15.0	19.6	†	100.0
Oklahoma	115	3,006	0.3	1.8	2.5	3.8	9.6	7.6	6.2	13.7	11.4	43.2	†	100.0
Oregon	127	3,639	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.9	14.7	10.7	17.2	31.1	†	19.7	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	12,094	#	0.4	1.8	5.8	20.7	20.8	16.7	11.2	9.9	†	12.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,298	†	0.1	0.6	3.8	24.8	32.5	24.9	13.3	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,318	†	†	†	†	2.1	9.3	17.9	40.6	30.2	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	112	752	3.1	6.2	7.3	9.2	29.1	8.4	11.3	25.3	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	186	6,189	0.1	0.5	0.8	4.0	13.6	18.5	17.7	9.9	11.9	23.1	†	100.0
Texas	559	22,651	#	0.5	1.7	3.6	8.2	11.3	8.0	18.7	9.6	9.2	29.1	100.0
Utah	71	2,734	0.1	0.6	1.5	3.8	8.6	14.9	6.4	24.3	10.8	29.1	†	100.0
Vermont	184	719	3.3	16.4	18.9	19.0	23.2	11.5	7.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	91	7,660	†	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.0	11.7	16.9	27.3	25.8	†	13.6	100.0
Washington	63	6,544	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.6	3.4	4.3	23.8	17.9	27.9	18.8	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	#	0.4	4.1	11.1	22.9	16.8	34.6	10.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,688	0.3	2.3	5.7	9.1	21.8	17.5	14.9	13.5	4.7	10.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	533	†	0.5	0.9	8.7	20.6	39.1	30.2	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	175	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	6,836	#	†	†	0.2	1.5	8.3	3.6	6.0	22.5	†	58.0	100.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported population of legal service area, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate ⁵
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴	
			Percentage distribution		
Total	9,225	80.9	17.7	1.3	100.0
Alabama	210	88.6	10.0	1.4	100.0
Alaska	87	93.1	6.9	0	100.0
Arizona	89	70.8	21.3	7.9	100.0
Arkansas	52	32.7	55.8	11.5	100.0
California	181	29.8	63.0	7.2	100.0
Colorado	114	67.5	30.7	1.8	100.0
Connecticut	195	86.2	13.8	0	100.0
Delaware	21	81.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	80	32.5	55.0	12.5	100.0
Georgia	61	11.5	88.5	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	78.8	21.2	0	100.0
Illinois	634	90.7	9.1	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	67.2	32.4	0.4	100.0
Iowa	541	98.3	1.7	0	100.0
Kansas	328	95.4	4.6	0	100.0
Kentucky	117	21.4	78.6	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	16.2	83.8	0	100.0
Maine	269	99.3	0.7	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	70.8	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	89.7	10.3	0	100.0
Michigan	384	82.6	16.4	1.0	100.0
Minnesota	138	79.0	15.9	5.1	100.0
Mississippi	50	22.0	76.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	150	66.7	30.0	3.3	100.0
Montana	80	78.8	21.3	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	97.0	3.0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	40.9	54.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	97.8	2.2	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2009

—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate ⁵
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	301	86.0	13.6	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	91	87.9	12.1	0	100.0
New York	756	92.6	7.4	0	100.0
North Carolina	77	14.3	76.6	9.1	100.0
North Dakota	85	83.5	16.5	0	100.0
Ohio	251	56.6	40.2	3.2	100.0
Oklahoma	115	92.2	6.1	1.7	100.0
Oregon	127	81.9	16.5	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	86.7	12.7	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	81.3	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	7.1	83.3	9.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	85.7	12.5	1.8	100.0
Tennessee	186	83.9	15.6	0.5	100.0
Texas	559	87.5	12.0	0.5	100.0
Utah	71	69.0	31.0	0	100.0
Vermont	184	96.7	3.3	0	100.0
Virginia	91	30.8	57.1	12.1	100.0
Washington	63	61.9	25.4	12.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	71.1	28.9	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	94.5	5.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	85.3	11.8	2.9	100.0

¹The administrative structure identifies an autonomous library entity (administrative entity) that has its own governance and funding.

²An administrative entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.

³An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

⁴An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

⁵Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported administrative structure, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 2A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of administrative structure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹		
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴
Percentage distribution				
Total	9,225	80.9	17.7	1.3
1,000,000 or more	28	0	64.3	35.7
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	69.6	30.4
250,000 to 499,999	104	1.9	81.7	16.3
100,000 to 249,999	351	8.3	80.6	11.1
50,000 to 99,999	556	30.8	65.8	3.4
25,000 to 49,999	974	62.5	36.1	1.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	81.8	17.8	0.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	91.9	7.9	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	97.2	2.8	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	98.7	1.3	0
Less than 1,000	1,057	99.8	0.2	0

¹The administrative structure identifies an autonomous library entity (administrative entity) that has its own governance and funding.

²An administrative entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only or one bookmobile.

³An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

⁴An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in Table 2.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total ²	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles ¹	
					Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ³
					Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³		
Total	9225 ⁴	1,561	648	16,698	9,046	100.0	7,652	100.0	771	100.0
Alabama	210	21	12	283	209	100.0	74	100.0	16	100.0
Alaska	87	6	1	103	87	100.0	16	100.0	1	100.0
Arizona	89	24	7	215	84	100.0	131	100.0	10	100.0
Arkansas	52	34	3	217	49	100.0	168	100.0	3	100.0
California	181	119	44	1,122	166	100.0	956	100.0	65	100.0
Colorado	114	36	10	252	100	100.0	152	100.0	12	100.0
Connecticut	195	26	9	242	195	100.0	47	100.0	9	100.0
Delaware	21	3	2	32	19	100.0	13	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	0	25	1	100.0	24	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	80	51	23	523	60	100.0	463	100.0	29	100.0
Georgia	61	54	16	389	61	100.0	328	100.0	17	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	51	1	100.0	50	100.0	2	100.0
Idaho	104	17	10	141	102	100.0	39	100.0	11	100.0
Illinois	634	46	21	794	634	100.0	160	100.0	24	100.0
Indiana	238	72	27	432	238	100.0	194	100.0	32	100.0
Iowa	541	8	4	561	541	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0
Kansas	328	13	3	378	328	100.0	50	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	117	34	80	198	117	100.0	81	100.0	83	100.0
Louisiana	68	50	24	333	68	100.0	265	100.0	28	100.0
Maine	269	2	0	275	269	100.0	6	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	24	13	184	15	100.0	169	100.0	18	100.0
Massachusetts	370	36	4	465	370	100.0	95	100.0	4	100.0
Michigan	384	64	12	655	379	100.0	276	100.0	12	100.0
Minnesota	138	25	12	360	128	100.0	232	100.0	13	100.0
Mississippi	50	39	2	237	47	100.0	190	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	150	45	17	360	138	100.0	222	100.0	29	100.0
Montana	80	15	2	110	80	100.0	30	100.0	2	100.0
Nebraska	269	2	7	287	269	100.0	18	100.0	7	100.0
Nevada	22	13	5	86	19	100.0	67	100.0	5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5	0	235	230	100.0	5	100.0	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
		Branches	Bookmobiles	Total ²	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles ¹	
					Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ³
					Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³		
New Jersey	301	38	12	451	301	100.0	150	100.0	12	100.0
New Mexico	91	10	1	118	91	100.0	27	100.0	1	100.0
New York	756	55	5	1,067	755	100.0	312	100.0	6	100.0
North Carolina	77	64	31	389	66	100.0	323	100.0	34	100.0
North Dakota	85	5	13	93	84	100.0	9	100.0	13	100.0
Ohio	251	101	48	724	239	100.0	485	100.0	64	100.0
Oklahoma	115	9	4	206	115	100.0	91	100.0	5	100.0
Oregon	127	21	9	211	123	100.0	88	100.0	9	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	51	26	632	453	100.0	179	100.0	33	100.0
Rhode Island	48	7	2	72	48	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	42	34	31	193	41	100.0	152	100.0	31	100.0
South Dakota	112	11	7	148	112	100.0	36	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	186	29	5	289	186	100.0	103	100.0	5	100.0
Texas	559	68	7	865	559	100.0	306	100.0	8	100.0
Utah	71	19	17	121	57	100.0	64	100.0	18	100.0
Vermont	184	3	5	185	182	100.0	3	100.0	5	100.0
Virginia	91	62	27	348	79	100.0	269	100.0	29	100.0
Washington	63	23	12	335	54	100.0	281	100.0	26	100.0
West Virginia	97	27	6	173	97	100.0	76	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	380	18	7	457	377	100.0	80	100.0	8	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	2	76	23	100.0	53	100.0	2	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	1	1	6	1	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	5	1	42	33	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0

¹A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least one of the following: (1) A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; (2) paid staff; and (3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

²Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame.

⁴Of the 9,225 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,466 were single-outlet libraries and 1,759 were multiple-outlet libraries. Single-outlet libraries are a central library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail-only outlet. Multiple-outlet libraries have two or more direct service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail-only outlets.

NOTE: Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

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Table 3A. Number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets			Book-mobiles ¹
		Branches	Book-mobiles ¹	Stationary outlets			
				Total ²	Central libraries	Branches	
Total	9,225 ³	1,561	648	16,698	9,046	7,652	771
1,000,000 or more	28	28	14	1,153	20	1,133	34
500,000 to 999,999	56	56	31	1,139	39	1,100	67
250,000 to 499,999	104	102	44	1,129	82	1,047	62
100,000 to 249,999	351	313	126	2,061	306	1,755	152
50,000 to 99,999	556	351	149	1,624	533	1,091	163
25,000 to 49,999	974	311	130	1,719	951	768	135
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	255	100	2,286	1,753	533	102
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	97	32	1,648	1,488	160	34
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	31	14	1,353	1,313	40	14
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	15	7	1,527	1,505	22	7
Less than 1,000	1,057	2	1	1,059	1,056	3	1

¹A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least one of the following: (1) A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; (2) paid staff; and (3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

²Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

³Of the 9,225 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,466 were single-outlet libraries and 1,759 were multiple-outlet libraries. Single-outlet libraries are a central library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail-only outlet. Multiple-outlet libraries have two or more direct service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail-only outlets.

NOTE: The response rates are included in Table 3.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate ²
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	2.2	7.6	16.1	21.8	24.4	17.6	9.2	1.0	98.6
Alabama	210	0	5.2	18.6	23.3	35.7	11.9	4.3	1.0	100.0
Alaska	87	13.8	34.5	13.8	6.9	14.9	11.5	3.4	1.1	100.0
Arizona	89	0	1.1	14.6	27.0	32.6	18.0	6.7	0	93.3
Arkansas	52	0	3.8	23.1	30.8	21.2	11.5	7.7	1.9	96.2
California	181	0	5.5	18.2	23.2	24.9	21.5	6.1	0.6	98.9
Colorado	114	0.9	7.0	10.5	19.3	24.6	21.9	14.9	0.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	3.6	9.2	19.0	29.7	26.2	9.7	0.5	94.4
Delaware	21	0	0	0	4.8	52.4	28.6	9.5	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	0	1.3	3.8	21.3	43.8	22.5	6.3	1.3	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	11.5	31.1	34.4	21.3	0	1.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	11.5	27.9	30.8	16.3	12.5	1.0	0	98.1
Illinois	634	0	2.7	14.7	20.8	16.2	18.8	23.0	3.8	98.4
Indiana	238	0.8	1.3	7.6	21.4	23.9	26.9	17.2	0.8	100.0
Iowa	541	3.5	10.0	33.3	19.0	19.0	9.4	5.4	0.4	96.3
Kansas	328	4.0	25.0	16.5	15.5	17.7	13.1	7.3	0.9	100.0
Kentucky	117	0	1.7	5.1	33.3	39.3	12.0	5.1	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	2.9	19.1	29.4	29.4	14.7	4.4	0	100.0
Maine	269	12.6	23.4	22.3	18.6	14.1	7.8	0.7	0.4	98.5
Maryland	24	0	0	0	25.0	25.0	29.2	16.7	4.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	2.4	13.8	14.3	20.5	27.0	13.5	8.1	0.3	98.6
Michigan	384	0	2.1	12.8	22.7	29.4	24.5	7.6	1.0	97.9
Minnesota	138	2.2	4.3	15.9	29.7	37.0	10.1	0.7	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	6.0	16.0	30.0	34.0	14.0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	0	4.7	16.0	26.7	25.3	14.7	11.3	1.3	100.0
Montana	80	0	11.3	16.3	31.3	28.8	10.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
Nebraska	269	15.6	22.3	24.2	16.0	7.1	7.1	7.4	0.4	99.3
Nevada	22	0	13.6	22.7	22.7	27.3	13.6	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	8.3	15.2	22.2	26.1	12.2	12.6	3.5	0	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate ²
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	301	0	0.3	4.7	10.6	23.3	36.5	21.9	2.7	92.4
New Mexico	91	0	5.5	15.4	25.3	27.5	20.9	5.5	0	98.9
New York	756	0	3.2	24.9	18.4	17.7	18.4	15.9	1.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	7.8	22.1	40.3	22.1	6.5	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	85	14.1	18.8	28.2	17.6	14.1	3.5	3.5	0	98.8
Ohio	251	0	2.8	10.8	21.1	23.5	26.7	13.1	2.0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	11.3	7.0	21.7	33.0	20.9	5.2	0.9	100.0
Oregon	127	0.8	11.9	15.1	21.4	28.6	17.5	3.2	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0	2.0	3.7	24.5	32.3	28.4	8.3	0.9	99.3
Rhode Island	48	0	0	8.3	25.0	22.9	35.4	8.3	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	19.0	23.8	42.9	11.9	2.4	0	100.0
South Dakota	112	4.5	20.5	21.4	17.0	17.9	13.4	5.4	0	96.4
Tennessee	186	0	4.3	12.4	24.2	39.8	12.9	5.9	0.5	100.0
Texas	559	0.5	5.4	14.5	29.5	31.5	12.5	5.7	0.4	100.0
Utah	71	2.8	11.3	11.3	32.4	16.9	14.1	11.3	0	95.8
Vermont	184	10.3	20.1	32.1	19.6	12.5	4.3	1.1	0	92.4
Virginia	91	0	0	4.4	18.7	27.5	35.2	13.2	1.1	100.0
Washington	63	4.8	11.1	11.1	27.0	23.8	20.6	1.6	0	98.4
West Virginia	97	0	0	2.1	39.2	43.3	11.3	4.1	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	1.6	14.5	19.7	26.3	24.7	12.9	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	13.0	17.4	21.7	43.5	4.3	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	0	20.6	2.9	26.5	26.5	2.9	2.9	5.9	88.2

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile, and books-by-mail*) of public libraries.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported public service hours, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 4A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
		Percentage distribution							
Total	9,225	2.2	7.6	16.1	21.8	24.4	17.6	9.2	1.0
1,000,000 or more	28	0	0	0	10.7	53.6	32.1	3.6	0
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	0	0	17.9	42.9	30.4	7.1	1.8
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	2.9	20.2	32.7	36.5	6.7	1.0
100,000 to 249,999	351	0	0.9	7.1	21.4	33.9	23.4	11.7	1.7
50,000 to 99,999	556	0	1.3	7.9	22.5	23.6	23.6	17.8	3.4
25,000 to 49,999	974	0	1.7	7.5	14.5	19.2	26.5	27.2	3.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.2	1.6	5.2	12.5	29.5	32.3	17.5	1.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.3	2.5	6.7	24.8	36.0	22.6	6.6	0.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.1	4.5	18.7	32.9	31.0	9.9	1.4	0.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	2.5	11.9	36.0	31.5	15.0	2.9	0.1	0.1
Less than 1,000	1,057	13.5	34.7	34.0	13.0	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.2

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile, and books-by-mail*) of public libraries.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas. The response rate is included in Table 4.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate ¹⁰
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/county ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹	
Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	52.9	9.8	1.0	3.4	14.8	2.0	14.7	1.5	100.0
Alabama	210	74.8	7.6	0.5	17.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	87	40.2	17.2	0	8.0	24.1	0	0	10.3	100.0
Arizona	89	51.7	9.0	10.1	1.1	6.7	1.1	3.4	16.9	100.0
Arkansas	52	19.2	40.4	1.9	30.8	0	0	0	7.7	100.0
California	181	64.1	24.3	2.2	2.8	0	1.7	5.0	0	100.0
Colorado	114	36.0	10.5	0	6.1	0	0.9	46.5	0	100.0
Connecticut	195	51.8	0	0	0	48.2	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	14.3	28.6	4.8	0	0	0	52.4	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	37.5	45.0	1.3	13.8	0	0	2.5	0	100.0
Georgia	61	0	44.3	0	55.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	48.1	0	0	0	0	0	51.9	0	100.0
Illinois	634	48.7	0	0	0	0	0	51.3	0	100.0
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Iowa	541	99.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Kansas	328	91.5	4.3	0	0.9	0	0	2.7	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	117	0	8.5	0	0.9	0	0	90.6	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	5.9	88.2	1.5	2.9	0	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	269	38.7	0	0	0	61.3	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	4.2	95.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	93.2	0	0	0.3	6.5	0	0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	50.8	4.4	0	0	0	4.9	39.8	0	100.0
Minnesota	138	78.3	9.4	4.3	8.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	4.0	34.0	26.0	34.0	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	12.0	0	0	0	1.3	0	86.7	0	100.0
Montana	80	36.3	33.8	16.3	13.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	95.9	3.7	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	91.7	0	0	0.4	7.0	0	0	0.9	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate ¹⁰
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/city ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	301	77.1	4.7	0	2.0	16.3	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	91	63.7	1.1	2.2	0	13.2	0	0	19.8	100.0
New York	756	26.1	0.8	0	0	47.1	0.1	25.4	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	77	14.3	54.5	1.3	19.5	6.5	0	0	3.9	100.0
North Dakota	85	65.9	11.8	8.2	14.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	8.8	22.7	0	0	7.6	59.8	0.4	0.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	87.8	5.2	0.9	6.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	127	67.7	11.8	0	0	3.1	3.1	14.2	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0	0.2	0	0	85.2	0	0	14.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	47.9	0	0	0	52.1	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	92.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	112	65.2	10.7	3.6	15.2	0.9	0	0	4.5	100.0
Tennessee	186	55.9	40.3	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	559	56.5	20.2	2.0	2.0	16.3	0.2	2.5	0.4	100.0
Utah	71	62.0	36.6	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	184	54.3	0	0	5.4	39.7	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	91	25.3	39.6	1.1	24.2	9.9	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	63	58.7	1.6	0	0	0	0	39.7	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	33.0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	88.7	2.1	0.8	6.8	0	0.3	0	1.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	73.5	0	0	0	11.8	0	0	14.7	100.0

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions.

²An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

³An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

⁴A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

⁵A public library that is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

⁶A public library that is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁷A public library that is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁸A local entity other than a county, municipality, township, or school district is authorized by state law to establish and operate a public library.

⁹This includes libraries under the legal basis of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

¹⁰Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported type of legal basis, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rate below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 5A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of legal basis and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹							
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/county ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹
Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	52.9	9.8	1.0	3.4	14.8	2.0	14.7	1.5
1,000,000 or more	28	28.6	39.3	0	7.1	10.7	0	10.7	3.6
500,000 to 999,999	56	17.9	53.6	8.9	5.4	1.8	0	12.5	0
250,000 to 499,999	104	17.3	48.1	2.9	17.3	2.9	1.0	10.6	0
100,000 to 249,999	351	36.8	30.2	2.0	13.4	4.0	0.9	11.7	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	556	40.3	21.2	3.1	10.1	7.4	2.0	14.7	1.3
25,000 to 49,999	974	39.8	17.7	1.0	5.2	11.9	2.2	20.7	1.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	46.0	10.8	1.1	2.2	15.2	3.0	20.1	1.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	50.3	7.0	0.6	1.7	18.5	4.1	16.6	1.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	56.2	4.7	0.8	1.7	18.6	1.5	14.4	2.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	64.8	3.4	0.4	1.6	17.2	0.5	10.7	1.4
Less than 1,000	1,057	76.9	1.0	0.1	2.3	12.7	0.4	4.6	2.0

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions.

²An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

³An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

⁴A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

⁵A public library that is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

⁶A public library that is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁷A public library that is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁸A local entity other than a county, municipality, township, or school district is authorized by state law to establish and operate a public library.

⁹This includes libraries under the legal basis of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in Table 5. Data were not imputed for outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹										Other	Response rate ²
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district			
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
Total	9,225	36.0	15.9	12.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	4.7	0.6	23.2	100.0
Alabama	210	70.5	5.2	12.9	9.0	0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	87	79.3	3.4	16.1	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	89	11.2	46.1	5.6	10.1	6.7	0	0	1.1	0	1.1	18.0	100.0
Arkansas	52	21.2	0	40.4	0	1.9	0	28.8	1.9	0	0	5.8	100.0
California	181	60.2	7.2	16.0	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.1	0	100.0
Colorado	114	33.3	1.8	21.9	7.9	0	0	0	0.9	27.2	2.6	4.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	84.6	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	36.3	1.3	42.5	8.8	0	0	11.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Georgia	61	0	0	45.9	0	0	0	54.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	42.3	0	10.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	17.3	3.8	24.0	100.0
Illinois	634	48.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.1	100.0
Indiana	238	14.3	0.8	9.7	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.6	100.0
Iowa	541	0.2	99.3	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	100.0
Kansas	328	91.8	0	4.3	3.0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	117	0	0	99.1	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	5.9	0	89.7	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	2.9	100.0
Maine	269	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	4.2	95.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.2	100.0
Michigan	384	23.4	1.3	2.9	2.6	0	0.3	0.3	0	6.8	3.1	59.4	100.0
Minnesota	138	71.0	8.7	11.6	0	0	0	5.1	0.7	0	0	2.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	4.0	62.0	0	0	0	32.0	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	37.3	19.3	26.0	7.3	0	0	2.0	6.7	1.3	0	0	100.0
Montana	80	31.3	8.8	41.3	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	88.5	7.8	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	0	0	54.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	97.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	2.6	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		Other	
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
Percentage distribution													
New Jersey	301	95.3	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	91	59.3	3.3	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.9	100.0
New York	756	4.6	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	23.9	0.1	70.1	100.0
North Carolina	77	13.0	0	54.5	14.3	0	0	14.3	3.9	0	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	85	71.8	0	20.0	0	0	0	7.1	0	0	1.2	0	100.0
Ohio	251	8.8	0.8	22.7	0	0	0	0.4	0	57.4	2.4	7.6	100.0
Oklahoma	115	87.8	0	7.0	0	0	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	127	67.7	0.8	18.1	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	3.9	0	7.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	1.3	3.1	2.8	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	90.0	100.0
Rhode Island	48	97.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	0	92.9	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	112	35.7	19.6	13.4	8.0	0	1.8	0	2.7	1.8	13.4	3.6	100.0
Tennessee	186	30.6	21.5	33.9	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	559	34.7	0.2	21.3	39.5	0	0	0.4	0	3.0	0	0.9	100.0
Utah	71	60.6	1.4	18.3	19.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	184	82.1	16.3	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Virginia	91	25.3	0	41.8	7.7	1.1	1.1	9.9	12.1	0	0	1.1	100.0
Washington	63	57.1	1.6	6.3	19.0	0	0	0	7.9	1.6	1.6	4.8	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	37.1	58.8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.8	94.7	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	61.8	8.8	2.9	2.9	5.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	11.8	100.0

¹The types of geographic service areas (Municipal government, County/parish, Metropolitan area, etc.) are from U.S. Census Bureau geography. Public libraries identified the geographic service area type that either exactly or most nearly described the geographic area for which the public library was established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, and any areas under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported geographic service area, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rate below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed. Data was not imputed for outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 6A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of geographic service area and population of legal service area:

Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹										
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		Other
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	
Percentage distribution												
Total	9,225	36.0	15.9	12.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	4.7	0.6	23.2
1,000,000 or more	28	25.0	0	21.4	39.3	3.6	0	3.6	0	0	0	7.1
500,000 to 999,999	56	14.3	3.6	50.0	23.2	0	0	3.6	3.6	0	0	1.8
250,000 to 499,999	104	14.4	2.9	46.2	16.3	1.0	0	9.6	1.9	1.0	0	6.7
100,000 to 249,999	351	29.9	4.0	32.8	11.4	0	0.3	9.7	3.7	2.3	0.6	5.4
50,000 to 99,999	556	32.0	6.8	27.2	7.2	0.4	0.2	7.0	1.6	4.0	0.4	13.3
25,000 to 49,999	974	30.6	7.4	23.0	6.2	0.4	0.2	3.1	0.6	7.4	0.6	20.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	30.1	11.5	15.7	5.8	0	0	0.6	0.3	7.4	0.4	28.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	31.9	15.2	9.7	5.7	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.8	29.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	33.5	20.7	4.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	3.6	0.4	30.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	43.6	24.0	3.6	2.7	0.1	0	0	0	2.0	0.7	23.4
Less than 1,000	1,057	56.6	25.7	1.2	0.6	0	0	0.1	0	1.3	0.8	13.7

¹The types of geographic service areas (Municipal government, County/parish, Metropolitan area, etc.) are from U.S. Census Bureau geography. Public libraries identified the geographic service area type that either exactly or most nearly described the geographic area for which the public library was established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, and any areas under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in Table 6. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate ³
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
		Percentage distribution			
Total	9,225	1.2	75.5	23.3	100.0
Alabama	210	6.7	63.3	30.0	100.0
Alaska	87	0	1.1	98.9	100.0
Arizona	89	4.5	41.6	53.9	100.0
Arkansas	52	0	0	100.0	100.0
California	181	0	96.7	3.3	100.0
Colorado	114	0	100.0	0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0	95.4	4.6	100.0
Delaware	21	0	0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	10.0	37.5	52.5	100.0
Georgia	61	0	0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	55.8	44.2	100.0
Illinois	634	0.2	98.3	1.6	100.0
Indiana	238	0	98.3	1.7	100.0
Iowa	541	0	99.8	0.2	100.0
Kansas	328	1.8	93.6	4.6	100.0
Kentucky	117	0	0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	100.0	100.0
Maine	269	0.7	86.6	12.6	100.0
Maryland	24	0	58.3	41.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	100.0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Minnesota	138	7.2	89.1	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	150	0	0	100.0	100.0
Montana	80	7.5	92.5	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	0	100.0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	0	90.9	9.1	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2009

—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate ³
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	301	0	96.0	4.0	100.0
New Mexico	91	2.2	8.8	89.0	100.0
New York	756	0.7	99.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	1.3	0	98.7	100.0
North Dakota	85	2.4	0	97.6	100.0
Ohio	251	0	73.7	26.3	100.0
Oklahoma	115	7.0	0	93.0	100.0
Oregon	127	4.7	74.0	21.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	4.1	67.2	28.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2.1	95.8	2.1	100.0
South Carolina	42	4.8	0	95.2	100.0
South Dakota	112	0.9	0	99.1	100.0
Tennessee	186	0	93.0	7.0	100.0
Texas	559	0	96.8	3.2	100.0
Utah	71	0	0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	184	0.5	0.5	98.9	100.0
Virginia	91	0	0	100.0	100.0
Washington	63	0	0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	100.0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the federation or cooperative.

²An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with (a) other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. and (b) libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library federations or cooperatives. This excludes the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) system; multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches that have the word “system” in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library; and libraries that serve as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 7A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of interlibrary relationship and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship		
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative
Percentage distribution				
Total	9,225	1.2	75.5	23.3
1,000,000 or more	28	17.9	57.1	25.0
500,000 to 999,999	56	8.9	44.6	46.4
250,000 to 499,999	104	7.7	44.2	48.1
100,000 to 249,999	351	5.7	53.6	40.7
50,000 to 99,999	556	5.2	62.4	32.4
25,000 to 49,999	974	1.5	72.2	26.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1.0	77.2	21.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.3	81.8	17.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	0.3	82.1	17.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	0	78.8	21.2
Less than 1,000	1,057	0.2	73.4	26.4

¹The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the federation or cooperative.

²An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with (a) other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. and (b) libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library federations or cooperatives. This excludes the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) system; multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library; and libraries that serve as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in Table 7. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Registered borrowers		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²
Total	9,225	1,591,293	5.4	94.4	309,839	1.0	93.2	2,414,347	8.1	97.8	169,719	0.6	96.2
Alabama	210	16,945	3.7	92.9	3,946	0.9	93.8	21,063	4.6	100.0	2,421	0.5	98.6
Alaska	87	3,532	5.1	100.0	503	0.7	100.0	4,420	6.4	100.0	410	0.6	100.0
Arizona	89	29,624	4.4	92.1	4,784	0.7	80.9	49,719	7.4	92.1	4,144	0.6	88.8
Arkansas	52	10,660	4.0	94.2	1,925	0.7	90.4	14,045	5.3	96.2	1,526	0.6	94.2
California	181	182,181	4.8	90.1	36,274	0.9	98.3	237,890	6.2	99.4	21,861	0.6	99.4
Colorado	114	32,812	6.7	99.1	5,886	1.2	90.4	63,395	13.0	99.1	2,787	0.6	100.0
Connecticut	195	24,659	7.0	91.3	4,673	1.3	87.2	34,051	9.7	94.4	1,967	0.6	91.8
Delaware	21	4,357	5.6	100.0	483	0.6	95.2	8,208	10.5	100.0	436	0.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,945	4.9	100.0	865	1.4	0	2,338	3.9	100.0	310	0.5	0
Florida	80	89,381	4.8	95.0	29,322	1.6	90.0	127,005	6.8	97.5	10,591	0.6	97.5
Georgia	61	40,923	4.3	98.4	8,744	0.9	98.4	47,812	5.1	100.0	4,158	0.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	6,020	4.7	100.0	876	0.7	100.0	7,228	5.6	100.0	852	0.7	0
Idaho	104	9,149	6.8	92.3	1,204	0.9	88.5	13,908	10.3	97.1	774	0.6	94.2
Illinois	634	82,482	7.0	97.5	14,660	1.2	97.8	114,096	9.7	98.1	5,371	0.5	98.4
Indiana	238	42,205	7.4	99.2	5,776	1.0	99.6	80,095	14.1	100.0	3,952	0.7	100.0
Iowa	541	19,467	6.5	92.4	1,831	0.6	90.9	28,855	9.7	95.9	2,045	0.7	94.6
Kansas	328	15,674	6.6	99.1	2,497	1.1	98.8	28,011	11.8	99.4	1,786	0.8	98.2
Kentucky	117	19,113	4.5	100.0	3,073	0.7	100.0	29,140	6.9	100.0	2,471	0.6	100.0
Louisiana	68	15,592	3.5	100.0	6,295	1.4	98.5	19,009	4.2	100.0	2,527	0.6	100.0
Maine	269	7,194	5.9	94.1	693	0.6	87.4	9,595	7.9	96.7	779	0.6	95.9
Maryland	24	34,474	6.1	95.8	7,571	1.3	100.0	59,828	10.7	100.0	3,310	0.6	100.0
Massachusetts	370	42,238	6.5	70.3	5,478	0.8	81.6	57,753	8.9	98.4	3,636	0.6	84.6
Michigan	384	59,126	6.0	94.3	9,454	1.0	91.9	85,369	8.6	97.4	5,117	0.5	91.1
Minnesota	138	29,544	5.6	97.1	3,952	0.7	93.5	58,968	11.2	100.0	4,262	0.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	9,456	3.2	100.0	1,768	0.6	100.0	8,905	3.0	100.0	1,313	0.4	100.0
Missouri	150	30,347	5.9	85.3	5,670	1.1	71.3	51,552	10.1	99.3	2,991	0.6	97.3
Montana	80	4,387	4.9	100.0	429	0.5	100.0	6,244	6.9	100.0	442	0.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	9,182	6.8	83.3	1,082	0.8	79.9	14,021	10.4	82.9	978	0.7	81.8
Nevada	22	11,585	4.3	95.5	1,617	0.6	100.0	19,416	7.2	100.0	1,175	0.4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	7,678	5.9	90.4	835	0.6	81.3	11,663	8.9	96.5	745	0.6	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2009 - Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Registered borrowers		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²
New Jersey	301	51,019	6.1	92.4	8,138	1.0	92.4	64,888	7.8	92.4	4,490	0.5	92.0
New Mexico	91	7,800	5.0	98.9	1,326	0.8	96.7	10,182	6.5	98.9	1,147	0.7	97.8
New York	756	119,811	6.3	100.0	27,583	1.5	99.7	159,896	8.4	100.0	11,294	0.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	44,409	4.8	97.4	12,709	1.4	97.4	55,571	6.0	100.0	5,178	0.6	100.0
North Dakota	85	2,514	4.4	90.6	451	0.8	84.7	4,424	7.8	95.3	293	0.5	84.7
Ohio	251	92,402	8.0	99.2	20,702	1.8	97.2	196,246	17.0	100.0	8,203	0.7	98.4
Oklahoma	115	21,171	7.0	100.0	2,178	0.7	100.0	21,290	7.1	100.0	1,796	0.6	100.0
Oregon	127	24,681	6.8	87.4	2,737	0.8	91.3	55,860	15.4	100.0	1,919	0.5	92.9
Pennsylvania	458	49,246	4.1	94.5	8,939	0.7	93.4	72,071	6.0	99.6	5,513	0.5	99.6
Rhode Island	48	6,814	6.4	97.9	873	0.8	95.8	7,748	7.3	97.9	509	0.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	18,106	4.2	100.0	5,194	1.2	100.0	26,160	6.1	100.0	2,468	0.6	100.0
South Dakota	112	3,976	5.4	96.4	635	0.9	92.9	6,126	8.4	95.5	417	0.6	96.4
Tennessee	186	21,545	3.5	99.5	3,928	0.6	99.5	24,987	4.0	100.0	3,202	0.5	100.0
Texas	559	79,152	3.5	98.9	16,435	0.7	99.3	116,156	5.1	99.6	11,973	0.5	99.6
Utah	71	19,038	7.0	90.1	5,117	1.9	80.3	36,637	13.4	98.6	1,734	0.6	98.6
Vermont	184	3,932	6.5	92.4	465	0.8	92.4	4,754	7.8	91.3	384	0.6	83.2
Virginia	91	42,301	5.5	100.0	7,627	1.0	90.1	75,180	9.8	100.0	4,602	0.6	100.0
Washington	63	44,124	6.7	93.7	5,997	0.9	92.1	84,505	12.9	98.4	4,639	0.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	6,082	3.4	100.0	863	0.5	100.0	7,732	4.3	100.0	793	0.4	100.0
Wisconsin	380	36,481	6.4	93.4	5,129	0.9	90.8	65,271	11.5	100.0	3,670	0.6	98.4
Wyoming	23	3,756	7.1	100.0	646	1.2	100.0	5,059	9.5	100.0	356	0.7	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	61	0.3	100.0	8	#	100.0	37	0.2	100.0	52	0.3	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	446	0.2	88.2	142	0.1	73.5	96	#	61.8	73	#	73.5

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 8A. Number of public library services and library services per capita in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Registered borrowers	
		Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹
Total	9,225	1,591,293	5.4	309,839	1.0	2,414,347	8.1	169,719	0.6
1,000,000 or more	28	227,959	4.7	63,182	1.3	330,346	6.7	26,200	0.5
500,000 to 999,999	56	234,405	5.8	51,932	1.3	391,334	9.7	22,424	0.6
250,000 to 499,999	104	179,548	5.0	44,675	1.2	298,119	8.3	20,226	0.6
100,000 to 249,999	351	263,434	4.9	52,548	1.0	407,011	7.5	30,415	0.6
50,000 to 99,999	556	195,435	5.1	31,530	0.8	298,597	7.8	21,549	0.6
25,000 to 49,999	974	191,968	5.7	28,252	0.8	285,820	8.5	19,226	0.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	176,729	6.4	21,960	0.8	241,379	8.7	17,315	0.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	71,013	6.7	9,145	0.9	92,510	8.8	6,829	0.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	29,255	6.2	3,859	0.8	40,433	8.6	3,107	0.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	16,501	6.7	2,188	0.9	22,839	9.3	1,871	0.8
Less than 1,000	1,057	5,046	8.6	567	1.0	5,960	10.1	558	0.9

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 8. Data were not imputed for outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 9. Number of interlibrary loans provided to, and received from, per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²
Total	9,225	62,459	210.2	97.0	63,405	213.4	97.2
Alabama	210	161	34.9	99.0	195	42.2	99.5
Alaska	87	27	39.0	100.0	33	48.3	100.0
Arizona	89	389	58.3	94.4	459	68.8	93.3
Arkansas	52	35	13.3	96.2	52	19.5	96.2
California	181	3,255	85.0	99.4	3,238	84.6	99.4
Colorado	114	474	96.9	97.4	503	102.9	99.1
Connecticut	195	755	215.7	93.8	790	225.7	93.8
Delaware	21	132	168.7	100.0	135	172.6	95.2
District of Columbia	1	#	#	100.0	#	0.2	100.0
Florida	80	296	15.8	97.5	353	18.9	97.5
Georgia	61	655	69.4	100.0	667	70.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	0.4	100.0	#	#	100.0
Idaho	104	85	63.0	97.1	95	70.5	97.1
Illinois	634	5,382	457.4	97.3	5,389	458.0	97.8
Indiana	238	131	23.0	100.0	135	23.7	100.0
Iowa	541	379	127.4	94.3	393	132.0	94.6
Kansas	328	618	260.4	99.7	633	266.7	100.0
Kentucky	117	54	12.9	100.0	76	18.0	100.0
Louisiana	68	94	20.9	100.0	112	24.9	100.0
Maine	269	418	343.6	97.4	524	430.4	97.4
Maryland	24	224	39.9	100.0	244	43.4	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,011	926.7	98.4	6,079	937.2	98.4
Michigan	384	3,422	345.4	84.9	3,366	339.8	87.2
Minnesota	138	1,230	232.6	99.3	1,197	226.4	99.3
Mississippi	50	18	6.3	100.0	27	9.1	100.0
Missouri	150	342	66.8	99.3	337	65.7	99.3
Montana	80	170	189.2	100.0	175	194.4	100.0
Nebraska	269	45	33.2	81.8	44	32.5	82.9
Nevada	22	131	48.3	100.0	89	32.7	100.0
New Hampshire	230	181	138.3	95.2	203	155.1	95.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of interlibrary loans provided to, and received from, per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2009 - Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²
New Jersey	301	2,367	283.9	92.0	2,364	283.6	92.4
New Mexico	91	21	13.4	98.9	23	14.8	98.9
New York	756	7,345	388.1	99.7	7,530	397.8	99.9
North Carolina	77	60	6.5	98.7	62	6.7	98.7
North Dakota	85	56	98.6	97.6	53	93.7	97.6
Ohio	251	8,165	707.4	99.6	8,787	761.3	99.6
Oklahoma	115	46	15.3	100.0	46	15.4	100.0
Oregon	127	4,115	1131.0	99.2	3,695	1015.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	4,042	337.6	99.6	4,161	347.6	99.6
Rhode Island	48	1,418	1340.0	97.9	1,099	1039.0	97.9
South Carolina	42	25	5.9	100.0	51	11.8	100.0
South Dakota	112	35	47.2	95.5	44	59.6	95.5
Tennessee	186	92	14.9	98.9	95	15.4	98.9
Texas	559	332	14.6	99.6	437	19.3	99.5
Utah	71	22	8.2	97.2	26	9.4	97.2
Vermont	184	31	51.8	92.4	48	78.6	92.9
Virginia	91	179	23.4	98.9	187	24.5	98.9
Washington	63	130	19.8	95.2	178	27.3	96.8
West Virginia	97	99	54.9	100.0	105	58.2	100.0
Wisconsin	380	8,707	1531.0	98.9	8,817	1550.0	99.2
Wyoming	23	54	101.4	100.0	51	96.3	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	#	0.1	100.0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	#	0.1	73.5	#	0.1	73.5

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 9A. Number of interlibrary loans provided to and received from per 1,000 population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹
Total	9,225	62,459	210.2	63,405	213.4
1,000,000 or more	28	696	14.2	751	15.3
500,000 to 999,999	56	1,541	38.4	1,557	38.7
250,000 to 499,999	104	4,451	123.6	4,566	126.8
100,000 to 249,999	351	6,259	115.4	6,395	117.9
50,000 to 99,999	556	9,647	251.8	9,631	251.4
25,000 to 49,999	974	13,575	405.8	14,110	421.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	15,360	554.5	15,727	567.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	6,640	629.2	6,509	616.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	2,837	602.8	2,678	569.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	1,194	486.1	1,232	501.5
Less than 1,000	1,057	259	440.1	250	425.3

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 9. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 10. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Total programs		Children's programs			Total program attendance			Children's program attendance		
		Total (in thous.)	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total circulation ²	Total	Response rate ¹	Total	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ³	Response rate ¹	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ³	Response rate ¹
Total	9,225	816,719	95.6	33.8	3,708,826	97.9	2,376,980	97.7	64.1	86,384	290.7	97.6	61,603	207.3	97.4
Alabama	210	7,208	100.0	34.2	30,785	99.5	20,869	100.0	67.8	829	179.1	98.6	654	141.3	99.0
Alaska	87	1,588	80.5	35.9	10,716	100.0	8,218	100.0	76.7	216	311.4	100.0	177	256.4	100.0
Arizona	89	11,063	88.8	22.3	52,199	89.9	32,671	88.8	62.6	1,202	180.0	89.9	904	135.4	89.9
Arkansas	52	3,383	96.2	24.1	26,291	96.2	20,491	96.2	77.9	691	260.3	96.2	519	195.5	96.2
California	181	88,378	97.2	37.2	336,595	99.4	247,964	99.4	73.7	8,310	217.0	99.4	6,288	164.2	99.4
Colorado	114	20,139	95.6	31.8	77,401	99.1	49,000	99.1	63.3	1,872	382.7	99.1	1,333	272.6	99.1
Connecticut	195	11,819	92.8	34.7	80,319	94.4	51,334	94.4	63.9	1,735	495.5	94.4	1,086	309.9	94.4
Delaware	21	2,589	100.0	31.5	7,747	100.0	5,432	100.0	70.1	203	259.5	100.0	155	198.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	604	100.0	25.9	9,849	100.0	4,632	100.0	47.0	194	323.9	100.0	150	250.8	100.0
Florida	80	35,030	92.5	27.6	194,238	98.8	103,000	98.8	53.0	4,473	239.0	97.5	2,973	158.9	97.5
Georgia	61	18,778	100.0	39.3	60,602	100.0	45,138	100.0	74.5	1,761	186.5	100.0	1,485	157.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,666	100.0	36.9	11,527	100.0	5,352	100.0	46.4	303	235.1	100.0	175	136.0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,764	95.2	41.4	23,083	98.1	18,172	98.1	78.7	630	466.2	98.1	532	393.5	98.1
Illinois	634	43,578	97.9	38.2	137,712	98.1	99,774	98.1	72.5	3,670	311.9	98.3	2,864	243.4	98.3
Indiana	238	23,159	100.0	28.9	124,221	100.0	77,505	100.0	62.4	2,873	504.0	100.0	1,811	317.7	100.0
Iowa	541	10,240	95.7	35.5	60,754	95.2	46,057	95.4	75.8	1,363	458.3	95.6	1,144	384.7	95.6
Kansas	328	10,687	99.1	38.2	43,621	100.0	28,919	100.0	66.3	1,000	421.5	99.7	768	323.7	99.7
Kentucky	117	9,502	100.0	32.6	62,457	100.0	43,317	100.0	69.4	1,471	349.8	100.0	1,139	270.8	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,658	100.0	24.5	45,328	100.0	28,944	100.0	63.9	1,086	241.7	100.0	815	181.3	100.0
Maine	269	3,450	87.4	36.0	30,566	97.0	21,013	97.0	68.7	511	420.2	97.0	362	298.0	97.0
Maryland	24	21,592	100.0	36.1	59,081	100.0	38,695	100.0	65.5	1,525	271.5	100.0	1,153	205.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	20,406	96.8	35.3	103,244	98.6	63,551	98.6	61.6	2,159	332.9	98.4	1,493	230.2	98.4
Michigan	384	29,140	97.4	34.1	107,699	96.9	62,611	96.9	58.1	2,820	284.7	97.1	1,781	179.8	97.1
Minnesota	138	22,750	98.6	38.6	49,368	99.3	34,325	99.3	69.5	1,200	227.0	99.3	885	167.3	99.3
Mississippi	50	2,232	100.0	25.1	21,247	100.0	12,847	100.0	60.5	522	177.6	100.0	332	113.0	100.0
Missouri	150	18,423	96.0	35.7	58,718	99.3	36,459	98.7	62.1	1,541	300.8	99.3	1,101	214.9	98.7
Montana	80	2,031	100.0	32.5	10,852	100.0	7,447	100.0	68.6	255	282.7	100.0	170	188.8	100.0
Nebraska	269	5,831	82.9	41.6	25,387	83.3	18,479	83.3	72.8	617	458.7	83.3	513	381.0	83.3
Nevada	22	6,859	100.0	35.3	22,321	100.0	11,272	100.0	50.5	757	279.0	100.0	421	155.2	100.0
New Hampshire	230	4,448	94.8	38.1	33,703	97.8	22,927	97.8	68.0	627	478.4	96.1	469	357.9	96.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Total programs		Children's programs			Total program attendance			Children's program attendance		
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total circulation ²	Total	Response rate ¹	Total	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ³	Response rate ¹	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ³	Response rate ¹
New Jersey	301	23,428	92.4	36.1	153,851	92.7	96,624	92.7	62.8	2,921	350.4	92.7	1,919	230.2	92.7
New Mexico	91	3,475	98.9	34.1	17,739	98.9	11,382	98.9	64.2	413	263.4	98.9	304	194.0	98.9
New York	756	48,903	100.0	30.6	379,406	100.0	190,670	100.0	50.3	7,270	384.1	99.7	4,097	216.5	99.7
North Carolina	77	20,434	100.0	36.8	111,509	100.0	84,737	100.0	76.0	2,698	292.4	100.0	2,202	238.7	100.0
North Dakota	85	1,650	94.1	37.3	6,377	100.0	4,130	100.0	64.8	133	233.4	100.0	96	167.9	100.0
Ohio	251	55,184	96.8	28.1	252,658	99.6	158,264	99.6	62.6	5,450	472.1	98.8	3,905	338.3	99.2
Oklahoma	115	7,022	100.0	33.0	33,153	100.0	18,482	100.0	55.7	934	310.6	100.0	682	226.9	100.0
Oregon	127	21,158	74.8	37.9	56,161	99.2	41,966	100.0	74.7	1,358	373.0	98.4	1,124	308.9	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	25,766	99.6	35.8	178,704	99.1	115,616	99.1	64.7	3,947	329.7	99.3	2,987	249.5	99.3
Rhode Island	48	2,427	97.9	31.3	21,043	97.9	12,184	97.9	57.9	350	330.8	97.9	199	188.6	97.9
South Carolina	42	9,909	100.0	37.9	31,926	100.0	24,495	100.0	76.7	862	199.7	100.0	722	167.1	100.0
South Dakota	112	1,892	93.8	30.9	10,125	95.5	8,203	96.4	81.0	252	343.9	96.4	214	292.3	95.5
Tennessee	186	8,045	99.5	32.2	34,594	100.0	24,807	100.0	71.7	1,042	168.4	100.0	847	136.8	100.0
Texas	559	43,389	99.5	37.4	176,978	99.8	103,019	99.6	58.2	4,810	212.4	99.6	3,380	149.2	99.5
Utah	71	14,093	90.1	38.5	24,516	98.6	19,674	98.6	80.2	854	312.3	98.6	718	262.5	98.6
Vermont	184	1,904	64.7	40.0	21,898	92.4	15,462	85.3	70.6	371	611.9	83.7	269	443.7	76.6
Virginia	91	25,129	91.2	33.4	105,850	97.8	56,370	97.8	53.3	1,852	242.5	100.0	784	102.7	96.7
Washington	63	28,001	77.8	33.1	66,890	98.4	47,543	90.5	71.1	1,852	283.0	98.4	1,425	217.8	92.1
West Virginia	97	2,493	97.9	32.2	19,786	100.0	13,303	100.0	67.2	410	226.5	100.0	294	162.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	22,698	100.0	34.8	74,569	100.0	53,530	100.0	71.8	1,855	326.2	100.0	1,508	265.1	99.7
Wyoming	23	1,720	100.0	34.0	13,462	100.0	10,104	100.0	75.1	334	626.8	100.0	274	514.7	100.0
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	32	100.0	85.5	219	100.0	210	100.0	95.9	8	48.1	100.0	7	38.8	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	21	61.8	21.6	2,300	73.5	789	79.4	34.3	49	22.7	82.4	20	10.1	79.4

¹Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

²See Table 8 for total circulation used in deriving percentage of total circulation.

³Per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 10A. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials		Total programs	Children's programs		Total program attendance		Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thous.)	Percentage of total circulation ¹		Total	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²
Total	9,225	816,719	33.8	3,708,826	2,376,980	64.1	86,384	290.7	61,603	207.3
1,000,000 or more	28	109,543	33.2	418,730	210,910	50.4	10,128	206.7	6,388	130.4
500,000 to 999,999	56	124,038	31.7	403,032	250,975	62.3	9,997	248.8	7,261	180.7
250,000 to 499,999	104	100,739	33.8	369,078	259,916	70.4	8,744	242.9	6,399	177.8
100,000 to 249,999	351	138,765	34.1	523,097	349,056	66.7	13,653	251.8	9,900	182.6
50,000 to 99,999	556	103,260	34.6	458,521	294,982	64.3	11,300	294.9	8,125	212.1
25,000 to 49,999	974	100,131	35.0	470,075	305,232	64.9	11,581	346.2	8,455	252.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	85,299	35.3	539,449	357,903	66.3	11,680	421.7	8,413	303.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	31,561	34.1	266,068	175,759	66.1	4,978	471.7	3,578	339.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	13,474	33.3	131,609	86,021	65.4	2,274	483.1	1,632	346.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	7,849	34.4	93,787	62,281	66.4	1,505	612.7	1,057	430.3
Less than 1,000	1,057	2,058	34.5	35,380	23,945	67.7	545	926.9	397	675.0

¹See table 8 for total circulation used in deriving percentage of total circulation.

²Per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 10. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 11. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers				Uses of Internet computers per year ¹		
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate ⁴	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate ⁴
Total	9,225	232,505	13.9	3.9	98.1	366,043	1.2	96.4
Alabama	210	4,501	15.9	4.9	99.5	4,214	0.9	98.1
Alaska	87	624	6.1	4.5	100.0	1,064	1.5	100.0
Arizona	89	3,996	18.6	3.0	94.4	7,008	1.0	87.6
Arkansas	52	2,028	9.3	3.8	96.2	3,515	1.3	88.5
California	181	17,789	15.9	2.3	99.4	38,631	1.0	96.7
Colorado	114	4,180	16.6	4.3	100.0	7,688	1.6	97.4
Connecticut	195	3,748	15.5	5.4	94.4	5,688	1.6	90.3
Delaware	21	487	15.2	3.1	100.0	452	0.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	594	23.8	5.0	100.0	140	0.2	100.0
Florida	80	14,350	27.4	3.8	98.8	22,700	1.2	96.3
Georgia	61	6,471	16.6	3.4	100.0	15,018	1.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	537	10.5	2.1	100.0	482	0.4	100.0
Idaho	104	1,201	8.5	4.4	95.2	2,080	1.5	98.1
Illinois	634	11,616	14.6	4.9	98.4	17,038	1.4	97.5
Indiana	238	7,222	16.7	6.3	100.0	10,455	1.8	100.0
Iowa	541	3,873	6.9	6.5	96.1	4,220	1.4	95.4
Kansas	328	3,294	8.7	6.9	99.7	6,457	2.7	99.7
Kentucky	117	3,531	17.8	4.2	100.0	4,754	1.1	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,330	13.0	4.8	100.0	5,443	1.2	100.0
Maine	269	1,461	5.3	6.0	98.1	1,345	1.1	96.3
Maryland	24	3,982	21.6	3.5	100.0	6,834	1.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	5,252	11.3	4.0	98.6	8,785	1.4	93.5
Michigan	384	10,164	15.5	5.1	99.2	14,572	1.5	93.8
Minnesota	138	4,792	13.3	4.5	100.0	7,513	1.4	95.7
Mississippi	50	2,240	9.5	3.8	100.0	2,551	0.9	100.0
Missouri	150	4,441	12.3	4.3	100.0	5,443	1.1	94.7
Montana	80	896	8.1	5.0	100.0	1,347	1.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,958	6.8	7.3	82.5	2,547	1.9	82.5
Nevada	22	1,249	14.5	2.3	100.0	3,391	1.3	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,263	5.4	4.8	96.5	1,263	1.0	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers			Uses of Internet computers per year ¹			
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate ⁴	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate ⁴
New Jersey	301	6,970	15.5	4.2	92.7	11,258	1.4	92.4
New Mexico	91	1,416	12.0	4.5	98.9	1,995	1.3	98.9
New York	756	15,928	14.9	4.2	100.0	22,323	1.2	99.9
North Carolina	77	6,283	16.2	3.4	100.0	9,999	1.1	100.0
North Dakota	85	585	6.3	5.1	100.0	530	0.9	90.6
Ohio	251	11,435	15.8	5.0	100.0	22,037	1.9	99.6
Oklahoma	115	2,324	11.3	3.9	100.0	4,712	1.6	100.0
Oregon	127	2,539	12.0	3.5	100.0	4,786	1.3	93.7
Pennsylvania	458	7,232	11.4	3.0	99.1	9,092	0.8	98.7
Rhode Island	48	1,097	15.2	5.2	97.9	1,529	1.4	95.8
South Carolina	42	3,082	16.0	3.6	100.0	5,530	1.3	100.0
South Dakota	112	910	6.1	6.2	96.4	927	1.3	95.5
Tennessee	186	4,104	14.2	3.3	100.0	6,020	1.0	100.0
Texas	559	16,031	18.5	3.5	100.0	21,253	0.9	98.9
Utah	71	1,717	14.2	3.1	98.6	3,528	1.3	93.0
Vermont	184	941	5.1	7.8	94.0	850	1.4	91.3
Virginia	91	5,671	16.3	3.7	100.0	7,310	1.0	97.8
Washington	63	5,249	15.7	4.0	98.4	9,364	1.4	87.3
West Virginia	97	1,280	7.4	3.5	100.0	1,609	0.9	100.0
Wisconsin	380	4,887	10.7	4.3	100.0	7,808	1.4	98.7
Wyoming	23	754	9.9	7.1	100.0	945	1.8	100.0
Outlying areas								
Guam	1	59	9.8	1.7	100.0	20	0.1	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	738	19.4	1.7	88.2	223	0.1	82.4

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's Internet computers three times a week as three users. In this table, "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (World Wide Web, e-mail, Telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference materials, software, and the public library online catalog.

²The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use Internet computers in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See Table 3 for number of service outlets.

³Per 5,000 population and per capita are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

⁴Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 11A. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers			Uses of Internet computers per year ¹	
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³
Total	9,225	232,505	13.9	3.9	366,043	1.2
1,000,000 or more	28	30,255	26.2	3.1	53,550	1.1
500,000 to 999,999	56	25,655	22.5	3.2	52,796	1.3
250,000 to 499,999	104	21,835	19.3	3.0	44,455	1.2
100,000 to 249,999	351	37,158	18.0	3.4	64,554	1.2
50,000 to 99,999	556	27,447	16.9	3.6	45,696	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	974	26,584	15.5	4.0	40,838	1.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	28,427	12.4	5.1	35,778	1.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	14,919	9.1	7.1	15,439	1.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	8,972	6.6	9.5	7,145	1.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	7,438	4.9	15.1	4,364	1.8
Less than 1,000	1,057	3,815	3.6	32.5	1,429	2.4

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's internet computers three times a week as three users. In this table, "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (World Wide Web, e-mail, Telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference materials, software, and the public library online catalog.

²The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use Internet computers in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See Table 3 for the number of service outlets.

³Per 5,000 population and per capita are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 11. Data were not imputed for outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 12. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
Total	9,225	815,909	2.7	98.0	52,885	178.0	97.9	50,874	171.2	97.9	1,696	5.7	98.0
Alabama	210	9,546	2.1	100.0	439	94.8	100.0	499	107.7	100.0	12	2.7	99.0
Alaska	87	2,532	3.7	100.0	124	179.0	100.0	215	310.3	100.0	7	9.6	100.0
Arizona	89	8,807	1.3	94.4	678	101.5	92.1	726	108.7	93.3	19	2.8	94.4
Arkansas	52	6,578	2.5	96.2	225	84.6	96.2	284	107.1	96.2	10	3.8	96.2
California	181	75,299	2.0	99.4	3,439	89.8	99.4	4,340	113.3	99.4	117	3.1	99.4
Colorado	114	11,916	2.4	100.0	1,047	214.1	100.0	1,068	218.4	100.0	28	5.8	100.0
Connecticut	195	15,646	4.5	93.8	869	248.0	93.8	975	278.5	93.8	29	8.1	93.8
Delaware	21	1,701	2.2	100.0	110	140.3	100.0	131	167.6	100.0	5	6.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,130	3.6	100.0	117	194.9	100.0	103	172.2	100.0	3	5.3	100.0
Florida	80	32,643	1.7	98.8	2,411	128.8	98.8	3,019	161.3	98.8	71	3.8	98.8
Georgia	61	16,341	1.7	100.0	641	67.8	100.0	822	87.0	100.0	25	2.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,383	2.6	100.0	141	109.8	100.0	133	103.0	100.0	5	3.7	100.0
Idaho	104	4,275	3.2	98.1	243	179.8	98.1	233	172.7	98.1	7	5.0	98.1
Illinois	634	45,250	3.8	98.4	2,913	247.6	98.1	2,740	232.9	98.3	105	8.9	98.4
Indiana	238	25,672	4.5	100.0	1,592	279.2	100.0	1,932	338.9	100.0	66	11.5	100.0
Iowa	541	12,143	4.1	96.1	765	257.0	96.1	762	256.2	96.1	36	12.2	96.3
Kansas	328	10,314	4.3	99.7	485	204.5	100.0	743	312.9	100.0	19	8.0	99.7
Kentucky	117	8,849	2.1	100.0	558	132.6	100.0	585	139.1	100.0	19	4.5	100.0
Louisiana	68	11,651	2.6	100.0	415	92.4	100.0	662	147.5	100.0	25	5.5	100.0
Maine	269	6,536	5.4	97.4	230	188.7	97.8	303	249.1	97.8	11	9.0	97.8
Maryland	24	13,892	2.5	100.0	1,046	186.3	100.0	869	154.7	100.0	29	5.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	32,969	5.1	98.4	1,749	269.6	98.4	1,624	250.4	98.1	54	8.3	98.6
Michigan	384	35,539	3.6	97.4	2,164	218.4	97.4	1,905	192.2	95.8	68	6.9	98.2
Minnesota	138	15,535	2.9	99.3	867	163.9	99.3	851	161.0	99.3	35	6.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	5,556	1.9	100.0	221	75.1	100.0	291	99.1	100.0	9	3.2	100.0
Missouri	150	17,592	3.4	99.3	936	182.6	99.3	873	170.3	99.3	41	8.0	100.0
Montana	80	2,731	3.0	100.0	155	172.1	100.0	153	169.6	100.0	5	5.8	100.0
Nebraska	269	6,345	4.7	82.9	309	229.4	82.9	307	227.9	82.5	15	11.4	82.5
Nevada	22	4,782	1.8	100.0	435	160.6	100.0	501	184.8	100.0	9	3.3	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,217	4.7	95.2	271	206.6	97.0	332	253.5	96.5	16	12.4	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
New Jersey	301	30,230	3.6	92.4	1,533	183.8	89.7	1,674	200.8	92.0	57	6.8	92.7
New Mexico	91	4,615	2.9	98.9	233	148.7	98.9	208	132.7	98.9	10	6.6	98.9
New York	756	75,760	4.0	100.0	5,707	301.5	100.0	3,953	208.8	100.0	178	9.4	100.0
North Carolina	77	16,907	1.8	100.0	728	78.9	100.0	665	72.0	100.0	31	3.3	98.7
North Dakota	85	2,575	4.5	98.8	109	190.5	98.8	108	189.8	98.8	4	7.6	98.8
Ohio	251	45,818	4.0	100.0	4,776	413.8	99.2	4,504	390.2	100.0	163	14.1	98.0
Oklahoma	115	7,278	2.4	100.0	335	111.5	100.0	334	111.1	100.0	13	4.2	100.0
Oregon	127	9,927	2.7	100.0	1,191	327.2	100.0	814	223.7	100.0	21	5.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	28,180	2.4	99.6	2,678	223.7	99.6	1,734	144.8	99.6	60	5.0	99.8
Rhode Island	48	4,334	4.1	97.9	147	138.8	97.9	219	207.1	97.9	7	6.6	97.9
South Carolina	42	9,430	2.2	100.0	438	101.5	100.0	544	125.9	100.0	20	4.7	100.0
South Dakota	112	3,096	4.2	96.4	124	169.1	96.4	164	223.3	96.4	5	7.4	96.4
Tennessee	186	11,754	1.9	100.0	515	83.2	100.0	540	87.3	100.0	16	2.6	100.0
Texas	559	41,749	1.8	100.0	2,031	89.7	100.0	2,249	99.3	100.0	60	2.7	100.0
Utah	71	6,744	2.5	98.6	697	254.8	98.6	523	191.2	95.8	14	5.0	98.6
Vermont	184	2,964	4.9	92.4	155	255.2	92.9	158	261.0	92.9	7	10.8	93.5
Virginia	91	19,151	2.5	100.0	1,083	141.8	100.0	954	124.9	100.0	31	4.0	100.0
Washington	63	15,377	2.3	96.8	1,425	217.7	98.4	1,383	211.3	98.4	41	6.3	93.7
West Virginia	97	5,213	2.9	100.0	217	119.9	100.0	253	139.8	100.0	7	4.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	19,956	3.5	100.0	2,933	515.7	100.0	1,775	312.0	100.0	46	8.2	99.7
Wyoming	23	2,484	4.7	100.0	241	452.4	100.0	138	258.4	100.0	5	9.8	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	210	1.2	100.0	#	1.4	100.0	5	27.3	100.0	#	#	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	261	0.1	76.5	57	70.0	70.6	5	2.5	76.5	3	1.6	76.5

¹These materials include books and serial back files in print.

²Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 12A. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of material and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹		Audio		Video		Current print serial subscriptions	
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²
Total	9,225	815,909	2.7	52,885	178.0	50,874	171.2	1,696	5.7
1,000,000 or more	28	106,620	2.2	7,422	151.5	5,858	119.6	203	4.1
500,000 to 999,999	56	100,055	2.5	6,213	154.6	6,041	150.3	198	4.9
250,000 to 499,999	104	81,944	2.3	5,413	150.4	5,108	141.9	179	5.0
100,000 to 249,999	351	118,362	2.2	7,600	140.2	7,988	147.3	243	4.5
50,000 to 99,999	556	98,660	2.6	6,211	162.1	6,380	166.5	193	5.0
25,000 to 49,999	974	100,794	3.0	6,674	199.5	6,457	193.0	207	6.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	100,967	3.6	6,735	243.2	6,206	224.0	221	8.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	48,903	4.6	3,259	308.8	3,149	298.4	115	10.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	27,859	5.9	1,794	381.1	1,711	363.4	70	14.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	21,844	8.9	1,186	483.0	1,356	552.3	47	19.2
Less than 1,000	1,057	9,901	16.8	379	644.6	621	1057.0	20	33.7

¹These materials include books and serial back files in print.

²Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 12. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate ²
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	2.9	11.0	31.3	21.7	16.0	14.8	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	98.0
Alabama	210	2.4	14.3	35.7	22.9	19.0	4.3	1.4	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	87	19.5	21.8	35.6	11.5	8.0	2.3	1.1	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	89	6.7	7.9	30.3	22.5	15.7	12.4	2.2	2.2	0	0	94.4
Arkansas	52	0	0	15.4	15.4	19.2	48.1	1.9	0	0	0	96.2
California	181	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.9	23.8	54.7	6.6	5.5	1.1	1.7	99.4
Colorado	114	0.9	12.3	34.2	15.8	17.5	14.9	2.6	1.8	0	0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0	2.6	21.0	23.1	27.7	25.1	0.5	0	0	0	93.8
Delaware	21	0	0	38.1	42.9	0	14.3	4.8	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	0	0	3.8	13.8	18.8	41.3	11.3	7.5	3.8	0	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	0	4.9	18.0	67.2	6.6	3.3	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	13.5	39.4	22.1	14.4	9.6	0	0	0	0	98.1
Illinois	634	1.7	9.0	34.2	21.3	16.7	16.1	0.8	0	0	0.2	98.4
Indiana	238	0.4	1.3	23.1	26.1	24.4	22.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0	100.0
Iowa	541	4.6	30.7	43.1	13.5	5.2	3.0	0	0	0	0	96.1
Kansas	328	12.8	23.8	34.8	17.7	6.7	3.7	0.6	0	0	0	99.7
Kentucky	117	0	0	21.4	40.2	23.1	13.7	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	1.5	2.9	2.9	14.7	39.7	30.9	5.9	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	269	5.6	26.0	39.0	21.9	5.9	1.1	0.4	0	0	0	97.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	8.3	12.5	50.0	12.5	12.5	4.2	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	8.6	17.0	26.2	26.5	17.0	0.8	0	0	0.3	98.4
Michigan	384	0.5	3.4	30.5	29.7	19.0	15.1	1.3	0.3	0	0.3	97.4
Minnesota	138	1.4	7.2	39.1	21.0	16.7	9.4	4.3	0	0.7	0	99.3
Mississippi	50	0	0	16.0	16.0	30.0	34.0	4.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	1.3	3.3	27.3	32.0	21.3	11.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	0	99.3
Montana	80	3.8	13.8	46.3	23.8	5.0	7.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	9.7	30.9	41.6	11.9	3.3	1.9	0.7	0	0	0	82.9
Nevada	22	0	4.5	18.2	22.7	18.2	27.3	4.5	4.5	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6.1	14.8	44.8	23.9	7.4	3.0	0	0	0	0	95.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate ²
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	301	0	0.7	13.6	27.6	34.6	21.3	1.7	0.7	0	0	92.4
New Mexico	91	8.8	16.5	39.6	17.6	6.6	9.9	0	1.1	0	0	98.9
New York	756	2.0	11.5	36.6	20.9	12.2	15.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	1.3	5.2	19.5	64.9	6.5	2.6	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	85	7.1	12.9	44.7	22.4	8.2	4.7	0	0	0	0	98.8
Ohio	251	0	0.8	4.0	23.9	30.7	35.9	2.0	2.0	0.8	0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	2.6	12.2	45.2	20.9	11.3	6.1	0	1.7	0	0	100.0
Oregon	127	2.4	7.9	30.7	22.8	19.7	14.2	1.6	0.8	0	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0.4	3.1	37.3	28.8	19.0	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	0	22.9	22.9	29.2	22.9	0	2.1	0	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	2.4	11.9	23.8	50.0	7.1	4.8	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	112	1.8	18.8	50.9	16.1	8.9	3.6	0	0	0	0	96.4
Tennessee	186	4.3	17.7	30.6	27.4	10.8	7.0	0	2.2	0	0	100.0
Texas	559	0.4	6.4	39.0	29.7	12.7	9.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0	100.0
Utah	71	0	0	38.0	25.4	22.5	9.9	2.8	1.4	0	0	98.6
Vermont	184	10.9	34.2	40.8	9.8	3.8	0.5	0	0	0	0	92.4
Virginia	91	0	1.1	2.2	17.6	19.8	48.4	9.9	1.1	0	0	100.0
Washington	63	3.2	6.3	23.8	9.5	19.0	23.8	6.3	6.3	1.6	0	96.8
West Virginia	97	2.1	3.1	40.2	21.6	18.6	14.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.5	11.6	40.5	21.6	15.0	10.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	26.1	26.1	47.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	29.4	23.5	17.6	2.9	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	76.5

¹These materials include books and serial back files in print.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 13A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by size of print materials collection and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹									
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	2.9	11.0	31.3	21.7	16.0	14.8	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
1,000,000 or more	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	35.7	21.4
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.2	64.3	8.9	3.6
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	0	0	1.0	23.1	59.6	13.5	2.9	0
100,000 to 249,999	351	0	0	0.6	0.3	2.0	83.2	12.8	1.1	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	556	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	13.8	81.5	0.7	0	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	974	0	0.3	2.3	10.2	42.5	44.7	0.1	0	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.2	0.6	9.5	38.2	42.7	8.8	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.4	2.5	35.2	48.3	13.0	0.6	0	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.4	7.6	62.3	27.0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	3.4	23.9	65.1	7.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,057	17.2	47.3	33.8	1.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0

¹These materials include books and serial back files in print.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 13. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 14. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Electronic books				Databases				Current electronic serial subscriptions			
		Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²	Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²	Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²
Total	9,225	15,149,492	1,642.2	0	97.1	397,242	43.1	36.0	98.2	878,479	95.2	0	96.7
Alabama	210	435,850	2,075.5	0	96.2	15,040	71.6	65.0	100.0	2,059	9.8	0	96.7
Alaska	87	24,497	281.6	0	100.0	4,525	52.0	49.0	100.0	42	0.5	0	100.0
Arizona	89	284,188	3,193.1	0	91.0	3,693	41.5	44.0	88.8	65	0.7	0	91.0
Arkansas	52	31,192	599.8	0	92.3	4,424	85.1	84.0	96.2	173	3.3	0	94.2
California	181	490,410	2,709.4	25.0	97.8	4,264	23.6	17.0	98.9	9,287	51.3	0	95.0
Colorado	114	166,486	1,460.4	0	98.2	1,614	14.2	3.0	100.0	118	1.0	0	98.2
Connecticut	195	49,577	254.2	15.0	93.8	7,013	36.0	33.0	93.8	320	1.6	0	90.8
Delaware	21	2,147	102.2	0	0	794	37.8	38.0	0	2	0.1	0	0
District of Columbia	1	11,059	11,059.0	11,059.0	100.0	61	61.0	61.0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	863,061	10,788.3	0	98.8	6,684	83.6	74.5	100.0	15,126	189.1	0	97.5
Georgia	61	28,145	461.4	0	100.0	7,091	116.2	89.0	100.0	1,513	24.8	3.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	12,585	12,585.0	12,585.0	100.0	98	98.0	98.0	100.0	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Idaho	104	14,532	139.7	0	98.1	5,511	53.0	51.0	100.0	6,723	64.6	33.0	98.1
Illinois	634	575,988	908.5	0	97.0	13,630	21.5	17.0	98.3	10,428	16.4	0	96.7
Indiana	238	115,016	483.3	0	99.2	11,712	49.2	45.0	100.0	7,889	33.1	0	99.6
Iowa	541	18,795	34.7	0	96.1	10,056	18.6	14.0	100.0	762	1.4	0	91.3
Kansas	328	17,614	53.7	0	99.1	15,155	46.2	45.0	100.0	238	0.7	0	98.5
Kentucky	117	147,578	1,261.4	0	100.0	4,731	40.4	35.0	100.0	9,741	83.3	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	66,782	982.1	0	100.0	4,164	61.2	53.5	100.0	108	1.6	0	100.0
Maine	269	126,207	469.2	0	98.1	14,411	53.6	54.0	99.3	232	0.9	0	97.4
Maryland	24	64,413	2,683.9	2,724.0	100.0	1,449	60.4	54.0	100.0	782	32.6	0	91.7
Massachusetts	370	142,647	385.5	0	98.6	14,406	38.9	38.0	98.6	655	1.8	0	98.6
Michigan	384	273,304	711.7	0	97.1	2,237	5.8	0	99.2	1,007	2.6	0	99.0
Minnesota	138	2,037,270	14,762.8	15,187.0	100.0	3,359	24.3	25.0	100.0	69	0.5	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	17,882	357.6	0	100.0	2,769	55.4	52.0	100.0	51	1.0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	219,068	1,460.5	0	99.3	3,296	22.0	14.0	100.0	2,838	18.9	2.0	100.0
Montana	80	261,886	3,273.6	0	100.0	4,321	54.0	57.5	100.0	38	0.5	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	387,262	1,439.6	0	83.3	5,684	21.1	20.0	83.3	372	1.4	0	82.9
Nevada	22	67,410	3,064.1	0	100.0	1,118	50.8	43.5	100.0	17	0.8	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	33,962	147.7	0	92.2	4,792	20.8	21.0	99.1	304	1.3	0	94.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 14. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Electronic books				Databases				Current electronic serial subscriptions			
		Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²	Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²	Total	Average ¹	Median	Response rate ²
New Jersey	301	124,677	414.2	0	92.7	10,253	34.1	30.0	91.4	534	1.8	0	92.7
New Mexico	91	5,865	64.5	0	98.9	4,020	44.2	39.0	98.9	82	0.9	0	98.9
New York	756	705,764	933.6	0	99.7	18,947	25.1	16.0	100.0	664,033	878.4	0	100.0
North Carolina	77	288,535	3,747.2	0	96.1	4,807	62.4	58.0	100.0	105	1.4	0	94.8
North Dakota	85	40,902	481.2	0	100.0	2,942	34.6	24.0	100.0	7	0.1	0	100.0
Ohio	251	1,321,651	5,265.5	109.0	98.4	73,476	292.7	284.0	100.0	114,019	454.3	0	97.6
Oklahoma	115	11,695	101.7	0	100.0	3,053	26.5	23.0	100.0	32	0.3	0	100.0
Oregon	127	40,060	315.4	0	98.4	4,412	34.7	30.0	100.0	1,196	9.4	1.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	769,402	1,679.9	0	96.5	22,755	49.7	45.0	100.0	1,919	4.2	0	95.2
Rhode Island	48	13,763	286.7	0	97.9	2,218	46.2	36.5	97.9	45	0.9	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	65,639	1,562.8	0	100.0	1,810	43.1	37.0	100.0	454	10.8	0	100.0
South Dakota	112	55,842	498.6	0	96.4	5,827	52.0	41.0	96.4	16	0.1	0	96.4
Tennessee	186	49,609	266.7	0	100.0	8,047	43.3	40.0	100.0	81	0.4	0	98.9
Texas	559	255,670	457.4	0	100.0	29,403	52.6	51.0	100.0	3,001	5.4	0	100.0
Utah	71	65,251	919.0	0	98.6	3,135	44.2	36.0	98.6	197	2.8	0	98.6
Vermont	184	8,194	44.5	0	93.5	2,898	15.8	21.0	92.9	21	0.1	0	93.5
Virginia	91	860,664	9,457.8	0	97.8	3,218	35.4	26.0	100.0	3,831	42.1	0	100.0
Washington	63	81,463	1,293.1	0	95.2	1,604	25.5	21.0	98.4	16,701	265.1	0	85.7
West Virginia	97	10,087	104.0	0	100.0	1,613	16.6	14.0	100.0	44	0.5	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	3,387,509	8,914.5	9,197.5	100.0	13,684	36.0	35.0	100.0	1,167	3.1	0	99.7
Wyoming	23	437	19.0	0	100.0	1,018	44.3	41.0	100.0	8	0.3	0	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	0	0	0	100.0	2	2.0	2.0	100.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	180	5.3	0	55.9	47	1.4	0	61.8	3	0.1	0	58.8

¹The average was calculated by dividing the total number of materials of each type by the total number of public libraries.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 14A. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of material and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Electronic books			Databases			Current electronic serial subscriptions		
		Number	Average ¹	Median	Number	Average ¹	Median	Number	Average ¹	Median
Total	9,225	15,149,492	1,642.2	0	397,242	43.1	36.0	878,479	95.2	0
1,000,000 or more	28	682,468	24,373.9	12,768.0	2,835	101.3	92.0	50,567	1,806.0	6.0
500,000 to 999,999	56	595,212	10,628.8	3,583.5	6,119	109.3	77.5	48,779	871.1	0
250,000 to 499,999	104	778,531	7,485.9	1,410.0	8,700	83.7	67.5	33,499	322.1	0
100,000 to 249,999	351	1,197,456	3,411.6	39.0	23,810	67.8	55.0	17,839	50.8	0
50,000 to 99,999	556	1,549,540	2,786.9	10.5	33,838	60.9	48.0	84,479	151.9	0
25,000 to 49,999	974	2,048,031	2,102.7	0	54,324	55.8	45.0	277,672	285.1	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	2,953,731	1,666.9	0	84,040	47.4	39.0	172,940	97.6	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	2,033,180	1,357.3	0	63,784	42.6	34.0	95,256	63.6	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1,507,401	1,141.1	0	44,627	33.8	28.0	32,509	24.6	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	1,366,937	906.5	0	44,576	29.6	24.0	51,599	34.2	0
Less than 1,000	1,057	437,005	413.4	0	30,589	28.9	23.0	13,340	12.6	0

¹The average was calculated by dividing the total number of materials of each type by the total number of public libraries.

NOTE: For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 14. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 15. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases, by source of databases and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases							Response rate ³
		Total	Local	State ¹	Other ²	Local	State ¹	Other ²	
						Percentage distribution			
Total	9,225	397,242	47,020	310,413	39,809	11.8	78.1	10.0	98.2
Alabama	210	15,040	742	14,078	220	4.9	93.6	1.5	100.0
Alaska	87	4,525	113	4,214	198	2.5	93.1	4.4	100.0
Arizona	89	3,693	478	2,604	611	12.9	70.5	16.5	88.8
Arkansas	52	4,424	690	3,640	94	15.6	82.3	2.1	96.2
California	181	4,264	2,163	105	1,996	50.7	2.5	46.8	98.9
Colorado	114	1,614	862	617	135	53.4	38.2	8.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	7,013	937	5,850	226	13.4	83.4	3.2	93.8
Delaware	21	794	99	603	92	12.5	75.9	11.6	0
District of Columbia	1	61	61	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	6,684	1,336	5,280	68	20.0	79.0	1.0	100.0
Georgia	61	7,091	1,636	5,429	26	23.1	76.6	0.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	98	0	98	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,511	210	5,253	48	3.8	95.3	0.9	100.0
Illinois	634	13,630	4,179	8,150	1,301	30.7	59.8	9.5	98.3
Indiana	238	11,712	1,022	10,148	542	8.7	86.6	4.6	100.0
Iowa	541	10,056	647	9,290	119	6.4	92.4	1.2	100.0
Kansas	328	15,155	331	14,760	64	2.2	97.4	0.4	100.0
Kentucky	117	4,731	849	3,809	73	17.9	80.5	1.5	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,164	696	3,468	0	16.7	83.3	0	100.0
Maine	269	14,411	100	217	14,094	0.7	1.5	97.8	99.3
Maryland	24	1,449	358	600	491	24.7	41.4	33.9	100.0
Massachusetts	370	14,406	2,153	11,419	834	14.9	79.3	5.8	98.6
Michigan	384	2,237	1,347	124	766	60.2	5.5	34.2	99.2
Minnesota	138	3,359	731	1,862	766	21.8	55.4	22.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,769	222	2,500	47	8.0	90.3	1.7	100.0
Missouri	150	3,296	1,278	1,876	142	38.8	56.9	4.3	100.0
Montana	80	4,321	145	4,150	26	3.4	96.0	0.6	100.0
Nebraska	269	5,684	373	5,278	33	6.6	92.9	0.6	83.3
Nevada	22	1,118	221	880	17	19.8	78.7	1.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	4,792	400	4,301	91	8.3	89.8	1.9	99.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 15. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases, by source of databases and state: Fiscal year 2009

—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases							Response rate ³
		Total	Local	State ¹	Other ²	Local	State ¹	Other ²	
						Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	301	10,253	2,669	6,622	962	26.0	64.6	9.4	91.4
New Mexico	91	4,020	275	3,549	196	6.8	88.3	4.9	98.9
New York	756	18,947	7,765	6,032	5,150	41.0	31.8	27.2	100.0
North Carolina	77	4,807	434	4,312	61	9.0	89.7	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	85	2,942	69	2,040	833	2.3	69.3	28.3	100.0
Ohio	251	73,476	1,982	70,531	963	2.7	96.0	1.3	100.0
Oklahoma	115	3,053	394	2,645	14	12.9	86.6	0.5	100.0
Oregon	127	4,412	469	3,348	595	10.6	75.9	13.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	22,755	1,601	18,778	2,376	7.0	82.5	10.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2,218	545	966	707	24.6	43.6	31.9	97.9
South Carolina	42	1,810	378	1,428	4	20.9	78.9	0.2	100.0
South Dakota	112	5,827	65	4,518	1,244	1.1	77.5	21.3	96.4
Tennessee	186	8,047	553	7,440	54	6.9	92.5	0.7	100.0
Texas	559	29,403	1,603	27,135	665	5.5	92.3	2.3	100.0
Utah	71	3,135	579	2,556	0	18.5	81.5	0	98.6
Vermont	184	2,898	237	2,661	0	8.2	91.8	0	92.9
Virginia	91	3,218	774	1,638	806	24.1	50.9	25.0	100.0
Washington	63	1,604	840	693	71	52.4	43.2	4.4	98.4
West Virginia	97	1,613	255	1,358	0	15.8	84.2	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	13,684	1,086	10,640	1,958	7.9	77.8	14.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	1,018	68	920	30	6.7	90.4	2.9	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	2	2	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	47	46	1	1	95.8	2.1	2.1	61.8

¹State government or state library

²Other cooperative agreements (or consortia) within state or region

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 15A. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of databases and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases						
		Total	Local	State ¹	Other ²	Local	State ¹	Other ²
						Percentage distribution		
Total	9,225	397,242	47,020	310,413	39,809	11.8	78.1	10.0
1,000,000 or more	28	2,835	1,504	763	568	53.1	26.9	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	56	6,119	2,891	2,574	654	47.2	42.1	10.7
250,000 to 499,999	104	8,700	3,152	4,701	847	36.2	54.0	9.7
100,000 to 249,999	351	23,810	6,516	15,569	1,725	27.4	65.4	7.2
50,000 to 99,999	556	33,838	6,731	24,745	2,362	19.9	73.1	7.0
25,000 to 49,999	974	54,324	9,927	40,271	4,126	18.3	74.1	7.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	84,040	9,902	66,967	7,171	11.8	79.7	8.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	63,784	3,456	53,475	6,853	5.4	83.8	10.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	44,627	1,388	37,626	5,613	3.1	84.3	12.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	44,576	1,052	36,803	6,721	2.4	82.6	15.1
Less than 1,000	1,057	30,589	501	26,919	3,169	1.6	88.0	10.4

¹State government or state library

²Other cooperative agreements (or consortia) within state or region

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 15. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 16. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with “ALA-MLS” degrees; and number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹								Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Librarians with “ALA-MLS” ²		Total	Response rate ³			
						Total	Response rate ³					
Total	9,225	144,261.3	98.3	48,014.6	98.2	32,977.3	98.1	96,246.6	98.2	68.7	22.9	4,464
Alabama	210	1,743.6	100.0	694.0	100.0	291.6	100.0	1,049.6	100.0	42.0	16.7	74
Alaska	87	319.0	100.0	111.1	100.0	60.6	100.0	208.0	100.0	54.5	19.0	18
Arizona	89	2,090.4	95.5	603.0	95.5	488.4	95.5	1,487.4	95.5	81.0	23.4	46
Arkansas	52	1,047.8	96.2	278.6	96.2	119.6	96.2	769.2	96.2	42.9	11.4	36
California	181	12,171.1	98.9	3,544.3	98.9	3,337.5	98.9	8,626.8	98.9	94.2	27.4	170
Colorado	114	3,021.4	100.0	816.5	100.0	570.3	99.1	2,204.9	100.0	69.8	18.9	65
Connecticut	195	2,426.2	93.8	1,051.7	93.8	748.8	93.8	1,374.5	93.8	71.2	30.9	156
Delaware	21	339.4	100.0	127.2	100.0	58.8	81.0	212.2	100.0	46.2	17.3	13
District of Columbia	1	432.0	100.0	117.4	100.0	117.4	100.0	314.6	100.0	100.0	27.2	1
Florida	80	7,039.0	98.8	2,134.6	98.8	1,831.4	98.8	4,904.4	98.8	85.8	26.0	76
Georgia	61	3,104.4	100.0	702.9	100.0	690.9	100.0	2,401.5	100.0	98.3	22.3	61
Hawaii	1	555.6	100.0	176.0	100.0	175.0	100.0	379.6	100.0	99.4	31.5	1
Idaho	104	723.9	98.1	203.5	98.1	77.7	100.0	520.4	99.0	38.2	10.7	27
Illinois	634	8,841.7	98.4	3,203.5	98.4	2,085.5	98.4	5,638.2	98.4	65.1	23.6	289
Indiana	238	4,726.0	100.0	1,478.2	100.0	912.6	100.0	3,247.9	100.0	61.7	19.3	142
Iowa	541	1,720.4	96.7	947.7	96.7	250.5	97.2	772.7	96.7	26.4	14.6	89
Kansas	328	1,814.5	100.0	723.0	100.0	257.9	100.0	1,091.5	100.0	35.7	14.2	56
Kentucky	117	2,185.6	100.0	1,080.4	100.0	328.9	100.0	1,105.2	100.0	30.4	15.0	47
Louisiana	68	2,382.0	100.0	940.7	100.0	369.9	100.0	1,441.3	100.0	39.3	15.5	55
Maine	269	716.8	97.8	347.3	97.8	161.7	97.8	369.5	97.8	46.6	22.6	88
Maryland	24	3,536.5	100.0	1,338.5	100.0	692.1	100.0	2,198.0	100.0	51.7	19.6	24
Massachusetts	370	3,652.9	98.9	1,722.2	98.9	1,113.3	98.6	1,930.7	98.9	64.6	30.5	264
Michigan	384	5,203.3	99.2	1,959.8	99.2	1,345.7	99.2	3,243.5	99.2	68.7	25.9	216
Minnesota	138	2,332.5	100.0	793.1	100.0	527.0	100.0	1,539.4	100.0	66.5	22.6	62
Mississippi	50	1,245.0	100.0	573.0	100.0	120.0	100.0	672.0	100.0	20.9	9.6	39
Missouri	150	3,041.4	99.3	697.5	99.3	403.1	99.3	2,343.9	99.3	57.8	13.3	58
Montana	80	350.1	100.0	187.4	100.0	56.0	100.0	162.7	100.0	29.9	16.0	23
Nebraska	269	887.0	82.2	362.6	82.2	105.7	83.6	524.4	82.2	29.1	11.9	29
Nevada	22	969.8	100.0	240.5	100.0	189.5	100.0	729.3	100.0	78.8	19.5	12
New Hampshire	230	870.3	98.7	473.8	97.8	205.1	97.8	396.5	97.8	43.3	23.6	98

See notes at end of table.

Table 16. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with “ALA-MLS” degrees; and number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹								Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Librarians with “ALA-MLS” ²		Total	Response rate ³			
						Total	Response rate ³					
New Jersey ⁴	301	5,884.0	92.4	1,670.2	92.0	1,659.2	92.0	4,213.8	92.4	99.3	28.2	256
New Mexico	91	698.4	98.9	299.8	98.9	135.0	98.9	398.5	98.9	45.0	19.3	23
New York	756	12,928.3	100.0	4,310.8	100.0	3,636.2	100.0	8,617.5	100.0	84.4	28.1	405
North Carolina	77	3,113.8	100.0	742.9	100.0	699.9	100.0	2,370.9	100.0	94.2	22.5	75
North Dakota	85	222.2	100.0	118.6	100.0	37.9	98.8	103.6	100.0	32.0	17.1	9
Ohio	251	8,722.7	99.6	2,701.5	99.6	1,941.0	100.0	6,021.2	99.6	71.8	22.3	192
Oklahoma	115	1,312.8	100.0	630.4	100.0	248.5	100.0	682.4	100.0	39.4	18.9	36
Oregon	127	1,760.3	100.0	504.1	100.0	397.8	100.0	1,256.2	100.0	78.9	22.6	74
Pennsylvania	458	5,195.3	99.6	1,583.1	99.6	1,180.5	97.2	3,612.3	99.6	74.6	22.7	271
Rhode Island	48	615.1	97.9	237.1	97.9	212.4	97.9	378.0	97.9	89.6	34.5	47
South Carolina	42	1,901.3	100.0	548.6	100.0	438.4	100.0	1,352.6	100.0	79.9	23.1	41
South Dakota	112	365.1	96.4	162.9	96.4	41.8	96.4	202.2	96.4	25.6	11.4	18
Tennessee	186	1,818.2	100.0	576.7	100.0	290.5	100.0	1,241.5	100.0	50.4	16.0	42
Texas	559	7,128.8	100.0	2,279.5	100.0	1,655.7	100.0	4,849.4	100.0	72.6	23.2	223
Utah	71	1,178.4	98.6	339.6	98.6	178.6	98.6	838.8	98.6	52.6	15.2	22
Vermont	184	331.5	94.0	195.2	94.0	48.3	94.0	136.3	94.0	24.7	14.6	40
Virginia	91	3,921.1	100.0	1,004.7	100.0	886.4	100.0	2,916.4	100.0	88.2	22.6	84
Washington	63	3,551.8	98.4	852.2	98.4	818.7	98.4	2,699.6	98.4	96.1	23.0	47
West Virginia	97	641.9	100.0	351.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	290.9	100.0	27.3	14.9	37
Wisconsin	380	3,029.6	100.0	1,096.7	100.0	634.2	100.0	1,932.9	100.0	57.8	20.9	173
Wyoming	23	451.4	100.0	179.3	100.0	48.1	100.0	272.1	100.0	26.8	10.6	14
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	32.0	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	32.0	100.0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	34	280.0	94.1	57.0	94.1	14.0	94.1	223.0	94.1	24.6	5.0	10

¹Paid staff were reported in FTEs. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places but rounded to one decimal place in the table. Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

²“ALA-MLS”: A Master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA). Librarians with an “ALA-MLS” are also included in total librarians.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

⁴The number of “certified” librarians was reported in the Librarians with “ALA-MLS” column, as the state does not distinguish between Master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA) and all other Master's degrees in library science awarded by institutions of higher education. Nationally, 7,091 Master's degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2008-09 (Digest of Education Statistics, 2010, [NCES 2011015], Table 283. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.)

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 16A. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with “ALA-MLS” degrees, and number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians in the 50 states and the District of Columbia by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹				Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total	Librarians		Other			
			Total	“ALA-MLS” ²				
Total	9,225	144,261.3	48,014.6	32,977.3	96,246.7	68.7	22.9	4,464
1,000,000 or more	28	18,357.3	5,279.6	5,086.7	13,077.7	96.4	27.7	27
500,000 to 999,999	56	19,544.3	5,396.5	4,773.5	14,147.8	88.5	24.4	56
250,000 to 499,999	104	16,008.1	4,838.0	3,961.1	11,170.2	81.9	24.7	104
100,000 to 249,999	351	23,856.8	6,650.5	5,210.5	17,206.3	78.4	21.8	349
50,000 to 99,999	556	18,586.0	5,934.1	4,295.6	12,651.8	72.4	23.1	536
25,000 to 49,999	974	18,519.0	6,516.2	4,457.7	12,002.8	68.4	24.1	880
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	16,595.0	6,526.2	3,633.7	10,068.8	55.7	21.9	1,324
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	6,898.1	3,222.6	1,102.8	3,675.5	34.2	16.0	702
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	3,151.6	1,747.3	310.1	1,404.4	17.8	9.8	291
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	2,028.9	1,361.7	124.7	667.2	9.2	6.2	158
Less than 1,000	1,057	716.3	542.1	21.0	174.2	3.9	2.9	37

¹Paid staff were reported in FTEs. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places but rounded to one decimal place in the table. Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

²“ALA-MLS”: A Master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association. Librarians with an “ALA-MLS” are also included in total librarians.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 16. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate ²
		0.01 to 0	1 to 0.99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 to 249.99	or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	2.2	16.2	15.8	22.3	16.2	15.1	6.6	3.1	1.6	0.9	98.3
Alabama	210	0	7.1	22.9	33.3	18.6	13.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	100.0
Alaska	87	17.2	42.5	8.0	16.1	10.3	3.4	0	2.3	0	0	100.0
Arizona	89	2.2	2.2	16.9	31.5	18.0	13.5	5.6	5.6	1.1	3.4	95.5
Arkansas	52	0	0	7.7	17.3	19.2	28.8	23.1	1.9	1.9	0	96.2
California	181	1.1	0.6	0	6.6	9.4	25.4	26.5	14.9	9.4	6.1	98.9
Colorado	114	0	6.1	15.8	26.3	17.5	14.9	7.9	6.1	2.6	2.6	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	4.6	8.7	21.5	26.2	22.6	11.8	1.5	1.0	0	93.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	47.6	23.8	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	1.3	2.5	5.0	12.5	21.3	21.3	15.0	12.5	8.8	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	0	0	14.8	32.8	24.6	16.4	8.2	3.3	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	23.1	22.1	21.2	16.3	9.6	5.8	0	1.0	0	98.1
Illinois	634	1.3	14.4	18.5	22.9	12.5	15.9	8.4	5.2	0.9	0.2	98.4
Indiana	238	0	5.0	15.1	18.5	17.6	26.1	8.8	6.3	1.7	0.8	100.0
Iowa	541	3.1	40.7	24.4	17.7	8.9	3.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0	96.7
Kansas	328	2.7	42.7	18.9	19.2	7.6	5.2	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	100.0
Kentucky	117	0	0	2.6	8.5	47.9	26.5	9.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	0	13.2	19.1	33.8	13.2	10.3	8.8	1.5	100.0
Maine	269	13.8	37.5	16.0	16.4	9.3	6.3	0.7	0	0	0	97.8
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	16.7	20.8	8.3	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.8	15.1	8.4	21.4	24.1	24.1	4.6	1.4	0	0.3	98.9
Michigan	384	0.3	7.0	16.1	27.1	21.6	15.6	5.5	4.7	1.8	0.3	99.2
Minnesota	138	0	12.3	25.4	25.4	13.8	12.3	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	0	16.0	10.0	46.0	16.0	8.0	4.0	0	100.0
Missouri	150	0.7	12.0	14.7	29.3	20.0	12.7	5.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	99.3
Montana	80	0	17.5	28.8	32.5	12.5	3.8	5.0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	15.6	34.6	22.7	14.9	7.8	3.3	0.4	0	0.7	0	82.2
Nevada	22	0	0	18.2	22.7	9.1	31.8	4.5	0	9.1	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	3.9	25.7	19.6	31.3	9.6	9.1	0.9	0	0	0	98.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate ²
		0	0.01 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	301	0	1.0	4.3	18.6	24.9	32.2	12.0	4.0	2.7	0.3	92.4
New Mexico	91	11.0	5.5	25.3	28.6	15.4	7.7	3.3	2.2	1.1	0	98.9
New York	756	0	18.9	19.2	19.3	14.6	14.6	9.7	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	3.9	9.1	37.7	31.2	11.7	5.2	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	85	10.6	44.7	17.6	15.3	7.1	2.4	2.4	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	4.0	13.9	24.7	30.3	13.1	8.4	2.8	2.8	99.6
Oklahoma	115	0	21.7	22.6	29.6	14.8	6.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	100.0
Oregon	127	0	21.3	11.8	20.5	19.7	15.7	5.5	3.9	0.8	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0.2	2.8	15.7	32.5	24.2	17.2	5.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	2.1	4.2	4.2	27.1	14.6	37.5	8.3	0	2.1	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	28.6	14.3	16.7	9.5	2.4	100.0
South Dakota	112	0.9	36.6	30.4	18.8	8.0	2.7	1.8	0.9	0	0	96.4
Tennessee	186	0	21.0	17.2	30.6	17.2	8.6	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0
Texas	559	1.6	10.0	15.7	33.5	20.2	10.2	5.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	100.0
Utah	71	0	11.3	19.7	29.6	14.1	15.5	1.4	5.6	1.4	1.4	98.6
Vermont	184	9.8	45.1	21.2	14.1	7.6	2.2	0	0	0	0	94.0
Virginia	91	0	1.1	1.1	14.3	17.6	28.6	17.6	8.8	7.7	3.3	100.0
Washington	63	1.6	15.9	6.3	14.3	12.7	22.2	3.2	7.9	9.5	6.3	98.4
West Virginia	97	0	8.2	26.8	32.0	18.6	10.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	12.4	22.9	30.8	14.2	14.5	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	8.7	26.1	30.4	30.4	4.3	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	2.9	0	14.7	17.6	35.3	14.7	8.8	0	0	0	94.1

¹Paid staff were reported in FTEs. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places. Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 17A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹									
		0 to .99	1.0 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	2.2	16.2	15.8	22.3	16.2	15.1	6.6	3.1	1.6	0.9
1,000,000 or more	28	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.4
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	71.4
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.9	25.0	57.7	14.4
100,000 to 249,999	351	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	4.6	37.3	39.0	17.7	0.6
50,000 to 99,999	556	0	0	0.2	1.4	5.0	33.8	41.7	16.4	1.4	0
25,000 to 49,999	974	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.8	15.8	56.9	19.0	3.3	0.1	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.1	0.5	1.9	19.4	44.0	30.8	3.2	0.1	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.3	2.7	12.3	50.2	28.8	5.5	0.3	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	0.8	12.8	33.6	46.0	6.4	0.5	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	3.1	38.3	39.9	17.4	1.0	0.3	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,057	12.6	65.6	17.7	3.9	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0

¹Paid staff were reported in FTEs. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places. Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 17. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 18. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue									
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate ³
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total	9,225	\$11,593,779	\$46,868	\$873,327	\$9,757,162	\$916,423	0.4	7.5	84.2	7.9	97.8
Alabama	210	96,586	945	4,431	82,431	8,778	1.0	4.6	85.3	9.1	100.0
Alaska	87	33,862	929	991	30,299	1,643	2.7	2.9	89.5	4.9	100.0
Arizona	89	201,318	1,158	654	193,147	6,359	0.6	0.3	95.9	3.2	92.1
Arkansas	52	63,687	15	5,024	54,843	3,805	#	7.9	86.1	6.0	96.2
California	181	1,342,162	4,560	30,402	1,221,655	85,546	0.3	2.3	91.0	6.4	99.4
Colorado	114	264,930	1,346	134	243,940	19,510	0.5	0.1	92.1	7.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	184,380	126	2,046	159,857	22,352	0.1	1.1	86.7	12.1	93.8
Delaware	21	29,773	1	6,342	21,014	2,416	#	21.3	70.6	8.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	46,377	1,263	0	44,760	354	2.7	0	96.5	0.8	100.0
Florida	80	622,722	1,478	23,104	571,534	26,607	0.2	3.7	91.8	4.3	98.8
Georgia	61	210,252	227	35,512	163,649	10,864	0.1	16.9	77.8	5.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	33,040	1,169	29,294	0	2,577	3.5	88.7	0	7.8	100.0
Idaho	104	45,110	214	1,075	39,938	3,882	0.5	2.4	88.5	8.6	97.1
Illinois	634	734,146	3,023	32,709	646,486	51,929	0.4	4.5	88.1	7.1	98.1
Indiana	238	322,349	541	20,586	281,596	19,626	0.2	6.4	87.4	6.1	100.0
Iowa	541	106,478	172	3,037	92,343	10,926	0.2	2.9	86.7	10.3	96.3
Kansas	328	109,953	282	3,829	95,333	10,509	0.3	3.5	86.7	9.6	100.0
Kentucky	117	152,767	350	6,200	136,405	9,811	0.2	4.1	89.3	6.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	177,905	338	6,592	163,109	7,866	0.2	3.7	91.7	4.4	100.0
Maine	269	40,355	29	364	30,188	9,774	0.1	0.9	74.8	24.2	97.4
Maryland	24	273,933	2,772	34,530	195,077	41,554	1.0	12.6	71.2	15.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	265,061	1,688	9,597	231,558	22,219	0.6	3.6	87.4	8.4	97.6
Michigan	384	439,593	428	9,064	403,460	26,640	0.1	2.1	91.8	6.1	94.0
Minnesota	138	206,348	268	7,234	181,055	17,790	0.1	3.5	87.7	8.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	48,385	381	9,107	33,577	5,321	0.8	18.8	69.4	11.0	100.0
Missouri	150	225,617	2,468	5,129	200,810	17,210	1.1	2.3	89.0	7.6	99.3
Montana	80	23,165	132	448	20,904	1,682	0.6	1.9	90.2	7.3	100.0
Nebraska	269	48,809	154	504	44,966	3,184	0.3	1.0	92.1	6.5	82.9
Nevada	22	104,814	773	3,067	79,373	21,601	0.7	2.9	75.7	20.6	100.0
New Hampshire	230	52,177	7	27	48,238	3,905	#	0.1	92.5	7.5	95.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 18. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue									
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate ³
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	301	\$502,489	\$1,605	\$7,562	\$474,564	\$18,758	0.3	1.5	94.4	3.7	92.0
New Mexico	91	45,650	464	2,047	40,850	2,289	1.0	4.5	89.5	5.0	98.9
New York	756	1,243,601	6,001	45,738	1,027,326	164,537	0.5	3.7	82.6	13.2	100.0
North Carolina	77	209,220	1,635	15,845	177,913	13,827	0.8	7.6	85.0	6.6	100.0
North Dakota	85	13,891	57	835	11,790	1,209	0.4	6.0	84.9	8.7	100.0
Ohio	251	673,684	0	370,164	223,218	80,303	0	54.9	33.1	11.9	99.6
Oklahoma	115	98,355	96	2,786	90,519	4,954	0.1	2.8	92.0	5.0	100.0
Oregon	127	178,261	624	718	166,103	10,816	0.4	0.4	93.2	6.1	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	346,963	4,041	81,839	209,197	51,885	1.2	23.6	60.3	15.0	99.6
Rhode Island	48	49,611	272	8,818	33,326	7,195	0.5	17.8	67.2	14.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	118,944	137	6,964	106,444	5,398	0.1	5.9	89.5	4.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	23,266	216	0	21,794	1,256	0.9	0	93.7	5.4	93.8
Tennessee	186	113,554	459	101	101,021	11,973	0.4	0.1	89.0	10.5	100.0
Texas	559	455,930	785	5,388	433,079	16,678	0.2	1.2	95.0	3.7	100.0
Utah	71	86,951	290	988	81,533	4,140	0.3	1.1	93.8	4.8	98.6
Vermont	184	21,209	16	#	15,313	5,880	0.1	#	72.2	27.7	93.5
Virginia	91	281,422	747	17,034	251,143	12,498	0.3	6.1	89.2	4.4	100.0
Washington	63	338,899	909	505	326,806	10,679	0.3	0.1	96.4	3.2	98.4
West Virginia	97	34,659	235	9,140	22,374	2,911	0.7	26.4	64.6	8.4	100.0
Wisconsin	380	219,603	1,004	5,810	201,394	11,395	0.5	2.6	91.7	5.2	100.0
Wyoming	23	31,562	37	15	29,909	1,600	0.1	#	94.8	5.1	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	1,393	0	0	1,336	56	0	0	96.0	4.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	3,307	23	874	2,618	1,292	0.5	18.2	54.5	26.9	23.5

Rounds to zero.

¹This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

²This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 18A. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue								
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,225	\$11,593,779	\$46,868	\$873,327	\$9,757,162	\$916,423	0.4	7.5	84.2	7.9
1,000,000 or more	28	1,896,602	12,178	97,281	1,585,292	201,852	0.6	5.1	83.6	10.6
500,000 to 999,999	56	1,716,146	6,965	131,904	1,464,812	112,465	0.4	7.7	85.4	6.6
250,000 to 499,999	104	1,323,113	4,561	114,470	1,114,003	90,079	0.3	8.7	84.2	6.8
100,000 to 249,999	351	1,889,719	7,511	153,705	1,602,506	125,997	0.4	8.1	84.8	6.7
50,000 to 99,999	556	1,422,783	4,143	134,050	1,196,128	88,462	0.3	9.4	84.1	6.2
25,000 to 49,999	974	1,431,561	2,882	106,103	1,214,504	108,071	0.2	7.4	84.8	7.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1,176,595	4,041	81,435	994,308	96,810	0.3	6.9	84.5	8.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	432,396	1,866	34,717	349,023	46,791	0.4	8.0	80.7	10.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	174,803	1,624	11,282	138,016	23,882	0.9	6.5	79.0	13.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	99,823	714	5,928	76,276	16,904	0.7	5.9	76.4	16.9
Less than 1,000	1,057	30,238	382	2,453	22,293	5,110	1.3	8.1	73.7	16.9

¹This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

²This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 18. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 19. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal ²		State		Local		Other ³	
		Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴
Total	9,225	\$39.01	97.8	\$0.16	97.6	\$2.94	97.6	\$32.83	97.5	\$3.08	97.5
Alabama	210	20.87	100.0	0.20	100.0	0.96	100.0	17.81	100.0	1.90	100.0
Alaska	87	48.91	100.0	1.34	100.0	1.43	100.0	43.77	100.0	2.37	100.0
Arizona	89	30.15	92.1	0.17	95.5	0.10	94.4	28.93	93.3	0.95	92.1
Arkansas	52	23.98	96.2	0.01	96.2	1.89	96.2	20.65	96.2	1.43	96.2
California	181	35.05	99.4	0.12	99.4	0.79	99.4	31.90	99.4	2.23	99.4
Colorado	114	54.17	100.0	0.28	100.0	0.03	100.0	49.88	100.0	3.99	100.0
Connecticut	195	52.65	93.8	0.04	93.8	0.58	93.8	45.64	93.8	6.38	93.8
Delaware	21	38.05	100.0	#	100.0	8.11	100.0	26.86	100.0	3.09	100.0
District of Columbia	1	77.34	100.0	2.11	100.0	0	100.0	74.64	100.0	0.59	100.0
Florida	80	33.27	98.8	0.08	98.8	1.23	98.8	30.54	98.8	1.42	98.8
Georgia	61	22.26	100.0	0.02	100.0	3.76	100.0	17.32	100.0	1.15	100.0
Hawaii	1	25.65	100.0	0.91	100.0	22.74	100.0	0	100.0	2.00	100.0
Idaho	104	33.38	97.1	0.16	97.1	0.80	97.1	29.55	97.1	2.87	97.1
Illinois	634	62.39	98.1	0.26	98.3	2.78	98.4	54.94	98.1	4.41	98.3
Indiana	238	56.55	100.0	0.09	100.0	3.61	100.0	49.40	100.0	3.44	100.0
Iowa	541	35.79	96.3	0.06	96.3	1.02	96.3	31.04	96.3	3.67	96.3
Kansas	328	46.33	100.0	0.12	100.0	1.61	100.0	40.17	100.0	4.43	100.0
Kentucky	117	36.34	100.0	0.08	100.0	1.47	100.0	32.44	100.0	2.33	100.0
Louisiana	68	39.60	100.0	0.08	100.0	1.47	100.0	36.31	100.0	1.75	100.0
Maine	269	33.18	97.4	0.02	97.8	0.30	97.8	24.82	97.4	8.04	97.8
Maryland	24	48.78	100.0	0.49	100.0	6.15	100.0	34.74	100.0	7.40	100.0
Massachusetts	370	40.86	97.6	0.26	97.6	1.48	97.6	35.70	97.6	3.43	97.6
Michigan	384	44.37	94.0	0.04	84.6	0.91	84.6	40.72	84.6	2.69	84.6
Minnesota	138	39.02	100.0	0.05	100.0	1.37	100.0	34.24	100.0	3.36	100.0
Mississippi	50	16.47	100.0	0.13	100.0	3.10	100.0	11.43	100.0	1.81	100.0
Missouri	150	44.03	99.3	0.48	99.3	1.00	99.3	39.19	99.3	3.36	99.3
Montana	80	25.73	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.50	100.0	23.22	100.0	1.87	100.0
Nebraska	269	36.26	82.9	0.11	82.9	0.37	82.9	33.41	82.9	2.37	82.9
Nevada	22	38.66	100.0	0.29	100.0	1.13	100.0	29.28	100.0	7.97	100.0
New Hampshire	230	39.80	95.7	0.01	98.7	0.02	98.7	36.79	96.5	2.98	96.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 19. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal ²		State		Local		Other ³	
		Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴
New Jersey	301	\$60.28	92.0	\$0.19	92.4	\$0.91	92.4	\$56.93	92.4	\$2.25	92.7
New Mexico	91	29.14	98.9	0.30	98.9	1.31	98.9	26.07	98.9	1.46	98.9
New York	756	65.70	100.0	0.32	100.0	2.42	100.0	54.28	100.0	8.69	100.0
North Carolina	77	22.67	100.0	0.18	100.0	1.72	100.0	19.28	100.0	1.50	100.0
North Dakota	85	24.34	100.0	0.10	100.0	1.46	100.0	20.66	100.0	2.12	100.0
Ohio	251	58.37	99.6	0	100.0	32.07	100.0	19.34	100.0	6.96	99.6
Oklahoma	115	32.72	100.0	0.03	100.0	0.93	100.0	30.11	100.0	1.65	100.0
Oregon	127	48.99	99.2	0.17	100.0	0.20	100.0	45.64	100.0	2.97	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	28.98	99.6	0.34	99.6	6.84	99.6	17.47	99.6	4.33	99.6
Rhode Island	48	46.90	97.9	0.26	97.9	8.34	97.9	31.50	97.9	6.80	97.9
South Carolina	42	27.54	100.0	0.03	100.0	1.61	100.0	24.65	100.0	1.25	100.0
South Dakota	112	31.75	93.8	0.29	95.5	0	96.4	29.74	93.8	1.71	95.5
Tennessee	186	18.35	100.0	0.07	100.0	0.02	100.0	16.32	100.0	1.93	100.0
Texas	559	20.13	100.0	0.03	100.0	0.24	100.0	19.12	100.0	0.74	100.0
Utah	71	31.80	98.6	0.11	98.6	0.36	98.6	29.82	98.6	1.51	98.6
Vermont	184	34.97	93.5	0.03	93.5	#	93.5	25.25	93.5	9.69	93.5
Virginia	91	36.86	100.0	0.10	100.0	2.23	100.0	32.89	100.0	1.64	100.0
Washington	63	51.79	98.4	0.14	98.4	0.08	98.4	49.94	98.4	1.63	98.4
West Virginia	97	19.17	100.0	0.13	100.0	5.05	100.0	12.37	100.0	1.61	100.0
Wisconsin	380	38.61	100.0	0.18	100.0	1.02	100.0	35.41	100.0	2.00	100.0
Wyoming	23	59.25	100.0	0.07	100.0	0.03	100.0	56.15	100.0	3.00	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	7.94	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	7.62	100.0	0.32	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	25.39	23.5	0.04	38.2	0.47	41.2	6.39	41.2	2.20	50.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

³This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

⁴Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 19A. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹				
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³
Total	9,225	\$39.01	\$0.16	\$2.94	\$32.83	\$3.08
1,000,000 or more	28	38.72	0.25	1.99	32.36	4.12
500,000 to 999,999	56	42.71	0.17	3.28	36.45	2.80
250,000 to 499,999	104	36.76	0.13	3.18	30.95	2.50
100,000 to 249,999	351	34.85	0.14	2.83	29.56	2.32
50,000 to 99,999	556	37.13	0.11	3.50	31.22	2.31
25,000 to 49,999	974	42.79	0.09	3.17	36.30	3.23
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	42.48	0.15	2.94	35.90	3.50
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	40.97	0.18	3.29	33.07	4.43
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	37.14	0.34	2.40	29.32	5.07
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	40.65	0.29	2.41	31.06	6.88
Less than 1,000	1,057	51.46	0.65	4.17	37.94	8.70

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

³This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 19. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.8	5.8	11.0	18.8	41.4	97.5
Alabama	210	2.9	9.5	11.0	6.2	8.6	8.6	8.1	10.0	15.7	19.5	100.0
Alaska	87	16.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	3.4	2.3	9.2	12.6	54.0	100.0
Arizona	89	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	7.9	12.4	21.3	48.3	93.3
Arkansas	52	3.8	0	5.8	7.7	7.7	11.5	11.5	28.8	11.5	11.5	96.2
California	181	0	0	1.1	0.6	1.1	7.2	5.5	8.8	26.5	49.2	99.4
Colorado	114	0	0.9	1.8	0	4.4	3.5	1.8	4.4	13.2	70.2	100.0
Connecticut	195	4.6	5.1	0.5	1.0	2.6	0.5	1.5	2.1	10.8	71.3	93.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	4.8	0	9.5	33.3	4.8	28.6	19.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	0	0	2.5	7.5	8.8	11.3	16.3	17.5	36.3	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	3.3	11.5	19.7	26.2	8.2	19.7	6.6	4.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	1.0	5.8	3.8	4.8	15.4	37.5	31.7	97.1
Illinois	634	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	4.9	5.8	10.3	21.1	52.2	98.1
Indiana	238	0.4	0	0	0.8	0	1.3	2.5	2.9	13.0	79.0	100.0
Iowa	541	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	4.1	6.5	15.0	29.6	39.2	96.3
Kansas	328	0.6	0	0.9	0.9	2.7	4.0	7.6	14.6	26.5	42.1	100.0
Kentucky	117	3.4	1.7	0	0	0.9	3.4	4.3	12.8	32.5	41.0	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	4.4	2.9	8.8	23.5	57.4	100.0
Maine	269	8.9	10.8	8.9	5.9	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.6	10.0	23.0	97.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	16.7	33.3	45.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.2	3.0	4.1	7.8	27.0	52.2	97.6
Michigan	384	0.3	0	0.5	2.1	3.9	7.0	4.7	13.3	21.1	47.1	84.6
Minnesota	138	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0	1.4	2.9	5.8	22.5	63.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	2.0	10.0	12.0	22.0	26.0	14.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	150	1.3	0	0	1.3	5.3	13.3	14.0	20.7	22.7	21.3	99.3
Montana	80	0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0	6.3	25.0	31.3	27.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	5.9	12.3	74.0	82.9
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	13.6	40.9	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	4.8	2.2	1.7	3.5	2.2	3.5	3.5	8.3	18.7	51.7	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	301	0	1.3	0	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	6.0	86.7	92.4
New Mexico	91	5.5	3.3	1.1	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.3	12.1	23.1	44.0	98.9
New York	756	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.9	2.6	6.0	7.4	9.8	18.3	49.9	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	1.3	2.6	9.1	19.5	18.2	23.4	10.4	15.6	100.0
North Dakota	85	0	5.9	15.3	20.0	8.2	15.3	8.2	11.8	12.9	2.4	100.0
Ohio	251	61.8	0.8	3.2	1.2	1.2	4.0	3.2	5.6	7.2	12.0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	0	2.6	1.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	27.0	28.7	27.8	100.0
Oregon	127	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	20.5	19.7	55.1	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	3.9	23.4	15.3	11.8	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	6.3	0	2.1	0	4.2	0	2.1	2.1	27.1	56.3	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	7.1	9.5	14.3	14.3	21.4	21.4	11.9	100.0
South Dakota	112	2.7	1.8	0	2.7	4.5	5.4	3.6	14.3	18.8	46.4	93.8
Tennessee	186	0	9.1	14.0	16.1	17.2	11.3	7.0	10.2	8.1	7.0	100.0
Texas	559	0.7	5.5	5.4	6.4	8.9	11.4	9.8	18.1	17.7	15.9	100.0
Utah	71	0	1.4	0	7.0	1.4	9.9	8.5	15.5	23.9	32.4	98.6
Vermont	184	8.7	6.0	5.4	3.3	6.5	4.9	7.1	13.6	17.4	27.2	93.5
Virginia	91	0	1.1	0	1.1	6.6	7.7	13.2	18.7	16.5	35.2	100.0
Washington	63	1.6	0	0	1.6	1.6	6.3	0	3.2	15.9	69.8	98.4
West Virginia	97	3.1	28.9	18.6	15.5	7.2	8.2	3.1	4.1	6.2	5.2	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	1.8	8.9	29.2	57.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.4	82.6	100.0
Outlying area												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	76.5	8.8	0	2.9	0	2.9	2.9	0	0	5.9	41.2

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 20A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources									
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.8	5.8	11.0	18.8	41.4
1,000,000 or more	28	3.6	0	0	0	0	7.1	0	10.7	25.0	53.6
500,000 to 999,999	56	1.8	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	14.3	19.6	60.7
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	1.0	0	1.0	6.7	4.8	14.4	26.0	46.2
100,000 to 249,999	351	2.6	0.3	1.4	1.7	3.7	8.8	7.1	16.0	20.5	37.9
50,000 to 99,999	556	3.6	2.7	1.8	4.0	5.4	7.6	6.8	9.9	17.4	40.8
25,000 to 49,999	974	3.9	2.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	10.7	17.0	45.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.5	9.5	16.8	45.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	3.6	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	6.2	5.4	11.1	18.9	38.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	2.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	7.3	5.9	11.8	18.7	37.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	6.0	6.9	11.7	23.1	35.9
Less than 1,000	1,057	3.6	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.6	10.0	16.6	47.5

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 20. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 21. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
Total	9,225	\$10,946,186	66.6	12.0	21.4	97.3
Alabama	210	94,171	67.0	12.0	21.0	99.5
Alaska	87	32,882	66.9	9.5	23.6	100.0
Arizona	89	178,473	63.1	13.6	23.3	91.0
Arkansas	52	60,192	58.6	14.6	26.8	96.2
California	181	1,328,213	65.2	9.3	25.5	99.4
Colorado	114	238,296	63.1	13.0	23.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	192,886	71.7	10.4	17.9	82.1
Delaware	21	27,365	56.9	19.9	23.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	46,483	56.9	9.5	33.6	100.0
Florida	80	583,113	60.2	12.1	27.6	98.8
Georgia	61	201,454	68.8	12.2	19.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	33,294	70.4	10.7	18.9	100.0
Idaho	104	41,231	66.1	11.3	22.6	97.1
Illinois	634	671,048	63.2	12.5	24.3	98.1
Indiana	238	285,202	64.0	14.1	21.9	100.0
Iowa	541	101,681	67.4	14.0	18.6	94.1
Kansas	328	107,818	64.5	12.5	23.0	99.1
Kentucky	117	118,436	60.7	13.4	25.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	151,427	59.9	11.5	28.6	100.0
Maine	269	39,613	69.0	10.4	20.6	97.4
Maryland	24	269,103	69.1	13.6	17.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	276,264	70.0	13.2	16.8	97.0
Michigan	384	400,366	63.7	12.3	24.0	96.6
Minnesota	138	192,757	67.7	11.5	20.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	45,295	69.0	9.9	21.1	100.0
Missouri	150	199,915	60.7	17.4	21.9	99.3
Montana	80	21,760	66.2	13.1	20.7	100.0
Nebraska	269	44,501	65.8	15.0	19.2	82.5
Nevada	22	88,284	64.2	17.8	18.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	52,096	72.0	11.5	16.5	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 21. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	301	\$470,574	69.4	10.9	19.7	91.0
New Mexico	91	44,732	65.7	12.8	21.6	98.9
New York	756	1,109,861	72.4	9.5	18.1	100.0
North Carolina	77	201,382	71.7	11.2	17.0	100.0
North Dakota	85	13,278	61.3	17.0	21.7	100.0
Ohio	251	660,619	68.5	13.2	18.3	100.0
Oklahoma	115	96,427	58.8	14.4	26.8	100.0
Oregon	127	167,274	64.6	11.0	24.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	334,961	65.3	13.1	21.7	99.6
Rhode Island	48	46,801	72.6	10.8	16.6	97.9
South Carolina	42	112,112	68.7	14.5	16.9	100.0
South Dakota	112	22,008	67.6	13.7	18.7	95.5
Tennessee	186	105,020	68.5	11.5	19.9	100.0
Texas	559	442,491	69.0	13.4	17.7	100.0
Utah	71	84,972	65.9	16.7	17.4	84.5
Vermont	184	20,234	64.8	11.6	23.6	92.9
Virginia	91	275,311	68.8	11.4	19.8	100.0
Washington	63	336,925	67.4	13.3	19.3	98.4
West Virginia	97	31,645	65.1	15.3	19.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	215,818	69.4	11.6	19.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	30,123	71.7	9.7	18.7	100.0
Outlying areas						
Guam	1	1,454	71.5	2.0	26.6	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	3,193	57.8	16.7	25.5	29.4

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Includes expenditures for contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total operating expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 21A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures			
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹
			Percentage distribution		
Total	9,225	\$10,946,186	66.6	12.0	21.4
1,000,000 or more	28	1,803,516	66.0	10.5	23.5
500,000 to 999,999	56	1,678,154	65.0	13.1	22.0
250,000 to 499,999	104	1,253,396	66.5	12.8	20.7
100,000 to 249,999	351	1,781,219	67.7	11.6	20.7
50,000 to 99,999	556	1,331,083	68.5	11.8	19.7
25,000 to 49,999	974	1,328,705	67.7	12.0	20.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1,087,672	66.8	11.9	21.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	398,501	64.7	12.8	22.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	162,709	62.6	13.8	23.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	93,025	58.8	14.2	27.1
Less than 1,000	1,057	28,207	54.8	16.3	28.9

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Includes expenditures for contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 21. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 22. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³
Total	9,225	\$36.84	97.3	\$24.53	97.5	\$4.41	97.7	\$7.90	97.9
Alabama	210	20.35	99.5	13.63	99.5	2.45	100.0	4.27	100.0
Alaska	87	47.50	100.0	31.77	100.0	4.53	100.0	11.19	100.0
Arizona	89	26.73	91.0	16.86	91.0	3.65	94.4	6.22	93.3
Arkansas	52	22.66	96.2	13.27	96.2	3.32	96.2	6.07	96.2
California	181	34.69	99.4	22.61	99.4	3.23	99.4	8.85	99.4
Colorado	114	48.73	100.0	30.74	100.0	6.35	100.0	11.64	100.0
Connecticut	195	55.07	82.1	39.47	82.1	5.74	93.8	9.87	93.8
Delaware	21	34.98	100.0	19.91	100.0	6.95	100.0	8.12	100.0
District of Columbia	1	77.52	100.0	44.11	100.0	7.36	100.0	26.05	100.0
Florida	80	31.16	98.8	18.77	98.8	3.78	98.8	8.61	98.8
Georgia	61	21.33	100.0	14.66	100.0	2.60	100.0	4.07	100.0
Hawaii	1	25.85	100.0	18.20	100.0	2.76	100.0	4.89	100.0
Idaho	104	30.51	97.1	20.16	97.1	3.45	97.1	6.90	97.1
Illinois	634	57.03	98.1	36.05	98.3	7.11	98.3	13.87	98.3
Indiana	238	50.03	100.0	32.04	100.0	7.05	100.0	10.94	100.0
Iowa	541	34.18	94.1	23.05	94.8	4.77	95.9	6.36	95.6
Kansas	328	45.43	99.1	29.31	100.0	5.68	99.4	10.44	99.4
Kentucky	117	28.17	100.0	17.09	100.0	3.78	100.0	7.30	100.0
Louisiana	68	33.71	100.0	20.19	100.0	3.88	100.0	9.64	100.0
Maine	269	32.57	97.4	22.48	97.4	3.38	97.4	6.71	97.4
Maryland	24	47.92	100.0	33.12	100.0	6.51	100.0	8.29	100.0
Massachusetts	370	42.59	97.0	29.81	97.3	5.61	97.0	7.17	97.6
Michigan	384	40.41	96.6	25.73	95.8	4.99	96.1	9.69	96.1
Minnesota	138	36.45	100.0	24.69	100.0	4.19	100.0	7.57	100.0
Mississippi	50	15.41	100.0	10.63	100.0	1.53	100.0	3.25	100.0
Missouri	150	39.01	99.3	23.70	99.3	6.77	99.3	8.54	99.3
Montana	80	24.17	100.0	16.00	100.0	3.16	100.0	5.01	100.0
Nebraska	269	33.06	82.5	21.77	82.5	4.96	82.5	6.33	82.9
Nevada	22	32.56	100.0	20.92	100.0	5.80	100.0	5.85	100.0
New Hampshire	230	39.74	93.9	28.61	96.5	4.58	95.7	6.54	95.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 22. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³
New Jersey	301	\$56.45	91.0	\$39.16	91.0	\$6.15	92.0	\$11.14	92.4
New Mexico	91	28.55	98.9	18.75	98.9	3.64	98.9	6.15	98.9
New York	756	58.64	100.0	42.48	100.0	5.55	100.0	10.60	100.0
North Carolina	77	21.83	100.0	15.66	100.0	2.45	100.0	3.72	100.0
North Dakota	85	23.27	100.0	14.27	100.0	3.96	100.0	5.04	100.0
Ohio	251	57.24	100.0	39.21	100.0	7.53	100.0	10.50	100.0
Oklahoma	115	32.08	100.0	18.85	100.0	4.62	100.0	8.61	100.0
Oregon	127	45.97	100.0	29.70	100.0	5.05	99.2	11.22	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	27.98	99.6	18.26	99.6	3.65	99.6	6.06	99.6
Rhode Island	48	44.24	97.9	32.12	97.9	4.76	97.9	7.37	97.9
South Carolina	42	25.96	100.0	17.82	100.0	3.76	100.0	4.38	100.0
South Dakota	112	30.04	95.5	20.31	95.5	4.11	95.5	5.62	96.4
Tennessee	186	16.97	100.0	11.63	100.0	1.96	100.0	3.38	100.0
Texas	559	19.54	100.0	13.47	100.0	2.61	100.0	3.45	100.0
Utah	71	31.08	84.5	20.48	98.6	5.18	84.5	5.42	98.6
Vermont	184	33.36	92.9	21.61	92.9	3.88	93.5	7.87	93.5
Virginia	91	36.06	100.0	24.81	100.0	4.13	100.0	7.13	100.0
Washington	63	51.48	98.4	34.68	98.4	6.87	98.4	9.94	98.4
West Virginia	97	17.50	100.0	11.40	100.0	2.67	100.0	3.43	100.0
Wisconsin	380	37.94	100.0	26.33	100.0	4.42	100.0	7.19	100.0
Wyoming	23	56.55	100.0	40.53	100.0	5.46	100.0	10.56	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	8.29	100.0	5.92	100.0	0.16	100.0	2.20	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	10.90	29.4	4.65	50.0	0.35	50.0	0.51	41.2

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Includes expenditures for contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 22A. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other ²
Total	9,225	\$36.84	\$24.53	\$4.41	\$7.90
1,000,000 or more	28	36.82	24.31	3.85	8.66
500,000 to 999,999	56	41.76	27.13	5.45	9.18
250,000 to 499,999	104	34.82	23.15	4.45	7.22
100,000 to 249,999	351	32.85	22.24	3.80	6.81
50,000 to 99,999	556	34.74	23.80	4.11	6.83
25,000 to 49,999	974	39.71	26.90	4.75	8.07
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	39.27	26.25	4.66	8.35
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	37.76	24.42	4.84	8.50
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	34.57	21.66	4.77	8.15
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	37.88	22.26	5.37	10.25
Less than 1,000	1,057	48.00	26.30	7.84	13.86

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The determination of the unduplicated figure is the responsibility of the state library agency and should be based on the most recent state population figures for jurisdictions in the state.

²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Includes expenditures for contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 22. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 23. Total collection expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures							
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ³	Print materials expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures ¹		Other materials expenditures ²	
				Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³	Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³	Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³
Total	9,225	\$1,310,817	97.7	67.8	97.1	12.0	97.3	20.2	97.1
Alabama	210	11,334	100.0	70.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	24.4	100.0
Alaska	87	3,139	100.0	75.5	100.0	5.3	100.0	19.2	100.0
Arizona	89	24,360	94.4	58.5	94.4	19.8	94.4	21.7	94.4
Arkansas	52	8,808	96.2	74.1	96.2	9.2	96.2	16.7	96.2
California	181	123,572	99.4	66.4	99.4	14.6	99.4	19.0	99.4
Colorado	114	31,030	100.0	57.3	100.0	15.8	100.0	27.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	20,112	93.8	71.2	93.3	12.2	93.3	16.6	93.3
Delaware	21	5,434	100.0	57.9	100.0	38.0	100.0	4.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	4,416	100.0	52.3	100.0	19.0	100.0	28.7	100.0
Florida	80	70,699	98.8	69.3	95.0	12.4	95.0	18.3	95.0
Georgia	61	24,532	100.0	74.6	100.0	7.5	100.0	17.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,550	100.0	73.9	100.0	24.5	100.0	1.6	100.0
Idaho	104	4,665	97.1	78.7	97.1	8.7	97.1	12.6	97.1
Illinois	634	83,656	98.3	67.0	98.3	16.5	98.4	16.5	98.4
Indiana	238	40,190	100.0	69.7	100.0	6.7	100.0	23.6	100.0
Iowa	541	14,195	95.9	72.2	95.9	7.8	95.9	20.0	95.9
Kansas	328	13,475	99.4	65.6	99.7	26.5	99.7	7.9	99.4
Kentucky	117	15,883	100.0	65.3	100.0	10.9	100.0	23.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	17,434	100.0	71.2	100.0	9.0	100.0	19.8	100.0
Maine	269	4,109	97.4	79.8	97.0	3.7	97.8	16.5	97.0
Maryland	24	36,562	100.0	59.7	100.0	14.3	100.0	25.9	100.0
Massachusetts	370	36,379	97.0	71.9	97.3	7.3	97.0	20.8	97.3
Michigan	384	49,431	96.1	67.9	88.0	9.9	88.0	22.2	88.0
Minnesota	138	22,175	100.0	69.8	97.8	9.9	100.0	20.3	100.0
Mississippi	50	4,488	100.0	76.8	100.0	7.0	100.0	16.2	100.0
Missouri	150	34,698	99.3	62.2	99.3	18.7	99.3	19.1	99.3
Montana	80	2,848	100.0	68.7	100.0	18.7	100.0	12.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	6,682	82.5	70.0	82.5	15.3	82.5	14.8	82.5
Nevada	22	15,726	100.0	61.4	100.0	12.9	100.0	25.7	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,011	95.7	77.0	96.1	6.8	96.5	16.1	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 23. Total collection expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures							
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ³	Print materials expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures ¹		Other materials expenditures ²	
				Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³	Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³	Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate ³
New Jersey	301	\$51,248	92.0	71.1	92.4	9.9	92.4	18.9	92.0
New Mexico	91	5,710	98.9	70.6	98.9	13.3	98.9	16.1	98.9
New York	756	105,143	100.0	76.0	100.0	10.8	100.0	13.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	22,641	100.0	80.4	100.0	7.4	100.0	12.3	100.0
North Dakota	85	2,259	100.0	77.0	98.8	8.3	98.8	14.7	98.8
Ohio	251	86,883	100.0	53.0	100.0	10.4	100.0	36.7	100.0
Oklahoma	115	13,886	100.0	75.2	100.0	9.3	100.0	15.6	100.0
Oregon	127	18,372	99.2	63.7	100.0	12.3	99.2	24.1	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	43,721	99.6	64.9	99.6	8.7	99.6	26.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	5,034	97.9	61.0	97.9	24.5	97.9	14.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	16,219	100.0	70.4	100.0	10.7	100.0	18.9	100.0
South Dakota	112	3,009	95.5	71.7	95.5	9.8	95.5	18.4	95.5
Tennessee	186	12,122	100.0	72.1	100.0	9.4	100.0	18.5	100.0
Texas	559	59,157	100.0	70.3	100.0	11.9	100.0	17.8	100.0
Utah	71	14,176	84.5	65.9	98.6	7.1	98.6	27.0	84.5
Vermont	184	2,356	93.5	77.5	78.8	5.2	84.8	17.3	78.8
Virginia	91	31,495	100.0	69.8	100.0	12.4	100.0	17.8	100.0
Washington	63	44,928	98.4	71.0	95.2	14.5	96.8	14.6	95.2
West Virginia	97	4,828	100.0	73.6	100.0	9.0	100.0	17.4	100.0
Wisconsin	380	25,131	100.0	70.7	99.5	5.3	99.5	24.0	99.5
Wyoming	23	2,908	100.0	69.8	100.0	7.2	100.0	22.9	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	29	100.0	36.7	100.0	63.3	100.0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	711	50.0	15.7	55.9	84.5	50.0	1.2	50.0

¹This includes all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. This includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. It also includes expenditures for database licenses.

²This includes all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new formats.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 23A. Total collection expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures			
		Total collection expenditures (in thousands)	Print materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures	Electronic materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures ¹	Other materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures ²
Total	9,225	\$1,310,817	67.8	12.0	20.2
1,000,000 or more	28	188,768	74.4	11.3	14.3
500,000 to 999,999	56	219,107	62.2	14.6	23.2
250,000 to 499,999	104	160,133	65.2	13.1	21.7
100,000 to 249,999	351	206,028	66.8	12.2	21.0
50,000 to 99,999	556	157,465	66.7	12.5	20.7
25,000 to 49,999	974	158,802	66.3	13.1	20.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	129,200	70.5	9.2	20.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	51,076	72.4	7.3	20.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	22,439	77.5	4.4	18.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	13,191	79.0	4.1	16.8
Less than 1,000	1,057	4,609	78.0	6.2	15.8

¹Electronic materials expenditures include all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. This includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. It also includes expenditures for database licenses.

² This includes all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new formats.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 23. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate ¹
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	3.9	19.0	14.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9	14.9	4.2	97.3
Alabama	210	2.4	26.7	17.6	18.1	16.2	8.6	3.8	4.8	1.9	99.5
Alaska	87	8.0	51.7	4.6	6.9	11.5	9.2	4.6	1.1	2.3	100.0
Arizona	89	1.1	12.4	14.6	12.4	22.5	9.0	2.2	15.7	10.1	91.0
Arkansas	52	0	5.8	3.8	11.5	17.3	11.5	17.3	30.8	1.9	96.2
California	181	0.6	0.6	0	1.7	2.8	8.8	6.6	48.6	30.4	99.4
Colorado	114	2.6	12.3	11.4	17.5	13.2	9.6	5.3	17.5	10.5	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	5.6	9.2	11.3	14.4	21.0	8.7	27.2	2.1	82.1
Delaware	21	0	0	0	14.3	42.9	19.0	4.8	14.3	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	1.3	1.3	2.5	7.5	12.5	11.3	35.0	28.8	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	0	0	6.6	16.4	13.1	52.5	11.5	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.9	29.8	19.2	13.5	14.4	6.7	2.9	10.6	1.0	97.1
Illinois	634	2.1	18.8	16.4	14.8	11.7	7.1	5.8	19.1	4.3	98.1
Indiana	238	0.8	6.7	11.3	15.5	16.0	14.3	10.9	20.2	4.2	100.0
Iowa	541	6.5	44.4	21.1	12.4	7.6	3.3	1.5	2.8	0.6	94.1
Kansas	328	14.9	37.8	18.6	11.6	7.0	3.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	99.1
Kentucky	117	0.9	2.6	0	12.8	30.8	24.8	9.4	15.4	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	1.5	1.5	2.9	17.6	22.1	11.8	29.4	13.2	100.0
Maine	269	19.7	37.2	10.8	11.9	9.3	7.8	1.5	1.9	0	97.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	45.8	41.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	2.2	11.4	8.4	10.8	16.5	20.3	8.6	20.5	1.4	97.0
Michigan	384	0	9.9	14.6	18.8	16.7	13.0	7.6	14.3	5.2	96.6
Minnesota	138	1.4	14.5	18.1	21.0	13.0	7.2	7.2	11.6	5.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	8.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	18.0	18.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	150	2.7	16.0	12.7	20.0	18.7	11.3	4.7	9.3	4.7	99.3
Montana	80	3.8	21.3	26.3	17.5	20.0	2.5	1.3	7.5	0	100.0
Nebraska	269	23.0	42.8	14.9	6.7	5.6	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	82.5
Nevada	22	0	0	18.2	9.1	13.6	13.6	9.1	22.7	13.6	100.0
New Hampshire	230	8.7	27.0	17.8	18.3	12.6	6.5	3.9	5.2	0	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate ¹
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	301	0	1.7	4.0	9.6	14.6	15.6	15.6	33.6	5.3	91.0
New Mexico	91	5.5	18.7	20.9	16.5	18.7	8.8	2.2	7.7	1.1	98.9
New York	756	0.3	21.2	15.7	15.3	11.6	8.6	4.6	19.0	3.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	1.3	5.2	15.6	11.7	57.1	9.1	100.0
North Dakota	85	21.2	44.7	11.8	9.4	4.7	3.5	0	4.7	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	2.4	7.6	17.1	20.7	13.1	29.1	10.0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	1.7	27.0	25.2	18.3	12.2	4.3	2.6	6.1	2.6	100.0
Oregon	127	0.8	15.7	17.3	7.1	15.7	15.7	7.9	14.2	5.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0.2	7.9	19.2	22.7	21.6	11.1	5.2	10.3	1.7	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	0	8.3	16.7	16.7	20.8	6.3	29.2	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	4.8	9.5	21.4	11.9	40.5	11.9	100.0
South Dakota	112	15.2	39.3	18.8	11.6	4.5	6.3	0.9	2.7	0.9	95.5
Tennessee	186	2.7	26.9	19.9	19.4	12.9	8.1	2.2	5.9	2.2	100.0
Texas	559	1.4	18.1	17.2	22.9	15.2	8.9	3.2	10.4	2.7	100.0
Utah	71	0	12.7	12.7	31.0	7.0	12.7	8.5	9.9	5.6	84.5
Vermont	184	13.0	37.5	23.9	12.0	7.1	4.3	1.6	0.5	0	92.9
Virginia	91	0	1.1	2.2	6.6	12.1	14.3	8.8	38.5	16.5	100.0
Washington	63	7.9	12.7	3.2	3.2	12.7	7.9	9.5	20.6	22.2	98.4
West Virginia	97	0	22.7	27.8	17.5	14.4	8.2	1.0	7.2	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	13.7	17.9	24.5	15.3	10.3	8.4	8.9	1.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	8.7	21.7	13.0	17.4	39.1	0	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	0	5.9	5.9	11.8	0	2.9	0	2.9	0	29.4

¹Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total operating expenditures, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 24A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by total operating expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures								
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	9,225	3.9	19.0	14.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9	14.9	4.2
1,000,000 or more	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.6	89.4
100,000 to 249,999	351	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	1.4	57.5	40.2
50,000 to 99,999	556	0	0	0.7	0.4	2.3	7.2	10.3	70.0	9.2
25,000 to 49,999	974	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.2	8.8	18.3	17.1	50.0	2.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.2	0.6	3.1	12.4	27.1	27.5	14.6	14.5	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.5	5.5	13.8	31.6	30.7	12.9	3.4	1.7	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.1	19.5	30.4	34.9	11.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	4.2	48.1	36.1	9.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0
Less than 1,000	1,057	25.5	64.2	7.7	2.0	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 24. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,225	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.7	4.8	5.9	11.2	20.7	50.1	97.3
Alabama	210	0.5	5.2	4.8	11.4	7.6	9.5	10.0	13.8	11.9	25.2	99.5
Alaska	87	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	12.6	83.9	100.0
Arizona	89	0	0	3.4	1.1	0	5.6	7.9	9.0	25.8	47.2	91.0
Arkansas	52	0	0	3.8	5.8	3.8	11.5	17.3	28.8	9.6	19.2	96.2
California	181	0	0	0.6	1.1	0.6	5.0	6.6	6.1	26.0	54.1	99.4
Colorado	114	0	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.4	13.2	71.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	1.0	2.6	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	7.7	80.5	82.1
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5	28.6	9.5	52.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	0	0	0	3.8	7.5	8.8	21.3	21.3	37.5	98.8
Georgia	61	0	0	0	0	1.6	13.1	9.8	42.6	26.2	6.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	0	0	0	2.9	0	5.8	10.6	37.5	42.3	97.1
Illinois	634	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	3.6	9.3	22.1	61.4	98.1
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.5	10.9	83.6	100.0
Iowa	541	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.6	5.4	8.7	30.9	49.4	94.1
Kansas	328	0	0.6	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	2.1	9.1	25.6	61.6	99.1
Kentucky	117	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	4.3	6.8	23.1	31.6	28.2	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	1.5	0	0	2.9	4.4	11.8	25.0	54.4	100.0
Maine	269	3.0	7.8	7.1	3.3	4.5	11.9	5.6	7.8	13.4	35.7	97.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	83.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0	0	0.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	5.9	19.7	68.6	97.0
Michigan	384	0	0	0.3	0.8	3.1	5.2	5.7	14.6	22.1	48.2	96.6
Minnesota	138	0	0	0.7	0.7	0	3.6	0.7	4.3	21.7	68.1	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	0	4.0	6.0	18.0	38.0	22.0	10.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	150	0	0	0	1.3	2.7	8.7	12.0	15.3	32.0	28.0	99.3
Montana	80	0	1.3	0	0	2.5	0	5.0	16.3	47.5	27.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	3.0	14.9	11.5	65.4	82.5
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6	36.4	50.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	3.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.5	4.3	3.0	7.4	17.4	56.1	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	301	0	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.3	2.0	8.6	85.7	91.0
New Mexico	91	0	0	2.2	0	5.5	2.2	2.2	8.8	24.2	54.9	98.9
New York	756	0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	3.2	5.2	9.8	19.2	60.4	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	0	2.6	5.2	28.6	20.8	27.3	15.6	100.0
North Dakota	85	1.2	3.5	5.9	2.4	5.9	8.2	12.9	20.0	22.4	17.6	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.8	0.8	2.0	15.9	80.1	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	0	0	1.7	1.7	2.6	6.1	19.1	35.7	33.0	100.0
Oregon	127	0	0.8	0	0.8	1.6	0.8	3.1	13.4	24.4	55.1	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0	0.2	0.9	2.6	5.2	14.2	12.7	22.5	21.8	19.9	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	4.2	2.1	2.1	0	0	2.1	6.3	12.5	70.8	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	0	2.4	11.9	21.4	21.4	28.6	14.3	100.0
South Dakota	112	0	0.9	1.8	4.5	2.7	5.4	6.3	11.6	23.2	43.8	95.5
Tennessee	186	0	8.6	11.8	12.4	16.7	16.1	6.5	11.8	8.6	7.5	100.0
Texas	559	0.4	1.1	2.3	5.0	8.8	10.6	11.1	20.8	19.9	20.2	100.0
Utah	71	0	1.4	0	2.8	1.4	7.0	8.5	19.7	23.9	35.2	84.5
Vermont	184	1.6	4.3	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	5.4	13.0	17.9	45.7	92.9
Virginia	91	0	0	1.1	0	0	3.3	8.8	15.4	27.5	44.0	100.0
Washington	63	0	0	0	1.6	0	6.3	3.2	4.8	14.3	69.8	98.4
West Virginia	97	0	0	1.0	14.4	19.6	20.6	15.5	10.3	11.3	7.2	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	2.1	5.0	28.9	62.4	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.4	82.6	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	2.9	0	2.9	8.8	0	5.9	0	0	2.9	5.9	29.4

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 25A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by total per capita operating expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures									
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
Percentage distribution											
Total	9,225	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.7	4.8	5.9	11.2	20.7	50.1
1,000,000 or more	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	14.3	21.4	60.7
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	8.9	17.9	69.6
250,000 to 499,999	104	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	1.9	17.3	24.0	51.0
100,000 to 249,999	351	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	5.1	8.5	15.1	24.2	44.7
50,000 to 99,999	556	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.7	5.9	7.7	11.9	21.6	45.5
25,000 to 49,999	974	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.3	4.6	5.6	10.7	19.4	51.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.9	5.4	6.5	10.7	17.8	52.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	3.3	5.9	6.3	11.3	20.9	47.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.7	3.6	5.4	6.0	11.8	23.2	44.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.6	5.2	10.9	25.3	48.3
Less than 1,000	1,057	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	3.1	4.4	9.9	15.0	60.9

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 25. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 26. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue									
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate ³
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total	9,225	1,270,432	24,154	79,311	898,957	268,010	2	6	71	21	98
Alabama	210	4,142	235	532	2,435	940	5.7	12.9	58.8	22.7	100.0
Alaska	87	9,668	6,028	92	2,261	1,287	62.4	0.9	23.4	13.3	100.0
Arizona	89	36,903	22	5	32,961	3,915	0.1	#	89.3	10.6	93.3
Arkansas	52	10,228	315	215	5,403	4,296	3.1	2.1	52.8	42.0	96.2
California	181	127,848	225	6,999	112,768	7,856	0.2	5.5	88.2	6.1	97.8
Colorado	114	11,463	25	1,144	7,160	3,134	0.2	10.0	62.5	27.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	25,737	147	1,515	10,832	13,243	0.6	5.9	42.1	51.5	93.8
Delaware	21	18,851	0	8,991	5,006	4,854	0	47.7	26.6	25.7	100.0
District of Columbia	1	36,956	7,000	0	29,956	0	18.9	0	81.1	0	100.0
Florida	80	52,131	884	5,455	38,176	7,616	1.7	10.5	73.2	14.6	98.8
Georgia	61	38,688	0	9,917	25,832	2,939	0	25.6	66.8	7.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	7,100	0	7,100	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,875	58	3	5,601	213	1.0	0.1	95.3	3.6	97.1
Illinois	634	126,717	269	762	112,040	13,646	0.2	0.6	88.4	10.8	98.4
Indiana	238	46,750	539	1,781	41,251	3,180	1.2	3.8	88.2	6.8	100.0
Iowa	541	32,521	49	1,962	21,629	8,881	0.2	6.0	66.5	27.3	96.3
Kansas	328	4,839	0	0	2,061	2,777	0	0	42.6	57.4	100.0
Kentucky	117	15,284	41	641	8,203	6,399	0.3	4.2	53.7	41.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	24,663	0	133	24,235	295	0	0.5	98.3	1.2	100.0
Maine	269	5,735	315	170	1,315	3,935	5.5	3.0	22.9	68.6	98.1
Maryland	24	20,653	0	4,000	16,634	18	0	19.4	80.5	0.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	28,241	40	3,607	15,777	8,817	0.1	12.8	55.9	31.2	99.7
Michigan	384	21,324	803	31	19,405	1,086	3.8	0.1	91.0	5.1	98.2
Minnesota	138	34,379	0	37	34,317	24	0	0.1	99.8	0.1	100.0
Mississippi	50	1,514	538	9	803	163	35.5	0.6	53.1	10.8	100.0
Missouri	150	15,713	102	7	11,331	4,273	0.7	#	72.1	27.2	100.0
Montana	80	956	0	0	762	194	0	0	79.7	20.3	100.0
Nebraska	269	2,039	0	3	1,976	60	0	0.1	96.9	3.0	82.9
Nevada	22	5,282	0	32	5,151	99	0	0.6	97.5	1.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,579	19	#	5,798	762	0.3	#	88.1	11.6	95.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue									
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate ³
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	301	14,487	45	516	13,275	651	0.3	3.6	91.6	4.5	92.7
New Mexico	91	\$2,298	\$0	\$743	\$1,320	\$235	0	32.3	57.4	10.2	98.9
New York	756	161,645	253	12,042	67,111	82,239	0.2	7.4	41.5	50.9	100.0
North Carolina	77	8,855	287	0	8,246	322	3.2	0	93.1	3.6	100.0
North Dakota	85	457	0	#	265	192	0	0.1	57.9	42.0	100.0
Ohio	251	15,770	1,025	47	90	14,608	6.5	0.3	0.6	92.6	100.0
Oklahoma	115	13,308	13	190	7,994	5,112	0.1	1.4	60.1	38.4	100.0
Oregon	127	18,753	564	2	12,895	5,293	3.0	#	68.8	28.2	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	21,404	68	6,461	4,136	10,739	0.3	30.2	19.3	50.2	99.6
Rhode Island	48	1,783	53	576	163	992	3.0	32.3	9.1	55.6	97.9
South Carolina	42	9,777	940	1,116	5,227	2,494	9.6	11.4	53.5	25.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	3,099	250	0	2,671	178	8.1	0	86.2	5.8	96.4
Tennessee	186	21,540	109	540	18,988	1,904	0.5	2.5	88.2	8.8	100.0
Texas	559	94,576	1,488	435	84,552	8,102	1.6	0.5	89.4	8.6	100.0
Utah	71	6,277	78	63	5,859	276	1.2	1.0	93.4	4.4	98.6
Vermont	184	1,536	133	0	996	406	8.7	0	64.9	26.5	94.0
Virginia	91	61,856	79	10	40,876	20,891	0.1	#	66.1	33.8	100.0
Washington	63	4,574	0	2	3,188	1,385	0	#	69.7	30.3	98.4
West Virginia	97	5,757	200	1,379	3,224	954	3.5	24.0	56.0	16.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	21,991	916	47	14,940	6,088	4.2	0.2	67.9	27.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	1,911	0	0	1,863	48	0	0	97.5	2.5	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	370	370	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	217	84	118	86	90	22.2	31.3	22.7	23.9	35.3

Rounds to zero.

¹This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

²This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands).

Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 26A. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue								
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,225	\$1,270,432	\$24,154	\$79,311	\$898,957	\$268,010	1.9	6.2	70.8	21.1
1,000,000 or more	28	228,267	1,000	12,148	180,077	35,042	0.4	5.3	78.9	15.4
500,000 to 999,999	56	157,185	7,052	5,413	133,059	11,661	4.5	3.4	84.7	7.4
250,000 to 499,999	104	101,126	1,899	13,340	76,834	9,054	1.9	13.2	76.0	9.0
100,000 to 249,999	351	188,177	243	10,666	132,980	44,288	0.1	5.7	70.7	23.5
50,000 to 99,999	556	190,639	3,425	8,841	130,859	47,513	1.8	4.6	68.6	24.9
25,000 to 49,999	974	138,795	811	9,321	100,471	28,193	0.6	6.7	72.4	20.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	171,354	1,872	10,441	100,554	58,487	1.1	6.1	58.7	34.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	53,883	5,425	5,231	26,881	16,345	10.1	9.7	49.9	30.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	19,493	1,713	1,726	7,772	8,282	8.8	8.9	39.9	42.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	17,168	203	1,988	8,296	6,681	1.2	11.6	48.3	38.9
Less than 1,000	1,057	4,346	510	197	1,176	2,463	11.7	4.5	27.1	56.7

¹This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

²This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 26. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 27. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital revenue category and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue							
		Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	
				to \$4,999	to \$9,999	to \$49,999	to \$99,999	or more	
Percentage distribution									
Total	9,225	\$1,270,432	98.1	67.0	7.3	3.7	9.6	3.5	8.8
Alabama	210	4,142	100.0	72.4	10.5	2.9	7.1	2.4	4.8
Alaska	87	9,668	100.0	92.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	0	3.4
Arizona	89	36,903	93.3	71.9	4.5	3.4	6.7	0	13.5
Arkansas	52	10,228	96.2	69.2	3.8	0	11.5	5.8	9.6
California	181	127,848	97.8	45.3	2.2	1.1	9.9	7.2	34.3
Colorado	114	11,463	100.0	73.7	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	15.8
Connecticut	195	25,737	93.8	76.9	3.1	4.1	4.6	2.6	8.7
Delaware	21	18,851	100.0	52.4	4.8	4.8	0	0	38.1
District of Columbia	1	36,956	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	52,131	98.8	53.8	2.5	2.5	6.3	1.3	33.8
Georgia	61	38,688	100.0	63.9	0	4.9	1.6	1.6	27.9
Hawaii	1	7,100	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,875	97.1	71.2	7.7	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.8
Illinois	634	126,717	98.4	73.0	3.5	1.7	9.8	2.5	9.5
Indiana	238	46,750	100.0	43.3	4.6	4.6	10.5	9.2	27.7
Iowa	541	32,521	96.3	63.6	8.7	6.1	13.5	2.2	5.9
Kansas	328	4,839	100.0	54.3	18.9	8.5	12.2	2.7	3.4
Kentucky	117	15,284	100.0	84.6	0	0	0.9	4.3	10.3
Louisiana	68	24,663	100.0	77.9	1.5	0	8.8	1.5	10.3
Maine	269	5,735	98.1	71.7	8.2	3.3	8.2	3.7	4.8
Maryland	24	20,653	100.0	20.8	4.2	0	8.3	12.5	54.2
Massachusetts	370	28,241	99.7	50.5	8.4	8.9	17.6	6.5	8.1
Michigan	384	21,324	98.2	74.5	9.1	1.6	6.8	1.8	6.3
Minnesota	138	34,379	100.0	74.6	6.5	2.9	5.1	3.6	7.2
Mississippi	50	1,514	100.0	64.0	8.0	2.0	16.0	4.0	6.0
Missouri	150	15,713	100.0	74.0	2.7	2.7	10.0	3.3	7.3
Montana	80	956	100.0	91.3	2.5	0	1.3	1.3	3.8
Nebraska	269	2,039	82.9	77.3	10.4	3.3	7.1	0.4	1.5
Nevada	22	5,282	100.0	77.3	4.5	4.5	0	9.1	4.5
New Hampshire	230	6,579	95.7	72.6	6.1	5.2	9.6	2.6	3.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital revenue category and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue							
		Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	
				to \$4,999	to \$9,999	to \$49,999	to \$99,999	or more	
Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	301	\$14,487	92.7	75.7	1.7	1.7	5.3	5.0	10.6
New Mexico	91	2,298	98.9	65.9	6.6	3.3	16.5	4.4	3.3
New York	756	161,645	100.0	61.5	9.7	2.5	10.6	5.0	10.7
North Carolina	77	8,855	100.0	46.8	3.9	5.2	23.4	10.4	10.4
North Dakota	85	457	100.0	82.4	4.7	1.2	8.2	2.4	1.2
Ohio	251	15,770	100.0	55.8	19.1	6.8	9.2	3.6	5.6
Oklahoma	115	13,308	100.0	52.2	12.2	5.2	14.8	5.2	10.4
Oregon	127	18,753	99.2	63.0	7.9	4.7	11.8	2.4	10.2
Pennsylvania	458	21,404	99.6	73.6	6.3	3.3	6.3	4.4	6.1
Rhode Island	48	1,783	97.9	52.1	2.1	2.1	25.0	10.4	8.3
South Carolina	42	9,777	100.0	61.9	0	2.4	7.1	9.5	19.0
South Dakota	112	3,099	96.4	86.6	3.6	0.9	5.4	2.7	0.9
Tennessee	186	21,540	100.0	80.1	5.4	1.1	3.2	2.2	8.1
Texas	559	94,576	100.0	72.5	5.4	4.7	9.1	2.1	6.3
Utah	71	6,277	98.6	53.5	14.1	4.2	9.9	5.6	12.7
Vermont	184	1,536	94.0	71.2	9.2	2.2	13.0	3.3	1.1
Virginia	91	61,856	100.0	74.7	0	2.2	6.6	2.2	14.3
Washington	63	4,574	98.4	82.5	4.8	1.6	4.8	1.6	4.8
West Virginia	97	5,757	100.0	7.2	27.8	13.4	39.2	3.1	9.3
Wisconsin	380	21,991	100.0	67.6	7.9	3.9	11.6	2.6	6.3
Wyoming	23	1,911	100.0	69.6	4.3	4.3	13.0	4.3	4.3
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	370	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	34	217	35.3	14.7	5.9	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.9

¹Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas. NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 27A. Total capital revenue of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital revenue category and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Total capital revenue					
			\$0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,225	\$1,270,432	67.0	7.3	3.7	9.6	3.5	8.8
1,000,000 or more	28	228,267	39.3	0	0	0	0	60.7
500,000 to 999,999	56	157,185	30.4	0	1.8	3.6	1.8	62.5
250,000 to 499,999	104	101,126	49.0	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	42.3
100,000 to 249,999	351	188,177	51.0	1.7	1.4	10.5	6.0	29.3
50,000 to 99,999	556	190,639	56.3	2.3	2.3	10.1	6.3	22.7
25,000 to 49,999	974	138,795	60.9	4.3	3.5	11.2	6.5	13.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	171,354	63.5	6.5	3.6	11.3	4.6	10.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	53,883	65.5	8.3	4.7	11.6	3.3	6.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	19,493	72.1	9.2	4.4	9.2	2.4	2.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	17,168	73.9	10.1	4.1	7.7	2.3	1.9
Less than 1,000	1,057	4,346	79.9	9.4	3.1	6.5	0.4	0.7

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 27. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 28. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures category and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures							
		Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Percentage distribution					
				\$0	\$0.1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
Total	9,225	\$1,361,676	97.8	56.9	10.8	5.2	12.5	4.2	10.5
Alabama	210	6,667	100.0	66.7	12.4	4.8	7.1	2.9	6.2
Alaska	87	3,077	100.0	92.0	1.1	0	3.4	0	3.4
Arizona	89	67,678	92.1	60.7	11.2	3.4	7.9	2.2	14.6
Arkansas	52	11,305	92.3	55.8	1.9	3.8	19.2	3.8	15.4
California	181	119,864	97.8	41.4	3.9	2.2	9.4	7.7	35.4
Colorado	114	53,717	100.0	50.9	6.1	7.0	7.9	4.4	23.7
Connecticut	195	21,579	93.8	70.3	4.1	4.6	9.2	2.6	9.2
Delaware	21	19,803	100.0	23.8	14.3	4.8	19.0	0	38.1
District of Columbia	1	24,723	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	79,437	97.5	48.8	5.0	1.3	15.0	1.3	28.8
Georgia	61	38,012	100.0	60.7	0	1.6	6.6	4.9	26.2
Hawaii	1	3,332	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	7,579	97.1	50.0	16.3	8.7	15.4	3.8	5.8
Illinois	634	99,573	95.4	54.7	7.4	3.8	14.7	5.4	14.0
Indiana	238	40,971	100.0	43.7	5.5	5.5	15.5	8.4	21.4
Iowa	541	35,221	95.9	67.7	12.2	4.6	9.2	1.3	5.0
Kansas	328	2,290	99.1	72.0	11.9	5.2	6.7	2.1	2.1
Kentucky	117	27,981	100.0	49.6	3.4	1.7	12.8	10.3	22.2
Louisiana	68	25,397	100.0	50.0	2.9	1.5	8.8	4.4	32.4
Maine	269	3,675	98.1	65.4	16.7	6.3	5.9	2.2	3.3
Maryland	24	17,072	100.0	25.0	4.2	0	8.3	16.7	45.8
Massachusetts	370	31,217	99.7	49.5	15.1	7.3	17.0	5.1	5.9
Michigan	384	47,655	98.7	24.7	18.5	9.4	23.7	7.6	16.1
Minnesota	138	30,774	100.0	71.0	8.7	3.6	6.5	4.3	5.8
Mississippi	50	1,610	100.0	66.0	6.0	0	16.0	6.0	6.0
Missouri	150	27,339	100.0	60.7	2.7	4.0	12.0	5.3	15.3
Montana	80	1,130	100.0	48.8	16.3	16.3	13.8	2.5	2.5
Nebraska	269	1,658	82.9	63.2	26.4	3.7	5.6	0.4	0.7
Nevada	22	7,948	100.0	63.6	9.1	0	9.1	9.1	9.1
New Hampshire	230	7,698	95.7	74.8	7.0	4.8	8.3	2.2	3.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 28. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures category and state:
Fiscal year 2009—Continued**

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures							
		Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	
				to \$4,999	to \$9,999	to \$49,999	to \$99,999	or more	
Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	301	\$18,757	93.0	57.5	5.3	5.3	17.6	5.3	9.0
New Mexico	91	2,768	98.9	56.0	8.8	3.3	18.7	6.6	6.6
New York	756	179,591	100.0	35.1	17.1	7.0	17.6	7.3	16.0
North Carolina	77	10,471	100.0	44.2	3.9	5.2	22.1	11.7	13.0
North Dakota	85	3,102	100.0	77.6	7.1	4.7	5.9	2.4	2.4
Ohio	251	33,781	100.0	43.0	9.6	7.2	16.3	6.0	17.9
Oklahoma	115	10,132	100.0	63.5	10.4	3.5	10.4	6.1	6.1
Oregon	127	19,798	100.0	51.2	15.0	8.7	10.2	4.7	10.2
Pennsylvania	458	27,342	99.6	67.9	6.1	3.5	13.1	1.5	7.9
Rhode Island	48	1,285	97.9	39.6	14.6	4.2	27.1	8.3	6.3
South Carolina	42	9,473	100.0	54.8	7.1	0	14.3	4.8	19.0
South Dakota	112	7,934	96.4	48.2	33.9	6.3	8.9	0	2.7
Tennessee	186	17,867	100.0	82.3	3.8	0.5	3.8	2.7	7.0
Texas	559	70,215	100.0	73.5	6.3	4.5	9.1	1.6	5.0
Utah	71	6,128	98.6	54.9	14.1	4.2	11.3	2.8	12.7
Vermont	184	1,260	91.8	65.2	16.3	5.4	9.8	2.2	1.1
Virginia	91	38,355	100.0	67.0	0	1.1	9.9	3.3	18.7
Washington	63	12,288	98.4	49.2	9.5	6.3	9.5	3.2	22.2
West Virginia	97	2,459	100.0	8.2	29.9	17.5	33.0	5.2	6.2
Wisconsin	380	21,898	100.0	63.9	10.3	5.3	11.6	3.4	5.5
Wyoming	23	788	100.0	43.5	4.3	8.7	21.7	13.0	8.7
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	34	1,317	38.2	17.6	2.9	0	5.9	2.9	8.8

¹Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total capital expenditures, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 28A. Total capital expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Total capital expenditures					
			\$0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,225	\$1,361,676	56.9	10.8	5.2	12.5	4.2	10.5
1,000,000 or more	28	222,272	14.3	0	0	3.6	0	82.1
500,000 to 999,999	56	156,331	19.6	0	0	7.1	1.8	71.4
250,000 to 499,999	104	132,598	30.8	0	1.9	1.9	5.8	59.6
100,000 to 249,999	351	200,702	39.9	0.9	1.7	9.7	7.4	40.5
50,000 to 99,999	556	183,196	42.8	2.3	1.6	16.5	7.7	29.0
25,000 to 49,999	974	192,859	47.3	3.3	2.9	17.7	9.5	19.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	172,819	50.1	8.2	6.8	17.4	6.4	11.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	58,715	55.3	13.1	7.3	14.8	3.5	6.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	23,290	63.8	15.0	6.1	11.1	1.4	2.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	16,032	69.0	14.1	5.7	7.9	1.7	1.7
Less than 1,000	1,057	2,864	72.0	18.7	3.4	4.9	0.6	0.4

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 28. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 29. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries					
		Number		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	210	185	100.0	1,496	8,551	691	94.6
Alaska	87	81	100.0	251	3,136	1,317	98.8
Arizona	89	63	100.0	522	8,842	645	93.7
Arkansas	52	17	100.0	212	14,113	604	88.2
California	181	54	100.0	1,336	24,743	485	100.0
Colorado	114	76	100.0	663	8,724	957	100.0
Connecticut	195	168	100.0	2,191	13,865	1,104	94.0
Delaware	21	17	100.0	120	7,069	481	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	26	100.0	414	16,565	717	96.2
Georgia	61	7	100.0	136	19,429	538	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	82	100.0	445	5,498	747	98.8
Illinois	634	575	100.0	7,080	12,486	1,232	98.6
Indiana	238	160	100.0	2,087	13,125	1,502	99.4
Iowa	541	532	100.0	3,010	5,844	1,318	96.8
Kansas	328	313	100.0	1,762	5,628	1,703	100.0
Kentucky	117	25	100.0	233	9,328	405	100.0
Louisiana	68	11	100.0	81	8,076	549	90.9
Maine	269	267	100.0	1,229	4,934	1,142	93.3
Maryland	24	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	332	100.0	4,318	13,166	1,084	98.8
Michigan	384	317	100.0	3,487	11,035	868	99.7
Minnesota	138	107	100.0	718	6,709	1,141	100.0
Mississippi	50	11	100.0	183	16,662	624	100.0
Missouri	150	100	100.0	911	9,205	1,154	99.0
Montana	80	63	100.0	370	5,880	993	100.0
Nebraska	269	261	100.0	1,167	4,923	2,178	90.8
Nevada	22	9	100.0	126	13,956	776	100.0
New Hampshire	230	225	100.0	1,029	5,302	974	86.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 29. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries					
		Number		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	301	259	100.0	3,242	13,289	822	94.2
New Mexico	91	80	100.0	512	6,400	1,021	100.0
New York	756	700	100.0	6,891	9,900	952	99.4
North Carolina	77	11	100.0	238	21,655	799	100.0
North Dakota	85	70	100.0	229	3,693	977	88.6
Ohio	251	142	100.0	1,807	12,815	1,037	99.3
Oklahoma	115	106	100.0	690	6,506	994	100.0
Oregon	127	101	100.0	861	8,521	643	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	394	100.0	2,988	7,584	527	100.0
Rhode Island	48	39	100.0	519	13,296	832	100.0
South Carolina	42	3	100.0	37	12,225	630	100.0
South Dakota	112	96	100.0	369	4,341	1,214	88.5
Tennessee	186	156	100.0	1,021	6,544	395	100.0
Texas	559	489	100.0	4,497	9,197	583	100.0
Utah	71	44	100.0	506	11,760	714	97.7
Vermont	184	176	100.0	658	3,784	1,400	98.9
Virginia	91	28	100.0	314	12,545	744	89.3
Washington	63	39	100.0	389	9,968	965	100.0
West Virginia	97	69	100.0	402	5,831	641	100.0
Wisconsin	380	359	100.0	3,781	10,532	1,031	100.0
Wyoming	23	3	100.0	24	8,088	1,269	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	49	40	100.0	2	2,400	336	2.5

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file.²The response rate is the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library data file.³The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by single-outlet public libraries (centrals) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.⁴Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only single-outlet public libraries (centrals) that reported square footage are included.⁵The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) reporting square footage by the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file. IMLS ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 29A. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries			
		Total ¹	Square footage		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	28	0	†	†	†
500,000 to 999,999	56	0	†	†	†
250,000 to 499,999	104	1	70	70,000	161
100,000 to 249,999	351	28	1,479	52,819	416
50,000 to 99,999	556	170	6,907	41,359	634
25,000 to 49,999	974	605	15,277	25,462	760
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1,449	19,707	13,752	893
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	1,374	10,017	7,349	1,049
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1,279	5,917	4,715	1,323
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	1,488	4,291	2,970	1,822
Less than 1,000	1,057	1,054	1,886	1,932	3,447

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file.

²The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by single-outlet public libraries (centrals) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.

³Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only single-outlet public libraries (centrals) that reported square footage are included.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. The response rates are included in Table 29.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 30. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	210	24	100.0	811	36,846	365	91.7	433	6,363	246	91.9
Alaska	87	6	100.0	229	38,209	457	100.0	71	4,436	141	100.0
Arizona	89	26	100.0	1,000	47,622	209	100.0	1,253	9,636	211	99.2
Arkansas	52	35	100.0	595	19,206	299	96.9	638	3,888	285	98.2
California	181	127	100.0	6,097	54,932	256	99.1	8,177	8,562	233	99.9
Colorado	114	37	100.0	1,205	50,217	506	100.0	1,597	10,577	385	99.3
Connecticut	195	27	100.0	1,311	48,539	1,018	100.0	330	7,181	275	97.9
Delaware	21	4	100.0	49	24,296	359	100.0	144	11,043	299	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	667	100.0	421	17,547	702	100.0
Florida	80	54	100.0	2,235	65,727	177	100.0	6,625	14,308	370	100.0
Georgia	61	54	100.0	1,767	32,715	192	100.0	2,591	7,923	285	99.7
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	82	100.0	556	11,129	432	100.0
Idaho	104	22	100.0	348	17,398	467	100.0	115	3,035	179	97.4
Illinois	634	59	100.0	3,503	59,368	583	100.0	1,541	9,630	287	100.0
Indiana	238	78	100.0	3,082	40,024	882	98.7	1,551	8,079	375	99.0
Iowa	541	9	100.0	409	45,429	612	100.0	115	6,741	191	85.0
Kansas	328	15	100.0	525	35,007	392	100.0	380	7,926	352	96.0
Kentucky	117	92	100.0	1,171	12,723	323	100.0	629	7,763	255	100.0
Louisiana	68	57	100.0	1,284	22,528	296	100.0	1,483	5,596	352	100.0
Maine	269	2	100.0	100	50,000	1,296	100.0	—	—	—	0
Maryland	24	24	100.0	699	46,579	379	100.0	2,446	14,471	435	100.0
Massachusetts	370	38	100.0	2,505	65,914	1,001	100.0	690	7,267	282	100.0
Michigan	384	67	100.0	2,416	38,962	458	100.0	1,591	5,766	276	100.0
Minnesota	138	28	100.0	1,008	48,004	331	100.0	2,026	8,731	517	100.0
Mississippi	50	39	100.0	615	17,562	311	97.2	870	4,677	333	97.9
Missouri	150	50	100.0	1,049	27,599	355	100.0	1,903	8,691	449	98.6
Montana	80	17	100.0	318	18,705	603	100.0	66	2,208	203	100.0
Nebraska	269	8	100.0	296	36,957	368	100.0	284	17,764	407	100.0
Nevada	22	13	100.0	142	14,233	210	100.0	986	14,716	387	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5	100.0	136	27,209	807	100.0	13	2,542	75	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 30. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average		Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Average		Response rate ⁵
					square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴			square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	
New Jersey	301	42	100.0	1,550	36,902	359	100.0	1,151	7,832	279	98.0
New Mexico	91	11	100.0	373	33,876	350	100.0	269	9,978	254	100.0
New York	756	56	100.0	2,827	52,347	300	98.2	3,807	12,203	327	100.0
North Carolina	77	66	100.0	1,799	32,708	259	100.0	2,360	7,308	268	100.0
North Dakota	85	14	100.0	92	9,238	410	71.4	113	14,144	637	88.9
Ohio	251	109	100.0	3,899	41,478	484	96.9	3,811	8,039	406	97.7
Oklahoma	115	9	100.0	404	44,924	175	100.0	745	8,187	322	100.0
Oregon	127	23	100.0	789	35,870	373	100.0	460	5,348	212	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	59	100.0	1,480	25,969	246	96.6	1,119	6,288	165	99.4
Rhode Island	48	9	100.0	363	40,309	835	100.0	150	6,247	422	100.0
South Carolina	42	39	100.0	1,222	32,163	302	100.0	1,016	6,866	249	97.4
South Dakota	112	16	100.0	146	9,707	386	93.8	75	2,428	242	86.1
Tennessee	186	30	100.0	1,280	42,656	355	100.0	825	8,093	235	99.0
Texas	559	70	100.0	3,140	46,171	239	97.1	3,567	11,851	253	98.4
Utah	71	22	100.0	399	30,662	371	100.0	584	9,731	283	93.8
Vermont	184	6	100.0	63	10,535	1,242	100.0	1	968	139	33.3
Virginia	91	63	100.0	1,384	27,672	312	98.0	2,394	8,966	331	99.3
Washington	63	24	100.0	869	57,965	336	100.0	2,024	7,201	331	100.0
West Virginia	97	28	100.0	420	15,017	356	100.0	212	2,790	188	100.0
Wisconsin	380	21	100.0	1,139	63,278	632	100.0	566	7,078	315	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	100.0	448	22,397	872	100.0	219	4,138	427	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	239	100.0	24	4,800	137	100.0
Puerto Rico	49	8	100.0	—	—	—	0	†	565	—	15.4

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library outlet data file (multiple outlets consisting of bookmobiles only are excluded).²The response rate is the number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library data file.³The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by multiple-outlet public libraries (centrals or branches) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.⁴Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for their central outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for centrals. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for all of their branch outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for branches.⁵The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the number of multiple-outlet libraries (centrals or branches) reporting square footage by the number of such outlets on the public library outlet data file. IMLS ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only-outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Table 30A. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2009

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet libraries ¹	Square footage of central outlets			Square footage of branch outlets		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	28	28	5,988	332,651	182	15,450	13,661	322
500,000 to 999,999	56	56	8,512	224,009	311	14,017	12,766	351
250,000 to 499,999	104	102	6,925	86,567	251	11,669	11,177	331
100,000 to 249,999	351	321	15,309	55,267	354	13,571	7,795	274
50,000 to 99,999	556	385	11,908	33,171	472	5,821	5,425	239
25,000 to 49,999	974	364	6,563	19,079	535	2,730	3,592	244
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	322	3,329	11,098	661	1,288	2,487	308
5,000 to 9,999	1,498	120	742	6,683	894	341	2,276	511
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	37	133	4,159	1,124	76	2,249	815
1,000 to 2,499	1,508	19	80	4,676	2,565	28	1,339	1,121
Less than 1,000	1,057	2	3	1,409	1,710	2	580	1,056

¹This is the total number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library outlet data file (multiple outlets consisting of bookmobiles only are excluded).

²The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by multiple-outlet public libraries (centrals or branches) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.

³Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for their central outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for centrals. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for all of their branch outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for branches.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. The response rates are included in Table 30.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
Alabama	210	209	100.0	2,307	11,711	94.3	14	4,111	28	2,791	30	4,384	45	5,823
Alaska	87	87	100.0	480	5,583	98.9	52	1,457	12	3,247	8	6,842	8	7,325
Arizona	89	84	100.0	1,522	19,021	95.2	10	2,246	10	4,499	10	3,656	13	6,603
Arkansas	52	49	100.0	807	17,545	93.9	†	†	4	3,677	†	†	5	3,567
California	181	166	100.0	7,434	45,052	99.4	1	1,300	3	2,310	1	6,300	3	8,693
Colorado	114	100	100.0	1,868	18,682	100.0	12	1,579	18	2,587	17	4,714	18	8,198
Connecticut	195	195	100.0	3,501	18,926	94.9	1	1,334	14	4,139	20	4,466	42	8,551
Delaware	21	19	100.0	169	8,882	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	6,045
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	60	100.0	2,649	44,896	98.3	†	†	1	1,782	1	1,200	4	11,363
Georgia	61	61	100.0	1,903	31,190	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	102	100.0	793	7,855	99.0	22	1,488	20	2,500	16	3,162	18	6,296
Illinois	634	634	100.0	10,582	16,905	98.7	48	2,205	140	3,207	115	5,084	96	8,971
Indiana	238	238	100.0	5,169	21,902	99.2	9	1,995	42	3,834	38	7,630	45	11,102
Iowa	541	541	100.0	3,419	6,524	96.9	172	1,669	169	2,921	87	6,042	52	9,983
Kansas	328	328	100.0	2,287	6,972	100.0	142	1,709	88	3,789	44	6,529	21	11,108
Kentucky	117	117	100.0	1,404	11,997	100.0	†	†	1	2,120	2	2,350	14	4,861
Louisiana	68	68	100.0	1,365	20,371	98.5	†	†	2	1,938	1	8,400	4	4,123
Maine	269	269	100.0	1,329	5,293	93.3	40	1,575	84	2,738	58	3,019	56	6,409
Maryland	24	15	100.0	699	46,579	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	370	100.0	6,823	18,642	98.9	28	1,457	46	2,993	48	6,219	70	10,225
Michigan	384	379	100.0	5,903	15,616	99.7	8	2,095	21	2,663	75	3,281	101	6,447
Minnesota	138	128	100.0	1,726	13,484	100.0	15	2,015	30	2,682	22	5,006	20	6,940
Mississippi	50	47	100.0	798	17,347	97.9	†	†	†	†	1	3,331	3	8,327
Missouri	150	138	100.0	1,960	14,307	99.3	5	1,273	27	2,807	24	9,752	24	8,268
Montana	80	80	100.0	688	8,605	100.0	6	1,914	22	2,381	18	4,716	15	6,513
Nebraska	269	269	100.0	1,462	5,969	91.1	160	2,717	58	4,257	17	7,753	18	10,295
Nevada	22	19	100.0	268	14,102	100.0	1	2,936	2	6,000	4	4,198	2	8,500
New Hampshire	230	230	100.0	1,165	5,852	86.5	28	1,102	74	2,202	55	3,835	41	6,989

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	301	301	100.0	4,792	16,756	95.0	†	†	16	3,742	25	3,649	78	6,455
New Mexico	91	91	100.0	885	9,722	100.0	22	1,876	18	3,494	16	4,217	14	7,430
New York	756	755	100.0	9,717	12,956	99.3	67	2,596	153	3,143	128	4,467	143	7,448
North Carolina	77	66	100.0	2,037	30,866	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	7,683	†	†
North Dakota	85	84	100.0	321	4,463	85.7	32	1,477	25	2,394	7	3,396	6	3,729
Ohio	251	239	100.0	5,706	24,280	98.3	3	2,690	8	4,628	20	6,438	57	9,412
Oklahoma	115	115	100.0	1,094	9,512	100.0	11	1,906	33	2,878	23	4,940	17	6,428
Oregon	127	123	100.0	1,650	13,413	100.0	14	1,310	16	2,134	16	2,522	19	5,357
Pennsylvania	458	453	100.0	4,468	9,908	99.6	3	1,635	31	2,023	59	3,057	96	4,412
Rhode Island	48	48	100.0	881	18,361	100.0	†	†	1	9,445	2	2,423	7	5,725
South Carolina	42	41	100.0	1,259	30,705	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	112	112	100.0	515	5,146	89.3	39	1,465	29	3,303	17	4,075	10	5,466
Tennessee	186	186	100.0	2,301	12,369	100.0	11	1,444	18	1,411	14	2,615	35	3,107
Texas	559	559	100.0	7,637	13,711	99.6	15	2,650	67	3,194	106	4,086	113	5,979
Utah	71	57	100.0	904	16,148	98.2	2	3,515	8	2,752	9	5,727	11	7,093
Vermont	184	182	100.0	722	4,009	98.9	35	1,275	75	2,251	40	3,966	20	8,158
Virginia	91	79	100.0	1,697	22,630	94.9	†	†	2	3,200	2	6,063	5	9,607
Washington	63	54	100.0	1,258	23,300	100.0	7	1,377	7	1,934	7	3,851	6	10,253
West Virginia	97	97	100.0	823	8,483	100.0	1	2,280	4	2,264	18	2,362	28	5,200
Wisconsin	380	377	100.0	4,920	13,051	100.0	20	2,593	77	2,575	89	4,563	73	7,280
Wyoming	23	23	100.0	472	20,531	100.0	†	†	1	4,950	1	12,375	6	9,009
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	49	48	100.0	2	2,400	2.1	†	†	†	†	1	—	2	—

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
Alabama	210	51	10,823	20	19,300	15	28,068	4	87,525	2	86,129	†	†	†	†
Alaska	87	3	8,901	2	12,344	†	†	1	62,100	1	140,000	†	†	†	†
Arizona	89	16	9,301	10	18,208	4	15,525	8	58,014	1	106,000	1	100,000	1	280,000
Arkansas	52	9	6,223	11	11,501	16	26,331	3	16,550	1	132,000	†	†	†	†
California	181	22	15,531	28	20,035	44	36,163	46	49,720	8	65,218	6	131,236	4	329,591
Colorado	114	17	15,382	6	24,517	4	38,196	5	68,533	1	53,800	2	308,591	†	†
Connecticut	195	64	17,186	32	27,232	17	44,664	5	96,803	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	8	6,461	3	10,738	2	24,296	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	400,000	†	†
Florida	80	12	12,871	7	16,503	12	23,567	8	41,085	8	51,704	3	147,827	4	221,351
Georgia	61	8	12,629	11	16,107	14	23,390	18	37,322	6	36,949	4	100,866	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	105,000
Idaho	104	11	10,215	9	21,356	4	26,423	2	68,941	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	634	123	19,039	73	36,280	30	69,734	8	95,386	†	†	†	†	1	756,000
Indiana	238	48	22,475	30	34,453	16	64,878	8	85,607	1	367,000	1	—	†	†
Iowa	541	38	13,978	13	33,382	7	59,444	3	86,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	328	19	20,234	7	37,571	2	59,924	3	81,117	2	89,774	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	117	55	7,075	29	12,495	11	17,542	3	35,667	1	110,400	1	167,031	†	†
Louisiana	68	23	9,625	16	13,298	8	18,786	10	33,362	4	106,920	†	†	†	†
Maine	269	27	12,835	3	50,000	1	80,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	11,000	6	15,321	4	28,625	2	49,581	1	39,100	1	343,000	†	†
Massachusetts	370	108	17,834	45	33,614	20	43,144	4	91,906	†	†	1	970,000	†	†
Michigan	384	93	14,367	41	25,197	22	51,222	15	66,601	2	9,900	1	420,000	†	†
Minnesota	138	21	14,937	7	18,933	5	28,253	4	44,866	3	82,118	†	†	1	353,000
Mississippi	50	9	7,597	17	14,609	13	24,228	4	36,570	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	150	31	11,051	15	22,471	6	14,342	4	92,674	1	190,870	1	121,000	†	†
Montana	80	12	9,488	2	43,584	4	43,728	1	66,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	269	8	20,022	6	29,421	†	†	†	†	2	96,102	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	33,311	2	14,633	4	15,704	1	18,500	1	42,000	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	230	22	12,592	8	19,231	1	60,000	1	75,645	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	301	100	14,085	43	22,867	25	40,720	9	47,302	4	85,901	1	61,265	†	†
New Mexico	91	10	15,857	5	31,168	3	29,564	2	43,433	†	†	1	119,050	†	†
New York	756	142	13,917	84	29,792	27	43,805	6	74,420	1	115,458	1	403,000	3	425,000
North Carolina	77	7	12,992	10	22,276	21	19,891	20	37,223	5	77,982	1	156,000	†	†
North Dakota	85	8	9,987	3	16,307	3	35,683	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	251	65	15,350	44	22,886	24	32,003	12	50,790	4	213,865	2	411,701	†	†
Oklahoma	115	18	12,019	6	28,150	2	23,753	2	27,407	1	53,000	2	107,250	†	†
Oregon	127	29	12,501	13	24,752	9	26,275	6	68,223	†	†	1	125,000	†	†
Pennsylvania	458	154	8,466	69	13,902	28	23,004	9	41,548	3	91,756	†	†	1	286,556
Rhode Island	48	20	13,430	13	21,975	4	39,172	1	116,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	5	4,429	12	10,406	11	16,787	9	46,000	4	128,304	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	112	13	11,856	2	29,996	1	50,000	1	19,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	186	51	5,877	33	13,844	16	20,256	4	55,306	2	91,024	2	315,000	†	†
Texas	559	115	8,855	73	15,280	28	32,239	29	45,746	6	74,258	3	128,878	4	384,465
Utah	71	9	6,715	11	18,773	2	32,873	4	102,666	1	9,055	†	†	†	†
Vermont	184	11	13,266	1	44,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	91	17	12,769	23	14,595	17	22,821	10	59,151	3	60,000	†	†	†	†
Washington	63	10	14,150	5	28,472	4	33,759	6	54,780	1	36,000	1	362,987	†	†
West Virginia	97	27	7,945	9	11,045	9	28,428	1	53,600	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	74	16,680	27	33,244	11	65,751	4	81,075	1	95,000	1	457,919	†	†
Wyoming	23	7	16,777	6	24,618	2	67,841	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	42,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	49	8	2,400	23	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	†	†	1	—

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of central outlets on the public library outlet data file.

²The response rate is the number of central outlets on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of centrals on the public library data file.

³The average square footage of central outlets is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by central outlets by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.

⁴The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of central outlets reporting square footage by the total number of such outlets on the public library outlet file. IMLS ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail only-outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	210	74	100.0	433	6,363	91.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Alaska	87	16	100.0	71	4,436	100.0	1	840	†	†	1	2,000	7	1,740
Arizona	89	131	100.0	1,253	9,636	99.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	4,015
Arkansas	52	167	99.4	638	3,888	98.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	1,100
California	181	956	100.0	8,177	8,562	99.9	†	†	1	850	1	8,982	4	530
Colorado	114	152	100.0	1,597	10,577	99.3	†	†	4	1,231	6	1,437	5	4,348
Connecticut	195	47	100.0	330	7,181	97.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	13	100.0	144	11,043	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	24	100.0	421	17,547	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	463	100.0	6,625	14,308	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Georgia	61	328	100.0	2,591	7,923	99.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	50	100.0	556	11,129	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	39	100.0	115	3,035	97.4	†	†	2	1,660	1	—	8	1,649
Illinois	634	160	100.0	1,541	9,630	100.0	†	†	1	1,050	1	144	15	1,388
Indiana	238	194	100.0	1,551	8,079	99.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	14	3,568
Iowa	541	20	100.0	115	6,741	85.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	328	50	100.0	380	7,926	96.0	†	†	4	361	3	4,258	10	4,696
Kentucky	117	81	100.0	629	7,763	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	2,885
Louisiana	68	265	100.0	1,483	5,596	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	689
Maine	269	6	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	169	100.0	2,446	14,471	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	95	100.0	690	7,267	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	400	5	1,946
Michigan	384	276	100.0	1,591	5,766	100.0	†	†	†	†	5	1,073	1	1,080
Minnesota	138	232	100.0	2,026	8,731	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,467
Mississippi	50	190	100.0	870	4,677	97.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	3,000
Missouri	150	222	100.0	1,903	8,691	98.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	12	2,887
Montana	80	30	100.0	66	2,208	100.0	†	†	1	1,000	4	1,157	6	2,843
Nebraska	269	16	88.9	284	17,764	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	67	100.0	986	14,716	100.0	†	†	4	1,345	4	1,388	†	†
New Hampshire	230	5	100.0	13	2,542	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	600	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	301	150	100.0	1,151	7,832	98.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Mexico	91	27	100.0	269	9,978	100.0	†	†	1	4,608	†	†	1	500
New York	756	312	100.0	3,807	12,203	100.0	†	†	1	3,100	2	4,608	10	1,705
North Carolina	77	323	100.0	2,360	7,308	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
North Dakota	85	9	100.0	113	14,144	88.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	251	485	100.0	3,811	8,039	97.7	†	†	1	1,555	1	2,312	8	3,364
Oklahoma	115	91	100.0	745	8,187	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	127	88	100.0	469	5,330	100.0	2	450	†	†	1	3,000	3	809
Pennsylvania	458	179	100.0	1,119	6,288	99.4	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	48	24	100.0	150	6,247	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	11,002	†	†
South Carolina	42	152	100.0	1,016	6,866	97.4	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	112	36	100.0	75	2,428	86.1	†	†	1	—	2	—	8	513
Tennessee	186	103	100.0	825	8,093	99.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,500
Texas	559	306	100.0	3,567	11,851	98.4	†	†	1	888	1	3,000	9	1,789
Utah	71	64	100.0	584	9,731	93.8	†	†	†	†	2	1,180	2	1,307
Vermont	184	3	100.0	1	968	33.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	968
Virginia	91	269	100.0	2,394	8,966	99.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Washington	63	281	100.0	2,024	7,201	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	97	76	100.0	212	2,790	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	4	1,970
Wisconsin	380	80	100.0	566	7,078	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	2,469	1	770
Wyoming	23	53	100.0	219	4,138	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	2,603
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	5	100.0	24	4,800	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	49	13	100.0	†	565	15.4	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	210	8	1,902	8	1,455	10	1,254	29	8,689	19	7,903	†	†	†	†
Alaska	87	†	†	2	8,696	†	†	1	4,200	4	8,593	†	†	†	†
Arizona	89	13	2,845	7	1,637	20	2,478	30	12,178	2	33,500	42	11,910	15	15,087
Arkansas	52	7	3,911	26	2,066	69	4,016	52	3,202	11	10,745	†	†	†	†
California	181	41	2,171	33	1,941	65	4,812	180	6,928	125	10,228	143	7,705	363	11,231
Colorado	114	20	4,179	12	7,273	8	5,234	36	13,796	18	13,870	43	14,119	†	†
Connecticut	195	5	4,006	7	5,778	14	8,236	21	7,634	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	†	†	3	5,463	1	6,318	†	†	9	13,428	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	24	17,547	†	†
Florida	80	†	†	10	5,013	44	6,569	74	9,126	89	11,932	123	18,590	123	18,387
Georgia	61	5	4,325	25	3,824	53	5,882	96	7,161	64	8,964	85	10,683	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	50	11,129
Idaho	104	9	1,748	9	2,542	6	3,520	4	9,773	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	634	17	1,810	13	4,771	15	8,217	20	15,165	†	†	†	†	78	12,814
Indiana	238	40	3,337	34	5,051	37	8,950	34	13,203	13	12,052	22	12,101	†	†
Iowa	541	5	1,400	6	1,414	2	6,930	7	12,779	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	328	8	1,325	†	†	†	†	5	14,362	20	12,123	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	117	12	2,658	17	4,685	19	6,487	10	14,745	5	18,952	16	9,126	†	†
Louisiana	68	33	2,182	52	2,468	42	5,473	75	6,543	58	9,630	†	†	†	†
Maine	269	1	—	†	†	5	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	2	1,100	17	5,743	19	7,557	34	12,207	5	26,550	92	17,982	†	†
Massachusetts	370	6	2,962	11	5,167	26	7,254	18	6,880	†	†	28	10,472	†	†
Michigan	384	29	1,453	51	2,405	28	6,341	93	6,202	47	9,839	22	9,245	†	†
Minnesota	138	18	3,621	9	2,370	16	6,786	89	6,402	59	10,037	†	†	40	16,680
Mississippi	50	6	1,980	40	2,937	66	3,419	63	5,763	13	12,130	†	†	†	†
Missouri	150	28	2,206	31	3,211	45	5,351	29	11,749	28	12,368	49	16,074	†	†
Montana	80	9	1,551	†	†	10	2,960	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	269	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	16	17,764	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	1,750	†	†	15	2,581	2	16,200	16	15,181	†	†	24	27,398
New Hampshire	230	2	2,613	1	2,160	†	†	1	4,725	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2009—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	301	2	4,225	6	5,796	41	5,518	53	8,327	28	9,854	20	9,335	†	†
New Mexico	91	2	7,837	1	3,242	4	12,761	2	1,500	†	†	16	11,959	†	†
New York	756	13	2,571	16	6,126	19	7,801	27	9,197	8	10,889	8	8,676	208	14,873
North Carolina	77	3	4,076	20	5,086	79	4,309	136	6,459	43	9,245	42	15,003	†	†
North Dakota	85	6	13,710	1	6,750	2	18,925	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	251	30	2,599	91	3,214	82	7,772	100	7,909	84	10,740	88	13,026	†	†
Oklahoma	115	†	†	7	3,355	8	3,773	28	6,020	8	11,369	40	10,796	†	†
Oregon	127	11	1,731	6	2,533	16	2,295	33	7,606	†	†	16	8,798	†	†
Pennsylvania	458	7	2,428	27	2,559	42	4,556	22	5,500	28	11,464	†	†	53	7,687
Rhode Island	48	1	1,250	5	4,235	8	4,419	9	9,018	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	1	700	15	2,893	28	5,292	62	6,899	46	9,157	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	112	13	360	†	†	1	2,742	11	5,875	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	186	10	2,180	4	4,080	18	2,986	8	4,181	23	11,313	39	11,348	†	†
Texas	559	24	2,178	24	5,308	2	2,000	44	12,121	42	17,894	47	12,384	112	13,829
Utah	71	14	2,713	5	1,488	†	†	16	13,263	6	13,946	19	14,073	†	†
Vermont	184	1	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	91	9	2,477	42	4,657	61	5,722	83	8,291	51	13,470	†	†	23	20,110
Washington	63	21	1,080	9	1,591	6	5,790	88	5,000	49	8,169	64	9,334	44	11,685
West Virginia	97	15	1,696	23	2,249	25	2,959	9	5,886	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	3	324	24	2,866	10	5,889	20	8,766	8	9,307	12	15,176	†	†
Wyoming	23	21	2,544	18	7,121	4	2,920	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	4,800	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	49	1	729	7	400	2	—	3	—	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of branch outlets on the public library outlet data file.²The response rate is the number of branch outlets on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of branches on the public library data file.³The average square footage of branch outlets is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by branch outlets by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.⁴The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of branch outlets reporting square footage by the total number of such outlets on the public library outlet data file. IMLS ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

**Table A1. Number of library visits and reference transactions of public libraries per capita, by state:
Fiscal year 2009**

State	Ranking	Library visits per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Reference transactions per capita ¹
Total	†	5.35	Total	†	1.04
Ohio	1	8.01	Utah	1	1.87
Indiana	2	7.40	Ohio	2	1.79
Wyoming	3	7.05	Florida	3	1.57
Oklahoma	4	7.04	New York	4	1.46
Connecticut	5	7.04	District of Columbia ²	5	1.44
Illinois	6	7.01	Louisiana	6	1.40
Utah	7	6.96	North Carolina	7	1.38
Nebraska	8	6.82	Maryland	8	1.35
Oregon	9	6.78	Connecticut	9	1.33
Idaho	10	6.77	Illinois	10	1.25
Washington	11	6.74	Wyoming	11	1.21
Colorado	12	6.71	Colorado	12	1.20
Kansas	13	6.60	South Carolina	13	1.20
Iowa	14	6.54	Missouri	14	1.11
Massachusetts	15	6.51	Kansas	15	1.05
Vermont	16	6.48	Indiana	16	1.01
Rhode Island	17	6.44	Virginia	17	1.00
Wisconsin	18	6.41	New Jersey	18	0.98
New York	19	6.33	Michigan	19	0.95
Maryland	20	6.14	California	20	0.95
New Jersey	21	6.12	Georgia	21	0.93
Michigan	22	5.97	Washington	22	0.92
Missouri	23	5.92	Wisconsin	23	0.90
Maine	24	5.91	Idaho	24	0.89
New Hampshire	25	5.86	South Dakota	25	0.87
Minnesota	26	5.59	Alabama	26	0.85
Delaware	27	5.57	New Mexico	27	0.85
Virginia	28	5.54	Massachusetts	28	0.84
South Dakota	29	5.43	Rhode Island	29	0.83
Alaska	30	5.10	Nebraska	30	0.80
New Mexico	31	4.98	North Dakota	31	0.79
District of Columbia ²	32	4.91	Vermont	32	0.77
Montana	33	4.87	Oregon	33	0.75
North Carolina	34	4.81	Minnesota	34	0.75
Florida	35	4.78	Pennsylvania	35	0.75
California	36	4.76	Kentucky	36	0.73
Hawaii ³	37	4.67	Alaska	37	0.73
Kentucky	38	4.55	Texas	38	0.73
Arizona	39	4.44	Arkansas	39	0.72
North Dakota	40	4.41	Oklahoma	40	0.72
Georgia	41	4.33	Arizona	41	0.72
Nevada	42	4.27	Hawaii ³	42	0.68
South Carolina	43	4.19	New Hampshire	43	0.64
Pennsylvania	44	4.11	Tennessee	44	0.63
Arkansas	45	4.01	Delaware	45	0.62
Alabama	46	3.66	Iowa	46	0.62
Texas	47	3.49	Mississippi	47	0.60
Tennessee	48	3.48	Nevada	48	0.60
Louisiana	49	3.47	Maine	49	0.57
West Virginia	50	3.36	West Virginia	50	0.48
Mississippi	51	3.22	Montana	51	0.48

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A2. Number of circulation transactions of public libraries per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Circulation transactions per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	8.12	Total	†	213.37
Ohio	1	17.00	Wisconsin	1	1,550.25
Oregon	2	15.35	Rhode Island	2	1,038.86
Indiana	3	14.05	Oregon	3	1,015.40
Utah	4	13.40	Massachusetts	4	937.16
Colorado	5	12.96	Ohio	5	761.28
Washington	6	12.91	Illinois	6	457.97
Kansas	7	11.80	Maine	7	430.41
Wisconsin	8	11.48	New York	8	397.84
Minnesota	9	11.15	Pennsylvania	9	347.56
Maryland	10	10.65	Michigan	10	339.76
Delaware	11	10.49	New Jersey	11	283.58
Nebraska	12	10.42	Kansas	12	266.73
Idaho	13	10.29	Minnesota	13	226.36
Missouri	14	10.06	Connecticut	14	225.69
Virginia	15	9.85	Montana	15	194.44
Connecticut	16	9.72	Delaware	16	172.62
Iowa	17	9.70	New Hampshire	17	155.08
Illinois	18	9.70	Iowa	18	131.96
Wyoming	19	9.50	Colorado	19	102.95
Massachusetts	20	8.90	Wyoming	20	96.26
New Hampshire	21	8.90	North Dakota	21	93.68
Michigan	22	8.62	California	22	84.57
New York	23	8.45	Vermont	23	78.57
South Dakota	24	8.36	Georgia	24	70.63
Maine	25	7.89	Idaho	25	70.51
Vermont	26	7.84	Arizona	26	68.81
New Jersey	27	7.78	Missouri	27	65.73
North Dakota	28	7.75	South Dakota	28	59.64
Arizona	29	7.45	West Virginia	29	58.18
Rhode Island	30	7.32	Alaska	30	48.34
Nevada	31	7.16	Maryland	31	43.40
Oklahoma	32	7.08	Alabama	32	42.24
Montana	33	6.94	Nevada	33	32.71
Kentucky	34	6.93	Nebraska	34	32.46
Florida	35	6.79	Washington	35	27.26
New Mexico	36	6.50	Louisiana	36	24.91
Alaska	37	6.39	Virginia	37	24.55
California	38	6.21	Indiana	38	23.75
South Carolina	39	6.06	Arkansas	39	19.47
North Carolina	40	6.02	Texas	40	19.31
Pennsylvania	41	6.02	Florida	41	18.87
Hawaii ³	42	5.61	Kentucky	42	18.02
Arkansas	43	5.29	Oklahoma	43	15.42
Texas	44	5.13	Tennessee	44	15.42
Georgia	45	5.06	New Mexico	45	14.84
Alabama	46	4.55	South Carolina	46	11.78
West Virginia	47	4.28	Utah	47	9.39
Louisiana	48	4.23	Mississippi	48	9.08
Tennessee	49	4.04	North Carolina	49	6.67
District of Columbia ²	50	3.90	District of Columbia ²	50	0.17
Mississippi	51	3.03	Hawaii ³	51	0.03

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A3. Average number of public-use Internet computers of public libraries per stationary outlet and number per 5,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Average number public-use Internet computers per stationary outlet	State	Ranking	Public-use Internet computers Per 5,000 population ¹
Total	†	13.92	Total	†	3.91
Florida	1	27.44	Vermont	1	7.76
District of Columbia ²	2	23.76	Nebraska	2	7.27
Maryland	3	21.64	Wyoming	3	7.08
Arizona	4	18.59	Kansas	4	6.94
Texas	5	18.53	Iowa	5	6.51
Kentucky	6	17.83	Indiana	6	6.33
Indiana	7	16.72	South Dakota	7	6.21
Georgia	8	16.63	Maine	8	6.01
Colorado	9	16.59	Connecticut	9	5.35
Virginia	10	16.30	Rhode Island	10	5.19
North Carolina	11	16.15	Michigan	11	5.13
South Carolina	12	15.97	North Dakota	12	5.13
Alabama	13	15.90	Montana	13	4.98
California	14	15.85	Ohio	14	4.95
Ohio	15	15.79	District of Columbia ²	15	4.95
Washington	16	15.67	Illinois	16	4.94
Michigan	17	15.52	Alabama	17	4.86
Connecticut	18	15.49	Louisiana	18	4.82
New Jersey	19	15.45	New Hampshire	19	4.82
Rhode Island	20	15.24	Minnesota	20	4.53
Delaware	21	15.22	New Mexico	21	4.52
New York	22	14.93	Alaska	22	4.51
Illinois	23	14.63	Idaho	23	4.44
Nevada	24	14.52	Missouri	24	4.33
Tennessee	25	14.20	Wisconsin	25	4.30
Utah	26	14.19	Colorado	26	4.27
Minnesota	27	13.31	New York	27	4.21
Louisiana	28	13.00	Kentucky	28	4.20
Missouri	29	12.34	New Jersey	29	4.18
Oregon	30	12.03	Massachusetts	30	4.05
New Mexico	31	12.00	Washington	31	4.01
Pennsylvania	32	11.44	Oklahoma	32	3.87
Massachusetts	33	11.29	Florida	33	3.83
Oklahoma	34	11.28	Arkansas	34	3.82
Wisconsin	35	10.69	Mississippi	35	3.81
Hawaii ³	36	10.53	Virginia	36	3.71
Wyoming	37	9.92	South Carolina	37	3.57
Mississippi	38	9.45	Maryland	38	3.55
Arkansas	39	9.35	West Virginia	39	3.54
Kansas	40	8.71	Texas	40	3.54
Idaho	41	8.52	Oregon	41	3.49
Montana	42	8.15	Georgia	42	3.43
West Virginia	43	7.40	North Carolina	43	3.40
Iowa	44	6.90	Tennessee	44	3.32
Nebraska	45	6.82	Utah	45	3.14
North Dakota	46	6.29	Delaware	46	3.11
South Dakota	47	6.15	Pennsylvania	47	3.02
Alaska	48	6.06	Arizona	48	2.99
New Hampshire	49	5.37	California	49	2.32
Maine	50	5.31	Nevada	50	2.30
Vermont	51	5.09	Hawaii ³	51	2.08

† Not applicable.

¹Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A4. Number of print materials of public libraries per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Print materials per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Audio materials per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	2.75	Total	†	177.97
Maine	1	5.37	Wisconsin	1	515.71
Massachusetts	2	5.08	Wyoming	2	452.36
Vermont	3	4.89	Ohio	3	413.83
New Hampshire	4	4.74	Oregon	4	327.20
Nebraska	5	4.71	New York	5	301.50
Wyoming	6	4.66	Indiana	6	279.23
North Dakota	7	4.51	Massachusetts	7	269.59
Indiana	8	4.50	Iowa	8	257.00
Connecticut	9	4.47	Vermont	9	255.18
Kansas	10	4.35	Utah	10	254.81
South Dakota	11	4.22	Connecticut	11	248.00
Rhode Island	12	4.10	Illinois	12	247.56
Iowa	13	4.08	Nebraska	13	229.38
New York	14	4.00	Pennsylvania	14	223.69
Ohio	15	3.97	Michigan	15	218.42
Illinois	16	3.85	Washington	16	217.74
Alaska	17	3.66	Colorado	17	214.10
New Jersey	18	3.63	New Hampshire	18	206.61
Michigan	19	3.59	Kansas	19	204.47
District of Columbia ²	20	3.55	District of Columbia ²	20	194.93
Wisconsin	21	3.51	North Dakota	21	190.47
Missouri	22	3.43	Maine	22	188.73
Idaho	23	3.16	Maryland	23	186.30
Montana	24	3.03	New Jersey	24	183.85
New Mexico	25	2.95	Missouri	25	182.58
Minnesota	26	2.94	Idaho	26	179.82
West Virginia	27	2.88	Alaska	27	179.01
Oregon	28	2.73	Montana	28	172.09
Hawaii ³	29	2.63	South Dakota	29	169.11
Louisiana	30	2.59	Minnesota	30	163.87
Virginia	31	2.51	Nevada	31	160.58
Arkansas	32	2.48	New Mexico	32	148.73
Maryland	33	2.47	Virginia	33	141.83
Utah	34	2.47	Delaware	34	140.33
Colorado	35	2.44	Rhode Island	35	138.76
Oklahoma	36	2.42	Kentucky	36	132.64
Pennsylvania	37	2.35	Florida	37	128.84
Washington	38	2.35	West Virginia	38	119.88
South Carolina	39	2.18	Oklahoma	39	111.49
Delaware	40	2.17	Hawaii ³	40	109.79
Kentucky	41	2.10	South Carolina	41	101.54
Alabama	42	2.06	Arizona	42	101.49
California	43	1.97	Alabama	43	94.80
Tennessee	44	1.90	Louisiana	44	92.43
Mississippi	45	1.89	California	45	89.80
Texas	46	1.84	Texas	46	89.66
North Carolina	47	1.83	Arkansas	47	84.63
Nevada	48	1.76	Tennessee	48	83.18
Florida	49	1.74	North Carolina	49	78.89
Georgia	50	1.73	Mississippi	50	75.14
Arizona	51	1.32	Georgia	51	67.82

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A5. Number of video materials and current print serial subscriptions of public libraries per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Video materials per 1,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Current print serial subscriptions per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	171.20	Total	†	5.71
Ohio	1	390.25	Ohio	1	14.11
Indiana	2	338.88	New Hampshire	2	12.38
Kansas	3	312.88	Iowa	3	12.21
Wisconsin	4	312.04	Indiana	4	11.49
Alaska	5	310.29	Nebraska	5	11.45
Connecticut	6	278.52	Vermont	6	10.83
Vermont	7	261.03	Wyoming	7	9.78
Wyoming	8	258.41	Alaska	8	9.63
Iowa	9	256.24	New York	9	9.39
New Hampshire	10	253.51	Maine	10	8.97
Massachusetts	11	250.36	Illinois	11	8.90
Maine	12	249.12	Massachusetts	12	8.31
Illinois	13	232.85	Wisconsin	13	8.16
Nebraska	14	227.94	Connecticut	14	8.14
Oregon	15	223.69	Missouri	15	8.00
South Dakota	16	223.31	Kansas	16	7.96
Colorado	17	218.44	North Dakota	17	7.57
Washington	18	211.30	South Dakota	18	7.40
New York	19	208.84	Michigan	19	6.91
Rhode Island	20	207.06	New Jersey	20	6.84
New Jersey	21	200.84	Minnesota	21	6.69
Michigan	22	192.23	Rhode Island	22	6.63
Utah	23	191.23	New Mexico	23	6.56
North Dakota	24	189.82	Washington	24	6.29
Nevada	25	184.85	Delaware	25	6.12
Idaho	26	172.75	Colorado	26	5.83
District of Columbia ²	27	172.23	Montana	27	5.76
Missouri	28	170.30	Oregon	28	5.68
Montana	29	169.61	Louisiana	29	5.54
Delaware	30	167.59	District of Columbia ²	30	5.25
Florida	31	161.30	Maryland	31	5.14
Minnesota	32	160.96	Pennsylvania	32	4.99
Maryland	33	154.69	Utah	33	4.98
Louisiana	34	147.47	Idaho	34	4.96
Pennsylvania	35	144.81	South Carolina	35	4.73
West Virginia	36	139.85	Kentucky	36	4.48
Kentucky	37	139.09	Oklahoma	37	4.16
New Mexico	38	132.69	West Virginia	38	4.05
South Carolina	39	125.88	Virginia	39	4.01
Virginia	40	124.93	Florida	40	3.80
California	41	113.35	Arkansas	41	3.75
Oklahoma	42	111.10	Hawaii ³	42	3.68
Arizona	43	108.74	Nevada	43	3.34
Alabama	44	107.73	North Carolina	44	3.34
Arkansas	45	107.11	Mississippi	45	3.19
Hawaii ³	46	103.00	California	46	3.05
Texas	47	99.30	Arizona	47	2.81
Mississippi	48	99.15	Alabama	48	2.69
Tennessee	49	87.31	Texas	49	2.65
Georgia	50	86.97	Georgia	50	2.65
North Carolina	51	72.05	Tennessee	51	2.62

† Not applicable.

¹Per 1,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A6. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and paid FTE librarians of public libraries per 25,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population ¹
Total	†	12.14	Total	†	4.04
Wyoming	1	21.19	New Hampshire	1	9.03
Indiana	2	20.73	Wyoming	2	8.41
Kansas	3	19.11	Vermont	3	8.05
Ohio	4	18.89	Iowa	4	7.96
Illinois	5	18.79	Kansas	5	7.62
District of Columbia ²	6	18.01	Connecticut	6	7.51
New Jersey	7	17.65	Maine	7	7.14
Connecticut	8	17.32	Illinois	8	6.81
New York	9	17.08	Nebraska	9	6.74
New Hampshire	10	16.59	Massachusetts	10	6.64
Nebraska	11	16.48	Indiana	11	6.48
Maryland	12	15.74	Kentucky	12	6.42
Colorado	13	15.45	Maryland	13	5.96
Missouri	14	14.84	Ohio	14	5.85
Maine	15	14.73	New York	15	5.69
Rhode Island	16	14.54	Rhode Island	16	5.60
Iowa	17	14.46	South Dakota	17	5.56
Massachusetts	18	14.08	Oklahoma	18	5.24
Vermont	19	13.66	Louisiana	19	5.24
Washington	20	13.57	Montana	20	5.20
Idaho	21	13.39	North Dakota	21	5.20
Wisconsin	22	13.32	New Jersey	22	5.01
Louisiana	23	13.26	Michigan	23	4.95
Michigan	24	13.13	District of Columbia ²	24	4.89
Kentucky	25	13.00	Mississippi	25	4.87
Virginia	26	12.84	West Virginia	26	4.85
South Dakota	27	12.46	Wisconsin	27	4.82
Oregon	28	12.09	New Mexico	28	4.78
Alaska	29	11.52	Colorado	29	4.17
New Mexico	30	11.14	Delaware	30	4.06
Minnesota	31	11.03	Alaska	31	4.01
South Carolina	32	11.01	Idaho	32	3.77
Oklahoma	33	10.92	Minnesota	33	3.75
Pennsylvania	34	10.85	Alabama	34	3.75
Delaware	35	10.84	Oregon	35	3.46
Hawaii ³	36	10.78	Hawaii ³	36	3.42
Utah	37	10.77	Missouri	37	3.40
Mississippi	38	10.59	Pennsylvania	38	3.31
Arkansas	39	9.86	Virginia	39	3.29
North Dakota	40	9.74	Washington	40	3.26
Montana	41	9.72	South Carolina	41	3.18
Alabama	42	9.42	Utah	42	3.11
Florida	43	9.40	Florida	43	2.85
Nevada	44	8.94	Arkansas	44	2.62
West Virginia	45	8.87	Texas	45	2.52
North Carolina	46	8.44	Tennessee	46	2.33
Georgia	47	8.22	California	47	2.31
California	48	7.95	Arizona	48	2.26
Texas	49	7.87	Nevada	49	2.22
Arizona	50	7.83	North Carolina	50	2.01
Tennessee	51	7.34	Georgia	51	1.86

† Not applicable.

¹Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A7. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) librarians with an "ALA-MLS" and other paid FTE staff of public libraries per 25,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians with "ALA-MLS" per 25,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ¹
Total	†	2.77	Total	†	8.10
Connecticut	1	5.34	Indiana	1	14.24
Rhode Island	2	5.02	District of Columbia ²	2	13.12
New Jersey	3	4.98	Ohio	3	13.04
District of Columbia ²	4	4.89	Wyoming	4	12.77
New York	5	4.80	New Jersey	5	12.64
Illinois	6	4.43	Illinois	6	11.98
Massachusetts	7	4.29	Kansas	7	11.50
Ohio	8	4.20	Missouri	8	11.43
Indiana	9	4.00	New York	9	11.38
New Hampshire	10	3.91	Colorado	10	11.27
Hawaii ³	11	3.40	Washington	11	10.31
Michigan	12	3.40	Connecticut	12	9.81
Maine	13	3.32	Maryland	13	9.78
Washington	14	3.13	Nebraska	14	9.74
Maryland	15	3.08	Idaho	15	9.63
Colorado	16	2.92	Virginia	16	9.55
Virginia	17	2.90	Rhode Island	17	8.93
Wisconsin	18	2.79	Oregon	18	8.63
Oregon	19	2.73	Wisconsin	19	8.50
Kansas	20	2.72	Michigan	20	8.18
South Carolina	21	2.54	Louisiana	21	8.02
Minnesota	22	2.49	South Carolina	22	7.83
Pennsylvania	23	2.47	Utah	23	7.67
Florida	24	2.45	Maine	24	7.59
Wyoming	25	2.26	New Hampshire	25	7.56
Alaska	26	2.19	Pennsylvania	26	7.54
California	27	2.18	Alaska	27	7.51
New Mexico	28	2.15	Massachusetts	28	7.44
Iowa	29	2.10	Hawaii ³	29	7.37
Oklahoma	30	2.07	Minnesota	30	7.28
Louisiana	31	2.06	Arkansas	31	7.24
Vermont	32	1.99	South Dakota	32	6.90
Missouri	33	1.97	Delaware	33	6.78
Nebraska	34	1.96	Nevada	34	6.73
Kentucky	35	1.96	Kentucky	35	6.57
North Carolina	36	1.90	Florida	36	6.55
Delaware	37	1.88	Iowa	37	6.49
Arizona	38	1.83	North Carolina	38	6.42
Georgia	39	1.83	New Mexico	39	6.36
Texas	40	1.83	Georgia	40	6.36
Nevada	41	1.75	Mississippi	41	5.72
North Dakota	42	1.66	Oklahoma	42	5.68
Utah	43	1.63	Alabama	43	5.67
Alabama	44	1.58	California	44	5.63
Montana	45	1.56	Vermont	45	5.62
Idaho	46	1.44	Arizona	46	5.57
South Dakota	47	1.42	Texas	47	5.35
West Virginia	48	1.33	Tennessee	48	5.01
Tennessee	49	1.17	North Dakota	49	4.54
Arkansas	50	1.13	Montana	50	4.52
Mississippi	51	1.02	West Virginia	51	4.02

† Not applicable.

¹An "ALA-MLS" is a master's degree from a program of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A8. Total and state operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Total operating revenue per capita ¹	State	Ranking	State operating revenue per capita ¹
Total	†	\$39.02	Total	†	\$2.94
District of Columbia ²	1	77.34	Ohio	1	32.07
New York	2	65.70	Hawaii ³	2	22.74
Illinois	3	62.39	Rhode Island	3	8.34
New Jersey	4	60.28	Delaware	4	8.11
Wyoming	5	59.25	Pennsylvania	5	6.84
Ohio	6	58.37	Maryland	6	6.15
Indiana	7	56.55	West Virginia	7	5.05
Colorado	8	54.17	Georgia	8	3.76
Connecticut	9	52.65	Indiana	9	3.61
Washington	10	51.79	Mississippi	10	3.10
Oregon	11	48.99	Illinois	11	2.78
Alaska	12	48.91	New York	12	2.42
Maryland	13	48.78	Virginia	13	2.23
Rhode Island	14	46.90	Arkansas	14	1.89
Kansas	15	46.33	North Carolina	15	1.72
Michigan	16	44.37	Kansas	16	1.61
Missouri	17	44.03	South Carolina	17	1.61
Massachusetts	18	40.86	Massachusetts	18	1.48
New Hampshire	19	39.80	Kentucky	19	1.47
Louisiana	20	39.60	Louisiana	20	1.47
Minnesota	21	39.02	North Dakota	21	1.46
Nevada	22	38.66	Alaska	22	1.43
Wisconsin	23	38.61	Minnesota	23	1.37
Delaware	24	38.05	New Mexico	24	1.31
Virginia	25	36.86	Florida	25	1.23
Kentucky	26	36.34	Nevada	26	1.13
Nebraska	27	36.26	Wisconsin	27	1.02
Iowa	28	35.79	Iowa	28	1.02
California	29	35.05	Missouri	29	1.00
Vermont	30	34.97	Alabama	30	0.96
Idaho	31	33.38	Oklahoma	31	0.93
Florida	32	33.27	Michigan	32	0.91
Maine	33	33.18	New Jersey	33	0.91
Oklahoma	34	32.72	Idaho	34	0.80
Utah	35	31.80	California	35	0.79
South Dakota	36	31.75	Connecticut	36	0.58
Arizona	37	30.15	Montana	37	0.50
New Mexico	38	29.14	Nebraska	38	0.37
Pennsylvania	39	28.98	Utah	39	0.36
South Carolina	40	27.54	Maine	40	0.30
Montana	41	25.73	Texas	41	0.24
Hawaii ³	42	25.65	Oregon	42	0.20
North Dakota	43	24.34	Arizona	43	0.10
Arkansas	44	23.98	Washington	44	0.08
North Carolina	45	22.67	Wyoming	45	0.03
Georgia	46	22.26	Colorado	46	0.03
Alabama	47	20.87	New Hampshire	47	0.02
Texas	48	20.13	Tennessee	48	0.02
West Virginia	49	19.17	Vermont	49	#
Tennessee	50	18.35	District of Columbia ²	50	0
Mississippi	51	16.47	South Dakota	51	0

† Not applicable.

¹Total revenue includes federal, state, local, and other revenue. State rankings of federal revenue are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A9. Local and other operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Local operating revenue per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Other operating revenue per capita ¹
Total	†	\$32.83	Total	†	\$3.08
District of Columbia ²	1	74.64	Vermont	1	9.69
New Jersey	2	56.93	New York	2	8.69
Wyoming	3	56.15	Maine	3	8.04
Illinois	4	54.94	Nevada	4	7.97
New York	5	54.28	Maryland	5	7.40
Washington	6	49.94	Ohio	6	6.96
Colorado	7	49.88	Rhode Island	7	6.80
Indiana	8	49.40	Connecticut	8	6.38
Oregon	9	45.64	Kansas	9	4.43
Connecticut	10	45.64	Illinois	10	4.41
Alaska	11	43.77	Pennsylvania	11	4.33
Michigan	12	40.72	Colorado	12	3.99
Kansas	13	40.17	Iowa	13	3.67
Missouri	14	39.19	Indiana	14	3.44
New Hampshire	15	36.79	Massachusetts	15	3.43
Louisiana	16	36.31	Minnesota	16	3.36
Massachusetts	17	35.70	Missouri	17	3.36
Wisconsin	18	35.41	Delaware	18	3.09
Maryland	19	34.74	Wyoming	19	3.00
Minnesota	20	34.24	New Hampshire	20	2.98
Nebraska	21	33.41	Oregon	21	2.97
Virginia	22	32.89	Idaho	22	2.87
Kentucky	23	32.44	Michigan	23	2.69
California	24	31.90	Alaska	24	2.37
Rhode Island	25	31.50	Nebraska	25	2.37
Iowa	26	31.04	Kentucky	26	2.33
Florida	27	30.54	New Jersey	27	2.25
Oklahoma	28	30.11	California	28	2.23
Utah	29	29.82	North Dakota	29	2.12
South Dakota	30	29.74	Wisconsin	30	2.00
Idaho	31	29.55	Hawaii ³	31	2.00
Nevada	32	29.28	Tennessee	32	1.93
Arizona	33	28.93	Alabama	33	1.90
Delaware	34	26.86	Montana	34	1.87
New Mexico	35	26.07	Mississippi	35	1.81
Vermont	36	25.25	Louisiana	36	1.75
Maine	37	24.82	South Dakota	37	1.71
South Carolina	38	24.65	Oklahoma	38	1.65
Montana	39	23.22	Virginia	39	1.64
North Dakota	40	20.66	Washington	40	1.63
Arkansas	41	20.65	West Virginia	41	1.61
Ohio	42	19.34	Utah	42	1.51
North Carolina	43	19.28	North Carolina	43	1.50
Texas	44	19.12	New Mexico	44	1.46
Alabama	45	17.81	Arkansas	45	1.43
Pennsylvania	46	17.47	Florida	46	1.42
Georgia	47	17.32	South Carolina	47	1.25
Tennessee	48	16.32	Georgia	48	1.15
West Virginia	49	12.37	Arizona	49	0.95
Mississippi	50	11.43	Texas	50	0.74
Hawaii ³	51	0	District of Columbia ²	51	0.59

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

**Table A10. Total operating expenditures and collection expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state:
Fiscal year 2009**

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Total collection expenditures per capita ¹
Total	†	\$36.84	Total	†	\$4.41
District of Columbia ²	1	77.52	Ohio	1	7.53
New York	2	58.64	District of Columbia ²	2	7.36
Ohio	3	57.24	Illinois	3	7.11
Illinois	4	57.03	Indiana	4	7.05
Wyoming	5	56.55	Delaware	5	6.95
New Jersey	6	56.45	Washington	6	6.87
Connecticut	7	55.07	Missouri	7	6.77
Washington	8	51.48	Maryland	8	6.51
Indiana	9	50.03	Colorado	9	6.35
Colorado	10	48.73	New Jersey	10	6.15
Maryland	11	47.92	Nevada	11	5.80
Alaska	12	47.50	Connecticut	12	5.74
Oregon	13	45.97	Kansas	13	5.68
Kansas	14	45.43	Massachusetts	14	5.61
Rhode Island	15	44.24	New York	15	5.55
Massachusetts	16	42.59	Wyoming	16	5.46
Michigan	17	40.41	Utah	17	5.18
New Hampshire	18	39.74	Oregon	18	5.05
Missouri	19	39.01	Michigan	19	4.99
Wisconsin	20	37.94	Nebraska	20	4.96
Minnesota	21	36.45	Iowa	21	4.77
Virginia	22	36.06	Rhode Island	22	4.76
Delaware	23	34.98	Oklahoma	23	4.62
California	24	34.69	New Hampshire	24	4.58
Iowa	25	34.18	Alaska	25	4.53
Louisiana	26	33.71	Wisconsin	26	4.42
Vermont	27	33.36	Minnesota	27	4.19
Nebraska	28	33.06	Virginia	28	4.13
Maine	29	32.57	South Dakota	29	4.11
Nevada	30	32.56	North Dakota	30	3.96
Oklahoma	31	32.08	Vermont	31	3.88
Florida	32	31.16	Louisiana	32	3.88
Utah	33	31.08	Kentucky	33	3.78
Idaho	34	30.51	Florida	34	3.78
South Dakota	35	30.04	South Carolina	35	3.76
New Mexico	36	28.55	Pennsylvania	36	3.65
Kentucky	37	28.17	Arizona	37	3.65
Pennsylvania	38	27.98	New Mexico	38	3.64
Arizona	39	26.73	Idaho	39	3.45
South Carolina	40	25.96	Maine	40	3.38
Hawaii ³	41	25.85	Arkansas	41	3.32
Montana	42	24.17	California	42	3.23
North Dakota	43	23.27	Montana	43	3.16
Arkansas	44	22.66	Hawaii ³	44	2.76
North Carolina	45	21.83	West Virginia	45	2.67
Georgia	46	21.33	Texas	46	2.61
Alabama	47	20.35	Georgia	47	2.60
Texas	48	19.54	North Carolina	48	2.45
West Virginia	49	17.50	Alabama	49	2.45
Tennessee	50	16.97	Tennessee	50	1.96
Mississippi	51	15.41	Mississippi	51	1.53

† Not applicable.

¹Total operating expenditures includes total staff expenditures, collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures. State rankings of other operating expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A11. Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita ¹
Total	†	\$24.53	Total	†	\$18.66
District of Columbia ²	1	44.11	District of Columbia ²	1	36.90
New York	2	42.48	New York	2	32.02
Wyoming	3	40.53	Connecticut	3	31.03
Connecticut	4	39.47	Wyoming	4	30.17
Ohio	5	39.21	Ohio	5	30.15
New Jersey	6	39.16	Illinois	6	29.62
Illinois	7	36.05	New Jersey	7	28.91
Washington	8	34.68	Washington	8	26.40
Maryland	9	33.12	Massachusetts	9	25.82
Rhode Island	10	32.12	Indiana	10	24.81
Indiana	11	32.04	Maryland	11	24.78
Alaska	12	31.77	Colorado	12	24.28
Colorado	13	30.74	Rhode Island	13	24.15
Massachusetts	14	29.81	Kansas	14	23.63
Oregon	15	29.70	New Hampshire	15	22.70
Kansas	16	29.31	Oregon	16	20.17
New Hampshire	17	28.61	Alaska	17	19.42
Wisconsin	18	26.33	Wisconsin	18	19.17
Michigan	19	25.73	Virginia	19	19.14
Virginia	20	24.81	Michigan	20	18.85
Minnesota	21	24.69	Missouri	21	18.78
Missouri	22	23.70	Minnesota	22	18.59
Iowa	23	23.05	Maine	23	18.25
California	24	22.61	Hawaii ³	24	18.00
Maine	25	22.48	Iowa	25	17.89
Nebraska	26	21.77	Vermont	26	17.65
Vermont	27	21.61	Nebraska	27	16.79
Nevada	28	20.92	California	28	16.19
Utah	29	20.48	South Dakota	29	15.79
South Dakota	30	20.31	Nevada	30	15.66
Louisiana	31	20.19	Idaho	31	15.53
Idaho	32	20.16	Louisiana	32	15.42
Delaware	33	19.91	Utah	33	14.95
Oklahoma	34	18.85	Delaware	34	14.91
Florida	35	18.77	Oklahoma	35	14.60
New Mexico	36	18.75	Florida	36	14.18
Pennsylvania	37	18.26	New Mexico	37	13.83
Hawaii ³	38	18.20	Pennsylvania	38	13.64
South Carolina	39	17.82	South Carolina	39	13.29
Kentucky	40	17.09	Kentucky	40	13.00
Arizona	41	16.86	Arizona	41	12.64
Montana	42	16.00	Montana	42	12.33
North Carolina	43	15.66	North Carolina	43	11.93
Georgia	44	14.66	North Dakota	44	11.38
North Dakota	45	14.27	Georgia	45	11.23
Alabama	46	13.63	Alabama	46	10.83
Texas	47	13.47	Arkansas	47	10.48
Arkansas	48	13.27	Texas	48	10.29
Tennessee	49	11.63	Tennessee	49	9.10
West Virginia	50	11.40	West Virginia	50	8.74
Mississippi	51	10.63	Mississippi	51	7.96

† Not applicable.

¹Total staff expenditures include expenditures for salaries and wages and employee benefits. State rankings of employee benefits expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A12. Number of registered borrowers of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2009

State	Ranking	Number of registered borrowers per capita ¹
Total	†	0.57
Minnesota	1	0.81
Kansas	2	0.75
New Mexico	3	0.73
Nebraska	4	0.73
Ohio	5	0.71
Washington	6	0.71
Indiana	7	0.69
Iowa	8	0.69
Wyoming	9	0.67
Hawaii ³	10	0.66
Wisconsin	11	0.65
Maine	12	0.64
Utah	13	0.63
Vermont	14	0.63
Arizona	15	0.62
Virginia	16	0.60
Oklahoma	17	0.60
New York	18	0.60
Alaska	19	0.59
Maryland	20	0.59
Kentucky	21	0.59
Missouri	22	0.58
Arkansas	23	0.57
Idaho	24	0.57
South Carolina	25	0.57
California	26	0.57
Colorado	27	0.57
South Dakota	28	0.57
New Hampshire	29	0.57
Florida	30	0.57
Louisiana	31	0.56
Connecticut	32	0.56
North Carolina	33	0.56
Massachusetts	34	0.56
Delaware	35	0.56
New Jersey	36	0.54
Texas	37	0.53
Oregon	38	0.53
Alabama	39	0.52
Tennessee	40	0.52
District of Columbia ²	41	0.52
Michigan	42	0.52
North Dakota	43	0.51
Montana	44	0.49
Rhode Island	45	0.48
Pennsylvania	46	0.46
Illinois	47	0.46
Mississippi	48	0.45
Georgia	49	0.44
West Virginia	50	0.44
Nevada	51	0.43

† Not applicable.

¹ Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

² The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

³ Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2009. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the Institute of Museum and Library Services as the source of the original data only. Although the data in this table come from a census of all public libraries and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found in Appendix B of the report for the Public Libraries Survey.

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Appendix B—Technical Notes

Reporting Period

The FY2009 PLS requested data for state fiscal year 2009. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among local jurisdictions. (These states are listed in the *Other* column in Table B–1 below). However, each public library provided data for a 12-month period. Note: The FY starting date and ending date of *each* public library are included on the data file.

Table B–1. Reporting periods of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2009

July 2008 through June 2009	January 2009 through December 2009	Other ¹
Arizona	Arkansas	Alabama ²
California	Colorado	Alaska ³
Connecticut	Indiana	District of Columbia ²
Delaware	Kansas	Florida ²
Georgia	Louisiana	Idaho ²
Hawaii	Minnesota	Illinois ¹¹
Iowa	North Dakota	Maine ⁵
Kentucky	New Jersey	Michigan ⁶
Maryland	Ohio	Mississippi ²
Massachusetts	South Dakota	Missouri ⁷
Montana	Washington	Nebraska ⁴
Nevada	Wisconsin	New Hampshire ⁸
New Mexico	Puerto Rico	New York ⁹
North Carolina		Pennsylvania ⁸
Oklahoma		Texas ¹⁰
Oregon		Utah ⁸
Rhode Island		Vermont ⁸
South Carolina		Guam ²
Tennessee		
Virginia		
West Virginia		
Wyoming		

¹The reporting period varies among localities for the states in this column; however, each public library is instructed to provide data for a 12-month period.

²October 2008 to September 2009.

³January 2008 to June 2009.

⁴January 2008 to December 2009.

⁵April 2008 to December 2009.

⁶December 2007 to September 2009.

⁷October 2007 to December 2009.

⁸July 2008 to December 2009.

⁹March 2008 to December 2009.

¹⁰February 2008 to December 2009.

¹¹October 2007 to June 2009.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2009.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in some tables to provide a clearer picture of data patterns. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To obtain a raw number from a percentage distribution table, multiply the percentage for the item by the total for the item. (The total may be in a different table.) For example, in Table 5, the number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with municipal government as their legal basis is 4,880 ($9,225 \times 0.529$). The percentages are rounded, so multiplying a percentage by a total may not give an exact count for a desired category.

Selected tables include *per capita* values for some items and *per 1,000 population* or *per 5,000 population* values for others (e.g., Tables 8 and 11). Scales (per capita, per 1,000, etc.) were selected to provide the clearest display of differences across categories in the data. The calculations are based on the total *unduplicated* population of legal service areas (instead of the total population of legal service areas) in order to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The state population estimate was not used as the basis for the calculations because some states have unserved populations. See *Population items* below for more information.

Caveats for Using the Data

The data include imputations, at the unit and item levels, for nonresponding libraries. See the *Imputation* section for a discussion of the imputation methodology. Comparisons to data prior to FY 1992 should be made with caution, as earlier data do not include imputations for nonresponse, and the percentage of libraries responding to a given item varied widely among the states.

State data comparisons should be made with caution because of differences in reporting periods (see Table B-1) and adherence to survey definitions. The definitions used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries may not be consistent with the PLS definitions. The 1994 NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluations of the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and the 1995 NCES *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency in definitions among states. For information on these reports, visit the NCES web site at: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=041#052>.

The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city to state data. Caution should also be used in comparing Hawaii's data to other states as all public library data are reported under one entity, the Hawaii State Public Library System.

Survey Items

A few key survey items are discussed below. The definitions of items included in this report are provided in the survey questionnaire in Appendix C.

Library visits and reference transactions. Public libraries reported annual library visits and annual reference transactions based on actual counts, if available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided based on a typical week in October, multiplied by 52.

Population items. The PLS has three population items: (1) Population of Legal Service Area for each public library, (2) Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas for each state, and (3) State Total Population Estimate. The population data are provided by the state library agency. The methods of calculation of the first two items vary significantly among states, and the state reporting periods also vary. The Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas does not include unserved areas and may vary from data provided by sources using standard methodology (e.g., the Census Bureau).

The total Population of Legal Service Area for all public libraries in a state may exceed the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas or the State Total Population Estimate. This

happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice. Twenty-nine states had such overlapping service areas in FY2009. (See following table.)

Table B–2. States with public libraries with overlapping service areas: Fiscal Year 2009

Arkansas	Minnesota
Arizona	Mississippi
Colorado	North Dakota
Connecticut	Nebraska
Florida	New Hampshire
Iowa	New Jersey
Idaho	New Mexico
Indiana	New York
Kansas	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Vermont
Massachusetts	Virginia
Maryland	Puerto Rico
Michigan	

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2009.

To enable meaningful state comparisons using total Population of Legal Service Area data (for example, the number of print materials per capita), the Population of Legal Service Area data were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The Public Library Data File includes a derived unduplicated population of legal service area figure for *each library* for this purpose (the variable is called POPU_UND). This value was prorated for each library by calculating the ratio of a library's Population of Legal Service Area to the state's total Population of Legal Service Area and applying the ratio to the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas. (The latter item is a single, state-reported figure found on the Public Library State Summary/State Characteristics Data File; the variable is called POPU_UND on this file also.)

Paid Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Staff. Paid staff were reported in FTEs (Table 16). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places (rounded to one decimal place in the tables).

Survey Universe

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame consists of 9,277 public libraries (9,225 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 52 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), as identified by state library agencies. (Public libraries in one outlying area, American Samoa, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agency has never responded to the request for participation in the survey. Because their public libraries have not been identified, they are not included in the response rate calculations.) The survey frame (and the survey response rates in the next section) includes 295 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria in the FSCS Public Library Definition (see Appendix C, item 203 of the Administrative Entity definitions for the criteria). These libraries are included because they qualify as public libraries under state law. Military libraries that provide public library service and libraries that serve residents of institutions are not included. Data

were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, although 51 such libraries were reported.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 9,082 of the 9,277 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY2009 PLS (including Guam and Puerto Rico), for a unit response rate of 97.9 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public libraries for which the following data were reported: population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items: total paid employees, total operating revenue, total operating expenditures, print materials, and total circulation. (Note: Some individual survey items, such as population of legal service area, service outlets, and type of legal basis have a 100.0 percent response rate for their state because the state library agency provided these data for all public libraries in their state).

Total response. The base for calculating response rates to individual survey items is the total number of libraries in the survey frame, including unit nonrespondents.

Data File and Publication Response Rates. The total response rates on the data file differ from the total response rates in the published report because the nonresponding outlying areas of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands are included on the data file but are not included in the publication. The responding outlying areas of Guam and Puerto Rico are included in both the data file and the publication. The response rates for the outlying territories are not included in the national totals in the publication.

Data Collection

The FY2009 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on December 9, 2009. States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 14, August 4, or August 25, 2010), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data over the Internet via a web-based reporting system called WebPLUS (Web Public Library Universe System). WebPLUS was developed by the Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in November of 2010. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The respondent generates an edit report following direct data entry or import of their data into WebPLUS. The edit report, which can be viewed on-screen or printed, is used to identify and correct any errors, and to confirm the accuracy of data that generated edit warnings but required no change, before submitting the final file to the Census Bureau. In the FY2009 PLS, four types of edit checks were performed:

1. *Relational edit checks.* This is a data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an edit message is generated if the number of "ALA-MLS" Librarians (librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association) is greater than "Total Librarians".
2. *Out-of-range edit checks.* This is a range check that compares the data reported for an item to the "acceptable range" of numeric values for the item. For example, an edit message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 11.16 or greater than 129.67, or if the current year/past year change in Children's Circulation is less than 0.30 or greater than 3.44.

3. *Arithmetic edit checks.* This is an arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an edit message is generated if Total Operating Revenue is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Revenue).
4. *Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.* This is a check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an edit message is generated if the Reporting Period Start Date is missing, or Print Materials is 0, or the Legal Basis Code is not a valid code.

The WebPLUS application generates state summary tables (showing state totals for all numeric data items) and single-library tables (showing data for individual public libraries in a state). State item response tables are also generated. Respondents were encouraged to review the tables for data quality issues before submitting their data to IMLS. State data submissions also included a signed form from the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency certifying the accuracy of the data.

National level. The Census Bureau and IMLS reviewed and edited the state data submissions, working closely with the PLS State Data Coordinators.

Imputation

Imputation is a procedure for estimating a value for a specific data item where the response is missing. This section describes the imputation methods that were used to fill in the missing data items for the 2009 survey year.

The responding and non-responding libraries were sorted into imputation cells based on OBE region code (Bureau of Economic Analysis region code, formerly Office of Business Economics) and the size of the population. Each state is assigned an OBE region code (e.g. 01- New England (CT ME MA NH RI VT)). The cumulative root frequency method was used to determine the imputation cells. For more information about the cumulative root frequency method, see Cochran, William. *Sampling Techniques*, 3rd edition. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p. 129. In survey year 2009, a total of 51 items were imputed.

The imputation for non-responding libraries was performed using the data calculated from respondents in their imputation cells. Item imputation was performed on each record with nonresponsive variables. Following are descriptions of each imputation method used for the Public Libraries Survey (PLS).

Imputations were performed in two stages. In the first stage, imputations were carried out for nearly all missing values using the following methods: prior year times mean growth rate, adjusted cell mean, cell mean, prior year ratio, cell median ratio, direct substitution of prior year data, and cell median. In the second stage, imputed values are adjusted for some missing values (based on the variable) using the following methods: obtained value by relationship of total to detail items, raking, special imputations, and consistency checks.

First Stage: Initial imputations

For each missing value, one of these methods of imputation was used to fill out the FY2009 PLS dataset.

METHOD 1: Prior year multiplied by mean growth rate. The imputed value is equal to the prior year reported value for a nonrespondent times the cell mean growth rate. In this method, the prior year reported data can be as old as four years. The growth rate is calculated by the mean of the growth rates of all the respondents in an imputation cell of libraries with similar characteristics to the nonresponding library. The growth rate is based on libraries that responded in the current year and the prior year.

METHOD 2: Adjusted Cell Mean. The imputed value is equal to the mean of all the respondents in

a cell for the item times an adjustment factor. The adjustment factor is the ratio of the library's Population of Legal Service Area to the cell mean Population of Legal Service Area.

METHOD 3: Cell mean. The imputed value is equal to the mean of all respondents in a cell for that item.

METHOD 4: Prior year ratio to another item. The imputed value for a missing item for a respondent is equal to the respondent's current year data for a highly correlated item times the ratio of prior year data for the item to be imputed to a prior year's data for the highly correlated item.

METHOD 5: Cell median ratio with another item. The imputed value for a missing item for a respondent is equal to the respondent's current year data for a highly correlated item times the cell median ratio. The cell median ratio is calculated by finding the median of all ratios of the item to be imputed to the highly correlated item for all respondents in the cell.

METHOD 6: Direct substitution of prior year data.

METHOD 7: Cell Median. The imputed value is equal to the median of all respondents in the cell for that item.

Group One:

A group of PLS variables was imputed using method 1 (prior year multiplied by mean growth rate); if prior year reported data were not available then method 2 (the adjusted cell mean) was used; if the adjusted cell mean could not be calculated then method 3 (the cell mean) was used. Variables in this first group include:

- **Librarians with Master's degrees from programs accredited by the ALA (MASTER)**
- **Total Librarians (LIBRARIA)**
- **All Other Paid Staff (OTHPAID)**
- **Local Government Revenue (LOGGVT)**
- **Total Operating Revenue (TOTINCM)**
- **Salaries & Wages Expenditures (SALARIES)**
- **Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)**
- **Other Materials Expenditures (OTHMATEX)**
- **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)**
- **Other Operating Expenditures (OTHOPEXP)**
- **Total Operating Expenditures (TOTOPEXP)**
- **Print Materials (BKVOL)**
- **Audio (AUDIO)**
- **Video (VIDEO)**
- **Library Visits (VISITS)**
- **Total Circulation (TOTCIR)**
- **Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)**
- **Number of Registered Borrowers (REGBOR)**

Group Two:

A second group of variables was imputed using method 2 (adjusted cell mean); if the adjusted cell mean could not be calculated, then method 3 (the cell mean) was used. These variables include:

- **Total Capital Expenditures (CAPITAL)**
- **Databases (DATABASE)**
- **Current Print Serial Subscriptions (SUBSCRIP)**
- **Reference Transactions (REFERENC)**

Group Three:

A third group of variables was imputed using method 1 (prior year multiplied by mean growth rate); if prior year reported data was not available to calculate growth rates, then method 7 (cell median) was used. These variables include:

- **State Government Revenue (STGVT)**
- **Other Operating Revenue (OTHINCM)**
- **Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions (ESUBSCR)**
- **Local Government Capital Revenue (LCAP_REV)**
- **Total Capital Revenue (CAP_REV)**
- **Electronic Books (EBOOK)**
- **Other Databases (DB_OTH)**

Group Four:

A fourth group of variables was imputed using only method 7 (cell median); these variables were:

- **Federal Government Revenue (FEDGVT)**
- **State Government Capital Revenue (SCAP_REV)**
- **Federal Government Capital Revenue (FCAP_REV)**
- **Other Capital Revenue (OCAP_REV)**
- **Local Databases (DB_LOC)**

Group Five:

A fifth group of variables was imputed using method 4 (prior year ratio to another item); if nonzero prior year reported unit data was not available, then method 2 (adjusted cell mean) was used; if the adjusted cell mean could not be calculated, then method 3 (cell mean) was used. The variables in the fifth group, along with the highly correlated variable(s) in the prior year ratio, include:

- **Employee Benefits Expenditures (BENEFIT):**
 - Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)
- **Public Service Hours Per Year (HRS_OPEN):**
 - Total number of outlets. The total number of outlets is equal to the sum of Number of Central Libraries (CENTLIB), Number of Branch Libraries (BRANLIB), and Number of Bookmobiles (BKMOB).
- **Inter-Library Loans Provided To (LOANTO):**
 - Inter-Library Loans Received From (LOANFM)

The **Electronic Materials Expenditures (ELMATEXP)** and **Number of Internet Computers Used by General Public (GPTERMS)** variables were both considered part of both groups one and five. If missing values for **ELMATEXP** were imputed using method 4, then the **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)** variable was used as the other item in the prior year ratio. If missing values for **GPTERMS** were imputed using method 4, then the number of **Library Visits (VISITS)** was used as the other item in the prior year ratio.

Group Six:

A sixth group of variables was imputed using method 5 (cell median ratio with another item); if current year reported unit data was not available for the other variable in the ratio, then method 2 (adjusted cell mean) was used ; if the adjusted cell mean could not be calculated, then method 3 (cell mean) was used. The variables in the sixth group, along with the highly correlated variable(s) used in the cell median ratio, include:

- **Print Material Expenditures (PRMATEXP):**
 - Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)
- **State Databases (DB_ST):**

- Total Licensed Databases (DATABASE)
- **Circulation of Children’s Materials (KIDCIRCL):**
 - Total Circulation (TOTCIR)
- **Number of Users of Public Internet Computers Per Year (PITUSR):**
 - Number of Internet Computers Used by General Public (GPTERMS)

The **Number of Children’s Programs (KIDPRO)** and the **Interlibrary Loans Received From (LOANFM)** variables can both be considered part of both Groups one and six. If missing values for **KIDPRO** are imputed using method 5, then the **Total Number of Library Programs (TOTPRO)** variable is used as the highly correlated value in the cell median calculations. If missing values for **LOANFM** are imputed using method 5, then the **Interlibrary Loans Provided To (LOANTO)** variable is used as the highly correlated value in the cell median calculations.

Group Seven:

A seventh group of variables was imputed using method 5 (cell median ratio with another item), whether or not current year unit data was reported for the other variable in the ratio. The variables in this group, along with the highly correlated variable(s) used in the cell media ratio include:

- **Interlibrary Loans Received From (LOANFM):**
 - Interlibrary Loans Provided To (LOANTO)
- **Total Number of Library Programs (TOTPRO):**
 - Number of Children’s Programs (KIDPRO)
- **Children’s Program Attendance (KIDATTEN):**
 - Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)

The Inter-Library Loans Provided To (LOANTO) can be considered part of both groups five and seven. If nonzero prior year reported unit data were available, then method 4 (prior year ratio to another item) was used; if not, then method 5 (cell median ratio with another item) was used as the backup method. For both methods, the **Interlibrary Loans Received From (LOANFM)** was used as the highly correlated variable when forming the ratios.

Second Stage: Adjustments

The methods listed below adjust imputations for some of the missing values, based on the PLS variable. These adjustments verify that detail items sum to totals, making corrections as necessary.

METHOD 8: Obtained value by relationship of Total to Detail Items.

The imputed value of a total is adjusted using its relationship with reported detail items.

METHOD 9: Raking of detail items to match total.

The imputed value for a detail item is adjusted by raking methods so that it matches a reported total.

METHOD 10: Special impute for an Item.

The reported value of an item is adjusted using its relationship with another reported item.

METHOD 11: Changed by consistency check.

The imputed value is adjusted using customized consistency checks specific to that variable.

Group One:

These variables were adjusted using methods 8 (Obtained value by relationship of total to detail items) or method 9 (Raking) after the initial stage of imputation:

- **All Other Paid Staff (OTHPAID)**

- **Total Paid Employees (TOTSTAFF)**
- **Local Government Capital Revenue (LCAP_REV)**
- **State Government Capital Revenue (SCAP_REV)**
- **Federal Capital Revenue (FCAP_REV)**
- **Other Capital Revenue (OCAP_REV)**

Group Two:

These variables were adjusted using method 8 (Obtained value by relationship of total to detail items) after the initial stage of imputation:

- **Salaries & Wages Expenditures (SALARIES)**
- **Employee Benefits Expenditures (BENEFIT)**
- **Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)**
- **Print Materials Expenditures (PRMATEXP)**
- **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)**
- **Other Operating Expenditures (OTHOPEXP)**
- **Total Operating Expenditures (TOTOPEXP)**
- **Total Capital Revenue (CAP_REV)**
- **Total Operating Income (TOTINCM)**
- **Total Licensed Databases (DATABASE)**

Note that in certain sparse data conditions, **Salaries & Wages Expenditures (SALARIES)**, **Employee Benefits Expenditures (BENEFIT)**, **Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)**, and **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)** can be adjusted using a prior year ratio to another item (method 4) after the initial stage of imputation.

Group Three:

These variables were adjusted using method 9 (Raking) after the initial stage of imputation:

- **Print Materials Expenditures (PRMATEXP)**
- **Electronic Materials Expenditures (ELMATEXP)**
- **Other Materials Expenditures (OTHMATEXP)**
- **Federal Government Revenue (FEDGVT)**
- **State Government Revenue (STGVT)**
- **Local Government Revenue (LOGVT)**
- **Other Operating Revenue (OTHINCM)**
- **State Databases (DB_ST)**
- **Local Databases (DB_LOC)**
- **Other Databases (DB_OTH)**

Group Four:

These variables are adjusted using method 10 (Special Impute) after the initial stage of imputation:

- **Total Capital Expenditures (CAPITAL)**
- **Public Service Hours Per Year (HRS_OPEN)**

Group Five:

These variables are adjusted using method 11 (Consistency Check) after the initial stage of imputation:

- **Total Circulation (TOTCIR)**
- **Interlibrary Loans Received From (LOANFM)**
- **Total Number of Library Programs (TOTPRO)**
- **Number of Children's Programs (KIDPRO)**
- **Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)**
- **Children's Program Attendance (KIDATTEN)**
- **Number of Internet Computers Used by General Public (GPTERMS)**
- **Number of Users of Public Internet Computers Per Year (PITUSR)**

The variable **Total Librarians (LIBRARIA)** is adjusted using methods 8 (Obtained value by relationship of total to detail items), 9 (Raking) or 11 (Consistency Check) after the initial stage of imputation.

The variable **Librarians with Master's degrees from programs accredited by the ALA (MASTER)** is adjusted using methods 8 (Obtained value by relationship of total to detail items) or 11 (Consistency Check) after the initial stage of imputation.

Note that variables **Total Number of Library Programs (TOTPRO)** and **Children's Program Attendance (KIDATTEN)** are both adjusted using cell median ratio to another item (method 5) in some situations.

Nonsampling Errors

Because all units in the universe are surveyed, the data are not subject to sampling error, but they are subject to nonsampling errors, such as errors in response, nonresponse errors, coverage errors arising from an incomplete listing of public libraries, coding errors, or processing errors.

Every effort is made to mitigate such errors. The editing efforts described above are designed to decrease the number of errors due to inaccurate response or due to processing problems. Imputation lessens the effect of nonresponse. Efforts are made to obtain complete listings of public libraries from the state library agencies. Although such efforts are made, some nonsampling error likely remains in the data.

Appendix C – Survey Questionnaire

State Characteristics			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
100	Reporting Period Start Date (MM/YYYY)		
101	Reporting Period End Date (MM/YYYY)		
102	State Total Population Estimate		
103	Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas		

Administrative Entity – Name/Addresses			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
150	FSCS ID		
151	LIB ID		
152	Library Name		
152a	Name Status		
	Street Address		
153	Address		
153a	Address status		
154	City		
155	ZIP Code		
156	ZIP+4		
	Mailing Address		
157	Address		
158	City		
159	ZIP Code		
160	ZIP+4		

Administrative Entity – Other Identification			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
161	County		
162	Phone		
163	Web Address		
200	Interlibrary Relationship Code		▼
201	Legal Basis Code		▼
202	Administrative Structure Code		▼
203	FSCS Public Library Definition		▼
204	Geographic Code		▼
205	Legal Service Area Boundary Change		▼
206	Reporting Period Start Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		
207	Reporting Period End Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		

Administrative Entity – Population/Outlets/Staff			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
208	Population of the Legal Service Area		
	Service Outlets		
209	Number of Centrals		
210	Number of Branches		
211	Number of Bookmobiles		
	Paid Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)		
250	ALA-MLS Librarians		
251	Total Librarians		
252	All Other Paid Staff		
253	Total Paid Employees		

Administrative Entity – Operating Revenue			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
300	Local Government Operating Revenue		
301	State Government Operating Revenue		
302	Federal Government Operating Revenue		
303	Other Operating Revenue		
304	Total Operating Revenue		

Administrative Entity – Operating Expenditures			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
	Staff Expenditures		
350	Salaries and Wages Expenditures		
351	Employee Benefits Expenditures		
352	Total Staff Expenditures		
	Collection Expenditures		
353	Print Materials Expenditures		
354	Electronic Materials Expenditures		
355	Other Materials Expenditures		
356	Total Collection Expenditures		
357	Other Operating Expenditures		
358	Total Operating Expenditures		

Administrative Entity – Capital			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
	Capital Revenue		
400	Local Government Capital Revenue		
401	State Government Capital Revenue		
402	Federal Government Capital Revenue		
403	Other Capital Revenue		
404	Total Capital Revenue		
	Capital Expenditures		
405	Total Capital Expenditures		

Administrative Entity – Library Collections			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
450	Print Materials		
451	Electronic Books		
452	Audio		
453	Video		
	Licensed Databases		
454	Local		
455	State (state government or state library)		
456	Other cooperative agreements (or consortia) within state or region		
457	Total Licensed Databases		
458	Current Print Serial Subscriptions		
459	Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions		

Administrative Entity – Service Measures			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
500	Public Service Hours Per Year		
501	Library Visits		
502	Reference Transactions		
503	Registered Borrowers		
550	Total Circulation		
551	Children's Circulations		
552	Interlibrary Loans Provided to		
553	Interlibrary Loans Received From		

Administrative Entity – Programs/Other Electronic			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
	Library Programs		
600	Total Library Programs		
601	Children's Programs		
602	Young Adult Programs		
603	Total Program Attendance		
604	Children's Program Attendance		
605	Young Adult Program Attendance		
	Other Electronic Information		
650	Internet Terminals Used by the General Public		
651	Users of Public Internet Computers Per Year		

Outlet			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
700	FSCS ID and SEQ		
700a	Structure Status		
701	LIB ID		
702	Name		
702a	Name Status		
	Street Address		
703	Address		
703a	Address Status		
704	City		
705	ZIP Code		
706	ZIP+4		
707	County		
708	Phone		
709	Outlet Type Code		▽
710	Metropolitan Status Code		▽
711	Square Footage of Outlet		
712	Number of Bookmobiles		

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

Note: The items below are answered by the state library agency.

#	<u>Data Element Name</u>	<u>Data Element Definition</u>
100	Reporting Period Starting Date	<p>This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to IMLS.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.</p>
101	Reporting Period Ending Date	<p>This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to IMLS.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.</p>
102	Official State Total Population Estimate	<p>This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to IMLS. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.</p>
103	Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas	<p>This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.</p> <p>Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by WebPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the WebPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WebPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.</p> <p>Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.</p>

Administrative Entity Data Element Definitions

Administrative Entity. (This is not a WebPLUS Data Element.) This is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

<u>#</u>	<u>Data Element Name</u>	<u>Data Element Definition</u>
150	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by WebPLUS to the administrative entity.
151	LIB ID	This is the state-assigned identification code for the administrative entity.
152	Name	This is the legal name of the administrative entity. Note: Provide the name of the public library. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WebPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Standard Abbreviations for WebPLUS in Appendix I.)

Street Address

153	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the administrative entity. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
154	City (of street address)	This is the city or town in which the administrative entity is located.
155	ZIP Code (of street address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the administrative entity.
156	ZIP+4 (of street address)	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the street address of the administrative entity.

Mailing Address

157	Mailing Address	This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
158	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
159	ZIP Code (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal ZIP code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
160	ZIP+4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
161	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the headquarters of the administrative entity is located.
162	Phone	This is the telephone number of the administrative entity, including area code.

Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the Administrative Entity has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).

163 Web Address

This is the Web address of the administrative entity.
http://_____

Note: If the Administrative Entity has no web address, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).

200 Interlibrary Relationship Code

Select one of the following:

HQ—Headquarters of a Federation or Cooperative. The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the federation or cooperative.

Note: Agencies that serve other libraries rather than the public should not be reported to FSCS.

ME—Member of a Federation or Cooperative. An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with (a) other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc., and (b) libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library federations or cooperatives. (Do not include OCLC.) Do not include multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches and that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.

NO—Not a Member of a Federation or Cooperative.

201 Legal Basis Code

The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions. It reflects the state or local law, which authorizes the library.

Select one of the following:

CC—City/County. A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

CI—Municipal Government (city, town or village). A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

CO—County/Parish. An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

LD—Library District. A library district is a local entity other than a county, municipality, township, or school district that is authorized by state law to establish and operate a public library as defined by FSCS. It has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Fiscal autonomy requires support from local taxation dedicated to library purposes (e.g., a library tax).

MJ—Multi-jurisdictional. An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.

Note: Please put city/county combinations under 'CC', rather than under Multi-jurisdictional.

NL—Native American Tribal Government. An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation.

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

NP—Non-profit Association or Agency. An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state; includes association libraries.

SD—School District. An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

OT—Other.

202 Administrative Structure Code

This code identifies an autonomous library entity (administrative entity) that has its own governance and funding.

An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

Select one of the following:

MA—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are separate. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

MO—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Not Separate. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

SO—Administrative Entity with a Single Direct Service Outlet. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.

203 FSCS Public Library Definition

Answer <Y>es or <N>o to the following question: “Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?”

A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof;
2. Paid staff;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public;
4. The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and
5. Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Note: If the library meets all of the requirements of this definition, respond with a <Y>es. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a <N>o.

204 Geographic Code

Choose from among the following types of readily available Census geography, one code that either exactly or most nearly describes the geographic area for which the public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

Note: The Population of Legal Service Area (data element #208) should be reflected in the geographic code selected. For further clarification of municipal government, county/parish, and school district, refer to definitions under Legal Basis Code (data element #201). For further clarification of metropolitan area, see Metropolitan Status Code “NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits” (data element #710—Outlet Data Element Definitions).

CI1—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (exactly)
 CI2—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (most nearly)
 CO1—County/Parish (exactly)
 CO2—County/Parish (most nearly)
 MA1—Metropolitan Area (exactly)
 MA2—Metropolitan Area (most nearly)
 MC1—Multi-County (exactly)
 MC2—Multi-County (most nearly)
 SD1—School District (exactly)
 SD2—School District (most nearly)
 OTH—Other

- 205 Legal Service Area Boundary Change Answer <Y>es or <N>o to the following question: “*Did the administrative entity’s legal service area boundaries change since last year?*”
- Note: Changes are likely to result, for example, when a municipality annexes land, when one municipality in a county becomes either an independent city or its own county necessitating its exclusion from the first county’s geography, or when an administrative entity contracts to provide public library service for some additional geographic area other than the geographic area for which it was established (e.g., a municipal library contracts to serve county residents).
- 206 Reporting Period Starting Date This is the starting date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data being submitted to IMLS.
- Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.
- 207 Reporting Period Ending Date This is the ending date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data being submitted to IMLS.
- Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.
- 208 Population of the Legal Service Area The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.
- Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.
- 209 Number of Central Libraries This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library, which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. In the administrative entity file, this simply means reporting "0" or "1" for central library. Where two or more libraries are considered "centrals" for state or local purposes, one central library and one or more branch libraries should be reported to FSCS. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.

210 Number of Branch Libraries A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following:

1. Separate quarters;
2. An organized collection of library materials;
3. Paid staff; and
4. Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

211 Number of Bookmobiles A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
2. Paid staff; and
3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE). For example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs.

250 ALA-MLS Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.

251 Total Librarians Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS (data element #250).

252 All Other Paid Staff This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.

253 Total Paid Employees This is the sum of Total Librarians and All Other Paid Staff (data elements #251 and #252).

OPERATING REVENUE

Report revenue used for operating expenditures as defined below. Include federal, state, local, or other grants. DO NOT include revenue for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, revenue passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year (e.g., carryover). (Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.)

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 300 | Local Government Revenue | <p>This includes all local government funds designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, library fines, fees, or grants.</p> <p>Do not include state, federal, and other funds passed through local government for library use. Report these funds with state government revenue or federal government revenue, as appropriate.</p> |
| 301 | State Government Revenue | <p>These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.</p> <p>Note: If operating revenue from consolidated taxes is the result of state legislation, the revenue should be reported under state revenue (even though the revenue may be from multiple sources).</p> |
| 302 | Federal Government Revenue | <p>This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.</p> |
| 303 | Other Operating Revenue | <p>This is all operating revenue other than that reported under local, state, and federal (data elements #300, #301, and #302). Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any non-monetary gifts and donations.</p> |
| 304 | Total Operating Revenue | <p>This is the sum of Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Operating Revenue (data elements #300 through #303).</p> |

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services. Significant costs, especially benefits and salaries, that are paid by other taxing agencies (government agencies with the authority to levy taxes) "on behalf of" the library may be included if the information is available to the reporting agency. Only such funds that are supported by expenditure documents (such as invoices, contracts, payroll records, etc.) at the point of disbursement should be included. Do not report the value of free items as expenditures. Do not report estimated costs as expenditures. Do not report capital expenditures under this category.

Staff Expenditures

350	Salaries & Wages Expenditures	This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.
351	Employee Benefits Expenditures	These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits.
352	Total Staff Expenditures	This is the sum of Salaries & Wages Expenditures and Employee Benefits Expenditures (data elements #350 and #351).

Collection Expenditures

This includes all operating expenditures from the library budget for all materials in print, microform, electronic, and other formats considered part of the collection, whether purchased, leased, or licensed. Exclude charges or fees for interlibrary loans and expenditures for document delivery.

353	Print Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for the following print materials: books, serial back files, current serial subscriptions, government documents, and any other print acquisitions.
354	Electronic Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. Include expenditures for materials held locally and for remote materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses. [Note: Based on ISO 2789 definition.]

Note: Expenditures for computer software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet, are reported under Other Operating Expenditures (data element #357).

355	Other Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new formats.
356	Total Collection Expenditures	This is the sum of Print Materials Expenditures, Electronic Materials Expenditures, and Other Materials Expenditures (data elements #353, #354, and #355).
357	Other Operating Expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those reported for Total Staff Expenditures (data element #352) and Total Collection Expenditures (data element #356). Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment; and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Report contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.
358	Total Operating Expenditures	This is the sum of Total Staff Expenditures, Total Collection Expenditures, and Other Operating Expenditures (data elements #352, #356, and #357).

CAPITAL REVENUE

Report all revenue to be used for major capital expenditures, by source of revenue. Include funds received for (a) site acquisition; (b) new buildings; (c) additions to or renovation of library buildings; (d) furnishings, equipment, and initial collections (print, non-print, and electronic) for new buildings, building additions, or building renovations; (e) computer hardware and software used to support library operations, to link to networks, or to run information products; (f) new vehicles; and (g) other one-time major projects. Exclude revenue to be used for replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Exclude income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year (e.g., carryover). Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. Report federal, state, local, and other revenue to be used for major capital expenditures in the following categories:

400	Local Government Capital Revenue	Report all governmental funds designated by the community, district, or region and available to the public library for the purpose of major capital expenditures, except for state and/or federal money distributed by the local government.
401	State Government Capital Revenue	Report all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries for the purpose of major capital expenditures, except for federal money distributed by the state.
402	Federal Government Capital Revenue	Report federal governmental funds, including federal funds distributed by the state or locality, and grants and aid received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.
403	Other Capital Revenue	Report private (non-governmental funds), including grants received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.

404 Total Capital Revenue This is the sum of Local Government Capital Revenue, State Government Capital Revenue, Federal Government Capital Revenue, and Other Capital Revenue (data elements #400 through #403).

Note: The amounts reported for Total Capital Revenue and Total Capital Expenditures are not expected to be equal.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

405 Total Capital Expenditures Report major capital expenditures (the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets). Examples include expenditures for (a) site acquisitions; (b) new buildings; (c) additions to or renovation of library buildings; (d) furnishings, equipment, and initial book stock for new buildings, building additions, or building renovations; (e) library automation systems; (f) new vehicles; and (g) other one-time major projects. Include federal, state, local, or other revenue used for major capital expenditures. Only funds that are supported by expenditure documents (e.g., invoices, contracts, payroll records, etc.) at the point of disbursement should be included. Estimated costs are not included. Exclude expenditures for replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Exclude contributions to endowments, or revenue passed through to another agency (e.g., fines). Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

This section of the survey collects data on selected types of materials. It does not cover all materials (i.e., microform, scores, maps, and pictures) for which expenditures are reported under Print Materials Expenditures, Electronic Materials Expenditures, and Other Materials Expenditures (data elements #353, #354, and #355). Under this category report only items the library has acquired as part of the collection and catalogued, whether purchased, leased, licensed, or donated as gifts.

450 Print Materials Report a single figure that includes both of the following:

1. Books in print. Books are non-serial printed publications (including music and maps) that are bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Include non-serial government documents. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Books packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume set) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.

2. Serial back files in print. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, that are intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines); newspapers; annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); journals, memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; and numbered monographic series. Government documents and reference tools are often issued as serials. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Serials packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume serial monograph) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.

451 Electronic Books (E-Books)

E-books are digital documents (including those digitized by the library), licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen in analogy to a printed book (monograph). Include non-serial government documents. E-books are loaned to users on portable devices (e-book readers) or by transmitting the contents to the user's personal computer for a limited time. Include e-books held locally and remote e-books for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Report the number of physical or electronic units, including duplicates, for all outlets. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, the number of titles may be counted. E-books packaged together as a unit (e.g., multiple titles on a single e-book reader) and checked out as a unit are counted as one unit.

Note: Under this category report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

452 Audio

These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings, such as web-based or downloaded audiobooks and MP3 files.

Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two audiocassettes for one recorded book) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

453 Video

These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, web-based or downloaded files, etc.

Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two video cassettes for one movie) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

Licensed Databases

Report the number of licensed databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired through payment by the library, or by formal agreement with the State Library or a cooperative agreement within the state or region. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common user interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data.

Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions (data element #459). Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface

Report the number of licensed databases acquired through payment or formal agreement, by source of access:

454	Local	
455	State (state government or state library)	
456	Other cooperative agreements (or consortia) within state or region	
457	Total Licensed Databases	This is the sum of Local, State, and Other licensed databases (data elements #454 through #456).

Current Serial Subscriptions

Current serial subscriptions are arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, serials are provided for a specified number of issues. Include current serial subscriptions in print, electronic, and digital formats.

458	Current Print Serial Subscriptions	Report the number of current print serial subscriptions, including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples of serials are periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series.
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459 Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions Report the number of current electronic, electronic and other format, and digital serial subscriptions (e-serials, e-journals), including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples include periodicals (magazines), news-papers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series distributed in the following ways: (a) via the Internet (e.g., HTML, PDF, JPEG, or compressed file formats such as zipped files), (b) on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, (c) on databases (including locally mounted databases), and (d) on diskettes or magnetic tapes. Electronic serial subscriptions include serials held locally or remote resources that the library has authorization to access, including those available through statewide or consortia agreements. Do not include subscriptions to indexing and abstracting databases that include full-text serial content (e.g., EBSCO Host, ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch).

SERVICES

500 Public Service Hours Per Year This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.

Note: Include the hours open for public service for Centrals (data element #209), Branches (data element #210), Bookmobiles (data element #211), and Books-by-Mail Only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For administrative entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however, extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

501 Library Visits This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

502	Reference Transactions	<p>A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, or by mail, electronic mail, or through live or networked electronic reference service from an adult, a young adult, or a child.</p> <p>Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "<i>Where are the children's books?</i>" and "<i>I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G.</i>" An example of a question of rules or policies is "<i>Are you open until 9:00 tonight?</i>"</p> <p>Note: If an annual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).</p>
503	Number of Registered Borrowers	<p>A registered borrower is a library user who has applied for and received an identification number or card from the public library that has established conditions under which the user may borrow library materials and gain access to other library resources. (<i>Output Measures for Public Libraries, 2nd edition</i>).</p> <p>Note: Files should have been purged within the past three (3) years.</p>
550	Total Circulation	<p>The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.</p> <p>Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.</p>
551	Circulation of Children's Materials	<p>The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users, including renewals.</p>

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

- 552 Provided To These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one autonomous library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
- 553 Received From These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one autonomous library from another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

- 600 Total Number of Library Programs
- A program is any planned event which introduces the group attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities or which directly provides information to participants. Programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include film showings, lectures, story hours, literacy, English as a second language, citizenship classes, and book discussions.
- Count all programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Exclude programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities.
- If programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a film series offered once a week for eight weeks should be counted as eight programs.
- Note: Exclude library activities delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, resume writing assistance, homework assistance, and mentoring activities.
- 601 Number of Children's Programs*
- A children's program is any planned event for which the primary audience is children and which introduces the group of children attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities for children or which directly provides information to participants. Children's programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Children's programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include story hours and summer reading events.

Count all children's programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Do not include children's programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If children's programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a story hour offered once a week, 48 weeks a year, should be counted as 48 programs. Exclude library activities for children delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. This figure is a subset of the Total Number of Library Programs (data element #600).

Note: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): *Children and Young Adults Defined (Services and Resources for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries* [August 1995, NCES 95357]) defines children as persons age 11 years and under.

602 Number of Young Adult Programs*

A young adult program is any planned event for which the primary audience is young adult and which introduces the group of young adults attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities for young adults or which directly provides information to participants. Young adult programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Young adult programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include book clubs and summer reading events.

Count all young adult programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Do not include young adult programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If young adult programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a book club offered every two weeks, 24 weeks a year, should be counted as 24 programs. Exclude library activities for young adults delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. This figure is a subset of the Total Number of Library Programs (data element #600).

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): *Children and Young Adults Defined (Services and Resources for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries*, August 1995, NCES 95357) and The Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) defines young adults as age 12-18.

603 Total Attendance at Library Programs*

This is a total count of the audience at all library programs during the reporting period. (See Total Number of Library Programs, data element #600, for the definition of a library program.)

604 Children's Program Attendance*

The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children 11 years and under. Include adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.

Note: Do not count attendance at library activities for children that are delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. (See Number of Children's Programs, data element #601, for the definition of a children's library program.)

605 Young Adult Program Attendance*

The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is young adults 12 to 18 years. Include adults who attend programs intended primarily for young adults.

Note: Do not count attendance at library activities for young adults that are delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. (See Number of Young Adult Programs, data element #602, for the definition of a young adult library program.)

OTHER ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

650 Number of Internet Computers Used by General Public

Report the number of the library's Internet computers [personal computers (PCs) and laptops], whether purchased, leased, or donated, used by the general public in the library.

651 Number of Users of Public Internet Computers Per Year

Report the total number of individuals that have used Internet computers in the library during the last year. If the computer is used for multiple purposes (Internet access, word-processing, OPAC, etc.) and Internet users cannot be isolated, report all usage. A typical week or other reliable estimate may be used to determine the annual number. Sign-up forms or Web-log tracking software also may provide a reliable count of users.

Note: The number of users may be counted manually, using registration logs. Count each user that uses public internet computers, regardless of the amount of time spent on the computer. A user who uses the library's public internet computer(s) three times a year would count as three customers. Software such as "Historian" can also be used to track the number of users at each public internet computer. If the data element is collected as a weekly figure, multiply that figure by 52 to annualize it.

* Revised or new data element name and/or definition

Outlet Data Element Definitions

#	<u>Data Element Name</u>	<u>Data Element Definition</u>
700	FSCS ID and SEQ (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by WebPLUS. Outlets are assigned the same FSCS ID as the administrative entity to which they belong, with a unique three-digit suffix added to distinguish each outlet.
701	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the outlet.
702	Name	<p>This is the legal name of the outlet.</p> <p>Note: Provide the legal name of the outlet. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WebPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Standard Abbreviations for WebPLUS in Appendix I.)</p>
703	Street Address	<p>This is the complete street address of the outlet.</p> <p>Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery. For a bookmobile that operates from an administrative entity, branch, or central library, report the address of the administrative entity, branch or central library from which it operates. For a bookmobile that is itself the administrative entity, report the address where the bookmobile is parked at night.</p>
704	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
705	ZIP Code	This is the standard five-digit postal ZIP code for the street address of the outlet.
706	ZIP+4	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the street address of the outlet.
707	County of the Outlet	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
708	Phone	<p>This is the telephone number of the outlet, including area code.</p> <p>Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the outlet has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).</p>

709 Outlet Type Code

An outlet is a unit of an administrative entity that provides direct public library service.

Select one of the following:

BM—Books-by-Mail Only. A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.

BR—Branch Library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following:

1. Separate quarters;
2. An organized collection of library materials;
3. Paid staff; and
4. Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

BS—Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
2. A paid staff; and
3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

Note: A separate outlet record may be created for each bookmobile. You may wish to create separate outlet records for individual bookmobiles if (1) they have different addresses and/or (2) they have different Metropolitan Status Codes (see outlet data element #710). Alternatively, a bookmobile outlet record may include more than one bookmobile.

CE—Central Library. This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.

710 Metropolitan Status Code

Select one of the following. Bookmobiles should report the code which best describes their primary service area.

Note: Contact the State Data Center for specific information about Metropolitan Areas in your state.

CC—Central City. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.

NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits. A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

NO—Not in a Metropolitan Area.

711 Square Footage of Outlet

Provide the area, in square feet, of the public library outlet (central library or branch). Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outer walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.

712 Number of Bookmobiles in the Bookmobile Outlet Record The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record.

Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles. Complete this data element only if the outlet record is of the type BS—Bookmobile(s) (see outlet data element #709). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
2. A paid staff; and
3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Count vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

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