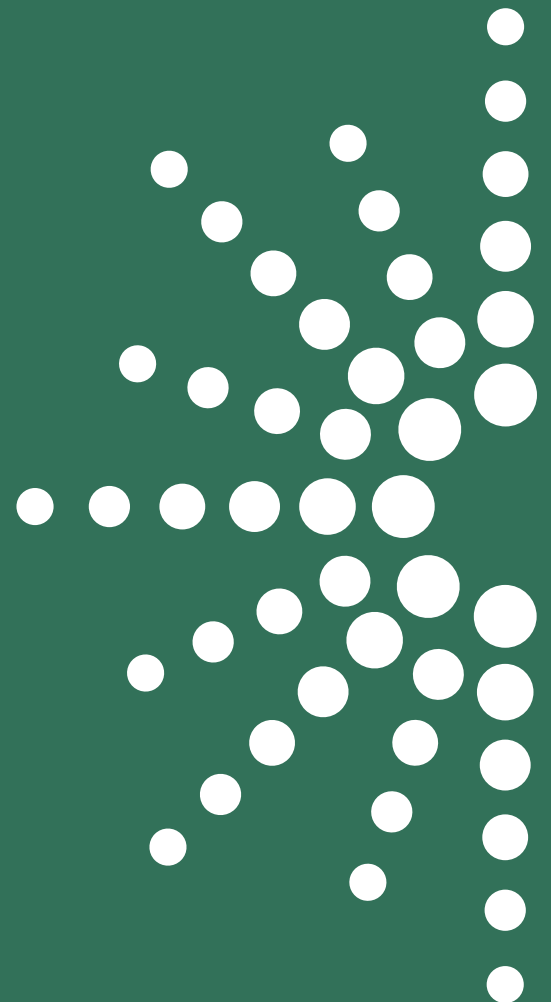




Public Libraries in the United States

FISCAL YEAR 2015

July 2018





Institute of Museum and Library Services

Dr. Kathryn K. Matthew
Director

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Contact Information

Institute of Museum and Library Services

955 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW, Suite 4000
Washington, DC 20024-2135
202-653-IMLS (4657)
www.ims.gov

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Cover Photos

Otis Library (left): Otis Library's Multicultural Services Coordinator provides a range of programs, services, and resources that assist New Americans and celebrate world cultures. Credit: Cathleen Special, Otis Library, Norwich, CT.

Richland Library (middle): Richland Library North Main renovated its space in 2016 to include a networking center, a recording studio, and a courtyard with public art. Credit: Richland Library, Columbia, SC.

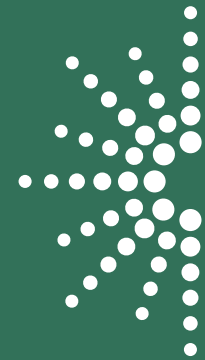
George and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Library (right): The computers designated for young library users are equipped with educational software that builds digital literacy skills. Credit: David Hopper, George and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Library, Woodlands, TX.

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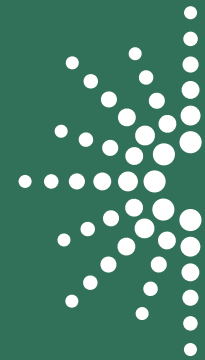
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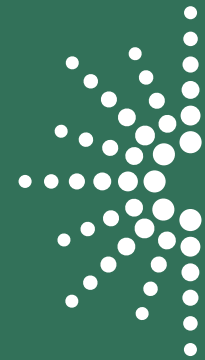
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Executive Summary

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), under the Library Services Act of 2010, administers the Public Libraries Survey (PLS) to collect data annually about how libraries serve the public. Since 1988, the PLS data provide insights on long-term trends in the changing role of public libraries in response to increasingly diverse information needs. These data help practitioners and policymakers identify community engagement, resource usage, needs for local services, and areas for future development. This report shows that over the past ten years, the Great Recession of 2009 impacted funding and staffing, but while funding has rebounded, staffing levels continue to stay flat. At the same time, public

libraries' services and resources have continued to diversify and expand.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 PLS annual census collected data from 98 percent of the public libraries¹ in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying territories. This report summarizes the findings from 9,068 active public libraries that met Federal and State Cooperative System (FSCS) criteria.² Ten-year trend data are provided for 11 key indicators, with two-year data (FY 2014 and FY 2015) provided for an additional 16 sub-indicators. This report provides information at the national and state levels and separately for libraries that serve different sizes and types of communities.

Highlights

Public Library Financial Health (Indicators 1 and 2)

The financial health of public libraries was relatively stable over the 10 fiscal years between FY 2006 and FY 2015.³ Total operating revenue grew from \$11.93 billion in FY 2006, peaking in FY 2009. Recently the level has rebounded to \$12.42 billion in FY 2015, with a similar trend for total operating expenditures, which were at \$11.62 billion in FY 2015.

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage (Indicators 3–10)

Public libraries respond to the needs of their communities by providing diverse services and information resources. In FY 2015, there were 1.39 billion visits to public libraries. Patrons had access to 1.31 billion items and over a quarter million public-access Internet computers. From FY 2006 to FY 2015, public libraries have shifted from solely providing physical collections to offering a variety of electronic materials, most notably e-books. For example, in FY 2006 there were just 0.04 e-books per person in U.S. public libraries; by FY 2015 this had grown to just over one e-book per person. Additionally, libraries are expanding services and programs desired by their communities. The 4.70 million programs offered by public libraries in FY 2015 (15.21 programs per 1,000 people) represent a substantial increase over the 3.03 million programs in FY 2006.

Public Library Staffing (Indicator 11)

Over the past ten years, there has been an overall decline of almost one staff FTE per 25,000 people since FY 2006, when there were 12.17 library staff per 25,000 people, to 11.19 staff per 25,000 people in FY 2015.

¹ Any reference to a public library in this report refers to the administrative entity, which may be a single-outlet library or a multiple-branch library system. There were 17,408 outlets recorded. An outlet is a public library, such as a central library, branch library, or bookmobile that is attached to an administrative entity.

² The analyses presented in this report exclude 183 libraries: 161 libraries that did not meet the FSCS public library definition, 2 libraries that were in outlying areas, and the 20 libraries that were reported as permanently or temporarily closed in FY 2015.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) does not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years.



The FY 2015 PLS suggests that many of the long-term trends present in FY 2014 continued in FY 2015.⁴ Both operating revenue and expenditures per person increased (Indicators 1 and 2), continuing the trends that began in FY 2012. However, although the financial health of public libraries has improved steadily over the last three years, both operating revenue and expenditures remain below the levels seen at the start of the Great Recession.

The FY 2015 PLS data also show that public libraries are continuing to adapt their collections (Indicator 3) to modern demands, by adding more e-books and audio and video materials—both physical units and downloadable items—which now make up a larger portion of their collections. Overall, the 1.31 billion collection materials available to the public represented 4.28 materials per person, an increase from the 3.13 per person in FY 2006 (**Figure ES-1**). During this decade of changing information needs, the relative distribution of collection materials shifted. In FY 2015, print materials comprised most of the collection materials, but there were also significant percentages of e-books. E-books have grown from just 0.04 per person in FY 2006 to 1.07 per person in FY 2015.

There were 1.39 billion visits to public libraries in FY 2015, or 4.48 visits per person (Indicator 5), with an estimated 7.3 items checked out per person (circulation, Indicator 4). The public also accessed the reference services at public libraries more than 255 million times in FY 2015 (Indicator 6).

The data also suggest that libraries are providing more programs, with greater public attendance (Indicators 7 and 8). The 4.70 million programs offered by public libraries, in topics ranging from information literacy and workforce skills to children's story times, were attended by 106.90 million people in FY 2015. There were 139,213 paid staff at public libraries in FY 2015, compared to 140,442 in FY 2006 (Indicator 11).

Finally, the public continued to rely on public libraries to access the Internet (Indicators 9 and 10). The 294 thousand public-access Internet computers in public libraries each logged, on average, more than one thousand user sessions in FY 2015. Libraries serving smaller populations had, on average, higher numbers of Internet computer user sessions per capita.

The FY 2015 PLS annual report's 11 indicators tell a cohesive and consistent story: Public libraries are rebounding from the Great Recession, but staffing levels are staying flat. At the same time, public libraries are responding to their communities by expanding program offerings and continuing to provide access to physical and electronic materials to meet the public's information needs. These trends demonstrate that public libraries are gradually changing how they serve their communities. Further research is needed about how patrons access public libraries' collections and services, both inside and outside the physical building, as well as how staff skills can be continuously upgraded in the rapidly changing information environment.

⁴For more comprehensive trend analyses, please see the PLS FY 2014 report at: www.ims.gov.



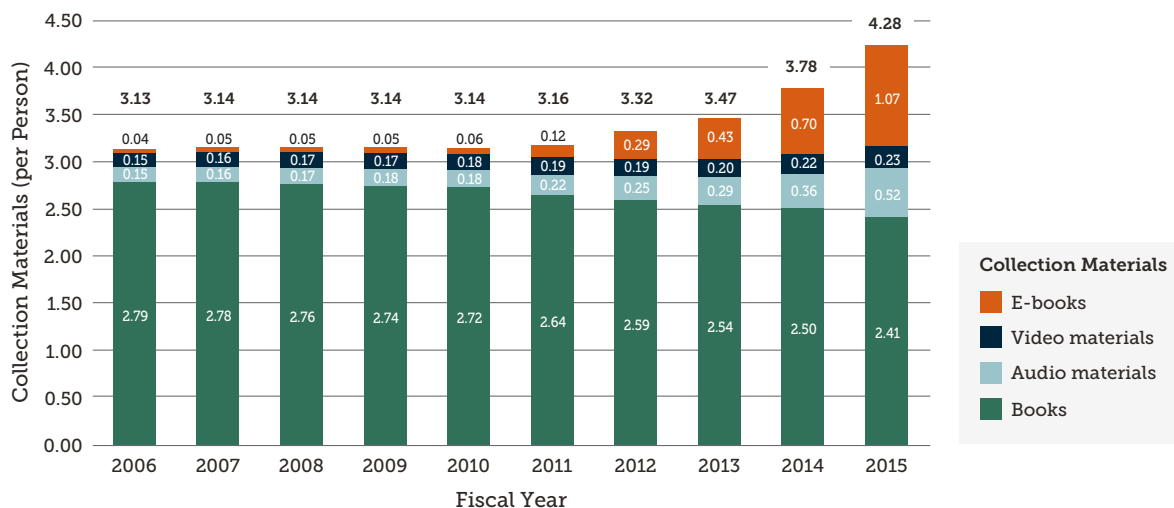
Table ES-1. Summary of FY 2015 PLS Indicators

PLS Indicators	FY 2015 Total Amount	Metrics ¹	
		FY 2015	FY 2014
Public Library Financial Health			
1. Total Operating Revenue ²	\$12.42 billion	\$39.94 per person	\$39.77 per person
2. Total Operating Expenditures ²	\$11.62 billion	\$37.38 per person	\$37.36 per person
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage			
3. Collection Materials	1.31 billion	4.28 per person	3.78 per person
4. Circulation	2.27 billion	7.30 per person	7.54 per person
5. Library Visits	1.39 billion	4.48 per person	4.64 per person
6. Reference Transactions	255.88 million	0.82 per person	0.86 per person
7. Public Library Programs	4.70 million	15.21 per 1,000 people	14.61 per 1,000 people
8. Program Attendance	106.90 million	341.25 per 1,000 people	332.40 per 1,000 people
9. Public-Access Internet Computers	294,319	4.73 per 5,000 people	4.66 per 5,000 people
10. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions	300.65 million	0.97 per person	1.05 per person
Public Library Staffing			
11. Staffing	139,213 FTEs	11.19 FTEs per 25,000 people	11.29 FTEs per 25,000 people

¹ State-reported population data may derive from the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs), which does not publish margins of error associated with annual population estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. Changes in per capita metrics less than 10% are not considered statistically meaningful in this report.

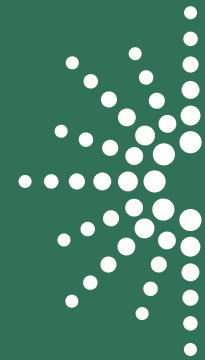
² All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) does not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years.

Figure ES-1. Collection Materials per Person by Material Type, FY 2006–2015



NOTE: Per person estimates in the figure use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries missing data. Missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition changes in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from these estimates. The total collection materials per person is displayed on the very top of each bar, which is the sum of e-books, video materials, audio materials, and books. Total excludes libraries missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials. Collection materials exclude libraries missing data for the respective material type only. As a result, material types will not sum to the total given the different denominators. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.



Introduction

Public libraries provide learning and information resources for individuals, families, businesses, and non-profits. By offering access to collections, technology, and community spaces, public libraries enhance civic life and provide valuable access points to various information resources that some may not normally be able to access. Libraries not only serve as places where people can gain assistance with research and information needs from professional staff, but also as collective gathering spaces and important forums of community discourse. Libraries have an intimate relationship with their communities and offer programming that addresses the health, learning, and workforce development needs of local residents. The role of the public library has grown over recent years, serving as a cornerstone of community engagement and development in communities.

The Public Libraries Survey (PLS) serves as a tool that facilitates both the examination of when, where, and how public library services are changing and how the public conceptualizes the role of these libraries as a whole. These data, supplied annually by more than 98 percent of public libraries across the country, provide long-term trend information that researchers, policymakers, and practitioners can use to make strategic data-based decisions about the support and management of public libraries. Appendix A provides additional background information about the PLS.

In FY 2015, there were 9,068 active public libraries in the United States that met the definition of a public library developed by the Federal and State Cooperative System (FSCS) (**Figure N-1**).¹ Public libraries provided access to information and services through the 16,560 central and branch libraries and 647 bookmobiles in the United States. Approximately 311 million people lived within a

public library service area (LSA)—nearly 97 percent of the total U.S. population.² This translates to 2.82 public libraries and 5.35 outlets³ for every 100,000 people. The number of public libraries varied by locale and population. In FY 2015, cities (506) had fewer public libraries than suburbs (2,328), towns (2,234), and rural areas (4,000). Furthermore, most public libraries (76.53 percent) served a population area of fewer than 25,000 people.

Public Library Indicators

This report explores three key types of metrics for public libraries: (1) financial health, (2) resources, services, and usage, and (3) staffing. Each metric is composed of various indicators that provide an overall picture of the stability and utility of public libraries when examined together. In most cases, the indicators are calculated as per capita, per 1,000 people, per 5,000 people, or per 25,000 people; thus, they provide a way to compare performance across libraries.⁴ The various units are associated with the size of the raw indicators, so that indicators are transformed to an order of magnitude that is cognitively accessible. The 11 primary indicators associated with each metric are listed below; sub-indicators are used in some cases to show a finer level of detail.

Public Library Financial Health

- Indicator 1. Total Operating Revenue per Capita
- Indicator 2. Total Operating Expenditures per Capita

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage

- Indicator 3. Collection Materials per Capita
- Indicator 4. Circulation per Capita
- Indicator 5. Library Visits per Capita
- Indicator 6. Reference Transactions per Capita

¹Analyses in this report exclude 183 libraries: 161 libraries that did not meet the FSCS public library definition in FY 2015, 20 libraries that were reported as permanently or temporarily closed in FY 2015 and 2 libraries in the outlying areas of American Samoa and Guam.

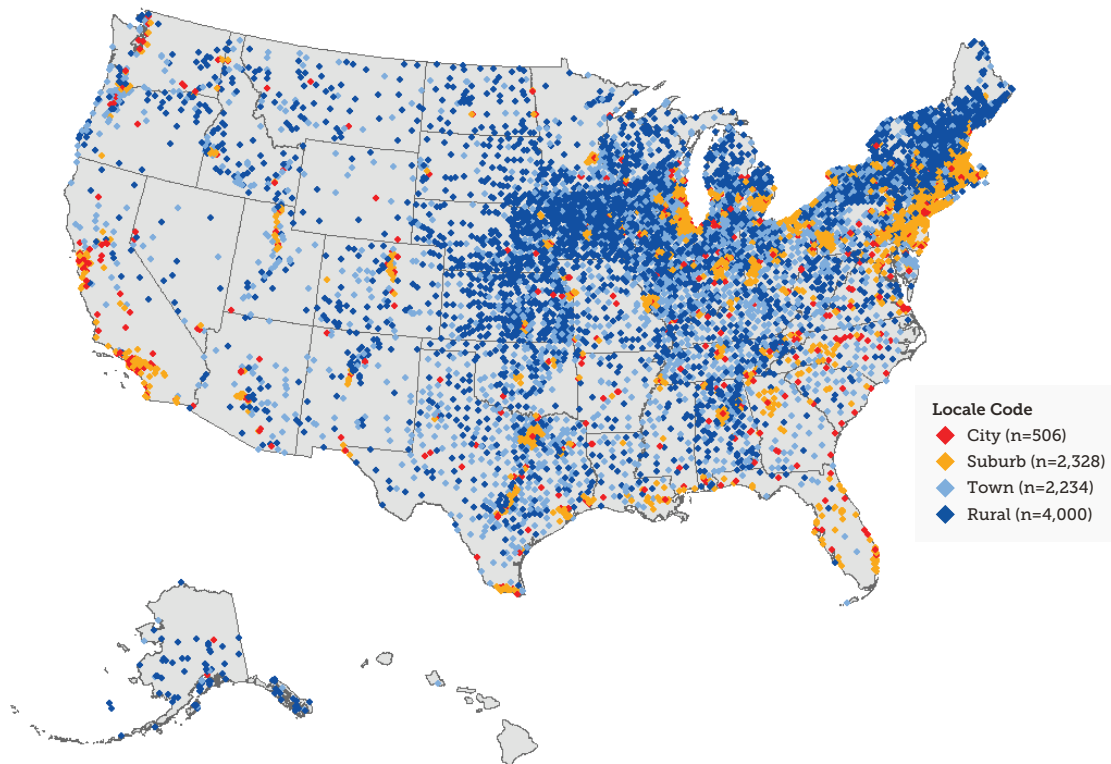
²In 2015, the U.S. population was 321,039,839. For more information, see www.census.gov/popest/.

³An outlet is a public library attached to an administrative entity, which is either a branch, central library, or bookmobile.

⁴Per capita indicators are calculated using state-reported population data that may be derived from the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs/), which does not publish margins of error associated with annual population estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years.



Figure N-1. Public Library Administrative Entities in the United States, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

- Indicator 7. Total Programs Offered per 1,000 People
- Indicator 8. Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People
- Indicator 9. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People
- Indicator 10. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita

Public Library Staffing

- Indicator 11. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People

Methodology

The PLS is a universe survey, which means that information is solicited from all public libraries in the United States. The PLS questionnaire was designed collaboratively by the IMLS, State Data Coordinators (SDCs), and the Library Statistics Working Group (LSWG).

In FY 2015, the PLS survey frame consisted of 9,231 public libraries—9,229 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 2 public libraries in the outlying areas, as identified by state library agencies. The PLS survey frame includes public libraries that do not meet all the criteria outlined in the FSCS Public Library Definition but excludes libraries reported as permanently or temporarily closed in the fiscal year of data collection.⁵

Data were collected using the PLS Web Portal, an online data collection tool developed by the American Institutes for Research. After the data were collected, data editing and imputation were performed.

Historically, PLS response rates have been high. Since FY 2010, unit response to the PLS has been over 97 percent. In FY 2015, the unit response rate was 97.65 percent, and the majority of item-level response rates were above 92.17 percent.

⁵In FY 2015, 161 libraries did not meet the FSCS public library definition and 20 libraries that were reported as permanently or temporarily closed.



For a detailed description of the PLS data collection methodology, see Appendix B.

Data and Analysis

A public library is established under state laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region. This report summarizes the findings from the 9,068 active public libraries in the United States in FY 2015 that met the definition of a public library developed by the FSCS.⁶

Under this definition, a public library must, at a minimum, meet the following criteria:

- Contain an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof;
- Have paid staff;
- Have an established schedule in which the services of the staff are available to the public;
- Have the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and
- Be supported in whole or in part with public funds.

A community may have one or more individual public libraries or may be served by a public library system, which may have a central library and multiple branches or bookmobiles. Any reference to a public library in this report refers to the administrative entity, which may be a single-outlet

library or a multiple-branch library system. References to outlets refer to central libraries, branch libraries, and bookmobiles.

In this report, national estimates are aggregate totals based on summing data across all public libraries to the national level. For estimates based on subpopulations, such as state or locale, data are summed up to the level of the subpopulation.⁷ Data are analyzed at the national and state levels as well as by locale and size of population served.⁸

Population size served is measured using the population of the LSA. In the PLS, the LSA is the geographic space that a library serves. Some states have libraries with overlapping boundaries; therefore, multiple libraries could serve the same LSA population. 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 LSA data were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting as a result of overlapping service areas. All per capita estimates in this report are calculated using the unduplicated population of legal service area.⁹

Most states have libraries in each of the locale types. The locale code system, developed by the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), classifies a territory into four major categories: urban, suburban, town, and rural. Population size served is also separated into four categories (**Table N-1**).

Table N-1. Public Libraries by Locale and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Population Size Served	Locale				Total
	City	Suburb	Town	Rural	
Very large (>25,000)	473	971	473	211	2,128
Large (10,000–25,000)	22	777	691	266	1,756
Medium (2,500–9,999)	7	517	970	1,250	2,744
Small (<2,500)	4	63	100	2,273	2,440
Total	506	2,328	2,234	4,000	9,068

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

⁶The analyses presented in this report exclude 161 libraries that did not meet the FSCS public library definition.

⁷Because the PLS is a universe collection, this report does not use statistical tests to measure the statistical significance of differences between subpopulations—a technique that is necessary when only a sample of an entire subpopulation is used.

⁸The District of Columbia, although not a state, is included in the state analyses; special care should be used in comparing its data to state data. Caution also should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

⁹See Appendix B for more information about population estimates in the PLS.

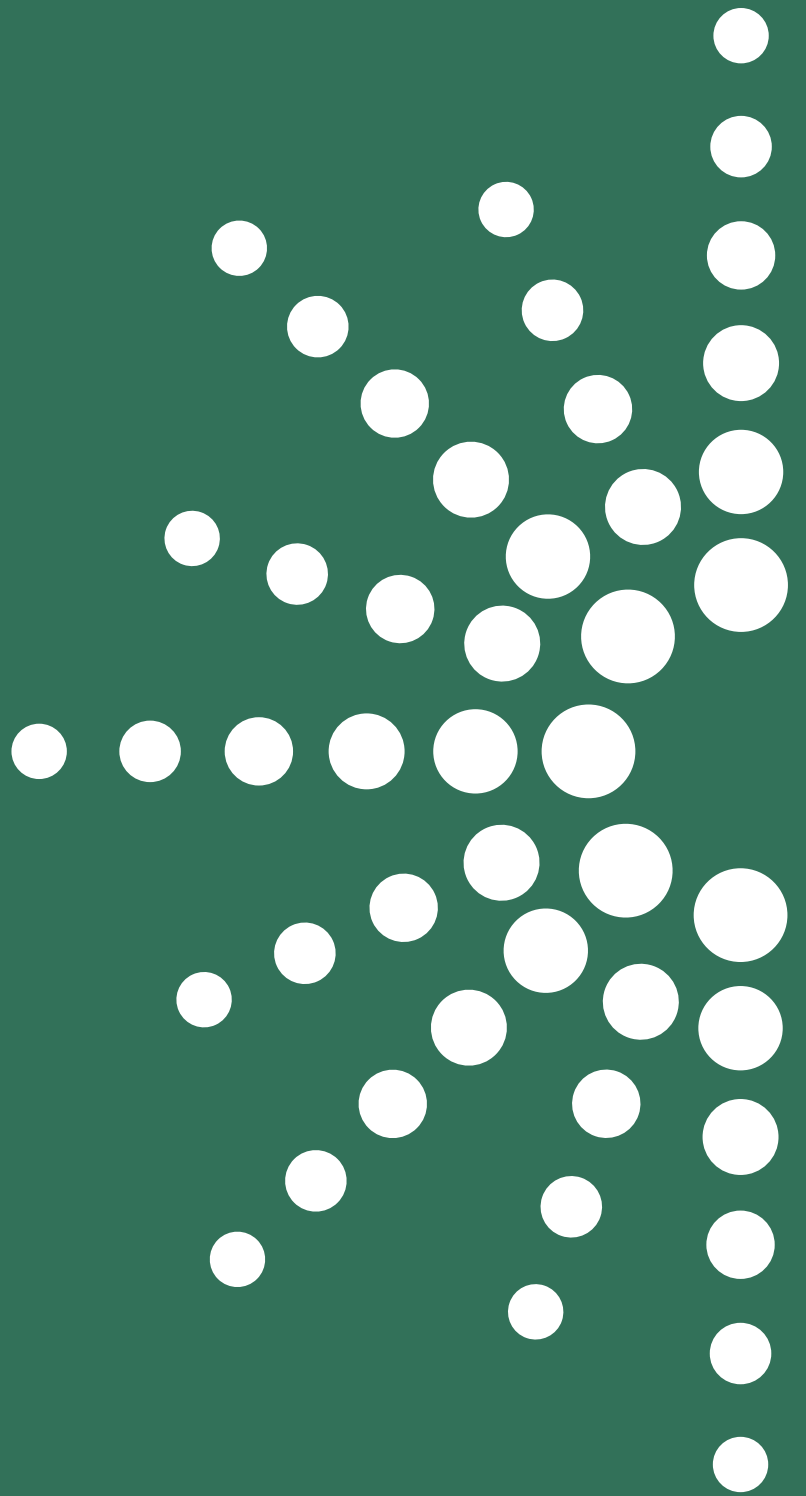


However, there are differences between locale and size of the population served. For instance, not all large populations served fall into the “city” locale, and similarly, not all small populations served fall into town or rural areas. Therefore, it is important to conduct both analyses given that operating revenue and expenditure estimates at the locale level and by population size served are not comparable. For additional details about locale definitions, see Appendix B.

Organization of the Report

This report has three parts: (1) Public Library Financial Health, (2) Public Library Resources,

Services, and Usage, and (3) Public Library Staffing. Each part of the report explores various indicators and provides an overall level of performance for these key metrics. The three parts of the report provide a national overview and highlights differences that are occurring across the United States on the main indicator and relevant sub-indicators. Trend data are provided only at the national level. Then, differences on the main indicators are compared across the four locale types and four LSA population size groups. Finally, each part includes state level maps to visualize variation on indicators across states.



PART ONE:

Public Library Financial Health



Overview

Most public library services and resources are dependent on how public libraries receive and spend money. Revenues and expenditures serve as gauges of change in public library resources. Total operating revenue is generated primarily from four sources: local government, state government, federal government, and other sources (e.g., fees, monetary gifts and donations). The mix of funding sources provides insights about investments in public libraries.

Public libraries use expenditures to pay for library resources, staffing, special projects, and other needs. There are three main types of operating expenses: collection (e.g., print materials, electronic materials, and other materials), staffing (e.g., salaries and benefits), and other expenditures (all other expenditures not reported under collection or staffing expenses). For example, other expenditures may include 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, such as the Internet.

Operating expenditures are tied to operating revenues. Taken together, the two metrics—operating revenues and expenditures—indicate the financial health of libraries.

Indicator 1. Total Operating Revenue per Capita: \$39.94

Indicator 2. Total Operating Expenditures per Capita: \$37.38

Public investments at the local, state, and federal levels allow libraries to provide access to many popular services and resources. In FY 2015, public

libraries had \$12.4 billion in total revenue, or \$39.94 per capita, and \$11.6 billion in expenditures, or \$37.38 per capita (**Table 1-1**).

Table 1-1. Public Library Finances Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014 ¹
Indicator 1. Total Operating Revenue per Capita	\$39.94	\$39.77
Indicator 1.1 Operating Revenue per Capita from Local Government	\$34.16	\$33.87
Indicator 1.2 Operating Revenue per Capita from State Government	\$2.83	\$2.80
Indicator 1.3 Operating Revenue per Capita from Federal Government	\$0.14	\$0.15
Indicator 1.4 Operating Revenue per Capita from Other Sources	\$2.80	\$2.94
Indicator 2. Total Operating Expenditures per Capita	\$37.38	\$37.36
Indicator 2.1 Operating Expenditures per Capita on Staffing	\$24.98	\$25.03
Indicator 2.2 Operating Expenditures per Capita on Collections	\$4.21	\$4.20
Indicator 2.3 Operating Expenditures per Capita on Other Costs	\$8.18	\$8.13

¹ In constant 2015 dollars.

NOTE: Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

PART ONE:

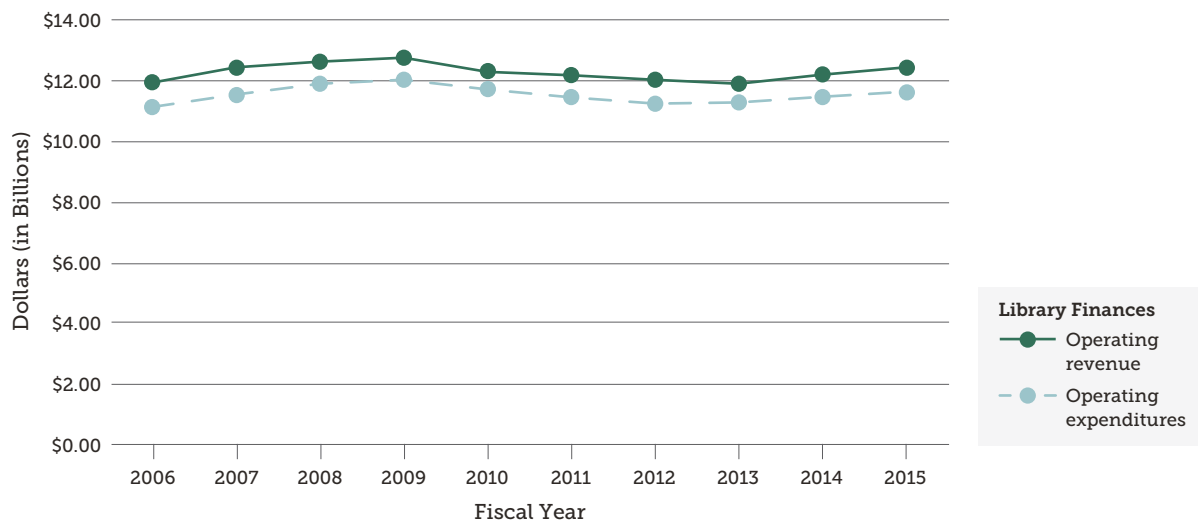
Public Library Financial Health



Operating revenues and operating expenditures share a close relationship and are directly affected by the national economy. Between December 2007 and June 2009, the United States had a recession that impacted the national economy and the financial health of public libraries.¹⁰ The Great Recession—which changed the financial operations of public libraries—was a period of declining economic activity that impacted communities throughout the United States.

Some metrics used in this report still show a sluggish recovery compared to pre-recession data. For instance, operating revenue and expenditures decreased between FY 2009 and FY 2013. However, both have increased over the last two fiscal years and appear to be moving closer to reaching pre-recession values, though the rate of change from year to year is modest (**Figure 1-1**).

Figure 1-1. Total Operating Revenue and Expenditures, FY 2006–2015
(in Constant 2015 Dollars)



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

¹⁰U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions. Retrieved from www.nber.org/cycles. See also www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html.

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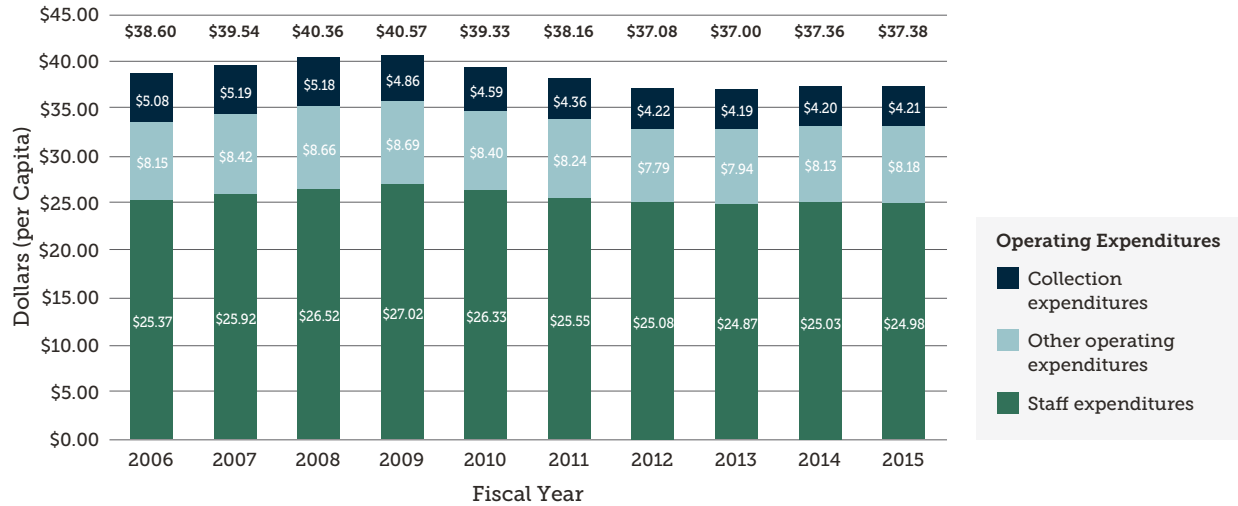
Public Library Financial Health



Total operating expenditures were \$38.60 in FY 2006 and \$37.38 in FY 2015. Collection expenditures represented the smallest share

of operating expenditures, but had the largest percentage decrease (17.02 percent) over these 10 years (**Figure 1-2**).

Figure 1-2. Operating Expenditures per Capita by Expenditure Category, FY 2006–2015 (in Constant 2015 Dollars)



NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. The total operating expenditures is displayed on the very top of each bar, which is the sum of collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, and staff expenditures.
SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Locale and Population Size Estimates

Operating revenue and expenditures per capita varied across locale types in FY 2015. Cities and suburbs had substantially higher revenue and expenditures per capita than towns and rural areas (**Table 1-2** and **Table 1-3**). Total operating revenue and expenditures per capita also varied by size of the population served. Libraries serving small populations had the highest total operating revenue and total operating expenditures per capita; in comparison, libraries serving very large populations had the lowest total revenue and expenditures per capita (**Table 1-2** and **Table 1-3**).

Across all locale types and population sizes, local government revenue constituted the majority of operating revenue. However, the proportion of revenue from local government was highest in libraries in cities and suburbs and in libraries that serve very large and large populations (**Table 1-2**).

Across all locale types and population sizes, staff expenditures constituted the majority of all operating expenditures. The proportion of staff expenditures relative to collections and other expenditures was relatively similar across locales and population sizes except in libraries that serve small populations. In these libraries, other expenditures accounted for over one quarter of all operating expenditures.

PART ONE:

Public Library Financial Health



Table 1-2. Operating Revenue per Capita by Source of Revenue, Locale, and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Operating Revenue Source per Capita				
	Total	Local	State	Federal	Other
Overall	\$39.94	\$34.16	\$2.83	\$0.14	\$2.80
Locale					
City	\$42.06	\$36.08	\$2.52	\$0.19	\$3.27
Suburb	\$43.33	\$38.16	\$2.72	\$0.08	\$2.37
Town	\$29.47	\$23.03	\$3.60	\$0.17	\$2.67
Rural	\$32.02	\$25.31	\$3.40	\$0.20	\$3.10
Population Size Served					
Very large (>25,000)	\$38.91	\$33.40	\$2.82	\$0.14	\$2.54
Large (10,000–25,000)	\$46.19	\$39.82	\$2.87	\$0.12	\$3.38
Medium (2,500–9,999)	\$44.03	\$35.94	\$2.91	\$0.15	\$5.03
Small (<2,500)	\$53.17	\$40.31	\$3.07	\$0.37	\$9.42

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Table 1-3. Operating Expenditures per Capita by Type of Expenditure, Locale, and Population Size, FY 2015

Category	Operating Expenditure Type per Capita					
	Total	Staff	Collections			Other ²
			Total Collections ¹	Print Materials	Electronic Materials	
Overall	\$37.38	\$24.98	\$4.21	\$2.43	\$0.97	\$8.18
Locale						
City	\$39.70	\$26.95	\$4.31	\$2.38	\$1.14	\$8.44
Suburb	\$40.40	\$26.99	\$4.66	\$2.62	\$1.08	\$8.75
Town	\$27.50	\$17.93	\$3.07	\$2.01	\$0.49	\$6.49
Rural	\$29.49	\$18.77	\$3.55	\$2.36	\$0.52	\$7.17
Population Size Served						
Very large (>25,000)	\$36.45	\$24.40	\$4.12	\$2.30	\$1.01	\$7.94
Large (10,000–25,000)	\$42.92	\$29.17	\$4.60	\$2.90	\$0.80	\$9.17
Medium (2,500–9,999)	\$41.16	\$26.67	\$4.78	\$3.31	\$0.55	\$9.70
Small (<2,500)	\$49.23	\$29.25	\$6.31	\$4.70	\$0.52	\$13.61

¹ Includes operating expenditures for other materials not reported separately in this table (e.g., microform, physical audio, physical video, DVD, and new formats).

² Other operating expenditures not included in staff or collections.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

PART ONE: Public Library Financial Health

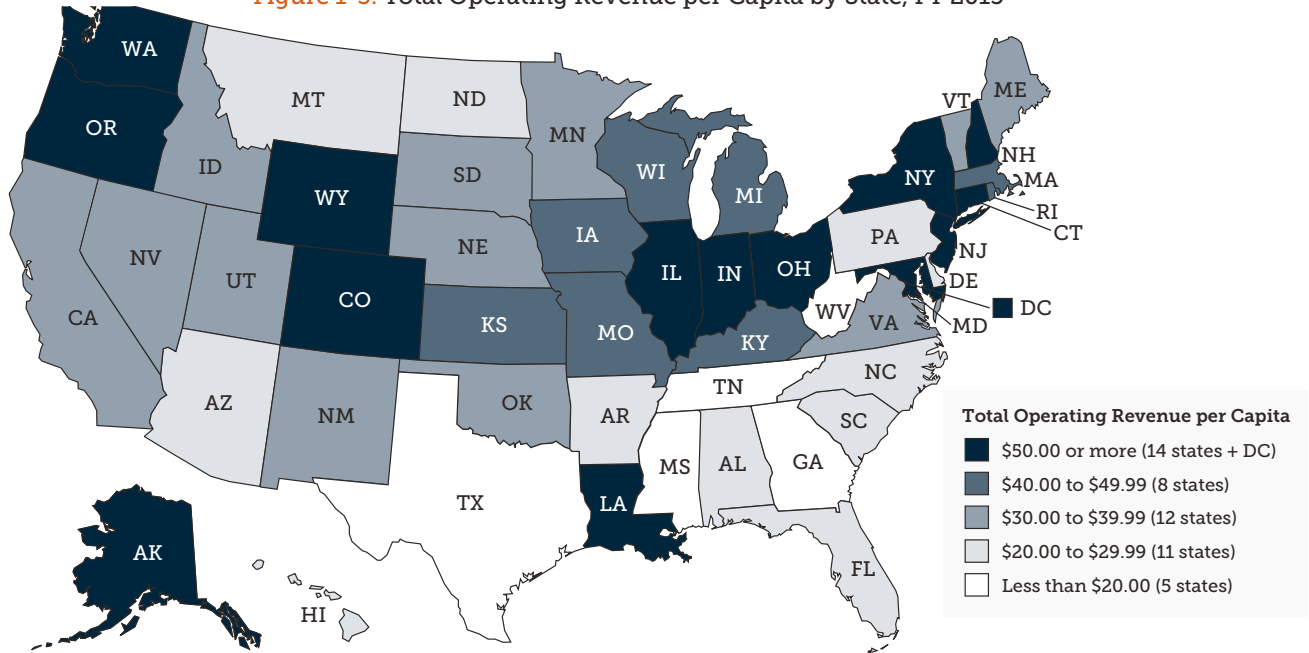


State Estimates

In FY 2015, total operating revenue per capita ranged from as high as \$85.58 in the District of Columbia and \$70.35 in New York to as low as \$18.35 in Georgia and \$17.26 in Mississippi. The majority of states had total operating revenue per capita of \$39.99 or less (**Figure 1-3**). In FY 2015, total operating expenditures per capita varied

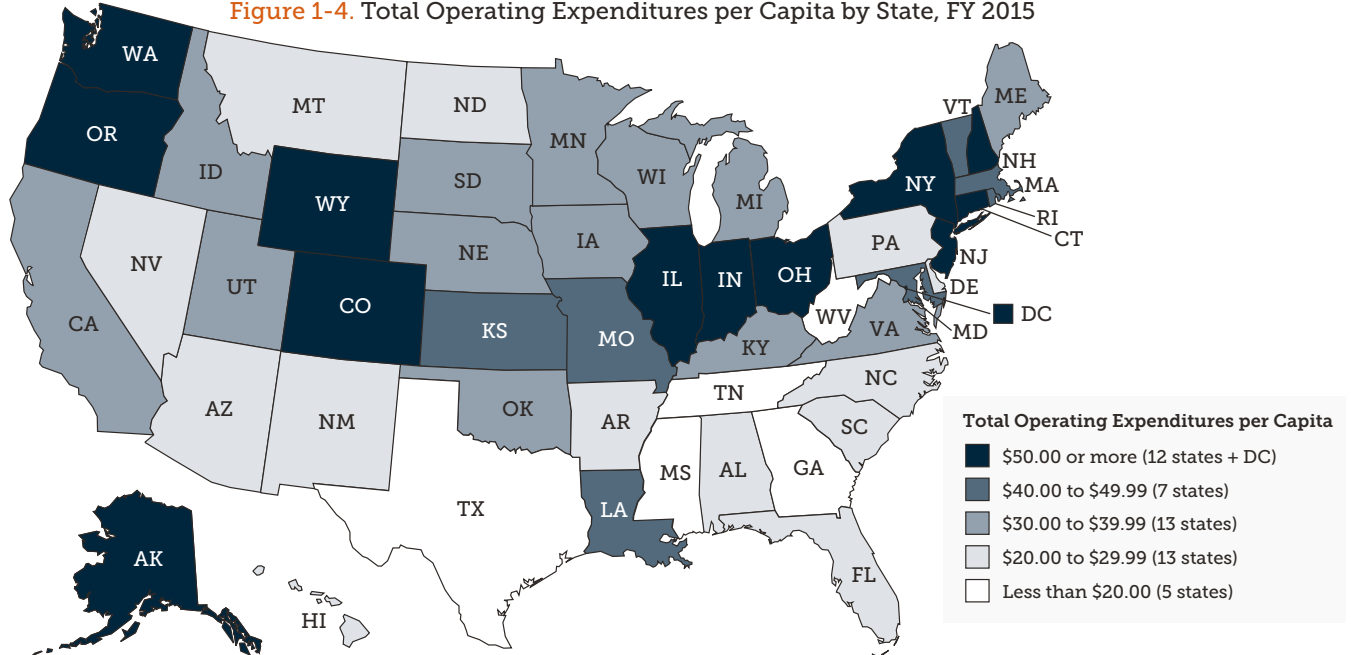
across the states, ranging from as high as \$85.42 in the District of Columbia and \$63.56 in New York to as low as \$16.47 per capita in Mississippi and \$17.93 in Tennessee (**Figure 1-4**). See Appendix C for additional detail on operating revenue per capita and operating expenditures per capita by state.

Figure 1-3. Total Operating Revenue per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 1-4. Total Operating Expenditures per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Overview

Part two of this report looks at indicators related to the resources and services that public libraries provide and how these resources and services are used by the public. These indicators provide information about a public library's collection (e.g., books, e-books, audio materials, video materials, and electronic materials) and circulation, visits and reference transactions, program offerings and attendance, and public-access Internet computer availability and usage. Part two includes four sections. Section one explores collection materials, some of the fundamental building blocks of public libraries. Next, section two looks at programs offered to children and young adults, which have increased over the last 5 and 10 years. Section three examines library visits and reference transactions, which offer insight into library usage. Finally, section four explores public-access Internet computers, which increasingly have been brought into public libraries for patrons who lack access to personal computers in an environment where web-based access has become necessary for everything from information access to job applications to requesting public services.

Section One: Collections and Circulation

Public libraries curate collections to improve the quality of service they provide to the public. Collection materials offer information to the public that can assist in addressing community needs and problems. In an effort to cultivate rich and diverse information, library collections¹¹ include many formats: physical books, e-books, audio materials, and video materials. Libraries make the materials in their collections available for circulation to the public. Circulation is an important measure of library utilization.

Together, the collection materials per capita and circulation per capita metrics provide insight into the materials libraries collect and offer to the public and how the public engages with these materials. In this section, both total circulation and children's circulation are examined.¹² In response to states' needs to document ways in which libraries serve the needs of children, data elements that provide insights about children's services were added in 1992.

¹¹ Data elements measuring electronic collections were modified in FY 2015 and have not previously been included in this indicator. Therefore, these elements are not included in analyses for this report but may be added in the future. Data elements measuring e-books and downloadable audio and video materials were modified in FY 2015 but have been previously included in this indicator. Therefore, these items were included for the FY 2015 analyses, but missing data were not imputed due to data element definitional changes; libraries with missing data are excluded from per capita estimates.

¹² Total circulation is the total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. Circulation of electronic materials, introduced to the PLS in FY 2013, has not been collected systematically since its introduction. Therefore, this item is not included as a sub-indicator for this report.



Indicator 3. Collection Materials per Capita: 4.28

Indicator 4. Circulation per Capita: 7.30

In all, more than 1.31 billion collection materials were made available to the public in FY 2015.¹³ Nationally, the number of collection materials per capita increased from 3.78 to 4.28 materials per capita between FY 2014 and FY 2015, with large increases in e-books and audio materials

(53.16 percent and 44.16 percent, respectively) (**Table 2-1**).¹⁴ Although collection materials increased, total circulation per capita was 2.58 in FY 2015, down from 2.67 in FY 2014 (**Table 2-1**), continuing the trend in overall circulation noted in Figure 2-2.

Table 2-1. Public Library Collections and Circulations Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014
Indicator 3. Collection Materials per Capita¹	4.28	3.78
Indicator 3.1 Books per Capita	2.41	2.50
Indicator 3.2 E-books per Capita ²	1.07	0.70
Indicator 3.3 Audio Materials per Capita ³	0.52	0.36
Indicator 3.4 Video Materials per Capita ³	0.23	0.22
Indicator 4. Circulation per Capita	7.30	7.54
Indicator 4.1 Children's Materials Circulation per Capita	2.58	2.67

¹ Total excludes libraries missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials. Sub-indicators exclude libraries missing data for the respective data element only. As a result, sub-indicators will not sum to the total given the different denominators.

² Missing data were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

³ Includes physical and downloadable materials. Missing data for downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

NOTE: Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries with missing data. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

¹³ This includes all reported data for print materials, e-books, physical audio materials, downloadable audio materials, physical video materials, and downloadable video materials.

¹⁴ Collection materials per capita, Indicator 3, is the national sum of print materials, e-books, physical audio materials, downloadable audio materials, physical video materials, and downloadable video materials divided by the national sum of the unduplicated population served. In FY 2015, items capturing e-books and downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition changes; each contain missing data. To accurately generate an aggregate collections per capita estimate, libraries missing any of these three items are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator. The numerator for the per capita estimate of 4.28 is 1.26 billion materials divided by a national unduplicated population of 295.24 million.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage

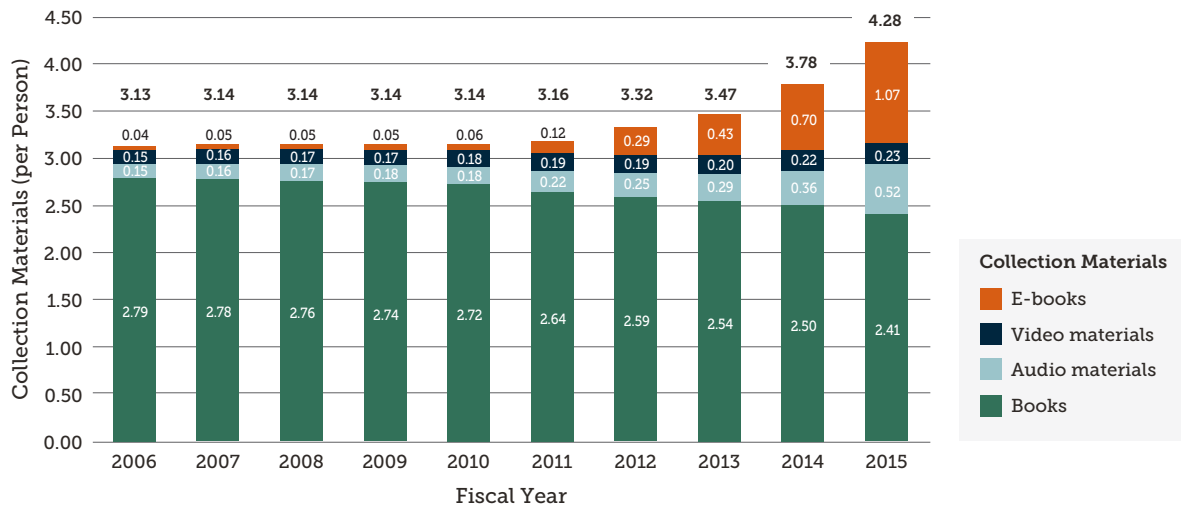


Since FY 2006, there has been a rapid increase in the number of e-books and audio materials per capita—over 2,600 percent and 250 percent, respectively. E-books now constitute 25 percent of all collection materials, up from one percent in FY 2006 (**Figure 2-1**).

from 3.13 to 4.28. This was most notably for e-books, as shown by the expansion of these collections in **Figure 2-1**. However, total circulation per capita increased only marginally, with annual declines noted after FY 2010, and children’s circulation has varied little over the same ten fiscal year period (**Figure 2-2**).

Between FY 2006 and FY 2015, total collection materials per capita increased by 36.74 percent

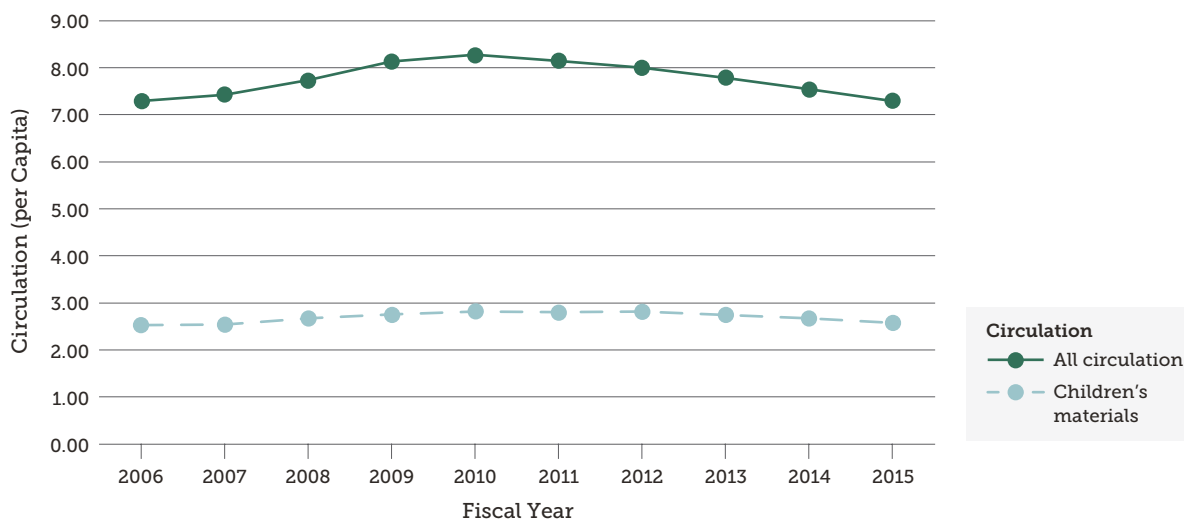
Figure 2-1. Collection Materials per Capita by Material Type, FY 2006–2015



NOTE: Per capita estimates in the figure use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries missing data. Missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition changes in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from these estimates. The total collection materials per capita is displayed on the very top of each bar, which is the sum of e-books, video materials, audio materials, and books. Total excludes libraries missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials. Collection materials exclude libraries missing data for the respective material type only. As a result, material types will not sum to the total given the different denominators. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Figure 2-2. Circulation and Children’s Materials Circulation per Capita, FY 2006–2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Locale and Population Size Estimates

Total collection materials per capita and circulation per capita varied by library locale in FY 2015. Total collection materials per capita was substantially lower in cities (2.90), suburbs (3.72), and towns (5.83) than in rural areas (9.97) (**Table 2-2**). Similar to total collection materials, the more rural the locale, the greater the number of each type of material per capita in the library's collection—that is, books, e-books, audio materials, and video materials. This was especially apparent for e-books; the number of e-books per capita in libraries located in cities (0.24), suburbs (0.70), and towns (2.05) was substantially lower than in libraries located in rural areas (4.60) (**Table 2-2**).

Conversely, total circulation per capita was higher in cities (7.18) and suburbs (8.32) than in towns (5.52) and rural areas (5.83). Children's materials circulation per capita was also higher in cities (2.39) and suburbs (3.13) than in towns (1.83) and rural areas (1.91) (**Table 2-2**).

Collection materials per capita also varied by population size served in FY 2015. Overall, the smaller the population size served, the greater the library's total collections per capita. This was also true for each type of collection material: books, e-books, audio materials, and video materials (**Table 2-2**). E-books clearly exemplify this relationship, with libraries serving very large (0.40) and large (2.57) populations having substantially smaller numbers of e-books per capita than libraries serving medium (5.99) and small (23.82) populations (**Table 2-2**). Circulation per capita exhibited a similar relationship; that is, the smaller the population size served, the greater the total circulation per capita. This relationship was less extreme for children's materials, where the variation in circulation per capita across population size served was smaller than it was for total circulation per capita.

Table 2-2. Collection Materials and Circulation per Capita by Type, Locale, and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Collection Materials per Capita					Circulation per Capita	
	Total Collection Materials ¹	Books	E-books ²	Audio Materials ³	Video Materials ³	Total Circulation	Children's Materials Circulation
Overall	4.28	2.41	1.07	0.52	0.23	7.30	2.58
Locale							
City	2.90	2.22	0.24	0.23	0.18	7.18	2.39
Suburb	3.72	2.22	0.70	0.53	0.25	8.32	3.13
Town	5.83	2.73	2.05	0.74	0.23	5.52	1.83
Rural	9.97	3.57	4.60	1.36	0.34	5.83	1.91
Population Size Served							
Very large (>25,000)	3.02	2.07	0.40	0.33	0.19	7.21	2.55
Large (10,000–25,000)	7.70	3.49	2.57	1.05	0.37	7.76	2.77
Medium (2,500–9,999)	13.82	4.91	5.99	2.07	0.52	7.71	2.61
Small (<2,500)	41.49	10.45	23.82	5.84	1.01	8.42	2.74

¹ Total excludes libraries missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials. Collection material types exclude libraries missing data for the respective material type only. As a result, material types will not sum to the total given the different denominators.

² Missing data were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

³ Includes physical and downloadable materials. Missing data for downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries with missing data.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



State Estimates

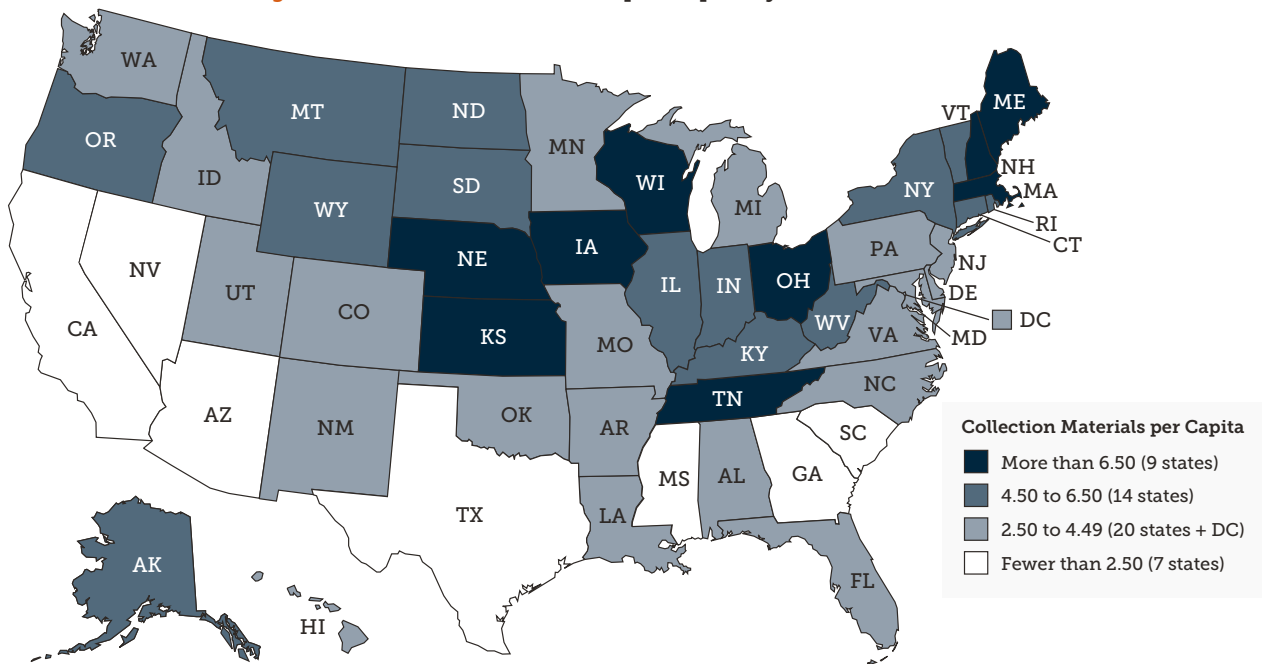
In FY 2015, total collection size per capita varied across the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with nine states having collection materials per capita greater than 6.50 and seven states with fewer than 2.50 collection materials per capita (**Figure 2-3**). Kansas had the highest total collection size per capita in the nation (27.56). In contrast, Arizona had the lowest total collection size per capita (1.77). See Appendix C for additional detail on collection materials per capita by state.

Total circulation per capita also varied across the 50 states and the District of Columbia in FY 2015 (**Figure 2-4**). Ohio and Oregon had the highest total circulations per capita in the nation (15.85 and 15.01, respectively). In contrast,

Mississippi and West Virginia had the lowest total circulation per capita (2.57 and 3.39, respectively).

In FY 2015, children's materials circulation per capita also varied across the 50 states and the District of Columbia (**Figure 2-5**). Two states, Utah and Idaho, had the highest children's materials circulation per capita (5.51 and 5.21, respectively). Conversely, Mississippi had the lowest children's materials circulation per capita (0.81) and was the only state in the nation with a children's materials circulation per capita below 1.00. See Appendix C for additional detail on total circulation per capita and children's materials circulation per capita by state.

Figure 2-3. Collection Materials per Capita by State, FY 2015



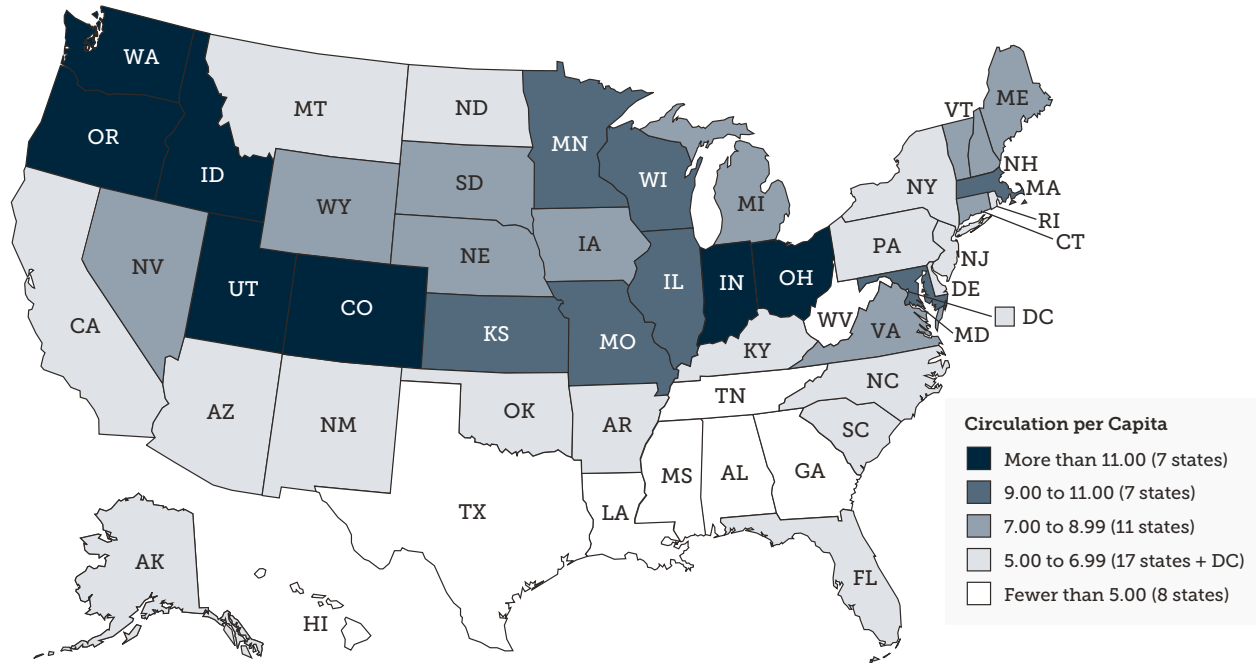
SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

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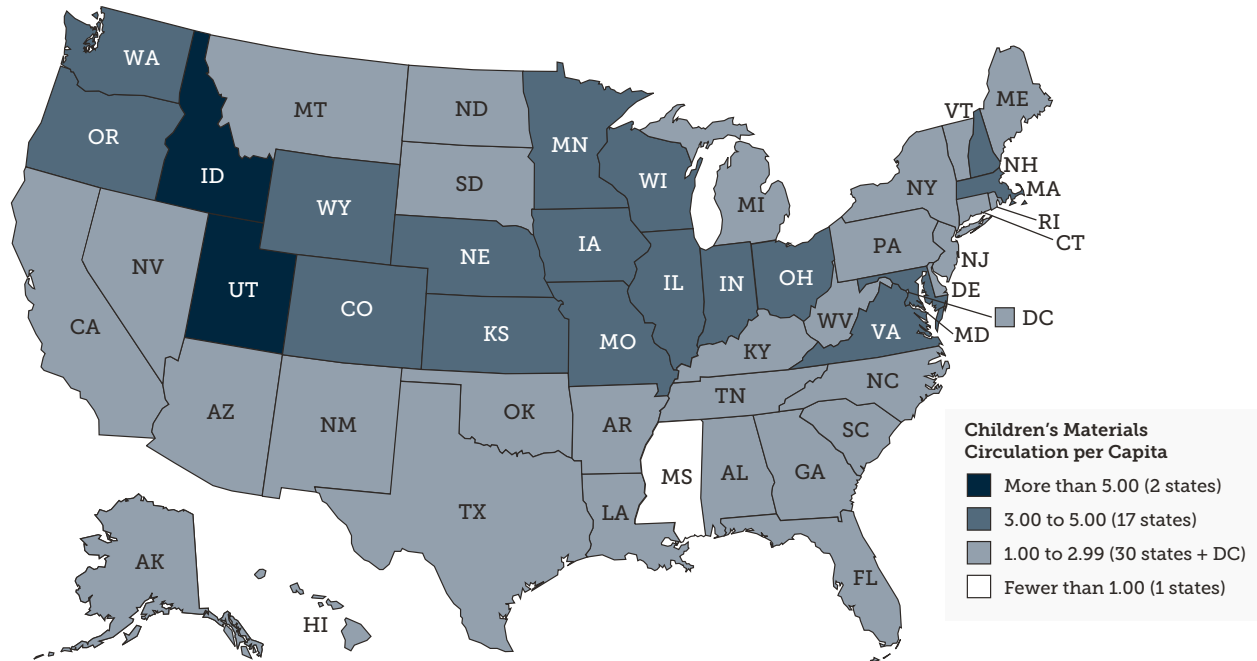


Figure 2-4. Circulation per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 2-5. Children's Materials Circulation per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Section Two: Library Visits and Reference Transactions

Information on the number of patrons visiting public libraries is a traditional metric for understanding how the public interacts with the physical services and facilities provided by public libraries. The public may visit libraries to check out collection materials, access the Internet, attend programs, or consult with librarians and staff. Visits per capita, or the ratio of the total number of visits to a public library to the total number of individuals within the public library LSA, proves useful in gaining a general understanding of how libraries are used.¹⁵ It is important to interpret trends in patron visits with caution. The PLS collects data on the number of in-person visits to public libraries, but it does not collect similar data on virtual visits.

Patron visits become even more meaningful in understanding physical library usage when examined in conjunction with reference transactions, an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a library staff member. Information sources can range from printed materials and catalogs to machine-readable databases and other sources. By examining these indicators together, one can gain a more detailed understanding of both the number of people using physical library services and the demand for staff member guidance and expertise in using them.

Indicator 5. Library Visits per Capita: 4.48

Indicator 6. Reference Transactions per Capita: 0.82

In FY 2015, 1.39 billion people visited public libraries in the United States, or 4.48 visits per capita (**Table 2-3**). Nationally, there were 255.88 million reference transactions, or 0.82 transactions per capita, in FY 2015 (**Table 2-3**). Library visits and

reference transactions per capita have declined each year since FY 2009. Over the last six fiscal years, visits per capita have decreased by 16.29 percent and reference transactions per capita by 21.16 percent (**Figure 2-6**).

Table 2-3. Library Visits and Reference Transactions Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014
Indicator 5. Library Visits per Capita	4.48	4.64
Indicator 6. Reference Transactions per Capita	0.82	0.86

NOTE: Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

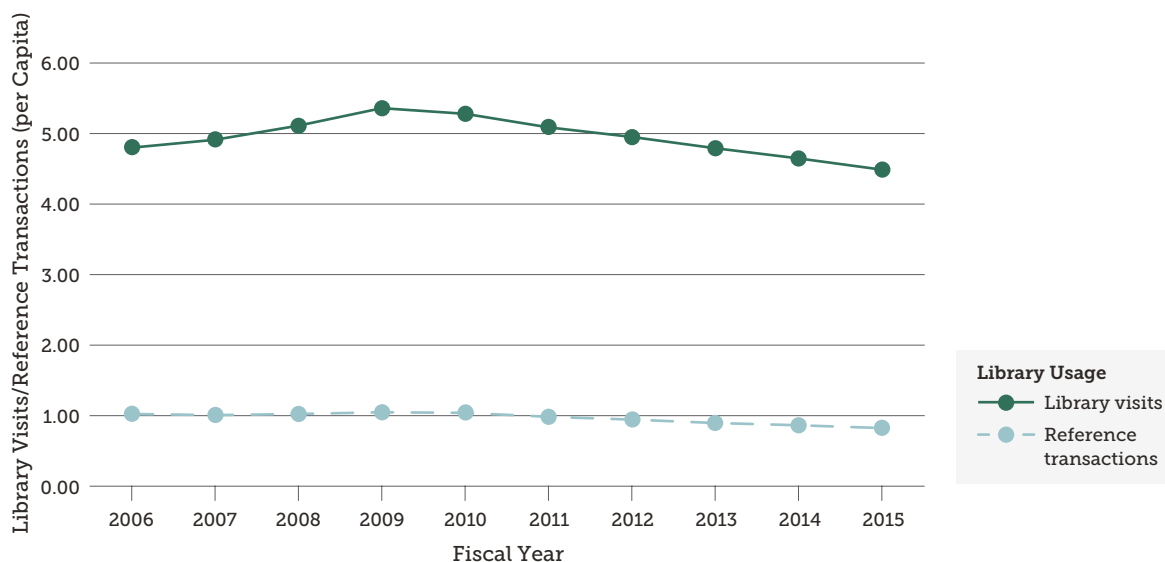
¹⁵ This metric is based on a count of the number of people who physically entered a public library (i.e., foot traffic into the building). Counts are not based on individual people but, rather, the number of visits that a library records, regardless of whether or not a person previously visited the library.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Figure 2-6. Library Visits and Reference Transactions per Capita, FY 2006–2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Locale and Population Size Estimates

Library visits per capita and reference transactions per capita varied slightly across library locales. Overall, libraries in suburbs received 4.78 visits per capita, higher than in any other type of locale (Table 2-4). Reference transactions per capita were substantially higher in libraries in cities and suburbs than in towns and rural areas. Across population size served groupings, there were more

library visits and reference transactions per capita in libraries serving less populated areas than in those serving larger populations. Libraries serving small populations had the largest number of visits and reference transactions per capita, whereas those serving very large and large populations had the lowest visits and reference transactions per capita (Table 2-4).

Table 2-4. Library Visits and Reference Transactions per Capita by Locale and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Library Visits per Capita	Reference Transactions per Capita
Overall	4.48	0.82
Locale		
City	4.35	0.89
Suburb	4.78	0.90
Town	4.18	0.55
Rural	4.13	0.60
Population Size Served		
Very large (>25,000)	4.23	0.83
Large (10,000–25,000)	5.80	0.76
Medium (2,500–9,999)	6.09	0.83
Small (<2,500)	6.73	0.96

NOTE: Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

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Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage

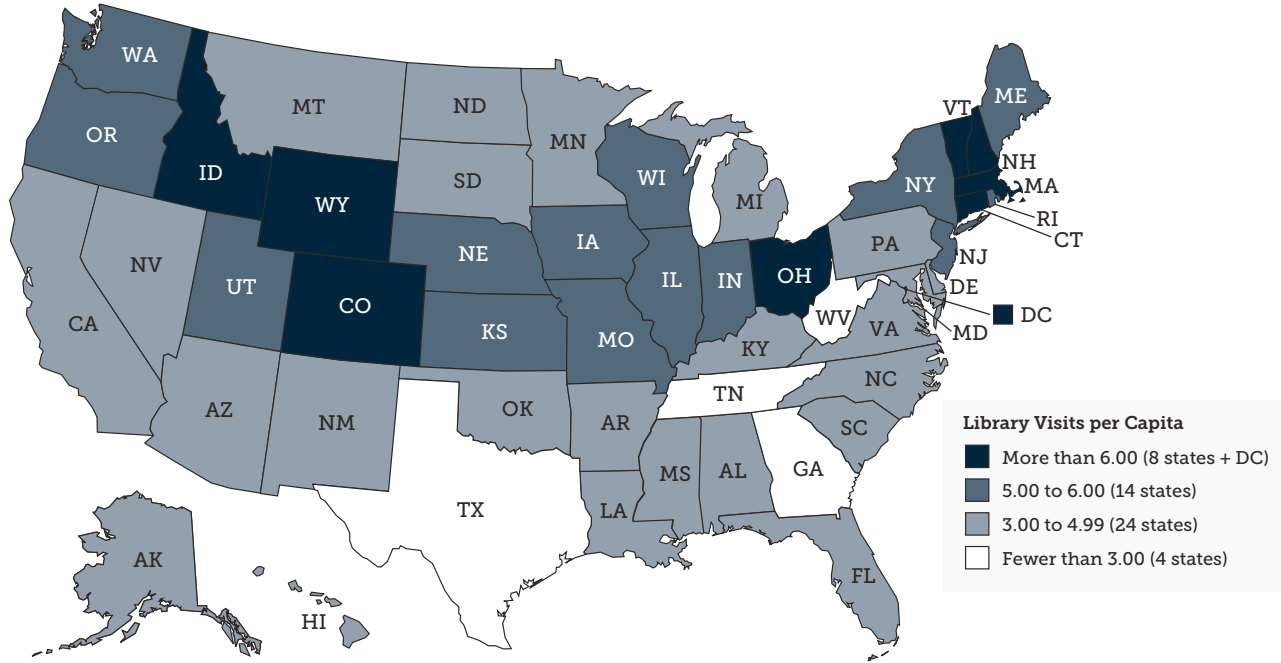


State Estimates

Library visits per capita varied across the states, ranging from 6.75 in Ohio to 2.67 in Texas (**Figure 2-7**). Eight states and the District of Columbia

reported more than 6.00 visits per capita, whereas four states—Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia—had fewer than 3.00 visits per capita.

Figure 2-7. Library Visits per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

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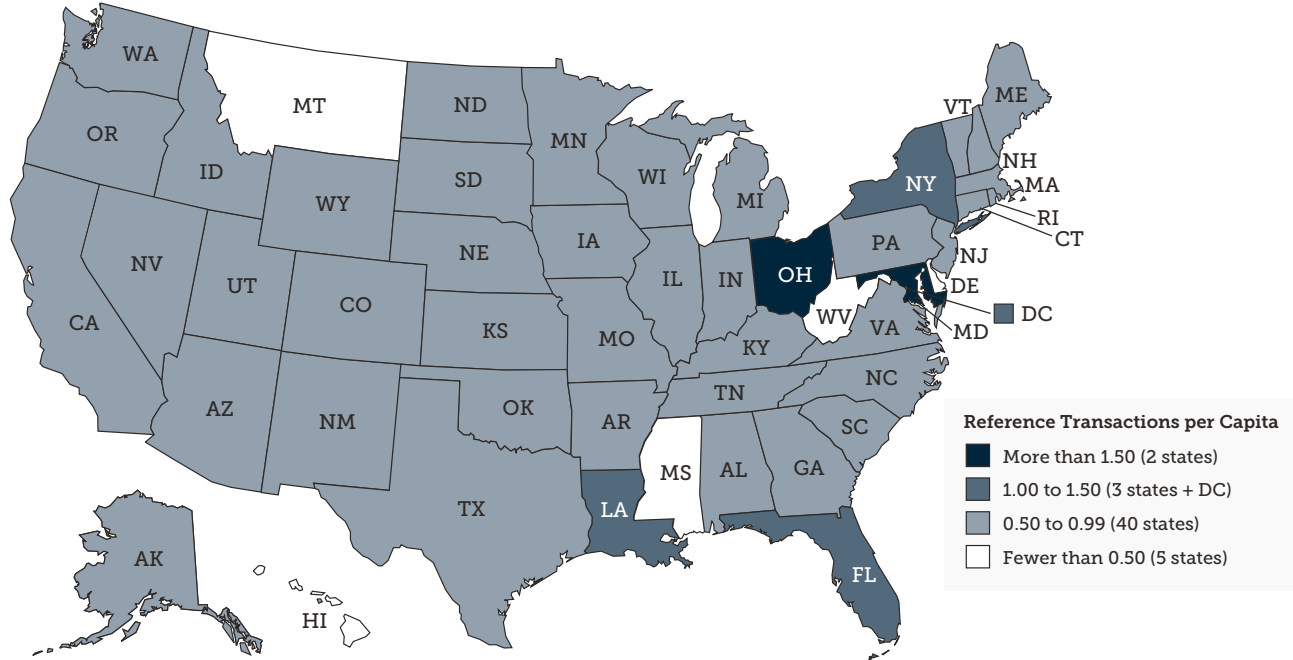
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



In the majority of states, reference transactions per capita varied from 0.50 to 0.90, but two states (Ohio and Maryland) had more than 1.5 reference transactions per capita (1.64 and 1.53, respectively). Five states had fewer than 0.50

reference transactions per capita, with the lowest in West Virginia (0.33) (**Figure 2-8**). See Appendix C for more detail on visits per capita and reference transactions per capita by state.

Figure 2-8. Reference Transactions per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Section Three: Public Library Program Offerings and Attendance

Public libraries offer programming designed to address the needs and issues that people face in their communities. These programs range in nature from recreational to educational, including such diverse offerings as chess clubs, employment readiness seminars, and story times. The PLS captures information on the total number of programs offered, as well as the number of programs offered to two target populations: children (ages 11 years and under) and young adults (ages 12–18).¹⁶ In addition, the PLS captures attendance information for total programs offered, children’s programs, and young adults’ programs.¹⁷

Section three examines indicators pertaining to public library program offerings and attendance per 1,000 people. The number of programs offered indicated how the library responds to needs in its community. Attendance metrics reflect the public response to library offerings, with higher rates signaling greater public interest.

Indicator 7. Total Programs Offered per 1,000 People: 15.21

Indicator 8. Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People: 341.25

A public library program is any planned event that introduces the attending group to any of a broad range of library services, activities, or information, and is often designed to meet a specific community need. In all, public libraries offered 4.7 million library programs in FY 2015, and 106.1 million patrons attended these programs, compared to 4.5 million programs offered and 101.9 million attendees in FY 2014. In FY 2015, total program attendance per 1,000 people was 341.25—that is, for every 1,000 people in a library service area, approximately 341 patrons attended a public library program (**Table 2-5**).

Children’s and young adults’ program offerings make up approximately two-thirds of the total programs reported in the PLS. In FY 2015, public libraries offered 455,612 young adults’ programs, or 1.47 programs per 1,000 people; moreover, young adults’ program attendance per 1,000 people was 23.18 in FY 2015 (**Table 2-5**). Public libraries offered 2.68 million children’s programs, or 8.61 programs per 1,000 people, while children’s program attendance per 1,000 people was 233.59 in FY 2015.

Table 2-5. Public Library Programs Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014
Indicator 7. Total Programs Offered per 1,000 People	15.21	14.61
Indicator 7.1 Children’s Programs Offered per 1,000 People	8.61	8.38
Indicator 7.2 Young Adults’ Programs Offered per 1,000 People	1.47	1.38
Indicator 8. Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People	341.25	332.40
Indicator 8.1 Children’s Program Attendance per 1,000 People	233.59	228.76
Indicator 8.2 Young Adults’ Program Attendance per 1,000 People	23.18	21.84

NOTE: Per 1,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

¹⁶ Data on program offerings for adults are included in total program offerings rather than collected separately.

¹⁷ The number of attendees is not an accounting of individual people; it may include multiple instances of the same person if that person participated in more than one program.

PART TWO:

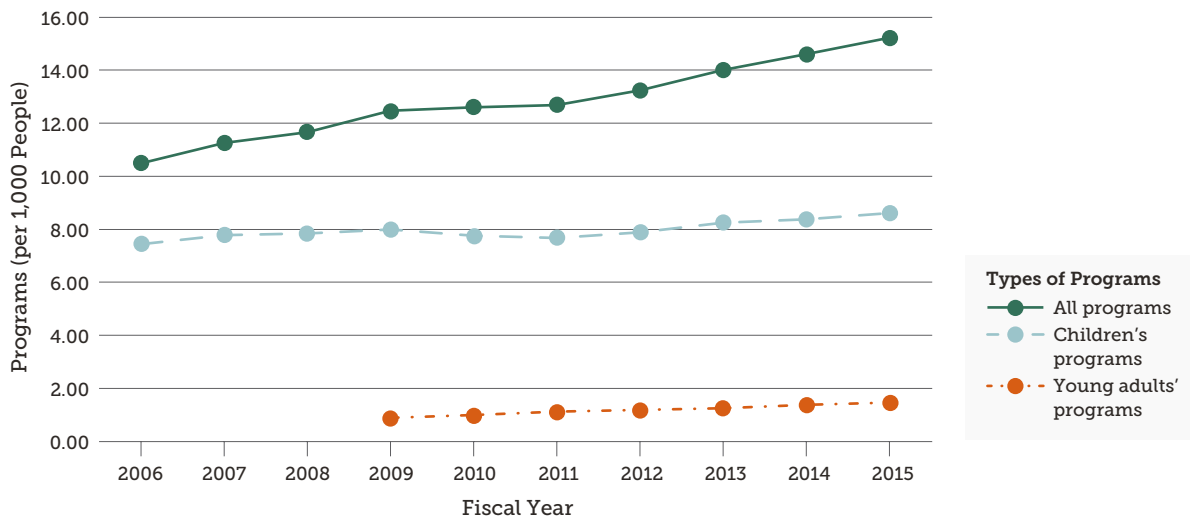
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Between FY 2011 and FY 2015, total programs offered per 1,000 people and program attendance per 1,000 people increased by 19.76 percent and 14.98 percent, respectively. Children's program offered per 1,000 people increased by 12.11 percent, and children's program attendance per 1,000 people increased by 25.84 percent. Although the number of young adults' programs offered

per 1,000 people was over five times lower than the number of children's programs, the relative percent change in both young adults' programs offered and attendance was higher. Since FY 2011, young adults' program offered and attendance at such programs per 1,000 people have increased by 32.43 percent and 30.67 percent, respectively (**Figure 2-9** and **Figure 2-10**).

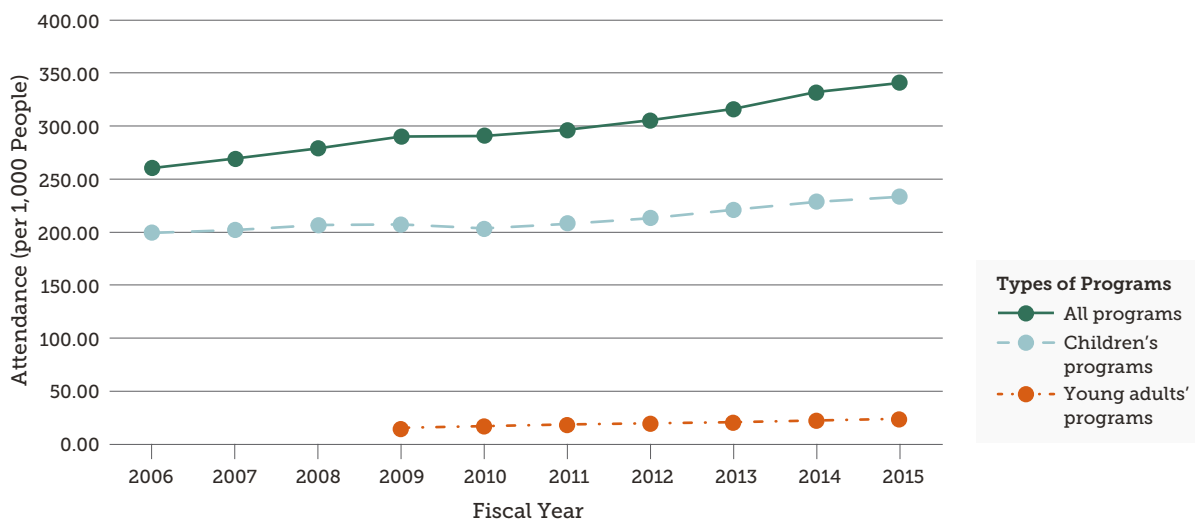
Figure 2-9. Total Programs Offered per 1,000 people by Program Type, FY 2006–2015



NOTE: Total programs does not equal the sum of children's programs and young adults' programs. Instead, total programs may include other state-specific program data not collected or reported by the PLS. Data on young adults' programs were not collected until FY 2009, and therefore, 10-year trends are not available.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Figure 2-10. Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People by Program Type, FY 2006–2015



NOTE: Total programs does not equal the sum of children's programs and young adults' programs. Instead, total programs may include other state-specific program data not collected or reported by the PLS. Data on young adults' programs were not collected until FY 2009, and therefore, 10-year trends are not available.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Locale and Population Estimates

Programs offered per 1,000 people and program attendance per 1,000 people varied across locales in FY 2015. In general, the more rural the library's locale, the more programs offered per 1,000 people and the higher the program attendance per 1,000 people. This trend was also found for children's programs, with libraries in city locales offering almost two times fewer programs per 1,000 people than libraries in rural locales. Young adults' program offerings followed a similar trend, with libraries in cities (1.34), suburbs (1.51), and towns

(1.45) offering fewer programs per 1,000 people than libraries in rural areas (1.79) (**Table 2-6**).

Examining programs offered and attendance by population size served shows similar results. Overall, the smaller the size of the LSA population, the greater the number of programs offered and program attendance in FY 2015. Children's programs offered per 1,000 people and young adults' programs offered per 1,000 people also followed this trend.

Table 2-6. Total Programs Offered and Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People by Program Type, Locale, and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Programs Offered per 1,000 People			Program Attendance per 1,000 People		
	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs
Overall	15.21	8.61	1.47	341.25	233.59	23.18
Locale						
City	12.83	7.00	1.34	303.99	204.85	22.11
Suburb	15.47	8.52	1.51	364.40	248.26	24.87
Town	15.92	9.93	1.45	338.22	242.17	21.33
Rural	22.44	13.41	1.79	388.36	267.76	22.50
Population Size Served						
Very large (>25,000)	12.59	7.04	1.26	304.34	208.90	21.22
Large (10,000–25,000)	25.45	14.78	2.42	511.42	351.83	33.79
Medium (2,500–9,999)	34.45	20.09	2.82	584.16	394.27	33.44
Small (<2,500)	58.22	34.02	4.37	837.53	533.52	48.06

NOTE: Per 1,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage

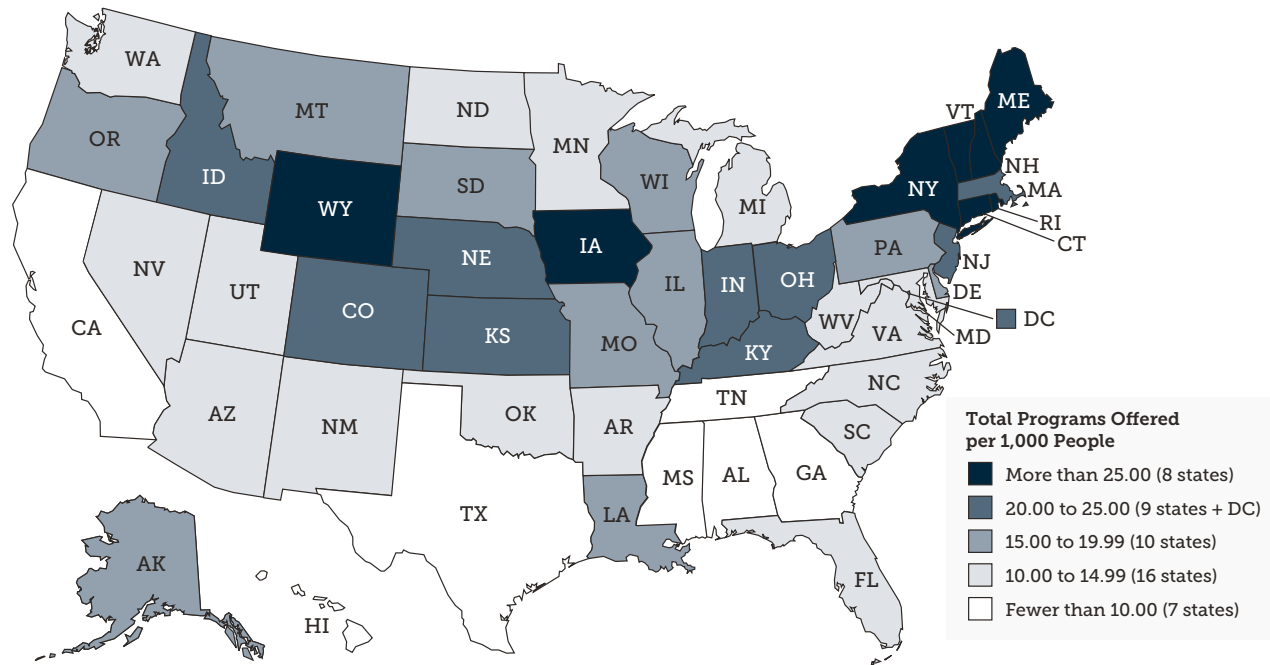


State Estimates

In FY 2015, the number of programs offered per 1,000 people varied across the states, from highs of 45.96 in Vermont, 42.91 in New Hampshire, and 35.68 in Maine, to lows of 8.34 in Tennessee, 7.88 in Georgia, and 7.10 in Hawaii (**Figure 2-11**). Wyoming reported the highest total attendance

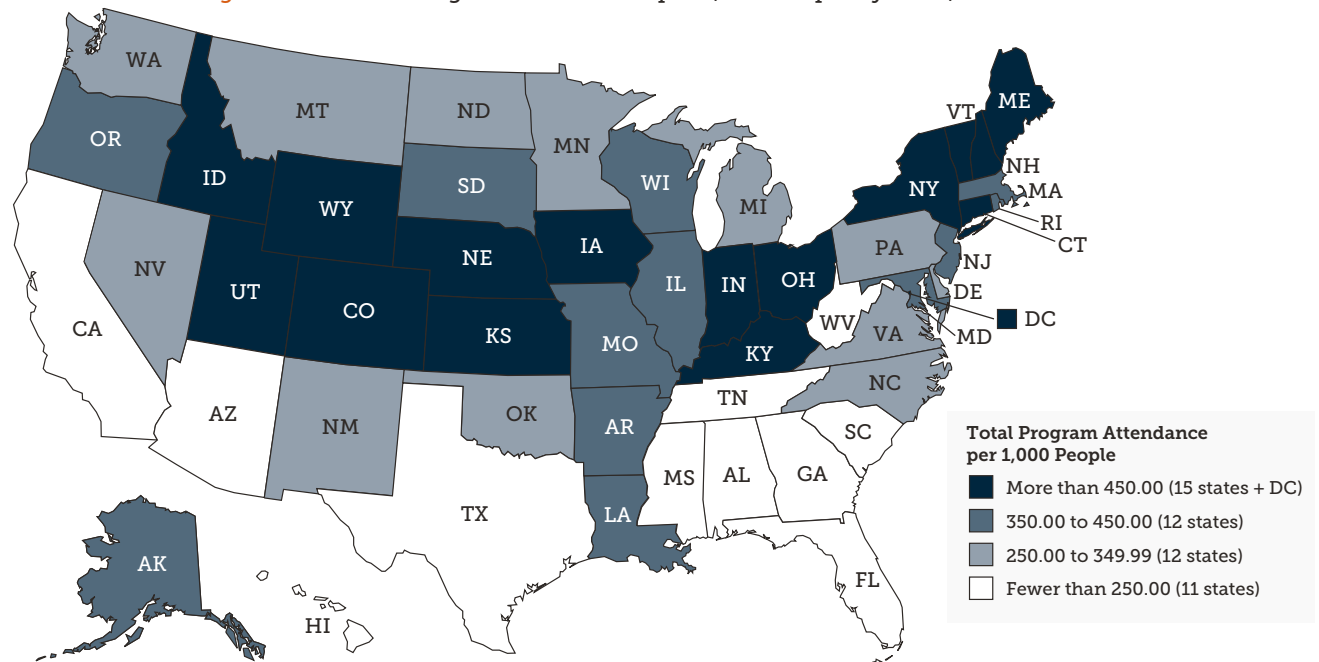
per 1,000 people (690.11), and Vermont reported the second highest (678.15). Hawaii and Tennessee had the lowest total program attendance per 1,000 people in the nation (197.22 and 210.26, respectively) (**Figure 2-12**).

Figure 2-11. Total Programs Offered per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 2-12. Total Program Attendance per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

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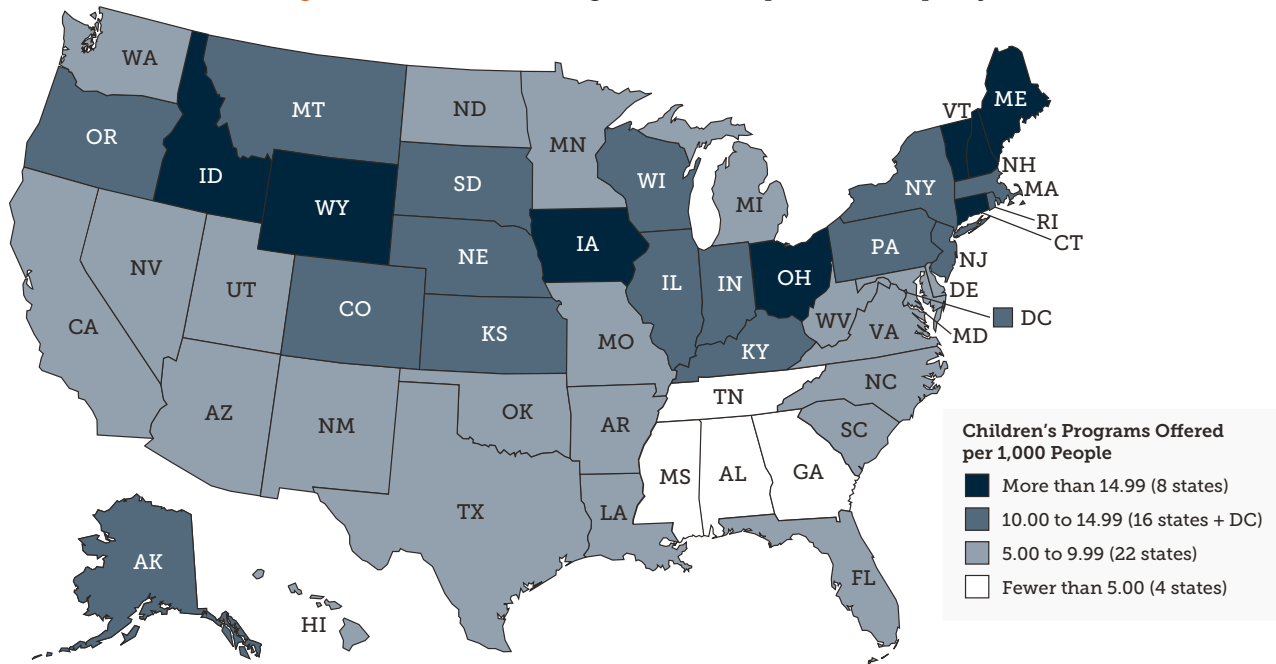
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Four states offered more than 20.00 children's programs per 1,000 people: Vermont (28.56), New Hampshire (24.06), Maine (20.80), and Wyoming (20.54). Most states offered fewer than 10.00 children's programs per 1,000 people, with the lowest offerings in Georgia (4.04), Tennessee (4.78)

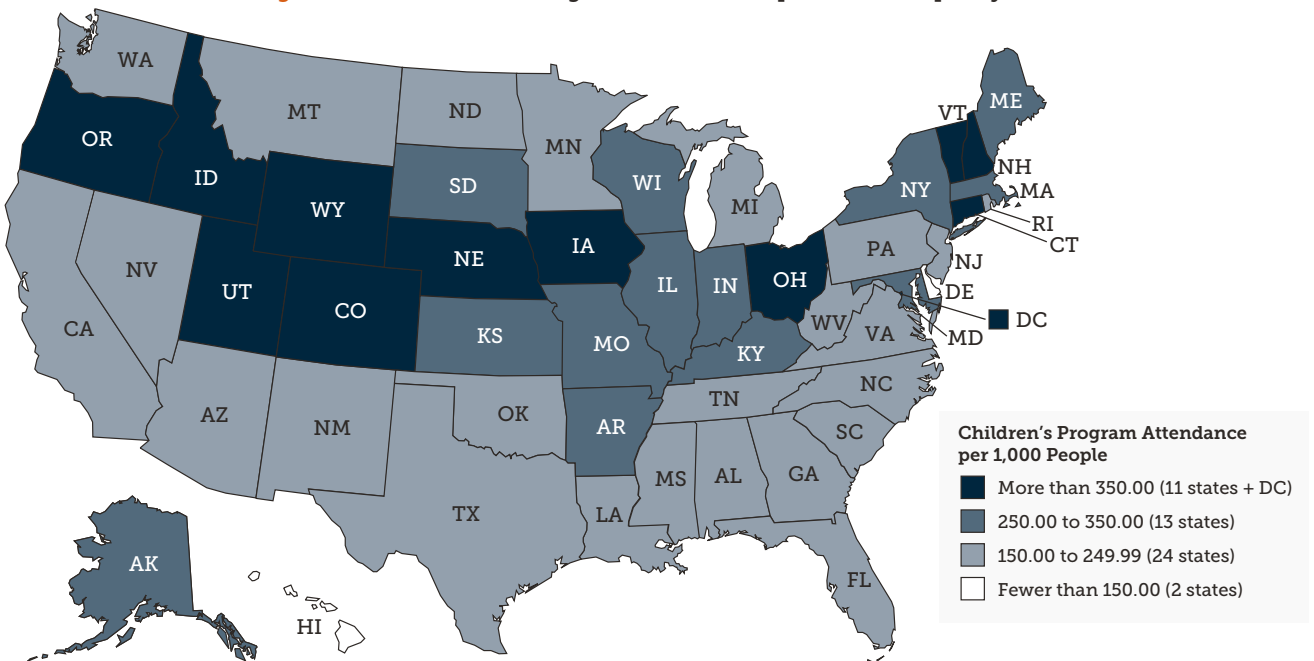
and Alabama (4.79) (**Figure 2-13**). Attendance per 1,000 people at children's programs ranged from a high of 526.91 in Wyoming to a low of 121.93 in Delaware (**Figure 2-14**). Attendance at children's programs per 1,000 people was second highest in Vermont (457.81).

Figure 2-13. Children's Programs Offered per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 2-14. Children's Program Attendance per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

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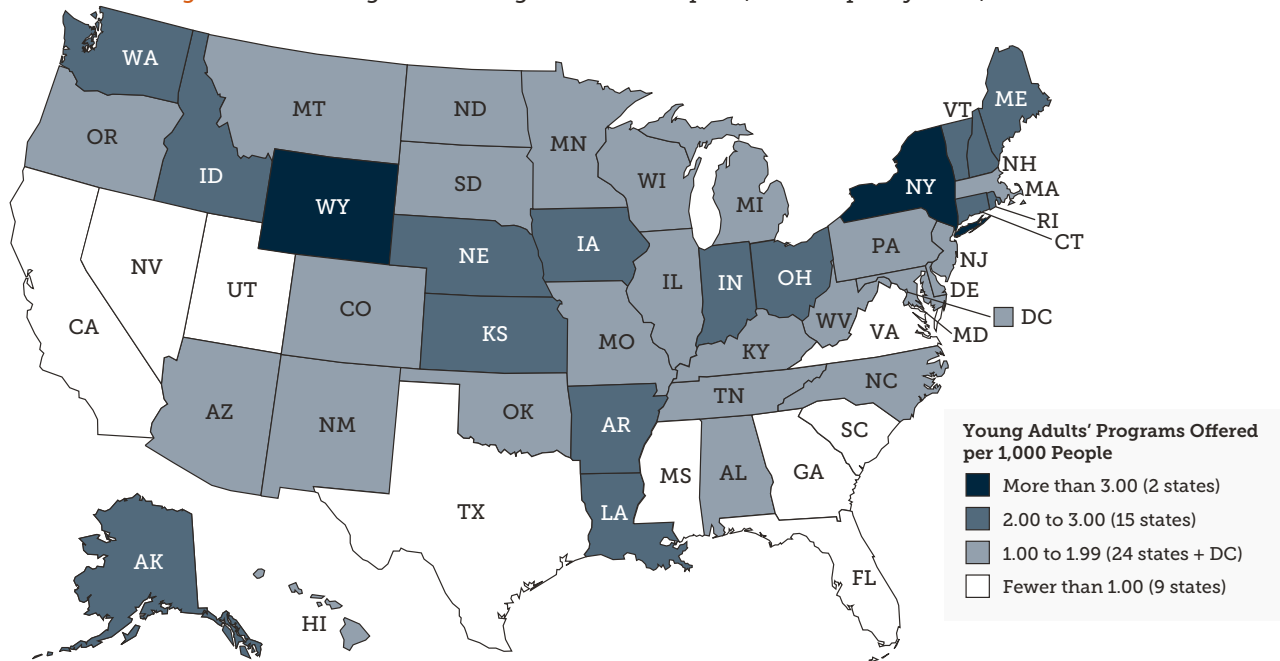
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



The number of young adults' programs offered per 1,000 people and the attendance at these programs varied across the states (**Figure 2-15**). Wyoming offered the highest number of young adults' programs per 1,000 people (3.81) and had the highest attendance at these programs per 1,000 people (58.32). Conversely, Nevada, Georgia and Mississippi offered the lowest number of young

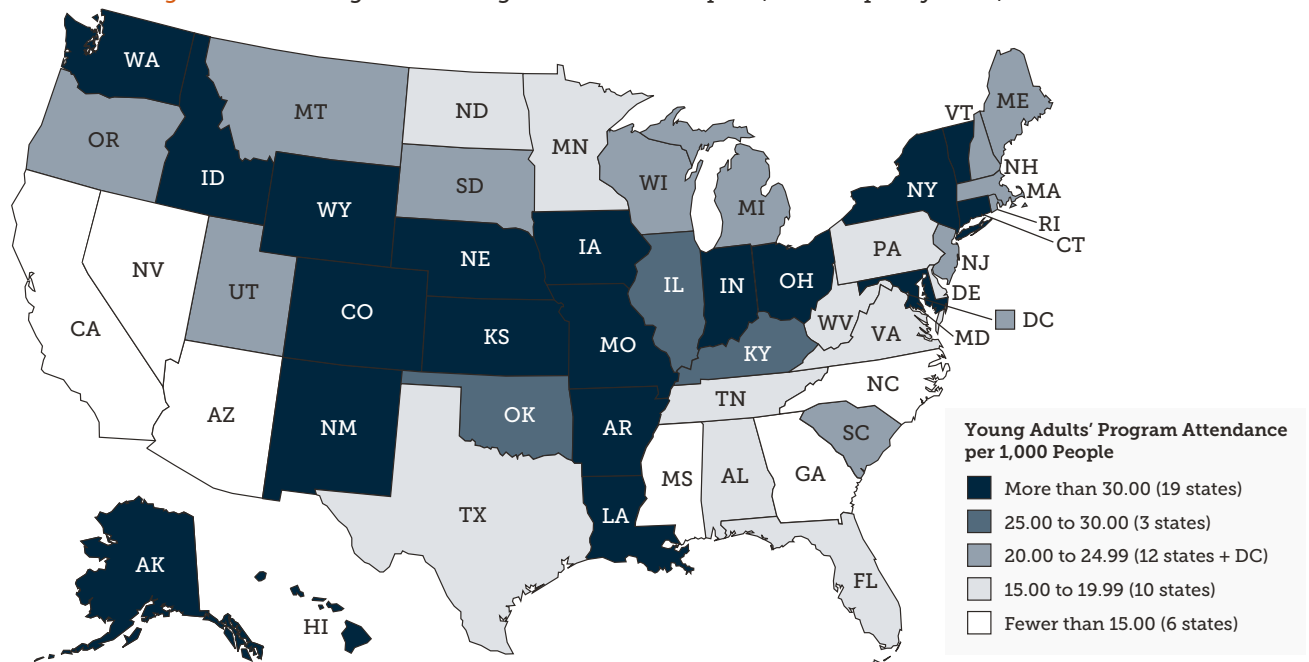
adults' programs per 1,000 people (0.50, 0.60, and 0.66, respectively); these three states also had the lowest attendance at young adults' programs per 1,000 people (12.10, 11.79, and 11.51, respectively) (**Figure 2-16**). See Appendix C for additional detail on programs offered and program attendance per 1,000 people by state.

Figure 2-15. Young Adults' Programs Offered per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 2-16. Young Adults' Program Attendance per 1,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Section Four: Public-Access Internet Computers and Usage

A core function of public libraries is to provide patrons with open access to information resources. Access to the Internet is one of the many valuable resources public libraries provide, particularly helping those who otherwise lack access to web-connected computers or devices. The public uses these resources for tasks ranging from searching and applying for jobs to researching information online.

Section four describes the final two indicators of public library services, resources, and usage. These indicators analyze the number of public-access Internet computers per 5,000 people and the number of public-access Internet computer user sessions per capita.¹⁸ These metrics describe computer availability in U.S. public libraries and help libraries and states determine the need for computers located in public libraries.

Indicator 9. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People: 4.73

Indicator 10. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita: 0.97

In FY 2015, public libraries reported 294,319 public-access Internet computers, or 4.73 computers per 5,000 people, and 300.65 million user sessions, or nearly one session per person

(**Table 2-7**).¹⁹ Nationally, public libraries reported 1.02 thousand user sessions per public-access Internet computer.

Table 2-7. Public-Access Internet Computers and User Sessions Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014
Indicator 9. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.73	4.66
Indicator 10. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita	0.97	1.05

NOTE: Per 5,000 people and per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

¹⁸ This does not include wireless Internet sessions. The item that captures wireless Internet sessions has been collected since FY 2014 but contains a large proportion of missing data. Therefore, this item is not included in analyses for this report.

¹⁹ It is important to note that the PLS does not collect information on demand for public-access Internet computers or the duration of public-access Internet sessions.

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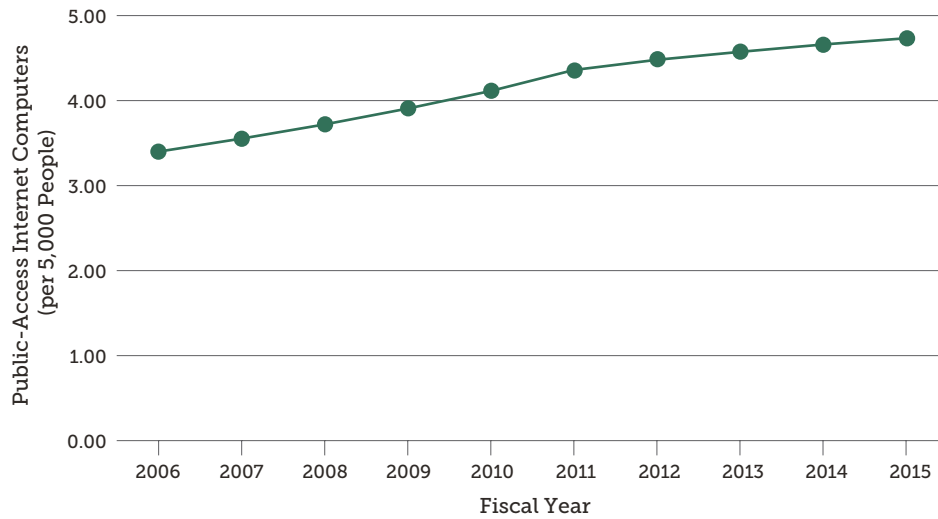
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage



Since FY 2006, the number of public-access Internet computers available at public libraries has increased. In particular, there has been a steady increase between FY 2011 and FY 2015 in the number of public-access Internet computers

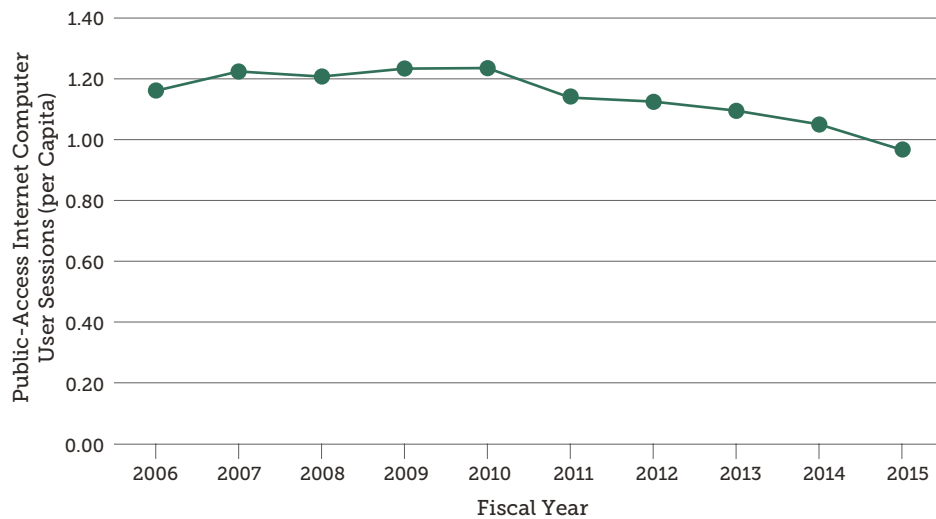
per 5,000 people (**Figure 2-17**), while the number of public-access Internet computer user sessions per capita decreased slightly from 1.14 sessions per capita to 0.97 sessions per capita over this same period (**Figure 2-18**).

Figure 2-17. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People, FY 2006–2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Figure 2-18. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita, FY 2006–2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.



Locale and Population Size Estimates

The number of public-access Internet computers per 5,000 people varied across locales in FY 2015, with higher availability of computers in public libraries in rural areas than in other locales.

Public-access Internet computer user sessions per capita showed little variation across locales in FY 2015. **(Table 2-8).**

Libraries serving small populations both offered more public-access Internet computers and logged more user sessions per capita than libraries serving larger populations. For every 5,000 people, small libraries offered 23.59 computers versus 4.05 at large libraries. Small libraries have 1.68 user sessions per capita in contrast to 0.94 at large libraries. **(Table 2-8).**

Table 2-8. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People and User Sessions per Capita by Locale and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita
Overall	4.73	0.97
Locale		
City	4.39	1.01
Suburb	4.09	0.97
Town	5.26	0.86
Rural	8.24	0.96
Population Size Served		
Very large (>25,000)	4.05	0.94
Large (10,000–25,000)	6.32	1.05
Medium (2,500–9,999)	10.18	1.22
Small (<2,500)	23.59	1.68

NOTE: Per 5,000 people and per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

PART TWO:

Public Library Resources, Services, and Usage

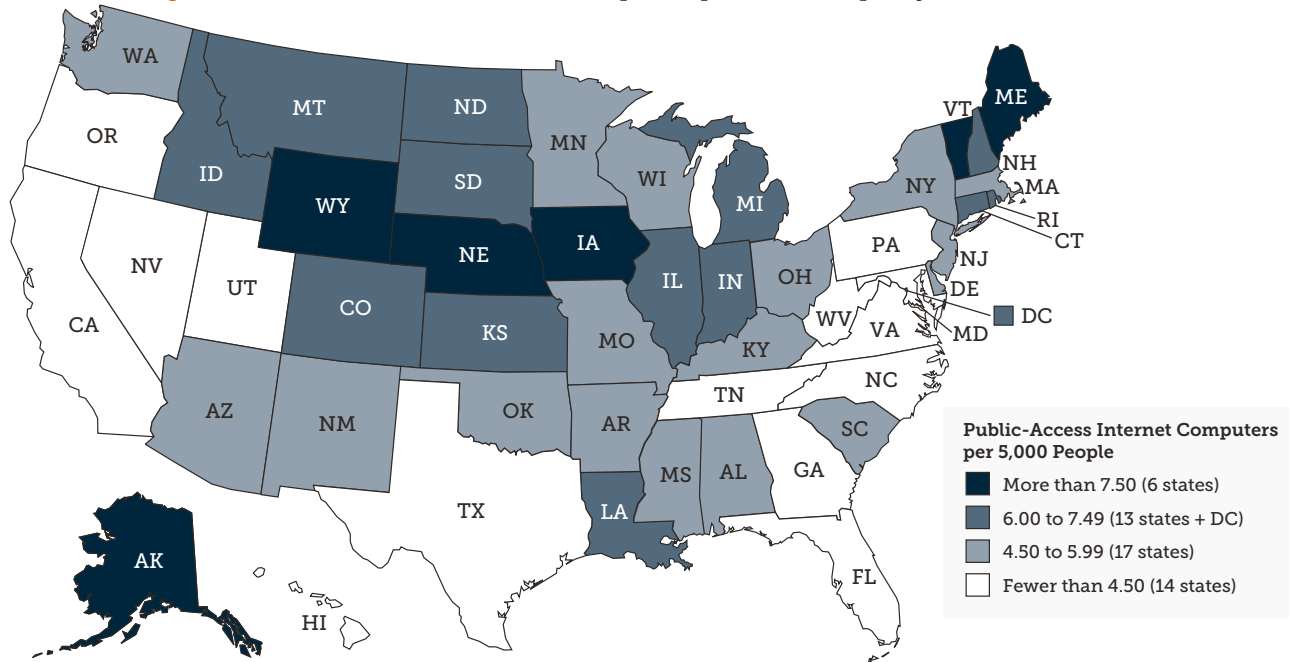


State Estimates

The number of public-access Internet computers per 5,000 people varied across the states in FY 2015, ranging from 9.19 in Nebraska and Vermont to 1.87 in Hawaii (**Figure 2-19**). Fourteen states had fewer than 4.50 public-access computers per

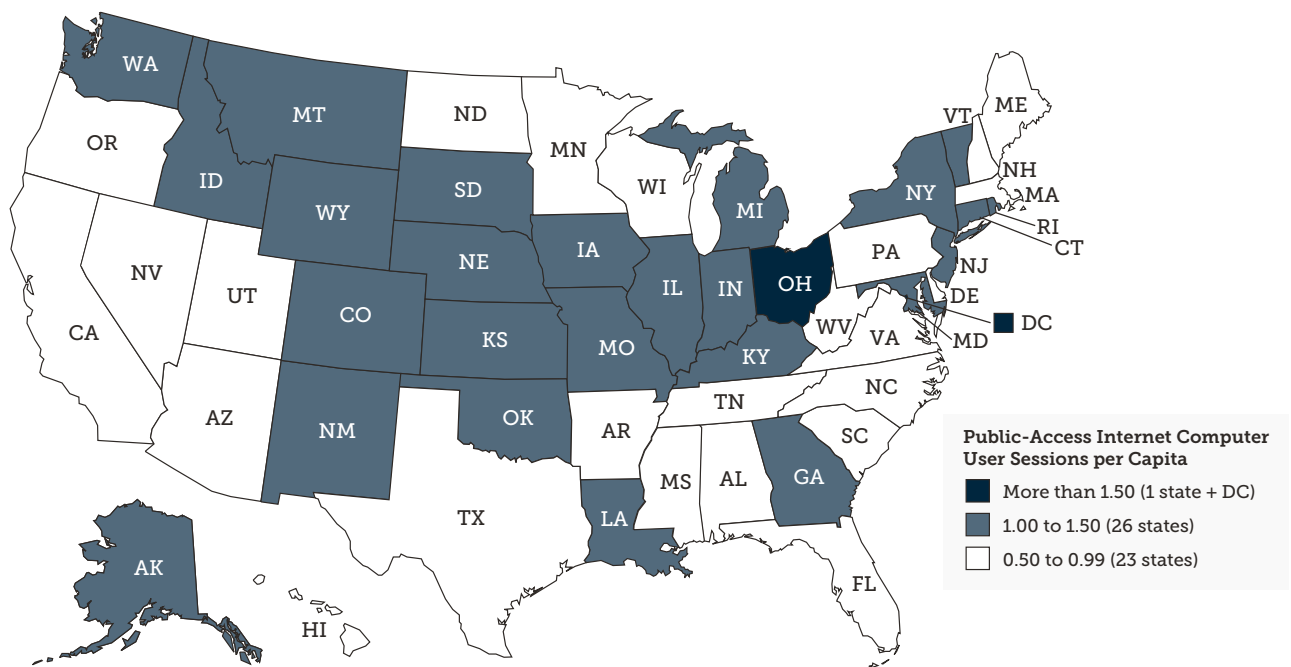
5,000 people, while six states had more than 7.50. User sessions per capita ranged from highs of 1.67 in the District of Columbia and 1.66 in Ohio, to lows of 0.51 in Hawaii and 0.54 in West Virginia (**Figure 2-20**).

Figure 2-19. Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People by State, FY 2015

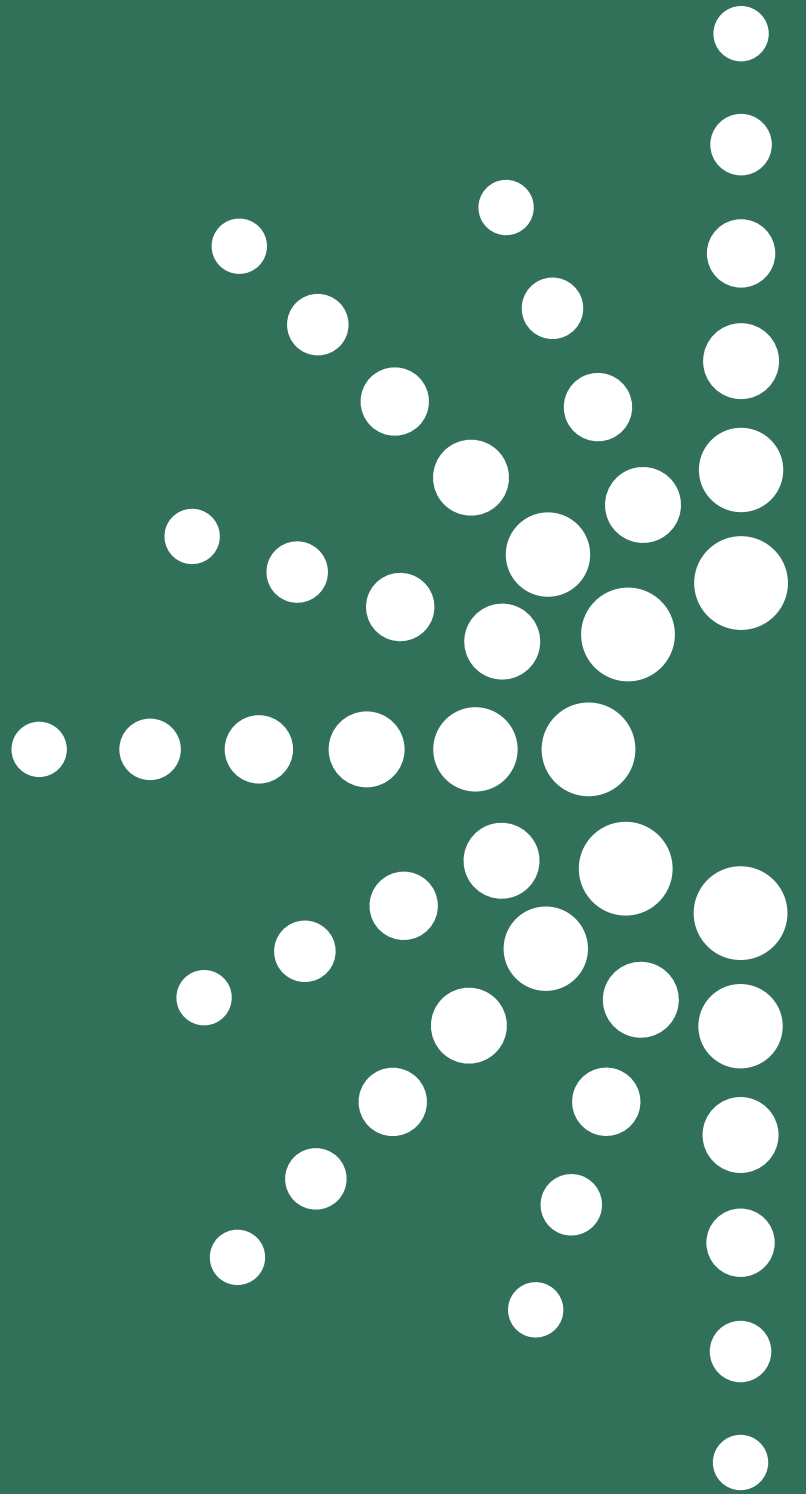


SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

Figure 2-20. Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



PART THREE:
Public Library Staffing



Overview

This section describes the public library staffing indicator and its components. Public library staff help to ensure that the facilities, resources, and services are accessible, available, and well managed. Beyond collection development and resource management, library staff help address information needs by providing programs, answering reference questions, and supporting patron research. The total number of library staff includes librarians and other paid staff, such as paraprofessionals, information technology specialists, operations managers, and maintenance staff. In a public library, a librarian is a staff member who has special training and skills in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work. Librarians with an American Library Association-accredited master’s degree in library or information science (typically abbreviated as an ALA-MLS) typically have expertise in managing collections, serving as leaders in their public library or state, and taking on other responsibilities that require an advanced degree such as the MLS.

The PLS collects data on paid full-time-equivalent (FTE)²⁰ staff; thus, the data may contain decimal places because they include part-time staff. Public library staffing is represented by one indicator—FTE staff per 25,000 people—and three sub-indicators—librarians per 25,000 people, other paid staff per 25,000 people, and the percentage of public librarians with an ALA-MLS. These metrics indicate the extent to which members of the public have access to professionals in library and information sciences to address their information needs.

Indicator 11. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People: 11.19

There were no marked differences in staffing levels between FY 2015 and FY 2014. In FY 2015, total staff per 25,000 people was 11.19 compared to 11.29 in FY 2014 (**Table 3-1**). Over one-third (35 percent) of all paid staff hold the title of librarian,

and approximately 68 percent of all librarians have an ALA-MLS (**Table 3-1**). However, in the decade between FY 2006 and FY 2015, there were changes in the number and distribution of FTEs among library staff per 25,000 people (**Figure 3-1**).

Table 3-1. Public Library Staffing Summary, FY 2014–2015

Indicator	FY 2015	FY 2014
Indicator 11: Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People	11.19	11.29
Indicator 11.1 Librarians per 25,000 People	3.86	3.85
Indicator 11.2 Other Paid Staff per 25,000 People	7.34	7.44
Indicator 11.3 Percentage of Librarians with ALA-MLS	68.24%	67.94%

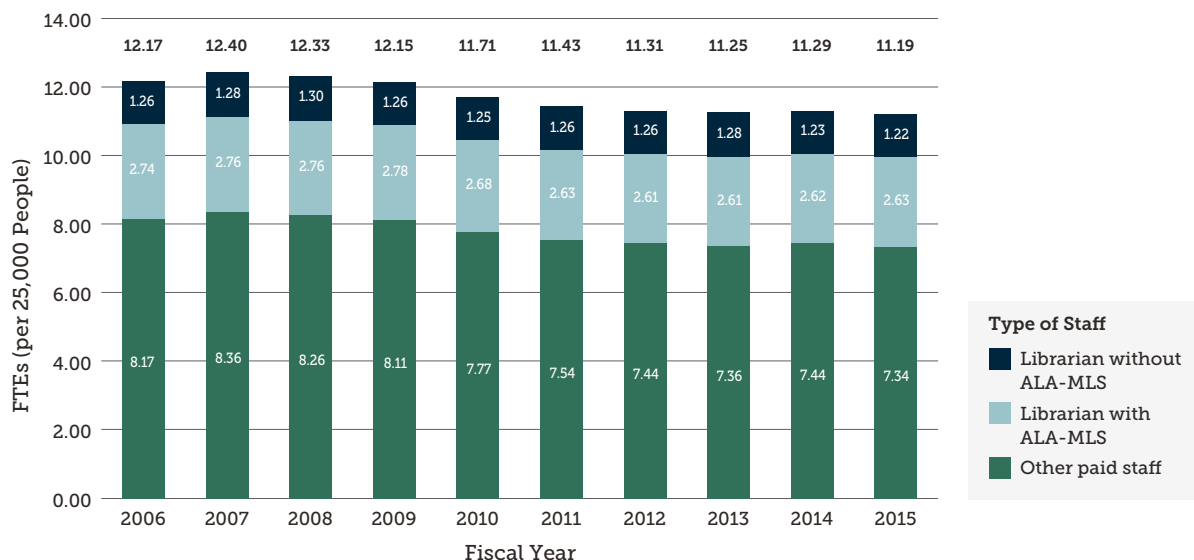
NOTE: Per 25,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014–2015.

²⁰ In analyses of the workforce, information on employment is classified according to FTE status. FTE is a unit that measures the workload of an employed person. FTE refers to 40 hours of work per week. For example, two people who work a part-time schedule of 20 hours per week are equal to 1.0 FTE.



Figure 3-1. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People by Type of Staff, FY 2006–2015



NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. The total number of FTE staff per 25,000 people is at the very top of each bar, which is the sum of librarians without an ALA-MLS, librarians with an ALA-MLS, and other paid staff.
 SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2006–2015.

Locale and Population Size Estimates

The total number of library staff per 25,000 people varied somewhat by locale. Libraries in rural areas had more staff (including librarians) per 25,000 people compared to libraries in all other locales and the national estimate. However, the percentage of librarians with an ALA-MLS was highest in city libraries (86.65 percent) and lowest in rural libraries (27.85 percent) (**Table 3-2**).

Libraries that serve small populations had more than twice as many total staff per 25,000 people as libraries that serve very large populations, and over five times the number of librarians. However, libraries that serve very large populations had a higher ratio of ALA-MLS librarians than libraries that serve smaller populations.

Table 3-2. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People by Staffing Type, Locale, and Population Size Served, FY 2015

Category	Total Staff	Librarians	Other Paid Staff	Percentage of Librarians with ALA-MLS
Overall	11.19	3.86	7.34	68.24%
Locale				
City	10.70	3.19	7.51	86.65%
Suburb	11.67	3.96	7.70	77.15%
Town	10.52	4.10	6.42	41.66%
Rural	12.03	5.64	6.39	27.85%
Population Size Served				
Very large (>25,000)	10.40	3.23	7.17	78.90%
Large (10,000–25,000)	14.68	6.16	8.52	56.94%
Medium (2,500–9,999)	16.44	8.25	8.18	32.89%
Small (<2,500)	23.43	16.41	7.01	9.95%

NOTE: Per 25,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population. Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding.
 SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

PART THREE:

Public Library Staffing

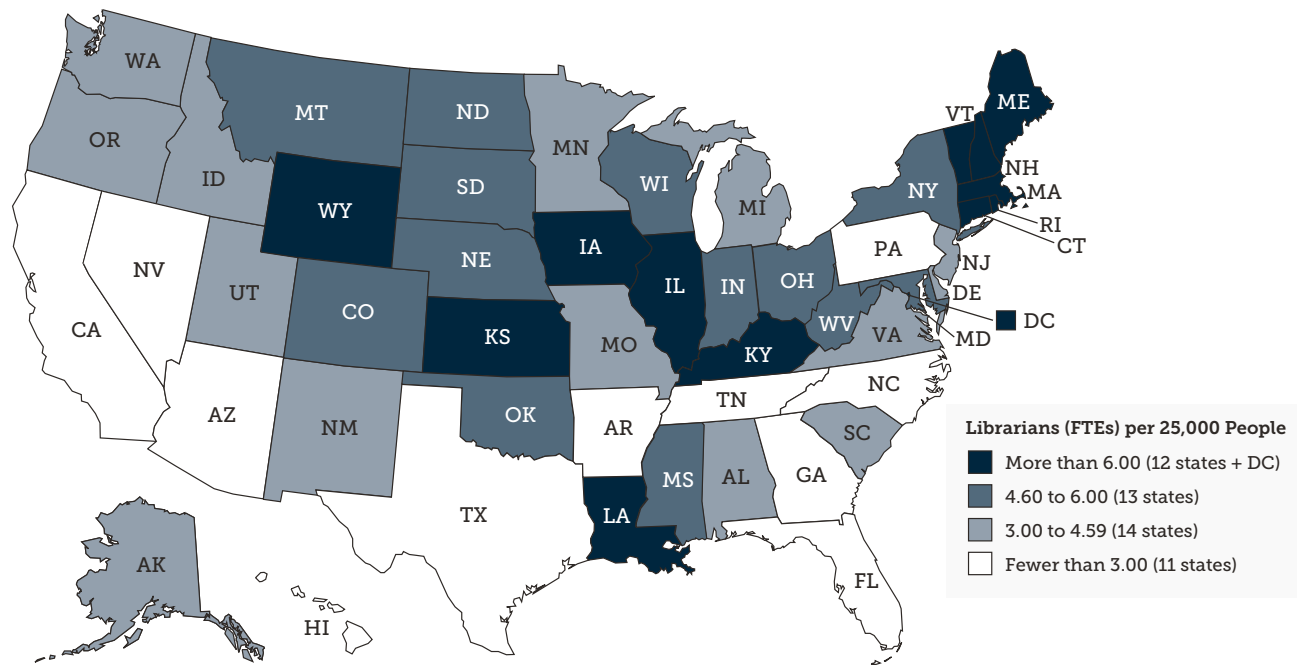


State Estimates

The total number of library staff per 25,000 people was highest in the District of Columbia (20.18) and lowest in Texas (6.38).²¹ The number of librarians per 25,000 people varied across the states, from

high of 10.54 in New Hampshire and 9.02 in Vermont, to lows of 1.41 in Georgia and 1.78 in Nevada (**Figure 3-2**). All but 11 states had three or more librarians per 25,000 people.

Figure 3-2. Librarians (FTEs) per 25,000 People by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

²¹ A map displaying total staff per 25,000 people by state is not included in this report. See Appendix C, Table C-6 for additional detail on total staff by state.

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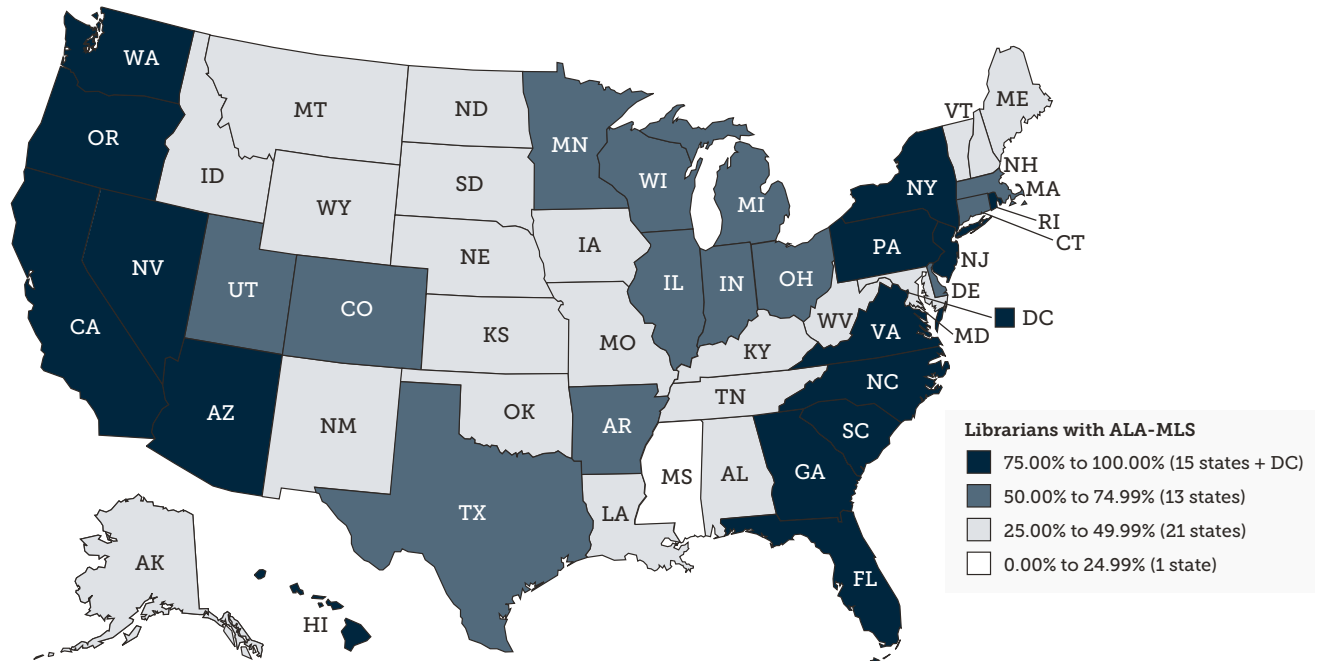
Public Library Staffing



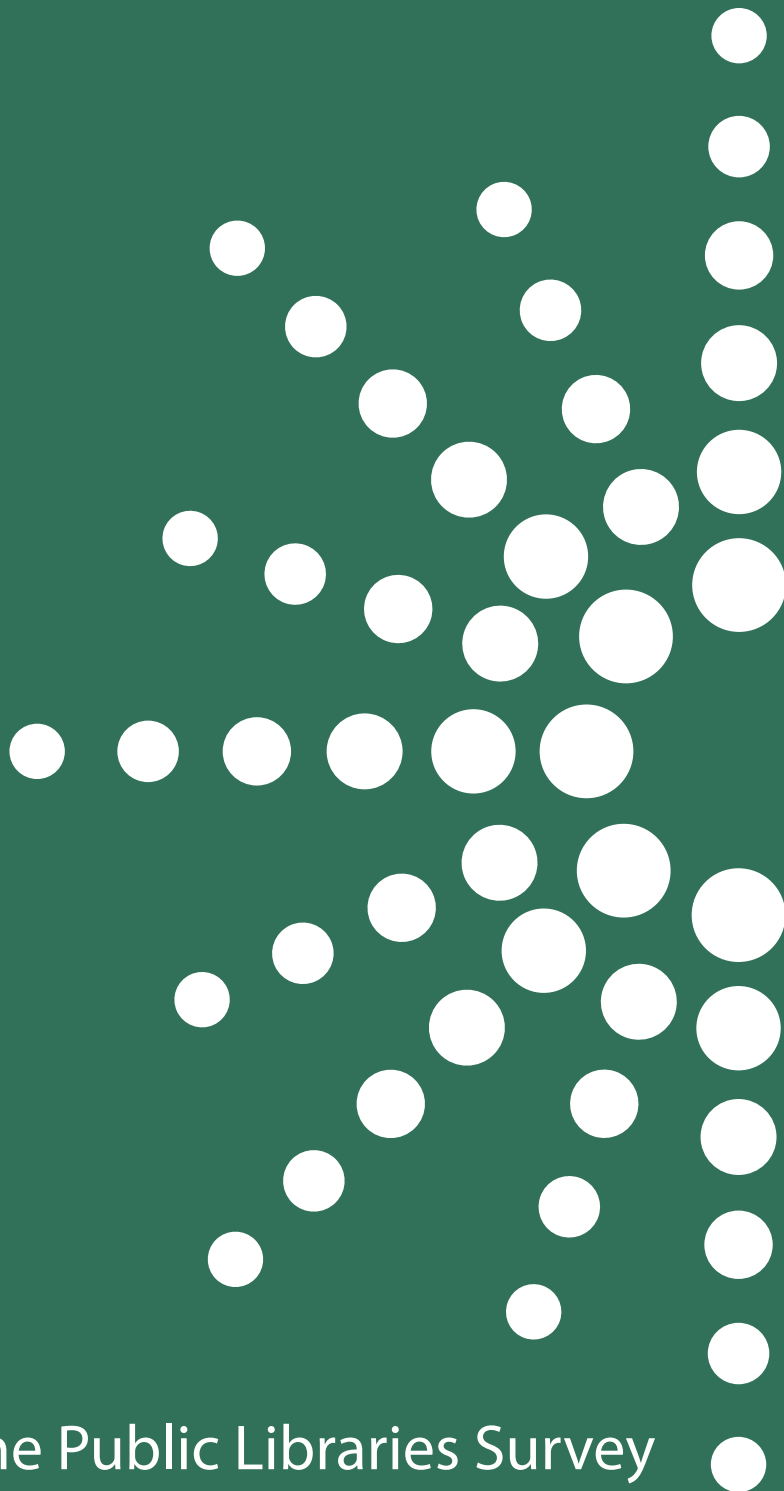
The ratio of ALA-MLS librarians also varied across the states, ranging from 100.0 percent in the District of Columbia and Georgia to 20.64 percent in Mississippi, 25.89 in South Dakota, and 25.94

in West Virginia (**Figure 3-3**). See Appendix C for additional detail on staffing levels per 25,000 people by state.

Figure 3-3. Percentage of Librarians with an ALA-MLS by State, FY 2015



SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



APPENDICES

Appendix A. About the Public Libraries Survey

Appendix B. Technical Notes

Appendix C. State Indicator Tables

Appendix D. State Profiles



Appendix A. About the Public Libraries Survey

About the Public Libraries Survey

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 2010, as stated in Section 210. The American Institutes for Research is the data collection agent for IMLS. The FY 2015 survey is the 28th in the series.

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 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) tasked NCES with developing a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual collection of public library data.¹ To carry out this mandate, a task force was formed by NCES and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 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 includes data from 8,699 public libraries in 50 states and the District of Columbia, was released by NCES in 1991. Since then, a data file and survey report have been released annually. The states submitted their data electronically via customized, personal computer survey software through FY 2004 and via a web-based application beginning in FY 2005.

The Museum and Library Services Act transferred the Library Programs office, including the Library Statistics Program, from the Department of Education to IMLS. On October 1, 2007, the survey

was transferred from NCES to IMLS. The FY 2006 survey was conducted by NCES and the data were released by IMLS. The FY 2015 survey is the ninth PLS data collection released by IMLS.

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

The PLS provides a national census of public libraries and their public service outlets (see the "Key Library Terminology" section of this report). 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 FY 2015.² It covers service measures such as number of uses (sessions) of public-access Internet computers, number of public-access Internet computers used by the general public, reference transactions, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. This report also includes information about collection size, 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. Appendix B, Note 1, provides detailed information about the data and methods for FY 2015.

Congressional Authorization

Two separate laws cover the protection of the confidentiality of individually identifiable information collected by the IMLS—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 IMLS were prepared under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Section 515(b). IMLS collects these data as authorized by its congressional mandate, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2010, as stated in 20 U.S.C. Section 9108 (Policy research, analysis, data collection, and dissemination):

¹The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297) 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.

²The fiscal year reporting period varies among states and among local jurisdictions in some states. Please see Reporting Period in Appendix B, Note 1, for more information.

APPENDIX A:

About the Public Libraries Survey



20 U.S.C. Section 9108. Policy research, analysis, data collection, and dissemination

(a) In general

The Director shall annually conduct policy research, analysis, and data collection to extend and improve the Nation's museum, library, and information services.

(b) Requirements

The policy research, analysis, and data collection shall be conducted in ongoing collaboration (as determined appropriate by the Director), and in consultation, with—

- (1) State library administrative agencies;
- (2) National, State, and regional library and museum organizations;
- (3) Other relevant agencies and organizations.

(c) Objectives

The policy research, analysis, and data collection shall be used to—

- (1) Identify national needs for and trends in museum, library, and information services;
- (2) Measure and report on the impact and effectiveness of museum, library, and information services throughout the United States, including the impact of Federal programs authorized under this chapter;
- (3) Identify best practices; and
- (4) Develop plans to improve museum, library, and information services of the United States and to strengthen national, State, local, regional, and international communications and cooperative networks.

(d) Dissemination

Each year, the Director shall widely disseminate, as appropriate to accomplish the objectives under subsection (c), the results of the policy research, analysis, and data collection carried out under this section.

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 the services of the staff are available to the public; (4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and (5) support 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 may have one or more outlets that provide direct services to the public. This report includes information on three types of public library service outlets: 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.

Supplementary Tables

As a supplement to this report, IMLS has provided 48 tables to make available additional data about the findings in this report. These tables offer both national- and state-level statistics for variables presented in this report, as well as for additional variables found in the PLS data files. Tables 1 through 1B provide overview data by state about the number of public libraries and the population of the legal service areas. Tables 2 through 33 appear in sets of two each. The base table in each

³More detailed definitions of the terms used in this report can be found in the PLS data documentation, *Data File Documentation: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at www.imls.gov.



set (Tables 2 through 33) 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 34 through 35 include data about public library size. Tables 36 through 48 provide state rankings on key variables. The supplementary tables are available online only at www.imls.gov.

Survey Questionnaire and Data Elements

The questionnaire for the PLS is developed in partnership between IMLS and its stakeholders in the library community, specifically, the Library Statistics Working Group and the State Data Coordinators (SDCs). The questionnaire used in the FY 2015 survey is published in the data documentation, *Data File Documentation: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at www.imls.gov. In addition to the survey, the data documentation provides definitions of items, including those used in this report.



Appendix B. Technical Notes

Note 1. Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015

Survey Universe

The PLS is a universe survey. Unlike sample surveys, which collect data from a portion of the population, universe surveys collect data from the entire population. In FY 2015, the survey frame consisted of 9,231 public libraries (9,229 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 2 public libraries in the outlying areas of American Samoa and Guam), as identified by state library agencies. The frame consisted of all libraries that were not reported as closed in FY 2015, plus any changes registered with IMLS outside of the prior data collection period. States reported changes to the frame as part of the FY 2015 data collection. Coverage and other forms of non-sampling errors are discussed in the “Non-sampling Errors” section below.

The FY 2015 survey frame includes 161 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria outlined in the FSCS Public Library Definition (see item 203 of the “Administrative Entity” definitions for the criteria). Military libraries that provide public library service and libraries that serve residents of institutions are not included in the survey frame. The FY 2015 public-use data file also includes 20 records for public libraries that were permanently or temporarily closed in FY 2015, but they are generally not considered to be part of the survey frame.

Data Collection

The FY 2015 PLS began collecting data from states, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas in February 2016. States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of June 17, July 29, or August 19, 2016) based on their fiscal cycle or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. State Data Coordinators were contacted by email and asked to report their data over the Internet via the PLS Web Portal, a Web-based application developed by AIR (the data collection agent for the FY 2015 PLS). Edit follow-up was completed in late 2016. The editing process is described in the “Editing” subsection below. The survey was conducted in English.

⁴Including American Samoa and Guam.

⁵Note: 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 because the state library agency provided these data for all public libraries in their state.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 9,014 of 9,231 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2015 PLS,⁴ for a unit response rate of 97.6 percent. *Unit respondents* are defined as public libraries for which the population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items are reported: total number of paid employees, total operating revenue, total operating expenditures, total number of print materials, and total circulation.⁵ All response rates were calculated using American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Response Rate #2.

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 reported numbers of public libraries. PLS data files and publication tables report different numbers of public libraries. Public libraries in outlying areas and libraries that do not meet FSCS public library definitions are treated differently in the data files and publication tables, as follows:

1. Libraries that do not meet FSCS public library definitions are included in the data files but excluded from publication tables and national totals.
2. Responding public libraries in outlying areas are, whenever possible, included in both the data files and publication tables; however, national totals in publication tables include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and exclude outlying areas and libraries that do not meet the FSCS public library definition.
3. All libraries, including those that do conform to the FSCS definition of a public library, are included in the aggregate counts in the State Summary/State Characteristics Data File. For this reason, the Public Library Data File is the primary source for producing the publication tables because libraries that do not meet the FSCS definition can be excluded from the aggregations.

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New data items are not imputed or included in the publication tables until the new data have been collected for three years; see the “Imputation” section below for more information on which variables were imputed and the methods used.

Reporting period. The FY 2015 PLS requested data for state fiscal year 2015. Most state fiscal years

encompass either a calendar year or July to June. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among local jurisdictions. These states are listed in the “Other” column in **Table B-1**. Regardless, most public libraries provided data for at least a 12-month period. The FY starting date and ending date of each public library are included in the data file.

Table B-1. Reporting Periods of Public Libraries, FY 2015

July 2014 through June 2015	January 2015 through December 2015	October 2014 through September 2015	Other ¹
Arizona	Arkansas	Alabama	Alaska ²
California	Colorado	District of Columbia	Illinois ³
Connecticut	Indiana	Florida	Maine ⁴
Delaware	Kansas	Idaho	Michigan ⁵
Georgia	Louisiana	Mississippi	Missouri ⁶
Hawaii	Minnesota	Guam	Nebraska ⁷
Iowa	North Dakota	American Samoa	New Hampshire ⁸
Kentucky	New Jersey		New York ⁴
Maryland	Ohio		Texas ⁹
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania		Utah ⁸
Montana	South Dakota		Vermont ⁷
Nevada	Washington		
New Mexico	Wisconsin		
North Carolina			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
Tennessee			
Virginia			
West Virginia			
Wyoming			

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

² January 2014 to June 2015.

³ December 2013 to June 2015.

⁴ April 2014 to December 2015.

⁵ December 2013 to September 2015.

⁶ October 2013 to October 2015.

⁷ January 2014 to December 2015.

⁸ July 2014 to December 2015.

⁹ February 2014 to December 2015.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Calculations Included in the Tables

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 2-6 and 2-8). 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) to eliminate duplicative reporting as a result of overlapping service areas. The state population estimate was not used as the basis for the calculations because some states have unserved populations. See the “Population items” subsection below for more information.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the FY 2015 survey is published in the data documentation, *Data File Documentation Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at www.ims.gov. In addition to the survey, the data documentation provides definitions of items, including those used in this report. A few key survey items are discussed next.

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 library visits and reference transaction activity during 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 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 in which there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice. Twenty-four states had such overlapping service areas in FY 2015 (**Table B-2**).

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 as a result of overlapping service areas. The Public Library Data File includes a derived, unduplicated Population of Legal Service Area value 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 (POPU_LSA) to the **state’s** total Population of Legal Service Area (POPU_UND) and applying the ratio to the state’s Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas (POPU_UND). The latter item (POPU_UND) is a single, state-reported figure found in the Public Library State Summary/State Characteristics Data File.

Table B-2. States with Public Libraries with Overlapping Service Areas, FY 2015

Alaska	Kentucky	New Jersey
Arizona	Louisiana	New York
Arkansas	Maine	Oregon
Colorado	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Florida	Minnesota	South Dakota
Indiana	Mississippi	Vermont
Iowa	New Hampshire	American Samoa

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Paid, Full-Time-Equivalent Staff. Paid staff were reported in FTEs (**Tables 3-1 and 3-2**). 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).

Caveats for Data Use

The data include imputations, at the unit and item levels, for nonresponding libraries. See the “Imputation” section on the next page for a discussion of the imputation methodology. Comparisons to data prior to FY 1992 should be made with caution because 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 (**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 District of Columbia, although not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city to those for a state. Caution also should be used in comparing Hawaii’s data to those of other states because all public library data in Hawaii are reported under one entity, the Hawaii State Public Library System.

Editing

State level. Respondents generated an Edit Report following direct data entry or import of their data into the PLS Web Portal. The Edit Report, which can be viewed on screen or printed, was used to identify and correct any errors—and to confirm the accuracy of data that generated edit warnings but did not require changes—before submitting the final file to AIR.

In the FY 2015 PLS, four types of edit checks were performed:

1. Relational edit checks;
2. Out-of-range edit checks;
3. Arithmetic edit checks; and
4. Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.

For more information on edit checks, see the *PLS FY 2015 Data Documentation*.

The PLS Web Portal generates state summary tables (showing state totals for all numeric data items), single-library tables (showing data for individual public libraries in a state), and state item response tables. Respondents were encouraged to review the tables for data quality issues before submitting their data. After the data were submitted through the PLS Web Portal, the Chief Officer (CO) of the state library administrative agency received an automated email with a request to review and certify the accuracy of the data.

National level. AIR and IMLS reviewed and edited the state data submissions, working closely with the PLS State Data Coordinators (SDCs).

Imputation

Imputation is a procedure for estimating a value for a specific data item in which the response is missing. Imputations were performed in two stages using 11 different methods. In the first stage, imputations were carried out for nearly all missing values using the following methods: prior-year value multiplied by cell mean growth rate, adjusted cell mean, cell mean, prior-year ratio, current-year cell median ratio, direct substitution of prior-year data, cell median, and special imputations. In the second stage, imputed values were adjusted for some missing values (based on the variable) using the following methods: obtained value by relationship of total to detail items, raking of detail items to match total, and consistency checks. The imputation method used depends on the variable’s content, the availability of prior-year data for the specific observation being imputed, and the availability of one or more highly correlated variables for the specific observation. In many instances, data were imputed using aggregated information for libraries with similar characteristics, which was obtained by grouping together libraries in imputation strata. Missing data were imputed for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not for the outlying areas. In total, 47 items were imputed. For more detail on imputation procedures, see the *PLS FY 2015 Data Documentation*.



Non-Sampling Errors

Because all units in the universe are surveyed, the data are not subject to sampling error; however, they are subject to non-sampling 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 below are designed to decrease the number of errors resulting from inaccurate responses or 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 non-sampling errors likely remain in the data.

Undercoverage errors are estimated to be minimal because states are incentivized to register new libraries with IMLS to access discounts provided through the Universal Service Schools and Libraries Program (more commonly known as E-rate), as well as other benefits afforded to public libraries (e.g., Tech Soup). Overcoverage occurs when libraries are not reported as closed. In addition, overcoverage will occur if data users do not account for libraries in the dataset do not meet the definition of a public library developed by the FSCS.

Measurement errors are associated with data entry errors, significant structure changes, and complex concepts. There are no formal studies that estimate bias and variance due to measurement errors for PLS.

Unit nonresponse, which is measured at the library level, has minimal bias due to high response rates in the 50 states, but there may be high nonresponse bias in outlying territories due to non-reporting.

Item nonresponse bias was generally low. However, it may be higher for items that are consistently missing data from certain AEs and outlets. Newly added items are subject to high item nonresponse bias.

Processing errors are considered average for PLS administrative data collection because no reported data values are changed during data processing. Processing errors exist in edit check and imputation processes and depend on the quality of prior years' data.

Note 2. Commonly Used Measures

This report presents 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 FY 2015, and 5- and 10-year trends are presented for many metrics from FY 2006 through FY 2015. Some data elements, such as the number of young adults' programs offered, were added to the survey after FY 2005. Over the past 5 years (between FY 2011 and FY 2015), trend analyses were performed for these metrics. In the indicators, metrics are also broken out and presented by locality, population size of the service area, and state.

Per Capita

Many items presented in this report are measured per capita. *Per capita* is the measure of an item divided by the unduplicated population of the legal service area.⁶ Per capita metrics control for population changes over time and allow for standardized comparison of metrics. In some cases, items are measured per 1,000, 5,000, and 25,000 people for illustration purposes. As with per capita metrics, these measures help standardize comparisons over time.

Locale

Federal agencies use a variety of ways to classify community types. In this report, libraries are classified using a system of locale codes developed by NCES. Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, NCES revised these codes by using improved geocoding technology and the 2010 Office of Management and Budget definitions of metropolitan statistical areas.⁷ Thus, locale codes rely on proximity to an urbanized area, rather than population size and county boundaries.

⁶Details about the unduplicated population can be found in the PLS data documentation, *Data File Documentation: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at www.imls.gov.

⁷The Office of Management and Budget delineates geographic entities for metropolitan and metropolitan statistical areas for use by federal agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. To learn about the designation, see the notice in the Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 123, pp. 37246–39052, published June 28, 2010.

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Beginning with the FY 2008 data file, locale codes were added to the PLS 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 the proximity of an address 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 (**Table B-3**). Each category has three subcategories. For urban and suburban areas, gradations are based on population size: large, medium, or small. Towns and rural areas are subcategorized 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 NCES.

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.

Table B-3. Urban-Centric Locale Categories

City
Large: Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of 250,000 or more
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
Small: Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population less than 100,000
Suburb
Large: Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of 250,000 or more
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
Small: Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population less than 100,000
Town
Fringe: Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area
Distant: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area
Remote: Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area
Rural
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
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
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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data, Identification of Locale Codes, from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/NCES_LOCALE_USERSMANUAL_2016012.pdf.



As of FY 2008, each library outlet and administrative entity in the PLS was assigned one of the 12 locale codes. Starting with the FY 2009 survey data files, bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets were assigned locale codes. For the FY 2015 data file, all records were coded for geography. Administrative entities were assigned locale codes based on the modal locale codes among central and branch libraries of that library system (excluding bookmobile and books-by-mail-only outlets).

Geographic Region

State Profiles presented in this report include geographic regional estimates. The PLS uses the geographic regional classification developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which is composed of nine geographic regions: New England, Mid-East, Great Lakes, Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountains, Far West, and outlying areas (**Table B-4**). For the purpose of this report, outlying areas are not included in the analyses.

Table B-4. Regional Designations Used in the PLS, from the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Region	States
New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Mid-East	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
Great Lakes	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
Plains	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
Southeast	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
Southwest	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Rocky Mountains	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming
Far West	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington
Outlying Areas	American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands



Full-Time Equivalent

In analyses of the workforce, information on employment is classified according to FTE status. FTE is a unit that measures the workload of an employed person. It is used to aid in comparisons of workload across contexts. An FTE of 1.0 indicates that the person is the equivalent of a full-time worker, who usually works 40 hours per week. An FTE of 0.5 indicates a person who works half time. If a library reports that it has 2.0 FTEs, it may be referring to two full-time employees or four part-time employees (each of whom works approximately 20 hours per week).

Note 3. Adjusting for Inflation: Financial Indicators and Calculations

For financial trends that report dollar amounts over time, such as 5- and 10-year revenue trends, metrics are represented in *constant dollars*. Constant dollars are an adjusted value of currency that accounts for inflation. We use this adjustment to compare monetary values from one period to another. For FY 2015 analyses, inflation was accounted for using a GDP deflator,⁸ as shown in **Equation B-3.1**:

$$\text{GDP Deflator} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Real GDP}} \times 100 \quad (\text{B-3.1})$$

In general, a real value is one in which the effects of inflation have been taken into account, and a nominal value is one in which the effects have not. Thus, the *real GDP* is the value of all the goods and services produced in the United States expressed relative to a 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 2006 in 2015 constant dollars, multiply the original value of revenue in 2006 by the ratio of the deflators from year 2015 to 2006 (see **Equation B-3.2**).

$$\text{Value}_{(\text{constant 2015 dollars})} = \text{Value}_{2006} \times \frac{\text{GDP Deflator 2015}}{\text{GDP Deflator 2006}} \quad (\text{B-3.2})$$

⁸Information on the U.S. GDP was obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov).

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Appendix C. State Indicator Tables

Table C-1. Operating Revenue and Operating Expenditures per Capita by State, FY 2015

State	Operating Revenue Source per Capita					Operating Expenditure Type per Capita			
	Total	Local	State	Federal	Other Sources	Total	Staff	Collec-tions	Other
Total¹	\$39.94	\$34.16	\$2.83	\$0.14	\$2.80	\$37.38	\$24.98	\$4.21	\$8.18
Alabama	\$22.10	\$19.00	\$0.79	\$0.20	\$2.12	\$21.67	\$14.81	\$2.19	\$4.67
Alaska	\$55.55	\$50.55	\$1.58	\$1.48	\$1.94	\$55.42	\$37.29	\$3.74	\$14.39
Arizona	\$26.63	\$24.97	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$1.12	\$26.23	\$15.78	\$3.92	\$6.54
Arkansas	\$28.37	\$24.89	\$1.97	\$0.00	\$1.51	\$27.46	\$17.00	\$3.56	\$6.90
California	\$36.63	\$34.43	\$0.33	\$0.13	\$1.73	\$34.83	\$22.58	\$3.17	\$9.07
Colorado	\$56.91	\$52.66	\$0.29	\$0.17	\$3.79	\$52.15	\$32.99	\$6.99	\$12.17
Connecticut	\$56.13	\$48.31	\$0.40	\$0.05	\$7.37	\$58.61	\$43.12	\$5.49	\$9.99
Delaware	\$28.31	\$22.28	\$4.22	\$0.02	\$1.78	\$27.37	\$18.84	\$2.54	\$5.99
District of Columbia	\$85.58	\$83.61	\$0.00	\$1.39	\$0.57	\$85.42	\$61.60	\$7.08	\$16.74
Florida	\$27.77	\$25.29	\$1.42	\$0.07	\$0.99	\$26.28	\$15.84	\$3.12	\$7.32
Georgia	\$18.35	\$14.35	\$2.53	\$0.13	\$1.33	\$18.05	\$12.64	\$1.69	\$3.72
Hawaii	\$24.12	\$0.00	\$21.98	\$0.73	\$1.41	\$24.35	\$16.66	\$2.85	\$4.84
Idaho	\$39.46	\$35.41	\$1.14	\$0.02	\$2.89	\$36.75	\$23.28	\$3.81	\$9.66
Illinois	\$68.38	\$60.80	\$3.95	\$0.22	\$3.40	\$61.13	\$39.61	\$6.96	\$14.56
Indiana	\$54.01	\$48.10	\$3.31	\$0.13	\$2.47	\$51.69	\$32.01	\$7.11	\$12.57
Iowa	\$40.23	\$35.92	\$0.85	\$0.02	\$3.44	\$38.61	\$26.44	\$5.05	\$7.12
Kansas	\$49.60	\$43.09	\$1.63	\$0.03	\$4.84	\$47.72	\$30.49	\$5.62	\$11.61
Kentucky	\$41.69	\$38.16	\$1.39	\$0.16	\$1.98	\$32.58	\$20.60	\$4.64	\$7.34
Louisiana	\$50.73	\$47.91	\$1.10	\$0.13	\$1.59	\$44.09	\$26.54	\$5.22	\$12.33
Maine	\$39.23	\$28.39	\$0.32	\$0.03	\$10.49	\$39.23	\$26.86	\$3.62	\$8.74
Maryland	\$53.85	\$39.49	\$8.86	\$0.18	\$5.32	\$46.48	\$34.57	\$5.66	\$6.25
Massachusetts	\$43.91	\$38.98	\$1.34	\$0.09	\$3.51	\$45.48	\$32.60	\$5.45	\$7.43
Michigan	\$40.89	\$37.42	\$1.10	\$0.04	\$2.33	\$37.04	\$23.61	\$4.15	\$9.28
Minnesota ²	\$39.71	\$34.48	\$1.53	\$0.02	\$3.68	\$39.10	\$24.67	\$4.75	\$9.75
Mississippi	\$17.26	\$12.40	\$3.09	\$0.23	\$1.55	\$16.47	\$11.07	\$1.38	\$4.01
Missouri	\$45.93	\$41.86	\$0.79	\$0.46	\$2.82	\$42.09	\$24.83	\$6.58	\$10.68
Montana	\$28.36	\$25.98	\$0.57	\$0.02	\$1.78	\$25.76	\$18.15	\$2.85	\$4.77
Nebraska	\$36.83	\$34.42	\$0.34	\$0.00	\$2.06	\$34.92	\$23.31	\$4.88	\$6.73
Nevada	\$32.40	\$22.75	\$7.92	\$0.43	\$1.31	\$28.86	\$19.89	\$3.79	\$5.19
New Hampshire ³	\$51.49	\$47.49	\$0.11	\$0.03	\$3.86	\$50.43	\$36.83	\$5.32	\$7.89
New Jersey	\$54.36	\$51.62	\$0.44	\$0.04	\$2.26	\$51.52	\$37.63	\$4.62	\$9.27
New Mexico	\$31.31	\$28.21	\$1.18	\$0.15	\$1.77	\$28.70	\$18.50	\$4.36	\$5.83
New York	\$70.35	\$58.21	\$2.78	\$0.31	\$9.05	\$63.56	\$45.72	\$5.39	\$12.45
North Carolina	\$21.93	\$19.34	\$1.37	\$0.17	\$1.06	\$21.14	\$14.87	\$2.29	\$3.97
North Dakota	\$28.77	\$24.18	\$2.37	\$0.00	\$2.22	\$27.40	\$17.61	\$3.81	\$5.97

See notes at end of table.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-1. Operating Revenue and Operating Expenditures per Capita by State, FY 2015—continued

State	Operating Revenue Source per Capita					Operating Expenditure Type per Capita			
	Total	Local	State	Federal	Other Sources	Total	Staff	Collec- tions	Other
Ohio	\$69.30	\$29.91	\$32.97	\$0.04	\$6.39	\$61.19	\$39.31	\$8.66	\$13.22
Oklahoma	\$37.81	\$33.99	\$0.65	\$0.16	\$3.01	\$34.42	\$22.88	\$4.61	\$6.93
Oregon	\$57.04	\$53.75	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$2.96	\$53.01	\$34.96	\$5.29	\$12.76
Pennsylvania	\$28.62	\$19.12	\$4.50	\$0.14	\$4.86	\$27.61	\$18.69	\$2.71	\$6.21
Rhode Island	\$46.49	\$31.46	\$7.75	\$0.60	\$6.68	\$45.04	\$33.05	\$3.44	\$8.56
South Carolina	\$29.12	\$25.99	\$1.54	\$0.06	\$1.53	\$27.39	\$18.88	\$3.54	\$4.97
South Dakota	\$34.79	\$33.02	\$0.00	\$0.56	\$1.20	\$33.06	\$22.12	\$4.37	\$6.57
Tennessee	\$18.53	\$17.39	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$1.03	\$17.93	\$12.01	\$2.41	\$3.51
Texas	\$18.88	\$18.17	\$0.00	\$0.02	\$0.70	\$18.43	\$12.64	\$2.34	\$3.45
Utah	\$36.76	\$34.56	\$0.47	\$0.18	\$1.55	\$35.18	\$22.13	\$5.06	\$8.00
Vermont	\$39.99	\$32.30	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$7.53	\$41.18	\$27.61	\$4.17	\$9.40
Virginia	\$34.95	\$31.51	\$1.84	\$0.20	\$1.39	\$34.27	\$23.69	\$3.85	\$6.74
Washington	\$59.86	\$57.62	\$0.05	\$0.12	\$2.07	\$56.33	\$38.54	\$7.47	\$10.32
West Virginia	\$19.99	\$12.93	\$5.39	\$0.16	\$1.52	\$19.16	\$12.56	\$2.78	\$3.82
Wisconsin	\$40.62	\$37.33	\$0.73	\$0.18	\$2.37	\$39.51	\$27.05	\$4.32	\$8.14
Wyoming	\$57.40	\$53.41	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$3.98	\$55.64	\$41.35	\$4.49	\$9.81
Outlying areas									
American Samoa	\$7.73	\$0.00	\$5.21	\$2.26	\$0.26	\$7.38	\$3.83	\$1.58	\$1.97
Guam	\$7.25	\$7.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.07	\$5.45	\$4.99	\$0.24	\$0.22

¹ Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

² Reported expenditure details do not sum to reported total for this state.

³ Total staff expenditures for 12 libraries in this state were not imputed because the imputed total was inconsistent with the reported value for total expenditures; that is, the imputed value for STAFFEXP was greater than the reported value TOTOPEXP or the imputed value for STAFFEXP plus the reported value of TOTEXPCO and OTHOPEXP was greater than the reported value of TOTOPEXP. Therefore, data were not imputed and left as missing. However, a discrepancy in the reported data remains, resulting in details that do not sum to the total.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries with missing data.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-2. Public Library Collections and Circulation per Capita by State, FY 2015

State	Collection Materials per Capita					Circulation per Capita	
	Total ¹	Books	E-books ²	Audio Materials ³	Video Materials ³	Total	Children's Materials
Total⁴	4.28	2.41	1.07	0.52	0.23	7.30	2.58
Alabama	3.06	1.96	0.71	0.26	0.14	4.34	1.40
Alaska	5.72	3.65	0.78	0.97	0.42	6.92	2.19
Arizona	1.77	1.21	0.26	0.20	0.16	6.54	2.11
Arkansas	2.91	2.41	0.22	0.14	0.18	5.36	1.29
California	2.10	1.65	0.15	0.16	0.15	5.63	2.35
Colorado	3.06	1.89	0.32	0.59	0.27	11.97	4.08
Connecticut	5.42	3.98	0.47	0.56	0.35	8.26	2.94
Delaware	2.77	1.76	0.58	0.21	0.21	6.54	2.15
District of Columbia	3.44	2.77	0.36	0.08	0.23	5.97	2.01
Florida	2.54	1.56	0.12	0.69	0.19	5.74	1.74
Georgia	1.83	1.61	0.04	0.09	0.09	3.64	1.56
Hawaii	2.57	2.25	0.03	0.17	0.12	4.50	1.92
Idaho	4.06	3.18	0.31	0.33	0.24	11.44	5.21
Illinois	5.39	3.60	1.02	0.48	0.32	9.50	3.84
Indiana	5.49	3.80	0.86	0.46	0.36	12.73	3.92
Iowa	7.50	3.89	2.11	1.09	0.33	8.94	3.14
Kansas	27.56	3.65	16.80	2.58	0.39	9.98	3.82
Kentucky	4.95	2.09	2.06	0.55	0.26	6.92	2.24
Louisiana	3.37	2.53	0.27	0.31	0.26	4.50	1.06
Maine	8.02	5.18	1.30	1.19	0.35	7.75	2.81
Maryland	3.16	2.03	0.46	0.50	0.18	9.90	3.84
Massachusetts	8.15	4.63	2.47	0.53	0.34	9.20	3.09
Michigan	4.28	3.24	0.37	0.39	0.27	8.28	2.62
Minnesota	3.77	2.61	0.72	0.26	0.18	9.56	3.87
Mississippi	2.21	1.91	0.05	0.08	0.12	2.57	0.81
Missouri	3.86	2.97	0.34	0.32	0.22	10.01	3.37
Montana	4.82	2.65	0.97	0.96	0.23	6.14	2.16
Nebraska	7.11	3.67	2.20	1.09	0.22	8.19	3.78
Nevada	2.19	1.45	0.09	0.42	0.23	7.34	2.45
New Hampshire	10.29	5.02	3.27	1.59	0.42	8.63	3.40
New Jersey	4.44	3.15	0.43	0.54	0.27	6.44	2.52
New Mexico	3.18	2.58	0.15	0.25	0.21	5.54	1.73
New York	5.14	3.58	0.86	0.39	0.31	6.91	2.20
North Carolina	3.49	1.61	1.66	0.13	0.09	5.18	2.28
North Dakota	4.55	3.24	0.70	0.38	0.22	5.86	2.05

See notes at end of table.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-2. Public Library Collections and Circulation per Capita by State, FY 2015—continued

State	Collection Materials per Capita					Circulation per Capita	
	Total ¹	Books	E-books ²	Audio Materials ³	Video Materials ³	Total	Children's Materials
Ohio	10.84	3.56	4.11	2.54	0.62	15.85	4.55
Oklahoma	3.46	2.22	0.75	0.33	0.17	6.88	1.99
Oregon	4.74	2.61	1.05	0.79	0.30	15.01	3.41
Pennsylvania	4.35	2.04	0.74	0.43	0.40	5.23	1.95
Rhode Island	6.47	4.01	1.58	0.64	0.25	6.36	2.05
South Carolina	2.42	1.96	0.13	0.18	0.17	5.65	2.08
South Dakota	6.07	3.65	1.54	0.66	0.22	7.62	2.67
Tennessee	6.74	1.83	3.36	1.26	0.28	4.07	1.37
Texas	1.90	1.47	0.17	0.15	0.11	4.24	1.74
Utah	3.53	2.27	0.39	0.63	0.25	12.63	5.51
Vermont	5.62	4.80	0.16	0.34	0.35	7.39	2.91
Virginia	3.22	2.11	0.56	0.20	0.18	8.80	3.08
Washington	2.79	1.91	0.36	0.30	0.22	12.00	4.07
West Virginia	5.63	2.70	2.19	0.55	0.19	3.39	1.10
Wisconsin	15.74	3.27	9.33	2.71	0.43	10.12	3.74
Wyoming	5.73	4.08	0.70	0.59	0.35	8.44	3.06
Outlying areas							
American Samoa	0.74	0.70	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.15
Guam	1.69	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.10

¹ Total excludes libraries missing data for e-books and downloadable audio and video materials. Collection material types exclude libraries missing data for the respective material type only. As a result, material types may not sum to the total given the possible different denominators for each material type by state.

² Missing data were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

³ Includes physical and downloadable materials. Missing data for downloadable audio and video materials were not imputed due to data element definition change in FY 2015. Libraries with missing data are excluded from this estimate.

⁴ Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population and exclude libraries with missing data.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-3. Library Visits and Reference Transactions per Capita by State, FY 2015

State	Library Visits per Capita	Reference Transactions per Capita	State	Library Visits per Capita	Reference Transactions per Capita
Total¹	4.48	0.82	Montana	4.27	0.48
Alabama	3.47	0.94	Nebraska	5.31	0.51
Alaska	4.81	0.69	Nevada	3.49	0.55
Arizona	3.91	0.85	New Hampshire	6.39	0.79
Arkansas	3.93	0.84	New Jersey	5.05	0.83
California	4.20	0.57	New Mexico	4.47	0.87
Colorado	6.14	0.77	New York	5.36	1.42
Connecticut	6.11	0.96	North Carolina	3.58	0.68
Delaware	4.40	0.48	North Dakota	3.29	0.76
District of Columbia	6.23	1.24	Ohio	6.75	1.64
Florida	3.71	1.19	Oklahoma	4.24	0.60
Georgia	2.84	0.80	Oregon	5.47	0.59
Hawaii	3.48	0.47	Pennsylvania	3.58	0.64
Idaho	6.33	0.84	Rhode Island	5.57	0.63
Illinois	5.97	0.88	South Carolina	3.70	0.58
Indiana	5.73	0.70	South Dakota	4.88	0.56
Iowa	5.90	0.56	Tennessee	2.97	0.54
Kansas	5.61	0.81	Texas	2.67	0.53
Kentucky	4.23	0.97	Utah	5.99	0.96
Louisiana	4.33	1.13	Vermont	6.17	0.94
Maine	5.76	0.66	Virginia	4.61	0.84
Maryland	4.78	1.53	Washington	5.74	0.56
Massachusetts	6.10	0.67	West Virginia	2.94	0.33
Michigan	4.91	0.89	Wisconsin	5.55	0.73
Minnesota	4.45	0.69	Wyoming	6.09	0.80
Mississippi	3.04	0.47	Outlying areas		
Missouri	5.19	0.65	American Samoa	1.05	0.04
			Guam	0.45	0.01

¹ Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-4. Total Programs Offered and Program Attendance per 1,000 People by Program Type and State, FY 2015

State	Programs Offered per 1,000 People			Program Attendance per 1,000 People		
	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs
Total¹	15.21	8.61	1.47	341.25	233.59	23.18
Alabama	9.45	4.79	1.03	238.17	153.66	19.89
Alaska	19.84	12.53	2.80	390.87	271.92	33.13
Arizona	10.73	5.79	1.02	225.83	157.53	14.81
Arkansas	14.50	9.12	2.01	397.32	279.39	39.31
California	9.36	5.57	0.96	243.65	182.23	14.31
Colorado	21.53	13.55	1.79	504.52	359.84	31.41
Connecticut	28.77	15.89	2.10	588.03	357.50	31.35
Delaware	16.05	7.20	1.36	275.92	121.93	19.31
District of Columbia	22.31	13.47	1.95	487.51	383.87	20.88
Florida	11.08	5.13	0.86	243.94	152.22	17.14
Georgia	7.88	4.04	0.60	225.67	152.30	11.79
Hawaii	7.10	5.19	1.14	197.22	145.46	32.13
Idaho	23.39	16.05	2.67	579.57	456.84	50.34
Illinois	17.42	10.44	1.72	410.89	292.47	29.56
Indiana	22.95	13.39	2.21	501.84	323.40	34.23
Iowa	25.46	16.99	2.19	559.18	439.30	32.89
Kansas	23.37	14.13	2.57	474.01	344.49	36.25
Kentucky	21.62	13.77	1.64	502.71	337.03	28.85
Louisiana	17.48	9.28	2.57	388.94	228.26	44.68
Maine	35.68	20.80	2.16	510.98	315.01	24.58
Maryland	12.88	8.66	1.16	350.44	259.70	31.69
Massachusetts	20.68	11.71	1.73	397.10	272.01	20.13
Michigan	13.43	7.15	1.24	340.60	219.64	22.82
Minnesota	11.82	7.27	1.19	269.93	194.17	17.04
Mississippi	8.61	4.91	0.66	219.64	156.87	11.51
Missouri	17.08	8.60	1.35	426.54	303.08	31.21
Montana	16.85	10.90	1.65	317.53	214.00	20.78
Nebraska	21.21	13.64	2.12	492.35	382.53	30.55
Nevada	10.01	5.10	0.50	303.29	176.54	12.10
New Hampshire	42.91	24.06	2.49	645.04	426.38	24.70
New Jersey	21.49	10.82	1.94	382.78	228.21	24.32
New Mexico	12.83	7.49	1.90	293.64	206.91	31.02
New York	27.28	11.72	3.02	485.11	256.66	40.28
North Carolina	12.72	8.64	1.09	271.03	218.32	14.93
North Dakota	12.40	8.19	1.92	294.04	228.82	19.44

See notes at end of table.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-4. Total Programs Offered and Program Attendance per 1,000 People by Program Type and State, FY 2015—continued

State	Programs Offered per 1,000 People			Program Attendance per 1,000 People		
	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs	Total Programs	Children's Programs	Young Adults' Programs
Ohio	23.64	15.00	2.40	553.02	388.53	38.84
Oklahoma	11.28	6.60	1.29	343.87	232.26	25.55
Oregon	18.88	12.72	1.88	440.38	351.41	21.00
Pennsylvania	17.58	10.53	1.64	327.69	238.80	19.48
Rhode Island	27.38	11.96	2.50	398.14	186.08	20.85
South Carolina	10.12	5.86	0.95	230.09	159.62	20.08
South Dakota	18.37	13.97	1.80	365.92	308.57	21.55
Tennessee	8.34	4.78	1.08	210.26	150.77	16.99
Texas	9.34	5.01	0.90	225.76	160.44	15.88
Utah	11.23	7.64	0.99	562.75	438.18	24.70
Vermont	45.96	28.56	2.32	678.15	457.81	31.96
Virginia	12.90	8.14	0.91	313.90	211.57	17.14
Washington	13.02	7.30	2.05	334.59	241.23	30.68
West Virginia	13.35	8.61	1.48	246.59	183.02	18.97
Wisconsin	17.14	10.90	1.34	409.69	307.83	22.95
Wyoming	30.70	20.54	3.81	690.11	526.91	58.32
Outlying areas						
American Samoa	6.37	5.87	0.02	113.49	110.80	0.20
Guam	10.25	4.73	5.08	56.91	55.03	11.11

¹Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per 1,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-5. Public-Access Internet Computers and User Sessions by State, FY 2015

State	Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita	State	Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Capita
Total¹	4.73	0.97	Montana	6.51	1.19
Alabama	5.86	0.90	Nebraska	9.19	1.30
Alaska	8.05	1.15	Nevada	2.23	0.89
Arizona	5.64	1.06	New Hampshire	6.38	0.75
Arkansas	5.14	0.70	New Jersey	4.63	1.05
California	2.87	0.83	New Mexico	5.16	1.20
Colorado	6.15	1.36	New York	5.31	1.11
Connecticut	6.24	1.22	North Carolina	3.97	0.74
Delaware	5.75	0.70	North Dakota	6.11	0.87
District of Columbia	7.44	1.67	Ohio	5.83	1.66
Florida	4.26	0.83	Oklahoma	5.08	1.14
Georgia	4.34	1.13	Oregon	4.23	0.96
Hawaii	1.87	0.51	Pennsylvania	3.23	0.64
Idaho	6.81	1.35	Rhode Island	6.64	1.17
Illinois	7.01	1.15	South Carolina	4.58	0.94
Indiana	7.12	1.13	South Dakota	7.25	1.47
Iowa	7.87	1.04	Tennessee	4.14	0.79
Kansas	7.43	1.19	Texas	3.68	0.63
Kentucky	5.57	1.00	Utah	3.60	0.97
Louisiana	5.96	1.15	Vermont	9.19	1.06
Maine	7.99	0.99	Virginia	4.34	0.85
Maryland	4.38	1.04	Washington	4.58	1.29
Massachusetts	4.89	0.95	West Virginia	3.96	0.54
Michigan	6.09	1.02	Wisconsin	5.50	0.95
Minnesota	5.21	0.93	Wyoming	7.54	1.46
Mississippi	4.60	0.84	Outlying areas		
Missouri	4.64	1.10	American Samoa	1.66	0.12
			Guam	17.16	0.16

¹ Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per 5,000 people and per capita estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-6. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People and Percentage of Librarians with an ALA-MLS by State, FY 2015

State	Total Paid Staff per 25,000 People	Librarians per 25,000 People	Percentage of Librarians with an ALA-MLS
Total¹	11.19	3.86	68.24%
Alabama	9.08	3.83	45.15%
Alaska	12.06	4.58	49.75%
Arizona	7.59	2.07	84.55%
Arkansas	9.51	2.67	51.35%
California	7.61	2.11	94.23%
Colorado	15.78	4.65	74.25%
Connecticut	16.06	7.62	69.46%
Delaware	8.68	3.28	51.52%
District of Columbia	20.18	6.06	100.00%
Florida	7.75	2.44	87.07%
Georgia	6.59	1.41	100.00%
Hawaii	9.64	2.71	98.70%
Idaho	14.27	4.04	45.32%
Illinois	18.30	6.75	68.55%
Indiana	18.04	6.00	66.18%
Iowa	14.18	8.07	30.20%
Kansas	17.24	7.04	39.23%
Kentucky	12.62	6.88	30.03%
Louisiana	14.44	6.31	38.84%
Maine	14.92	7.49	45.05%
Maryland	15.24	5.65	49.77%
Massachusetts	14.13	6.90	68.79%
Michigan	12.05	4.47	69.70%
Minnesota	9.82	3.53	67.56%
Mississippi	7.67	5.30	20.64%
Missouri	14.41	3.74	36.20%
Montana	9.68	4.81	35.82%
Nebraska	12.69	5.75	31.56%
Nevada	6.99	1.78	80.95%
New Hampshire	17.85	10.54	47.21%
New Jersey	13.17	4.02	83.22%
New Mexico	10.23	4.39	43.98%
New York	16.09	5.43	84.87%
North Carolina	7.45	2.01	92.93%
North Dakota	9.07	5.16	31.87%

See notes at end of table.

APPENDIX C:

State Indicator Tables



Table C-6. Staffing (FTEs) per 25,000 People and Percentage of Librarians with an ALA-MLS by State, FY 2015—continued

State	Total Paid Staff per 25,000 People	Librarians per 25,000 People	Percentage of Librarians with an ALA-MLS
Ohio	19.44	5.67	73.70%
Oklahoma	11.11	5.75	45.94%
Oregon	12.31	3.47	83.58%
Pennsylvania	9.04	2.99	79.61%
Rhode Island	14.71	6.37	80.36%
South Carolina	10.11	3.19	79.28%
South Dakota	11.62	5.93	25.89%
Tennessee	7.18	2.18	49.22%
Texas	6.38	2.27	68.75%
Utah	10.76	3.31	57.92%
Vermont	14.93	9.02	31.99%
Virginia	11.47	3.05	90.05%
Washington	13.96	3.01	95.19%
West Virginia	8.95	4.94	25.94%
Wisconsin	13.27	4.99	62.00%
Wyoming	19.54	7.38	35.78%
Outlying areas			
American Samoa	4.14	2.90	14.29%
Guam	3.29	0.00	†

† Not applicable.

¹ Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas, libraries that closed or temporarily closed in FY 2015, and libraries that do not meet the FSCS Public Library Definition.

NOTE: Calculations are based on unrounded estimates; therefore, reported totals may differ due to rounding. Per 25,000 people estimates in the table use the unduplicated population.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2015.



Appendix D. State Profiles

Appendix D includes a one-page profile for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Caveats for data use are listed below. For additional technical information about the Public Libraries Survey data, see Appendix B. The profiles are part of the FY 2015 annual report, and as such do not consider changes less than 10 percent in per capita metrics to be statistically meaningful.

Caveats for Data Use

State profile data include libraries that, in FY 2015, met the definition of a public library developed by the Federal and State Cooperative System (FSCS). Libraries that did not meet this definition are excluded.

Data comparisons between states should be made with caution because of differences in reporting periods (**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 District of Columbia, although not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city to those for a state. Caution also should be used in comparing Hawaii's data to those of other states because all public library data in Hawaii are reported under one entity, the Hawaii State Public Library System.

"Number of Public Library Systems" refers to the number of administrative entities. In the body of this report, public library systems are referred to as public libraries.

"Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles" refers to the number of public library outlets. An outlet is a public library, such as a central library, branch library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail that is attached to an administrative entity.

"Population Served" is sum of the population of legal service areas for each public library in the

state that meets the FSCS definition. 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.

"Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians" is a subset of "Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff." Numbers shown are rounded FTEs.

The locale code system, developed by NCES, classifies a territory into four major categories: urban, suburban, town, and rural (**Table B-3**). Percentage of outlets by locale may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Other operating expenditures includes all expenditures other than those reported for total staff expenditures and total collection expenditures. This may 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.

All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) does not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years.

Per person, per 1,000 people, per 5,000 people, and per 25,000 people estimates are based on the unduplicated population of the legal service area. State-reported population data may derive from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with their estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years.

Estimates for total collections materials exclude libraries missing data for e-books or downloadable audio or downloadable video materials.



Alabama Public Libraries

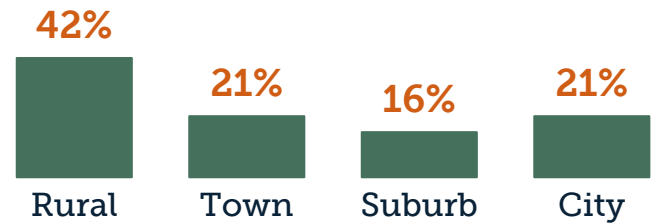
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	4,708,977
Number of Public Library Systems	219
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	307
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	722
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,709

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$22.10	\$22.13	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$21.67	\$21.39	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.06	2.99	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	4.34	4.47	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.47	3.71	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.94	0.96	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	9.45	9.19	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	238.17	229.69	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.86	5.74	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.90	0.95	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.08	9.83	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.83	3.96	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Alaska Public Libraries

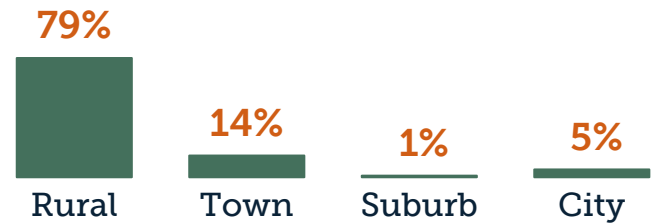
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	652,561
Number of Public Library Systems	80
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	97
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	118
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	311

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$55.55	\$58.52	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$55.42	\$56.31	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.72	5.38	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.92	7.35	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	4.81	5.35	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.69	0.60	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	19.84	19.42	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	390.87	425.89	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	8.05	7.52	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.15	1.18	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	12.06	11.65	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.58	4.33	2.35	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Arizona Public Libraries

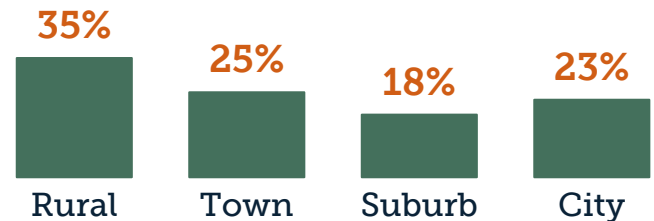
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	10,652,448
Number of Public Library Systems	90
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	233
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	561
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,053

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$26.63	\$25.53	\$22.34	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$26.23	\$26.78	\$21.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	1.77	1.82	2.06	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.54	6.55	4.92	7.30
Visits per Person	3.91	4.14	3.09	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.85	0.86	0.61	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	10.73	11.08	9.89	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	225.83	220.93	238.48	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.64	4.19	4.20	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.06	1.24	0.77	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.59	7.62	7.15	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.07	2.05	2.61	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southwest region includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Arkansas Public Libraries

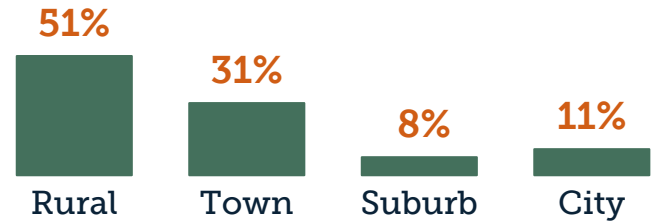
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	2,833,849
Number of Public Library Systems	58
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	235
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	283
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,006

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$28.37	\$28.60	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$27.46	\$27.48	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.91	2.90	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.36	5.44	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.93	4.15	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	14.50	12.95	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	397.32	377.43	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.14	4.91	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.70	0.75	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.51	9.96	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.67	2.71	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



California Public Libraries

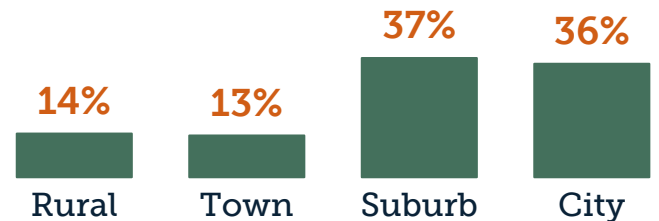
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	38,697,702
Number of Public Library Systems	184
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	1,166
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	3,269
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	11,779

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$36.63	\$35.74	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$34.83	\$33.92	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.10	2.03	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.63	5.81	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	4.20	4.29	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.57	0.61	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	9.36	8.94	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	243.65	247.67	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	2.87	2.84	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.83	0.91	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.61	7.57	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.11	2.09	2.35	3.86

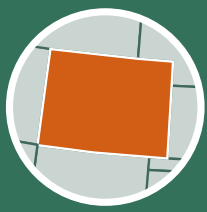
¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Colorado Public Libraries

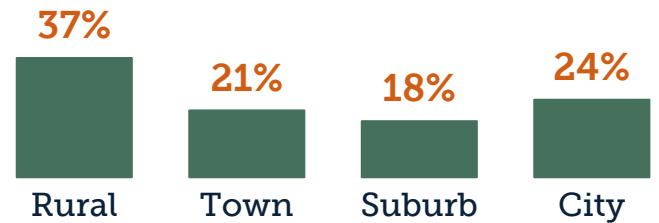
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	5,325,718
Number of Public Library Systems	113
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	271
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	980
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,324

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$56.91	\$55.44	\$46.97	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$52.15	\$51.25	\$43.64	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.06	2.80	3.60	4.28
Circulation per Person	11.97	12.49	11.37	7.30
Visits per Person	6.14	6.37	5.96	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	21.53	20.61	19.12	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	504.52	511.28	522.16	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.15	6.18	5.67	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.36	1.43	1.25	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	15.78	15.70	13.93	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.65	4.40	4.38	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Rocky Mountains region includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Connecticut Public Libraries

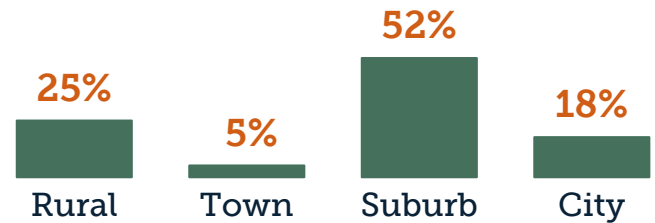
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	4,152,620
Number of Public Library Systems	182
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	233
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,041
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,192

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$56.13	\$55.67	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$58.61	\$57.96	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.42	5.25	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.26	8.72	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	6.11	6.15	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.96	0.99	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	28.77	26.99	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	588.03	567.12	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.24	6.11	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.22	1.26	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	16.06	16.06	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	7.62	7.56	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Delaware Public Libraries

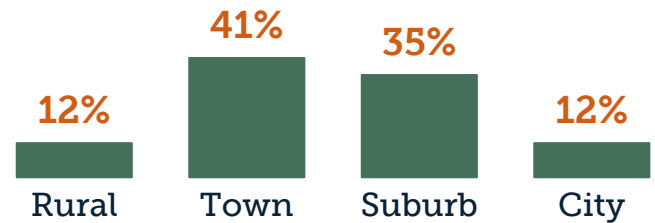
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	935,043
Number of Public Library Systems	21
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	34
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	123
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	325

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$28.31	\$28.04	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$27.37	\$27.30	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.77	2.60	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.54	6.68	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	4.40	4.14	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.48	0.44	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	16.05	14.11	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	275.92	276.98	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.75	4.17	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.70	0.67	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	8.68	8.92	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.28	3.29	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



District of Columbia Public Libraries

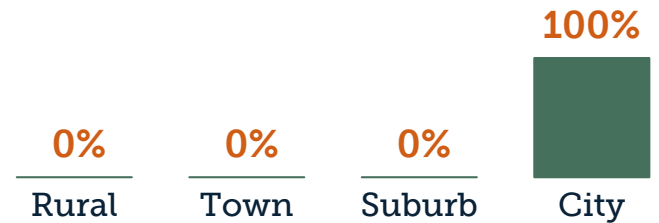
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	672,228
Number of Public Library Systems	1
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	26
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	163
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	543

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$85.58	\$83.13	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$85.42	\$83.33	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.44	3.39	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.97	5.98	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	6.23	6.42	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.24	1.40	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	22.31	21.79	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	487.51	432.50	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.44	7.59	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.67	1.59	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	20.18	21.63	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.06	5.58	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Florida Public Libraries

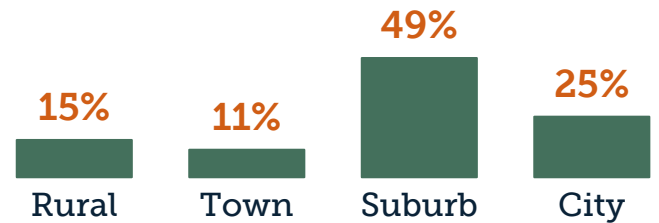
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	20,061,119
Number of Public Library Systems	80
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	558
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,929
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	6,126

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$27.77	\$26.27	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$26.28	\$26.54	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.54	2.05	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.74	6.00	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.71	3.88	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.19	1.22	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	11.08	10.46	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	243.94	236.94	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.26	4.31	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.83	0.98	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.75	7.70	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.44	2.46	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Georgia Public Libraries

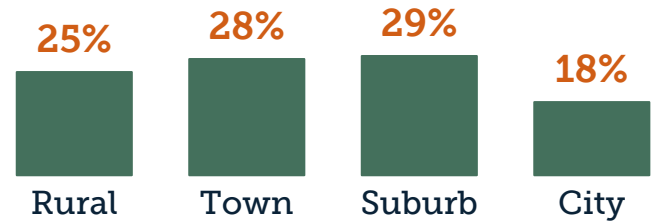
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	10,250,112
Number of Public Library Systems	63
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	411
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	577
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,701

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$18.35	\$19.67	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$18.05	\$17.88	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	1.83	1.81	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	3.64	3.77	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	2.84	2.85	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.80	0.84	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	7.88	6.52	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	225.67	181.44	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.34	4.16	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.13	1.27	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	6.59	6.61	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	1.41	1.45	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Hawaii Public Libraries

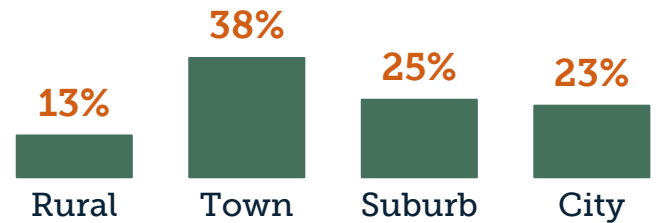
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,419,561
Number of Public Library Systems	1
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	52
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	154
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	548

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$24.12	\$24.45	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$24.35	\$23.87	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.57	2.66	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	4.50	4.60	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	3.48	3.47	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.47	0.48	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	7.10	7.13	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	197.22	196.02	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	1.87	1.87	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.51	0.52	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.64	9.75	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.71	3.06	2.35	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Idaho Public Libraries

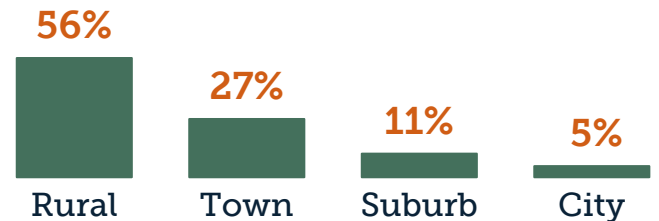
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,366,575
Number of Public Library Systems	102
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	154
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	221
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	780

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$39.46	\$38.54	\$46.97	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$36.75	\$36.44	\$43.64	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.06	3.82	3.60	4.28
Circulation per Person	11.44	10.57	11.37	7.30
Visits per Person	6.33	6.44	5.96	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.84	0.98	0.81	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	23.39	22.37	19.12	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	579.57	565.84	522.16	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.81	6.61	5.67	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.35	1.39	1.25	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.27	14.10	13.93	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.04	3.84	4.38	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Rocky Mountains region includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Illinois Public Libraries

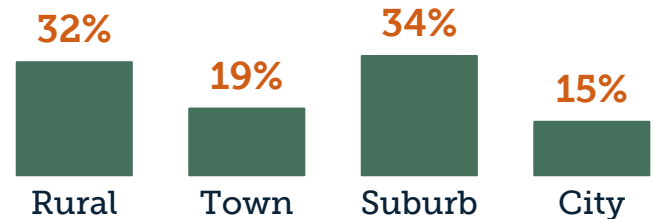
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	11,708,841
Number of Public Library Systems	622
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	798
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	3,182
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	8,626

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$68.38	\$69.44	\$57.11	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$61.13	\$61.50	\$51.84	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.39	5.08	7.92	4.28
Circulation per Person	9.50	9.78	11.38	7.30
Visits per Person	5.97	6.22	5.85	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.88	0.89	1.03	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	17.42	16.66	18.85	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	410.89	401.85	444.11	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.01	6.79	6.33	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.15	1.19	1.22	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	18.30	18.45	16.55	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.75	6.75	5.65	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Great Lakes region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Indiana Public Libraries

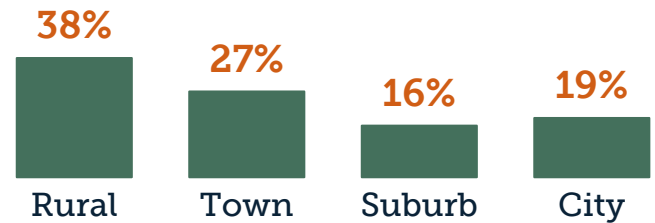
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	6,222,089
Number of Public Library Systems	237
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	453
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,464
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	4,403

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$54.01	\$55.19	\$57.11	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$51.69	\$51.37	\$51.84	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.49	5.42	7.92	4.28
Circulation per Person	12.73	12.66	11.38	7.30
Visits per Person	5.73	5.81	5.85	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.70	0.75	1.03	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	22.95	22.62	18.85	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	501.84	487.57	444.11	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.12	7.18	6.33	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.13	1.18	1.22	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	18.04	17.94	16.55	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.00	5.88	5.65	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Great Lakes region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Iowa Public Libraries

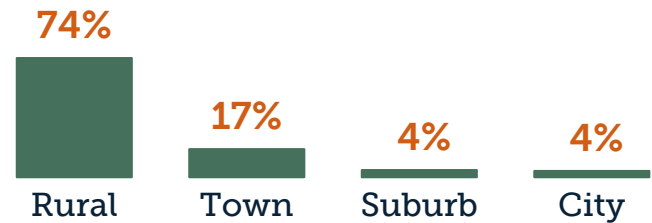
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	3,087,130
Number of Public Library Systems	534
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	561
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	990
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,740

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$40.23	\$40.36	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$38.61	\$39.03	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	7.50	6.79	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.94	9.14	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	5.90	5.92	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.56	0.56	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	25.46	24.57	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	559.18	530.71	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.87	7.72	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.04	1.12	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.18	14.39	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	8.07	8.07	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Kansas Public Libraries

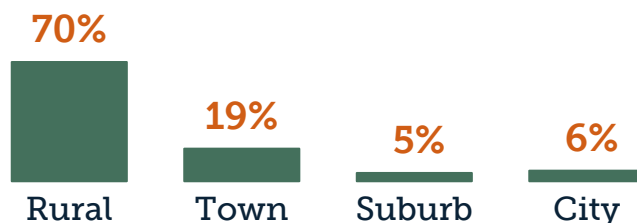
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	2,495,381
Number of Public Library Systems	320
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	372
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	703
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,723

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$49.60	\$49.05	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$47.72	\$46.66	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	27.56	4.37	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	9.98	10.04	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	5.61	5.59	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.81	0.80	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	23.37	23.61	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	474.01	496.92	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.43	7.47	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.19	1.27	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	17.24	17.27	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	7.04	7.02	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Kentucky Public Libraries

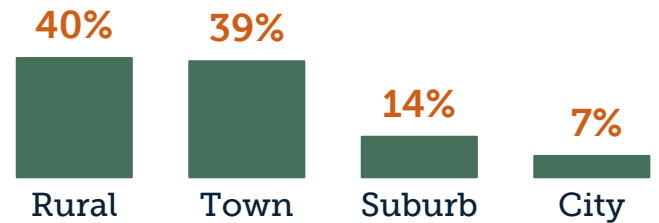
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	4,413,457
Number of Public Library Systems	119
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	280
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,209
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,219

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$41.69	\$40.62	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$32.58	\$32.06	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.95	4.60	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.92	6.93	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	4.23	4.39	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.97	1.02	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	21.62	20.34	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	502.71	456.45	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.57	5.53	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.00	1.04	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	12.62	12.39	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.88	6.82	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Louisiana Public Libraries

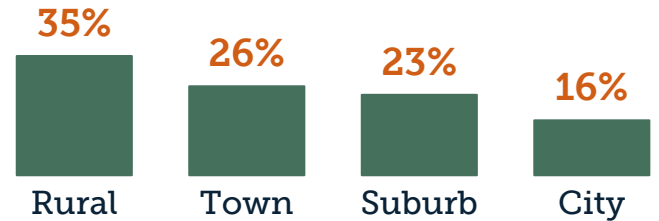
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	4,692,850
Number of Public Library Systems	68
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	367
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,178
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,698

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$50.73	\$52.16	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$44.09	\$43.67	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.37	3.16	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	4.50	4.50	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	4.33	3.72	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.13	0.99	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	17.48	16.21	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	388.94	388.88	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.96	5.79	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.15	1.14	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.44	14.23	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.31	5.66	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Maine Public Libraries

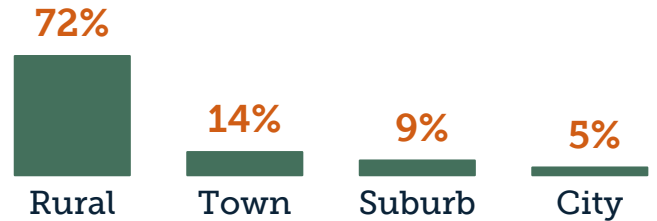
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,280,104
Number of Public Library Systems	228
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	235
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	346
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	689

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$39.23	\$38.41	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$39.23	\$38.09	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	8.02	7.37	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	7.75	8.06	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	5.76	5.93	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.66	0.65	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	35.68	32.28	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	510.98	493.31	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.99	8.07	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.99	1.04	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.92	14.70	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	7.49	7.31	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Maryland Public Libraries

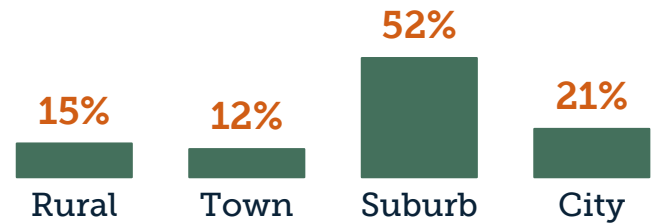
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	5,922,168
Number of Public Library Systems	24
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	204
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,330
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,587

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$53.85	\$52.98	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$46.48	\$45.62	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.16	3.14	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	9.90	10.00	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	4.78	4.77	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.53	1.48	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	12.88	10.98	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	350.44	306.25	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.38	4.17	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.04	1.11	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	15.24	14.29	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.65	5.79	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Massachusetts Public Libraries

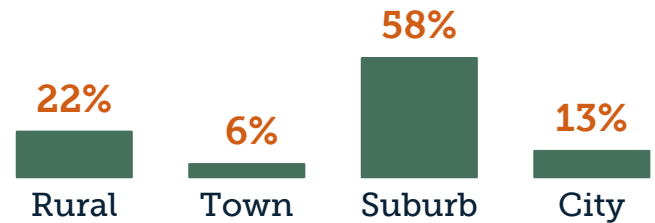
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	6,719,857
Number of Public Library Systems	368
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	466
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,842
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,770

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$43.91	\$43.83	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$45.48	\$45.03	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	8.15	6.69	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	9.20	9.58	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	6.10	6.38	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.67	0.74	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	20.68	19.54	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	397.10	389.51	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.89	4.88	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.95	1.11	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.13	14.08	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.90	6.83	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Michigan Public Libraries

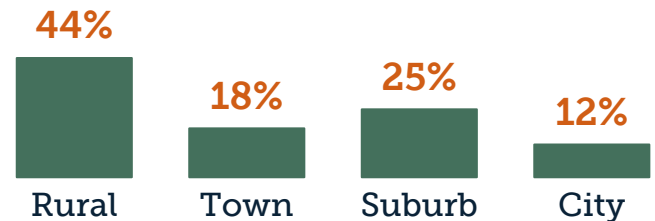
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	9,723,351
Number of Public Library Systems	392
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	649
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,755
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	4,734

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$40.89	\$40.78	\$57.11	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$37.04	\$38.20	\$51.84	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.28	4.15	7.92	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.28	8.54	11.38	7.30
Visits per Person	4.91	5.10	5.85	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.89	0.95	1.03	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	13.43	12.76	18.85	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	340.60	322.59	444.11	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.09	6.07	6.33	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.02	1.10	1.22	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	12.05	12.20	16.55	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.47	4.53	5.65	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Great Lakes region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Minnesota Public Libraries

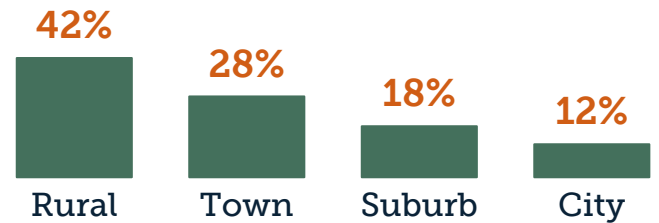
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	5,781,457
Number of Public Library Systems	137
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	363
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	778
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,162

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$39.71	\$39.40	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$39.10	\$38.56	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.77	3.77	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	9.56	9.99	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	4.45	4.53	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.69	0.73	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	11.82	11.47	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	269.93	257.72	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.21	5.20	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.93	1.00	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.82	9.86	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.53	3.58	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Mississippi Public Libraries

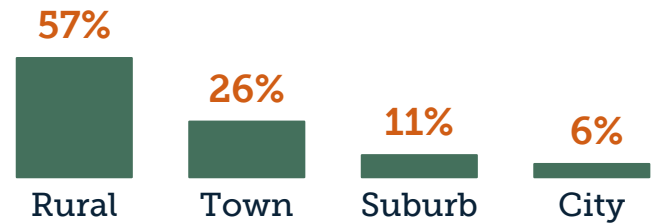
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	3,010,927
Number of Public Library Systems	52
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	238
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	632
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	916

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$17.26	\$17.54	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$16.47	\$16.53	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.21	2.10	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	2.57	2.70	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.04	3.08	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.47	0.53	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	8.61	8.60	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	219.64	213.79	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.60	4.64	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.67	7.88	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.30	5.28	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Missouri Public Libraries

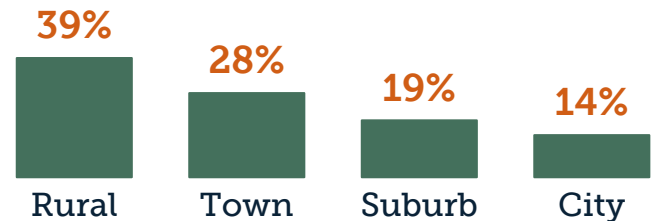
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	5,476,144
Number of Public Library Systems	149
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	388
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	819
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,157

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$45.93	\$45.00	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$42.09	\$40.93	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.86	3.52	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	10.01	10.18	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	5.19	5.39	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	17.08	16.32	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	426.54	413.65	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.64	4.51	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.10	1.17	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.41	14.34	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.74	3.64	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Montana Public Libraries

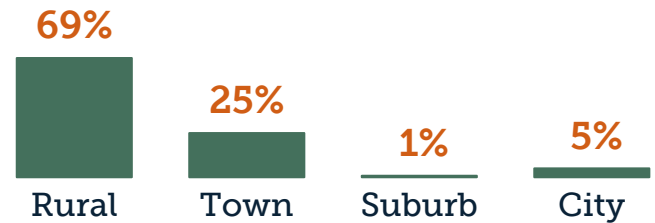
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	988,533
Number of Public Library Systems	82
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	118
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	190
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	383

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$28.36	\$27.71	\$46.97	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$25.76	\$25.80	\$43.64	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.82	4.57	3.60	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.14	6.01	11.37	7.30
Visits per Person	4.27	4.76	5.96	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.48	0.54	0.81	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	16.85	14.50	19.12	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	317.53	314.90	522.16	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.51	6.48	5.67	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.19	1.94	1.25	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.68	9.69	13.93	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.81	4.81	4.38	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Rocky Mountains region includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Nebraska Public Libraries

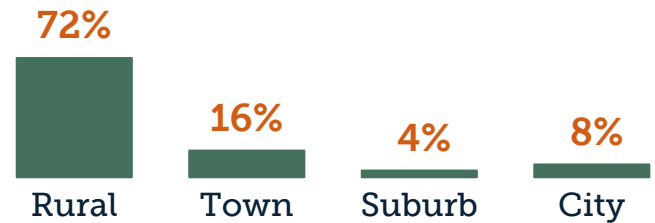
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,560,343
Number of Public Library Systems	247
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	273
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	360
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	793

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$36.83	\$36.57	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$34.92	\$34.33	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	7.11	6.76	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.19	8.54	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	5.31	5.41	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.51	0.54	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	21.21	21.00	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	492.35	469.27	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	9.19	9.52	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.30	1.38	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	12.69	12.87	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.75	5.80	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Nevada Public Libraries

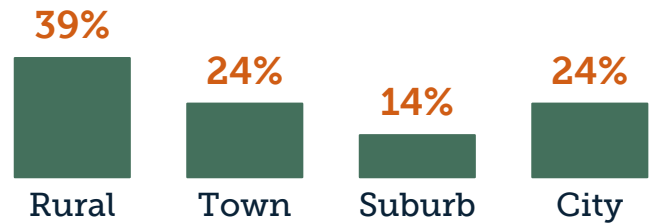
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	2,842,285
Number of Public Library Systems	22
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	88
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	203
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	794

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$32.40	\$32.51	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$28.86	\$28.37	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.19	2.00	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	7.34	7.53	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	3.49	3.76	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	10.01	9.26	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	303.29	291.19	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	2.23	2.34	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.89	0.98	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	6.99	7.48	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	1.78	1.82	2.35	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



New Hampshire Public Libraries

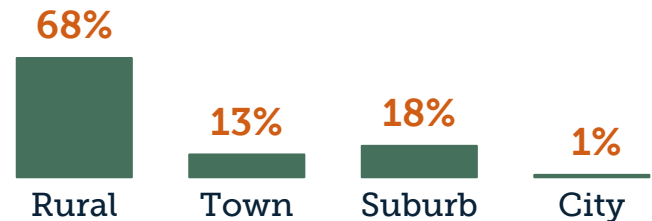
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,428,394
Number of Public Library Systems	219
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	224
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	488
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	827

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$51.49	\$50.62	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$50.43	\$50.34	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	10.29	10.62	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.63	9.00	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	6.39	6.47	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	42.91	39.91	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	645.04	645.69	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.38	6.31	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.75	0.85	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	17.85	17.45	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	10.54	10.23	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



New Jersey Public Libraries

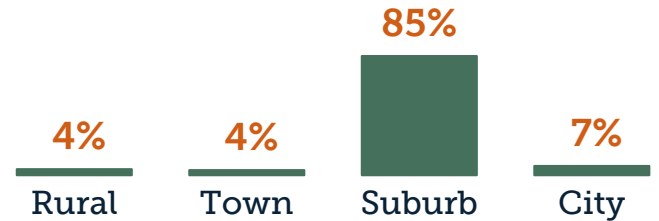
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	9,328,224
Number of Public Library Systems	282
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	437
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,389
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	4,551

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$54.36	\$54.95	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$51.52	\$52.64	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.44	4.33	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.44	6.74	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	5.05	5.25	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.83	0.89	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	21.49	20.34	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	382.78	380.86	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.63	4.57	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.05	1.12	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	13.17	13.55	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.02	4.02	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



New Mexico Public Libraries

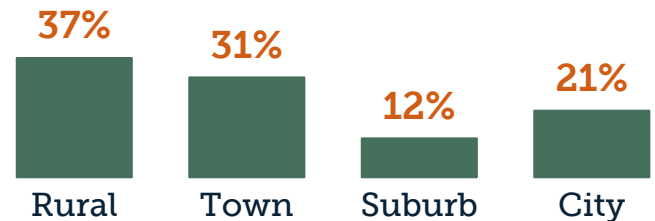
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,638,831
Number of Public Library Systems	87
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	117
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	288
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	672

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$31.31	\$29.42	\$22.34	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$28.70	\$27.90	\$21.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.18	3.07	2.06	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.54	5.60	4.92	7.30
Visits per Person	4.47	4.46	3.09	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.87	0.87	0.61	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	12.83	12.12	9.89	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	293.64	284.33	238.48	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.16	4.90	4.20	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.20	1.27	0.77	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	10.23	10.04	7.15	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.39	4.29	2.61	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southwest region includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



New York Public Libraries

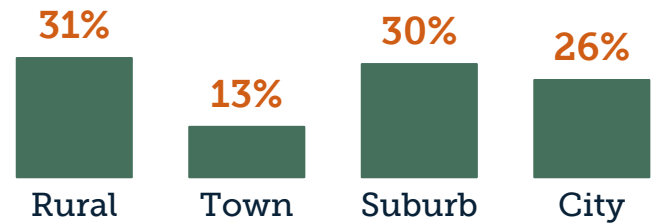
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	19,519,880
Number of Public Library Systems	756
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	1,071
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	4,213
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	12,470

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$70.35	\$69.99	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$63.56	\$63.47	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.14	5.07	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.91	7.38	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	5.36	5.49	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.42	1.45	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	27.28	25.80	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	485.11	461.95	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.31	5.01	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.11	1.15	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	16.09	16.08	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.43	5.26	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



North Carolina Public Libraries

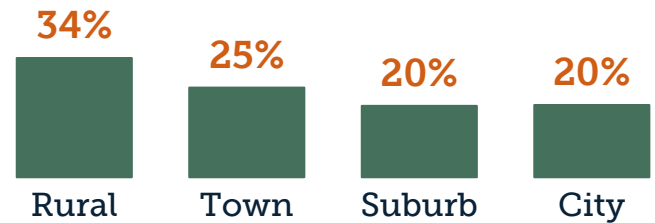
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	9,953,687
Number of Public Library Systems	80
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	406
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	800
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	2,966

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$21.93	\$21.79	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$21.14	\$20.75	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.49	2.25	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.18	5.36	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.58	3.56	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.68	0.68	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	12.72	12.17	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	271.03	264.20	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	3.97	3.89	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.74	0.79	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.45	7.37	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.01	1.96	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



North Dakota Public Libraries

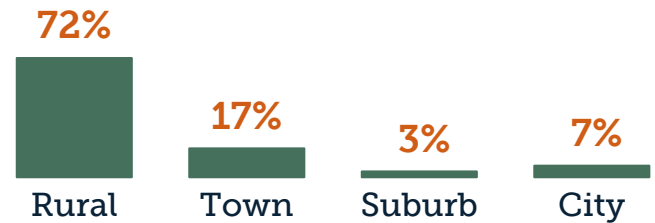
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	666,843
Number of Public Library Systems	72
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	86
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	138
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	243

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$28.77	\$28.48	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$27.40	\$26.95	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.55	4.60	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.86	6.14	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	3.29	3.36	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.76	0.57	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	12.40	12.08	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	294.04	279.12	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.11	6.42	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.87	0.89	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.07	9.47	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.16	5.18	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Ohio Public Libraries

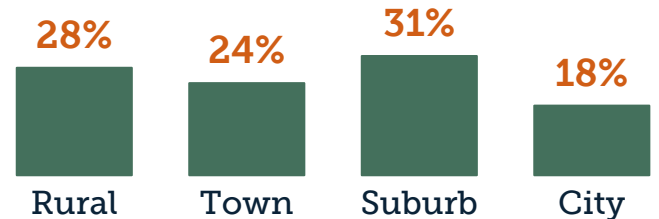
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	11,509,951
Number of Public Library Systems	251
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	763
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	2,609
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	8,951

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$69.30	\$66.48	\$57.11	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$61.19	\$60.29	\$51.84	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	10.84	8.94	7.92	4.28
Circulation per Person	15.85	15.93	11.38	7.30
Visits per Person	6.75	7.16	5.85	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	1.64	1.71	1.03	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	23.64	23.47	18.85	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	553.02	529.85	444.11	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.83	5.61	6.33	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.66	1.74	1.22	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	19.44	19.38	16.55	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.67	5.64	5.65	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Great Lakes region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Oklahoma Public Libraries

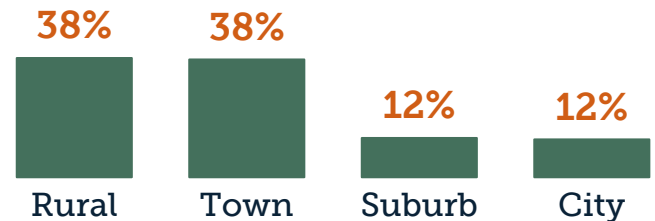
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	3,201,818
Number of Public Library Systems	119
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	218
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	736
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,424

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$37.81	\$36.38	\$22.34	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$34.42	\$35.77	\$21.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.46	3.21	2.06	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.88	6.92	4.92	7.30
Visits per Person	4.24	4.34	3.09	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.60	0.79	0.61	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	11.28	12.39	9.89	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	343.87	368.02	238.48	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.08	4.86	4.20	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.14	1.15	0.77	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	11.11	11.64	7.15	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.75	5.39	2.61	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southwest region includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Oregon Public Libraries

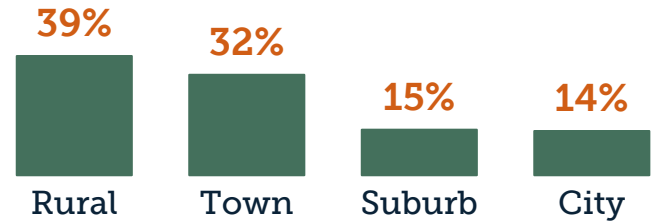
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	3,796,448
Number of Public Library Systems	131
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	231
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	521
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,848

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$57.04	\$54.15	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$53.01	\$50.88	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.74	4.84	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	15.01	15.22	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	5.47	5.77	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.59	0.62	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	18.88	17.53	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	440.38	404.54	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.23	4.17	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.96	1.03	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	12.31	12.00	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.47	3.32	2.35	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Pennsylvania Public Libraries

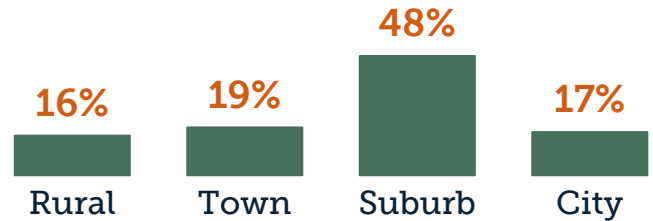
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	12,446,680
Number of Public Library Systems	455
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	643
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,486
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	4,492

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$28.62	\$27.97	\$54.02	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$27.61	\$27.21	\$49.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	4.35	3.04	4.53	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.23	5.34	6.74	7.30
Visits per Person	3.58	3.60	4.77	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.64	0.63	1.10	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	17.58	16.73	21.66	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	327.69	329.99	405.28	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	3.23	3.24	4.57	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.64	0.69	0.97	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	9.04	8.94	13.54	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.99	2.98	4.54	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Mid-East region includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Rhode Island Public Libraries

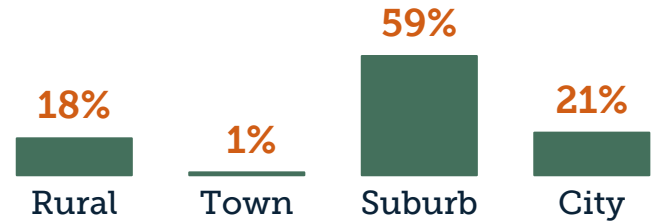
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,431,901
Number of Public Library Systems	48
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	71
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	270
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	622

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$46.49	\$45.12	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$45.04	\$44.10	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	6.47	6.00	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	6.36	6.81	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	5.57	5.73	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.63	0.66	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	27.38	24.53	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	398.14	387.55	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	6.64	6.64	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.17	1.36	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.71	13.91	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	6.37	5.91	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



South Carolina Public Libraries

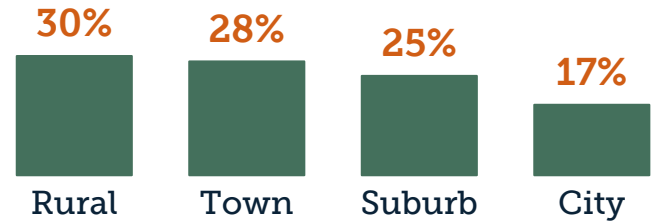
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	4,652,360
Number of Public Library Systems	42
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	223
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	594
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,882

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$29.12	\$28.37	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$27.39	\$27.37	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.42	2.38	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	5.65	5.59	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	3.70	3.91	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.58	0.61	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	10.12	9.49	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	230.09	216.20	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.58	4.52	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.94	0.96	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	10.11	10.26	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.19	3.24	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



South Dakota Public Libraries

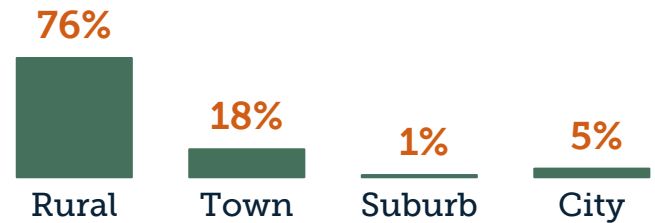
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,239,099
Number of Public Library Systems	112
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	147
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	180
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	352

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$34.79	\$33.56	\$42.00	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$33.06	\$32.31	\$39.99	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	6.07	5.73	7.34	4.28
Circulation per Person	7.62	7.58	9.33	7.30
Visits per Person	4.88	5.15	5.08	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.56	0.50	0.66	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	18.37	16.40	17.94	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	365.92	360.76	407.69	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.25	7.26	6.18	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.47	1.94	1.08	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	11.62	11.70	13.02	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	5.93	5.96	5.08	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Plains region includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.



Tennessee Public Libraries

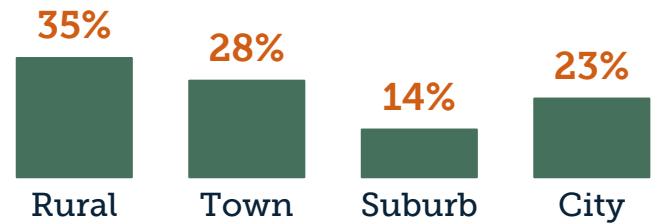
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	6,374,660
Number of Public Library Systems	185
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	287
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	558
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,842

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$18.53	\$17.89	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$17.93	\$17.29	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	6.74	5.48	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	4.07	4.13	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	2.97	3.08	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.54	0.55	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	8.34	7.72	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	210.26	208.11	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.14	3.98	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.79	0.83	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	7.18	7.17	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.18	2.21	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Texas Public Libraries

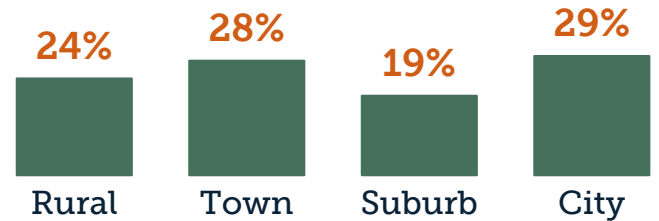
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	24,827,614
Number of Public Library Systems	549
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	877
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	2,441
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	6,875

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$18.88	\$20.22	\$22.34	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$18.43	\$19.62	\$21.57	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	1.90	2.04	2.06	4.28
Circulation per Person	4.24	4.65	4.92	7.30
Visits per Person	2.67	3.00	3.09	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.53	0.61	0.61	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	9.34	10.03	9.89	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	225.76	249.19	238.48	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	3.68	3.90	4.20	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.63	0.72	0.77	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	6.38	6.97	7.15	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	2.27	2.51	2.61	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southwest region includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Utah Public Libraries

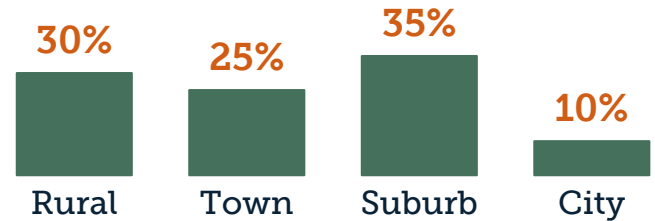
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	2,921,493
Number of Public Library Systems	72
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	141
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	387
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	1,258

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$36.76	\$36.81	\$46.97	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$35.18	\$34.42	\$43.64	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.53	3.22	3.60	4.28
Circulation per Person	12.63	12.96	11.37	7.30
Visits per Person	5.99	6.15	5.96	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.96	0.97	0.81	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	11.23	11.49	19.12	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	562.75	438.76	522.16	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	3.60	3.63	5.67	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.97	1.03	1.25	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	10.76	10.79	13.93	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.31	3.14	4.38	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Rocky Mountains region includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Vermont Public Libraries

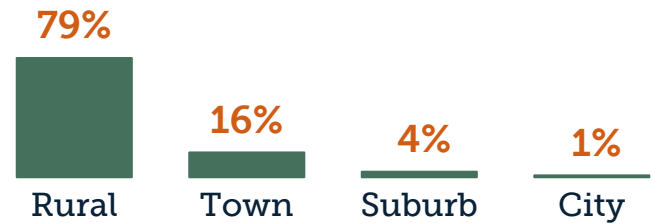
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	660,318
Number of Public Library Systems	159
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	165
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	210
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	348

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$39.99	\$37.66	\$47.15	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$41.18	\$39.78	\$48.36	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.62	5.58	7.41	4.28
Circulation per Person	7.39	7.58	8.52	7.30
Visits per Person	6.17	6.43	6.06	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.94	0.92	0.76	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	45.96	42.15	27.27	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	678.15	657.41	485.08	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	9.19	9.08	5.91	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.06	1.10	1.03	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	14.93	14.73	15.05	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	9.02	8.89	7.47	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The New England region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.



Virginia Public Libraries

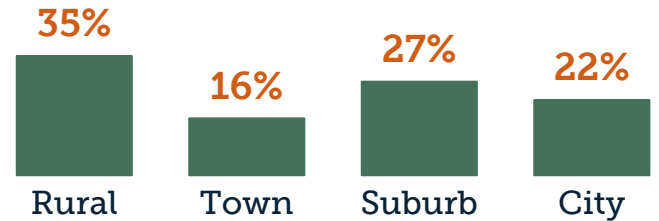
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	8,164,556
Number of Public Library Systems	91
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	379
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	997
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,744

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$34.95	\$34.69	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$34.27	\$34.11	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	3.22	2.73	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.80	9.23	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	4.61	4.62	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	12.90	11.97	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	313.90	288.80	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.34	4.25	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.85	0.90	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	11.47	11.80	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.05	3.01	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Washington Public Libraries

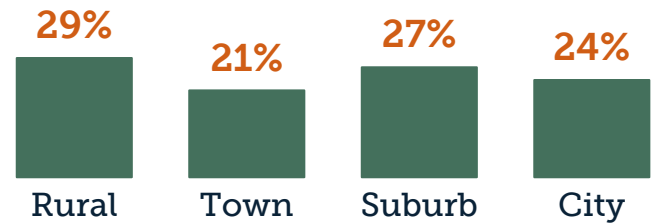
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	6,955,368
Number of Public Library Systems	62
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	371
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	839
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,883

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$59.86	\$59.09	\$40.69	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$56.33	\$55.24	\$38.50	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	2.79	2.73	2.44	4.28
Circulation per Person	12.00	12.20	7.17	7.30
Visits per Person	5.74	6.02	4.44	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.56	0.61	0.57	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	13.02	12.08	10.58	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	334.59	313.77	272.55	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	4.58	4.79	3.19	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.29	1.54	0.90	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	13.96	13.56	8.82	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	3.01	3.01	2.35	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



West Virginia Public Libraries

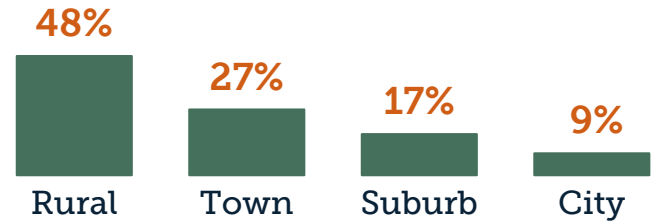
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	1,852,994
Number of Public Library Systems	97
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	181
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	366
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	663

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$19.99	\$21.32	\$27.13	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$19.16	\$19.04	\$25.42	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.63	5.81	3.26	4.28
Circulation per Person	3.39	3.38	5.30	7.30
Visits per Person	2.94	2.90	3.63	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.33	0.33	0.87	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	13.35	12.69	11.71	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	246.59	226.54	274.99	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	3.96	3.91	4.55	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.54	0.58	0.88	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	8.95	8.72	8.85	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.94	4.88	3.06	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Southeast region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Wisconsin Public Libraries

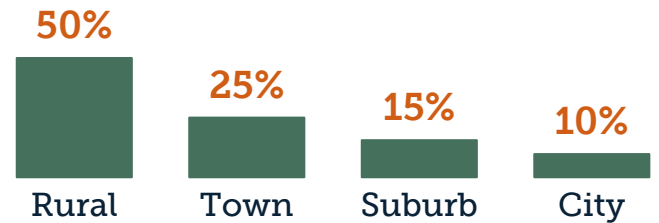
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	5,749,006
Number of Public Library Systems	381
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	465
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	1,148
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	3,052

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$40.62	\$40.32	\$57.11	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$39.51	\$39.50	\$51.84	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	15.74	14.10	7.92	4.28
Circulation per Person	10.12	10.55	11.38	7.30
Visits per Person	5.55	5.73	5.85	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.73	0.78	1.03	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	17.14	16.20	18.85	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	409.69	388.73	444.11	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	5.50	5.48	6.33	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	0.95	1.05	1.22	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	13.27	13.32	16.55	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	4.99	4.98	5.65	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Great Lakes region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



Wyoming Public Libraries

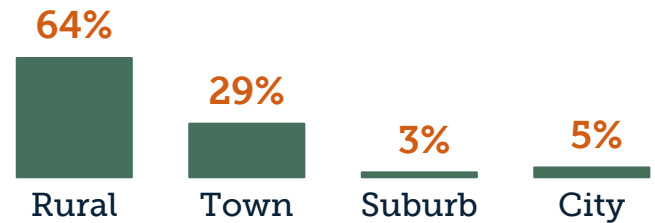
FISCAL YEAR 2015



Quick Stats

Population Size Served	584,153
Number of Public Library Systems	23
Number of Public Library Branches and Bookmobiles (Outlets)	77
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians	172
Number of Full-Time Equivalent Staff	456

Public Library Outlets by Locale



Operating Expenditures per Person



Public Library Collections¹ per Person



	FY 2015	FY 2014	Regional ²	National
Public Library Financial Health				
Total Operating Revenue ³ per Person	\$57.40	\$55.70	\$46.97	\$39.94
Total Operating Expenditures ³ per Person	\$55.64	\$54.90	\$43.64	\$37.38
Public Library Resources, Services, and Usages				
Public Library Collections per Person	5.73	5.43	3.60	4.28
Circulation per Person	8.44	8.43	11.37	7.30
Visits per Person	6.09	6.29	5.96	4.48
Reference Transactions per Person	0.80	0.83	0.81	0.82
Public Library Programs per 1,000 People	30.70	27.94	19.12	15.21
Program Attendance per 1,000 People	690.11	642.92	522.16	341.25
Public-Access Internet Computers per 5,000 People	7.54	7.45	5.67	4.73
Public-Access Internet Computer User Sessions per Person	1.46	1.55	1.25	0.97
Public Library Staffing				
Staffing per 25,000 People	19.54	19.86	13.93	11.19
Librarians per 25,000 People	7.38	7.74	4.38	3.86

¹ The sum of books and e-books will not equal the total collections per person reported in the table. The total collections per person reported in the table includes books, e-books, and physical and downloadable audio and video materials.

² The Rocky Mountains region includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

³ All financial data are in constant FY 2015 dollars.

NOTE: The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/acs) do not provide margins of error associated with these estimates. Readers should take this into consideration when comparing data across years. These state profiles are a part of the FY 2015 Public Libraries Survey report. In that report, changes of less than 10% in per capita metrics are not considered statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: IMLS, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2014-2015.



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IMLS would also like to extend a special thank you to members of the survey advisory group for their help in managing the survey process. The Library Statistics Working Group (LSWG) is a vital part of the survey team. Their time and effort has helped make this report a more valuable resource to the library community and the public.

Library Statistics Working Group Members

Stacey Aldrich, State Librarian, Hawaii State Public Library System

Jay Bank, State Data Coordinator, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

Michael Golrick, State Data Coordinator, State Library of Louisiana

Linda Hofschire, Director of Library Research Service, Colorado State Library

Amanda Johnson, State Data Coordinator, State Library of North Carolina

Martha Kyrillidou, Principal, QualityMetrics LLC; Research Associate, iSchool, University of Illinois

Jennifer Nelson, State Librarian/Director of State Library Services, Minnesota Department of Education

Annie Norman, State Librarian and Director, Delaware Division of Libraries

Whitney Payne, State Data Coordinator, State Library of Georgia

Emily Plagman, Project Manager, Public Library Association

James Ritter, State Librarian, Maine Library Commission

Mark Smith, Director and Librarian, Texas State Library and Archives Commission