

Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2005

U.S. Department of Education
NCES 2008-301

F I R S T L O O K



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November 2007

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Suggested Citation

Chute, A. and Kroe, P.E. (2007). *Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2005* (NCES 2008-301). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

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Acknowledgments

The collection and publication of a census of this magnitude has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support of the following individuals and organizations: the local public librarians who provided the data; the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) State Data Coordinators; the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA); the American Library Association (ALA); the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS); and the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The following individuals had primary responsibility for the federal data collection and processing activities and are gratefully acknowledged: Terri Craig, Michael Freeman, Laura Hardesty, Carma Ray Hogue, Joanna Fane McLaughlin, Johnny Monaco, Patricia O'Shea, and Cynthia Jo Ramsey, U.S. Census Bureau.

This report was reviewed by Matt Adams, Sally Dillow, Stephen Hocker, Apama Sundaram, Siri Warkentien, Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI); and Wilma Greene, Jeffrey Owings, Tai Phan, Marilyn McMillen Seastrom, John Sietsema, William Sonnenberg, and Bruce Taylor, NCES. Their comments toward the improvement of the report are gratefully acknowledged.

The authors also extend their thanks to the FSCS Steering Committee members who led the effort during the time frame these data were collected and processed.

Ira Bray, California State Library
Mary Chute, Office of Library Services, IMLS
Denise Davis, American Library Association
Shelly Fugitt, Tennessee State Library and Archives
Barbara Holton, NCES
Neal Kaske, NCLIS
Kathleen Keller, Nebraska Library Commission
Keith Curry Lance, Colorado Department of Education
Libby Law, FSCS Steering Committee Secretary
Suzanne Miller, COSLA
Frank Nelson, Idaho State Library
Timothy Owens, State Library of South Carolina
Ann Reed, Oregon State Library
Peggy D. Rudd, COSLA
Jeffrey Williams, (retired from NCES)
Alan Zimmerman, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

We also acknowledge the significant contributions to the Library Statistics Program of Kim Miller, NCLIS; Mary Downs, Michele Farrell, and George Smith, IMLS; and Edie McArthur, NCES.

Thanks to one and all for your enthusiastic support.

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Introduction

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

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

This report provides summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year (FY) 2005.¹ It covers service measures such as number of users of electronic resources, number of Internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating revenue and expenditures, type of legal basis, and number and type of public library service outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame includes 9,198 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands. (Public libraries in two outlying areas, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agencies have never responded to NCES's request for participation in the survey.) A total of 8,999 of the 9,201 public libraries responded to the FY 2005 survey for a unit response rate of 97.8 percent. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report.² The FY 2005 survey is the 18th in the series. The data were submitted over the Internet via a web-based reporting system. (See Data Collection in Appendix A for more information.)

Key Library Terminology

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

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

²No outlying areas responded to the FY 2005 survey, so they are not included in the tables of this report. The item response rates in the Total line of the tables do not include the outlying areas.

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

Types of Tables Included in This Report

There are 11 tables in this report: Table 1 provides overview data, by state, about the number of public libraries and population of legal service area. Tables 2 through 11 display data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Additional tabulations from the FY 2005 PLS are provided under the link *Supplemental Tables to NCES 2008-301* on this report's website at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2008301>.

History of the Public Libraries Survey

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

The first survey report in this series, *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989*, which included data from 8,699 public libraries in 50 states and the District of Columbia, was released by NCES in 1991. A data file and survey report have been released annually since then. The states have always submitted their data electronically, via customized personal computer survey software through FY 2004, and via a web-based application beginning in FY 2005.

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

Selected Findings

- There were 9,198 public libraries (administrative entities) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2005 (table 1).
- A total of 1,544 public libraries (17 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,503 branch outlets in FY 2005 (table 2). The total number of central library outlets was 9,040. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 16,543. Eight percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 825 bookmobiles.
- In FY 2005, 53 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government, 15 percent were nonprofit association libraries or agency libraries, 14 percent were separate government units known as library districts, 10 percent were part of a county/parish, 3 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement, 2 percent were part of a school district, 1 percent were part of a city/county, and 1 percent reported their legal basis as “other” (table 3).
- Nationwide, library visits to public libraries totaled 1.4 billion, or 4.7 library visits per capita, in FY 2005 (table 4).
- In FY 2005, total nationwide circulation of public library materials was 2.1 billion, or 7.2 materials circulated per capita. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the highest circulation per capita was 15.0 (Ohio), and the lowest was 2.1 (District of Columbia) (table 4).
- Nationwide, circulation of children’s materials was 716.4 million, or 35 percent of total circulation, in FY 2005. Attendance at children’s programs was 54.6 million (table 5).
- Internet terminals available for public use in public libraries nationwide numbered 185,179 terminals, or 3.2 terminals per 5,000 population, in FY 2005. The average number of Internet terminals available for public use per stationary outlet was 11.2 (table 6).⁵
- Nationwide, public libraries had 815.6 million print materials in their collections, or 2.8 volumes per capita, in FY 2005. By state, the number of print materials per capita ranged from 1.6 (Nevada) to 5.4 (Maine) (table 7).
- Public libraries nationwide had 41.5 million audio materials, or 144.9 items per 1,000 population, and 39.7 million video materials, or 138.5 items per 1,000 population, in their collections in FY 2005 (table 7).
- Public libraries had a total of 137,855 paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in FY 2005 (table 8). Librarians accounted for 33 percent of total FTE staff; 67 percent were in other positions. Over two-thirds of the librarians, or 68 percent, had master’s degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (“ALA-MLS” degrees).
- Forty-six percent of all public libraries, or 4,254 libraries, had librarians with “ALA-MLS” degrees in FY 2005 (table 8).
- In FY 2005, 81 percent of public libraries’ total operating revenue of about \$9.7 billion came from local sources, 10 percent from state sources, less than 1 percent from federal sources, and 8 percent from other sources, such as monetary gifts and donations, interest, library fines, fees, or grants (table 9).
- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were \$9.1 billion in FY 2005 (table 10). Of this, 66 percent was expended for paid staff and 13 percent for the library collection.
- Nationwide, the average per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was \$31.65 in FY 2005 (table 11). By state, the highest average per capita operating expenditure was \$56.62 (District of Columbia), and the lowest was \$13.50 (Mississippi).

⁵The average was calculated by dividing the total number of Internet terminals available for public use in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. (See table 2 for outlet data.)

References

- Podolsky, A. (1991). *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (NCES 91-343). U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, Public Libraries Survey, *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2005* (NCES 2008-303) (forthcoming at http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/pub_data.asp).

Tables

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and official state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area ²		Unduplicated population of legal service area ³		Official state population estimate ⁴	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵
Total	9,198	290,190	100.0	286,472	100.0	294,131	100.0
Alabama	207	4,468	100.0	4,468	100.0	4,468	100.0
Alaska	89	664	100.0	664	100.0	664	100.0
Arizona	86	5,774	100.0	5,740	100.0	5,832	100.0
Arkansas	48	2,662	100.0	2,636	100.0	2,673	100.0
California	179	36,790	100.0	36,790	100.0	36,810	100.0
Colorado	115	4,553	100.0	4,493	100.0	4,653	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,281	100.0	3,504	100.0	3,504	100.0
Delaware	21	786	100.0	784	100.0	784	100.0
District of Columbia	1	551	100.0	551	100.0	551	100.0
Florida	78	18,044	100.0	17,866	100.0	17,918	100.0
Georgia	58	8,650	100.0	8,650	100.0	8,650	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,263	100.0	1,263	100.0	1,263	100.0
Idaho	104	1,249	100.0	1,239	100.0	1,429	100.0
Illinois	623	11,433	100.0	11,433	100.0	12,770	100.0
Indiana	239	5,809	100.0	5,687	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	540	2,932	100.0	2,922	100.0	2,966	100.0
Kansas	325	2,315	100.0	2,290	100.0	2,724	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,108	100.0	4,108	100.0	4,146	100.0
Louisiana	67	4,534	100.0	4,524	100.0	4,524	100.0
Maine	272	1,313	100.0	1,181	100.0	1,294	100.0
Maryland	24	5,520	100.0	5,519	100.0	5,519	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,441	100.0	6,415	100.0	6,417	100.0
Michigan	383	9,948	100.0	9,907	100.0	9,938	100.0
Minnesota	140	5,571	100.0	5,145	100.0	5,145	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,944	100.0	2,921	100.0	2,921	100.0
Missouri	149	5,116	100.0	5,113	100.0	5,597	100.0
Montana	79	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	270	1,413	100.0	1,413	100.0	1,711	100.0
Nevada	22	2,519	100.0	2,519	100.0	2,519	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,436	100.0	1,303	100.0	1,315	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and official state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area ²		Unduplicated population of legal service area ³		Official state population estimate ⁴	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	306	9,040	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	87	1,453	100.0	1,444	100.0	1,903	100.0
New York	754	19,032	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0
North Carolina	75	8,541	100.0	8,541	100.0	8,541	100.0
North Dakota	83	569	100.0	551	100.0	642	100.0
Ohio	251	11,462	100.0	11,462	100.0	11,462	100.0
Oklahoma	113	2,905	100.0	2,905	100.0	3,548	100.0
Oregon	125	3,258	100.0	3,258	100.0	3,583	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	12,191	100.0	11,989	100.0	12,284	100.0
Rhode Island	49	1,316	100.0	1,081	100.0	1,081	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,223	100.0	4,223	100.0	4,223	100.0
South Dakota	124	680	100.0	600	100.0	790	100.0
Tennessee	186	5,993	100.0	5,842	100.0	5,993	100.0
Texas	553	20,946	100.0	20,946	100.0	22,490	100.0
Utah	71	2,430	100.0	2,389	100.0	2,389	100.0
Vermont	184	733	100.0	602	100.0	621	100.0
Virginia	91	7,405	100.0	7,405	100.0	7,405	100.0
Washington	65	6,134	100.0	6,130	100.0	6,256	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5,581	100.0	5,581	100.0	5,581	100.0
Wyoming	23	502	100.0	502	100.0	502	100.0

¹ A public library is an administrative entity, the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

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

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

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

⁵ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

**Table 2. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state:
Fiscal year 2005**

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
				Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles ¹		
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total ²	Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ³
					Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³		
Total	9,198 ⁴	1,544	700	16,543	9,040	100.0	7,503	100.0	825	100.0
Alabama	207	21	14	285	206	100.0	79	100.0	17	100.0
Alaska	89	6	1	106	89	100.0	17	100.0	1	100.0
Arizona	86	20	6	191	81	100.0	110	100.0	9	100.0
Arkansas	48	34	3	213	45	100.0	168	100.0	3	100.0
California	179	115	41	1,093	166	100.0	927	100.0	60	100.0
Colorado	115	32	9	242	101	100.0	141	100.0	11	100.0
Connecticut	194	27	7	244	194	100.0	50	100.0	7	100.0
Delaware	21	3	2	33	19	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	23	1	100.0	22	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	78	49	25	502	61	100.0	441	100.0	29	100.0
∞ Georgia	58	52	25	370	58	100.0	312	100.0	26	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	51	1	100.0	50	100.0	2	100.0
Idaho	104	17	7	139	102	100.0	37	100.0	7	100.0
Illinois	623	45	25	783	623	100.0	160	100.0	28	100.0
Indiana	239	71	32	438	239	100.0	199	100.0	38	100.0
Iowa	540	9	5	563	540	100.0	23	100.0	5	100.0
Kansas	325	12	3	374	325	100.0	49	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	116	32	81	193	116	100.0	77	100.0	84	100.0
Louisiana	67	51	26	335	67	100.0	268	100.0	28	100.0
Maine	272	2	0	278	272	100.0	6	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	24	12	178	16	100.0	162	100.0	15	100.0
Massachusetts	370	47	5	483	370	100.0	113	100.0	5	100.0
Michigan	383	62	15	656	377	100.0	279	100.0	16	100.0
Minnesota	140	26	12	359	129	100.0	230	100.0	14	100.0
Mississippi	50	39	2	241	49	100.0	192	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	149	45	17	358	146	100.0	212	100.0	29	100.0
Montana	79	15	3	109	79	100.0	30	100.0	3	100.0
Nebraska	270	2	8	286	270	100.0	16	100.0	8	100.0
Nevada	22	13	4	85	19	100.0	66	100.0	4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	7	1	237	230	100.0	7	100.0	1	100.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state:
Fiscal year 2005—Continued**

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
				Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles ¹		
		Branches	Bookmobiles	Total ²	Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ³
					Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³		
New Jersey	306	40	14	453	306	100.0	147	100.0	14	100.0
New Mexico	87	10	3	114	87	100.0	27	100.0	3	100.0
New York	754	55	7	1,068	753	100.0	315	100.0	8	100.0
North Carolina	75	62	36	383	64	100.0	319	100.0	40	100.0
North Dakota	83	6	14	91	82	100.0	9	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	251	99	52	718	244	100.0	474	100.0	70	100.0
Oklahoma	113	9	4	204	113	100.0	91	100.0	4	100.0
Oregon	125	20	10	212	124	100.0	88	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	50	27	635	453	100.0	182	100.0	35	100.0
Rhode Island	49	7	2	73	49	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	42	34	31	185	41	100.0	144	100.0	35	100.0
South Dakota	124	6	7	144	124	100.0	20	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	186	27	4	289	186	100.0	103	100.0	5	100.0
Texas	553	70	11	851	553	100.0	298	100.0	12	100.0
Utah	71	17	20	114	56	100.0	58	100.0	21	100.0
Vermont	184	4	10	185	181	100.0	4	100.0	10	100.0
Virginia	91	60	29	343	79	100.0	264	100.0	30	100.0
Washington	65	23	11	329	56	100.0	273	100.0	25	100.0
West Virginia	97	27	6	173	97	100.0	76	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	381	18	7	457	378	100.0	79	100.0	9	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	2	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	2	100.0

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

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

³ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item.

⁴ Of the 9,198 public libraries in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 7,433 were single-outlet libraries and 1,765 were multiple-outlet libraries. Single-outlet libraries are a central library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail-only outlet. Multiple-outlet libraries have two or more direct service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail-only outlets.

NOTE: Data were not reported by the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate ¹⁰	
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/county ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶		School district ⁷	Library district ⁸		Other ⁹
Percentage distribution											
Total	9,198	53.0	9.9	1.3	3.4	14.8	2.0	14.2	1.4	100.0	
Alabama	207	74.4	7.2	0.5	17.9	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Alaska	89	47.2	15.7	0	4.5	24.7	0	0	7.9	100.0	
Arizona	86	36.0	15.1	34.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	10.5	100.0	
Arkansas	48	18.8	43.8	2.1	33.3	0	0	0	2.1	100.0	
California	179	63.7	24.6	2.2	2.8	0	1.7	5.0	0	100.0	
Colorado	115	37.4	12.2	0	7.0	0	0.9	42.6	0	100.0	
Connecticut	194	50.5	0	0	0	49.5	0	0	0	100.0	
Delaware	21	14.3	28.6	4.8	0	0	0	52.4	0	100.0	
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Florida	78	37.2	44.9	2.6	14.1	0	0	1.3	0	100.0	
Georgia	58	0	43.1	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	
Idaho	104	48.1	0	0	0	0	0	51.9	0	100.0	
Illinois	623	50.2	0	0	0	0	0	49.8	0	100.0	
Indiana	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0	
Iowa	540	98.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	100.0	
Kansas	325	91.4	4.3	0	0.9	0	0	2.8	0.6	100.0	
Kentucky	116	0	9.5	0	0.9	0	0	89.7	0	100.0	
Louisiana	67	4.5	89.6	1.5	3.0	0	1.5	0	0	100.0	
Maine	272	37.9	0	0	0	62.1	0	0	0	100.0	
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Massachusetts	370	93.2	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0.3	100.0	
Michigan	383	51.4	5.2	0	0	0	4.7	38.6	0	100.0	
Minnesota	140	75.0	8.6	7.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Mississippi	50	4.0	34.0	26.0	34.0	2.0	0	0	0	100.0	
Missouri	149	9.4	0.7	0	0	1.3	0	88.6	0	100.0	
Montana	79	35.4	34.2	16.5	13.9	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Nebraska	270	95.9	3.7	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0	
New Hampshire	230	97.4	0	0	0.4	2.2	0	0	0	100.0	

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate ¹⁰
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/county ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	306	76.1	4.6	0	2.0	17.0	0	0	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	87	63.2	2.3	1.1	0	14.9	0	0	18.4	100.0
New York	754	26.8	0.8	0	0	47.7	0.1	24.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	13.3	53.3	2.7	20.0	6.7	0	0	4.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	66.3	10.8	8.4	14.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	9.6	22.7	0	0	7.6	60.2	0	0	100.0
Oklahoma	113	87.6	4.4	1.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	68.8	12.0	0	0	3.2	2.4	13.6	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	458	0	0.2	0	0	85.2	0	0	14.6	100.0
Rhode Island	49	46.9	0	0	0	53.1	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	92.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	124	63.7	8.9	6.5	15.3	0.8	0	0	4.8	100.0
Tennessee	186	55.9	40.3	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	553	55.9	21.0	2.0	2.2	16.6	0	2.2	0.2	100.0
Utah	71	60.6	38.0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	184	54.3	0	0	5.4	39.7	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	91	25.3	40.7	0	25.3	8.8	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	65	64.6	0	0	0	0	0	35.4	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	33.0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	89.0	2.1	0.5	6.6	0	0.3	0	1.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of legal basis.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 4. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²
Total	9,198	1,359,858	4.7	92.4	302,513	1.1	91.9	2,062,961	7.2	97.4	36,048	125.8	96.9	36,043	125.8	97.1
Alabama	207	14,415	3.2	84.5	3,414	0.8	93.2	18,255	4.1	100.0	70	15.8	94.2	95	21.3	96.1
Alaska	89	3,466	5.2	96.6	384	0.6	96.6	4,039	6.1	96.6	23	34.6	97.8	31	46.6	97.8
Arizona	86	22,812	4.0	98.8	5,190	0.9	90.7	42,184	7.3	100.0	89	15.5	96.5	82	14.3	97.7
Arkansas	48	8,445	3.2	93.8	1,862	0.7	87.5	11,724	4.4	95.8	19	7.3	95.8	26	9.9	95.8
California	179	152,183	4.1	84.4	33,064	0.9	96.6	199,964	5.4	97.2	1,963	53.4	97.2	1,795	48.8	96.6
Colorado	115	27,818	6.2	99.1	5,653	1.3	90.4	49,343	11.0	99.1	249	55.3	100.0	257	57.2	99.1
Connecticut	194	22,261	6.4	89.2	4,423	1.3	87.1	31,513	9.0	92.8	427	121.8	91.8	407	116.2	92.3
Delaware	21	3,896	5.0	100.0	516	0.7	100.0	5,378	6.9	100.0	159	202.4	100.0	146	186.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1,850	3.4	100.0	1,134	2.1	100.0	1,129	2.1	100.0	2	4.4	100.0	#	0.4	100.0
Florida	78	72,723	4.1	96.2	24,335	1.4	93.6	98,681	5.5	98.7	257	14.4	97.4	289	16.2	97.4
Georgia	58	31,676	3.7	100.0	8,571	1.0	100.0	41,155	4.8	100.0	183	21.2	100.0	181	20.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	5,605	4.4	100.0	878	0.7	100.0	6,479	5.1	100.0	#	0.2	100.0	#	#	100.0
Idaho	104	7,376	6.0	92.3	753	0.6	83.7	10,227	8.3	99.0	41	32.8	98.1	48	38.5	98.1
Illinois	623	65,958	5.8	97.4	17,171	1.5	98.4	97,878	8.6	99.4	2,995	262.0	99.4	3,055	267.2	99.4
Indiana	239	39,338	6.9	98.3	5,451	1.0	98.7	69,200	12.2	100.0	106	18.6	99.2	110	19.3	99.2
Iowa	540	16,846	5.8	92.6	1,894	0.6	91.3	27,395	9.4	98.7	214	73.3	96.1	167	57.2	96.5
Kansas	325	14,687	6.4	100.0	2,735	1.2	100.0	25,005	10.9	100.0	402	175.7	99.4	406	177.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	16,318	4.0	100.0	2,798	0.7	100.0	24,591	6.0	100.0	33	8.1	100.0	61	14.7	100.0
Louisiana	67	13,948	3.1	98.5	3,960	0.9	100.0	17,718	3.9	100.0	72	15.8	100.0	97	21.3	100.0
Maine	272	6,756	5.7	88.6	906	0.8	77.9	8,807	7.5	97.1	134	113.5	97.8	151	128.2	97.8
Maryland	24	27,682	5.0	83.3	7,217	1.3	91.7	51,910	9.4	100.0	173	31.4	100.0	177	32.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	37,584	5.9	64.6	5,431	0.8	76.5	50,337	7.8	98.6	4,119	642.1	99.2	4,151	647.0	99.2
Michigan	383	47,932	4.8	97.1	8,479	0.9	96.9	65,668	6.6	99.2	1,956	197.4	99.2	1,984	200.2	99.2
Minnesota	140	26,534	5.2	95.7	4,795	0.9	92.1	51,142	9.9	100.0	756	146.9	98.6	852	165.6	97.9
Mississippi	50	8,335	2.9	100.0	1,609	0.6	100.0	9,273	3.2	100.0	13	4.3	100.0	19	6.6	100.0
Missouri	149	25,449	5.0	89.3	5,681	1.1	80.5	45,328	8.9	100.0	210	41.1	100.0	201	39.3	99.3
Montana	79	3,686	4.1	100.0	450	0.5	100.0	5,564	6.2	100.0	78	87.2	100.0	73	80.5	100.0
Nebraska	270	9,199	6.5	75.2	1,199	0.8	74.8	14,199	10.1	71.9	34	24.3	70.4	38	26.7	74.8
Nevada	22	10,275	4.1	100.0	1,664	0.7	100.0	15,657	6.2	100.0	37	14.6	100.0	39	15.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,392	4.9	83.0	861	0.7	78.3	10,082	7.7	90.0	109	83.7	90.4	118	90.8	90.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and by state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate ²
New Jersey	306	44,814	5.4	93.5	7,899	0.9	93.5	53,256	6.4	93.5	718	86.1	93.1	770	92.4	93.5
New Mexico	87	6,581	4.6	96.6	1,282	0.9	94.3	9,320	6.5	96.6	17	11.5	97.7	19	13.2	97.7
New York	754	107,876	5.7	100.0	26,498	1.4	100.0	141,625	7.5	100.0	4,699	248.2	99.7	4,934	260.7	99.9
North Carolina	75	34,099	4.0	98.7	10,470	1.2	98.7	46,656	5.5	100.0	42	4.9	97.3	49	5.8	97.3
North Dakota	83	2,655	4.8	88.0	409	0.7	81.9	4,083	7.4	94.0	50	90.8	90.4	32	57.2	88.0
Ohio	251	82,850	7.2	97.2	18,911	1.6	97.6	172,267	15.0	100.0	3,776	329.4	100.0	3,689	321.9	99.6
Oklahoma	113	13,468	4.6	100.0	2,276	0.8	100.0	20,080	6.9	100.0	40	13.7	100.0	49	17.0	100.0
Oregon	125	20,065	6.2	85.6	3,047	0.9	88.8	48,590	14.9	99.2	2,442	749.5	97.6	2,446	750.6	98.4
Pennsylvania	458	43,468	3.6	90.0	8,116	0.7	90.4	63,676	5.3	99.6	2,023	168.8	99.6	2,023	168.7	99.6
Rhode Island	49	6,421	5.9	98.0	1,014	0.9	98.0	7,356	6.8	98.0	1,080	999.1	98.0	755	698.6	98.0
South Carolina	42	15,071	3.6	100.0	4,840	1.1	100.0	21,297	5.0	100.0	18	4.3	100.0	36	8.4	100.0
South Dakota	124	3,724	6.2	66.1	547	0.9	64.5	5,478	9.1	66.9	28	47.3	66.9	42	70.2	66.9
Tennessee	186	18,737	3.2	99.5	4,926	0.8	97.8	24,212	4.1	99.5	45	7.8	100.0	36	6.1	100.0
Texas	553	68,343	3.3	97.3	23,971	1.1	98.9	99,691	4.8	99.8	277	13.2	99.8	273	13.0	100.0
Utah	71	16,539	6.9	85.9	4,037	1.7	76.1	30,708	12.9	100.0	28	11.7	100.0	24	10.0	100.0
Vermont	184	3,402	5.7	94.6	527	0.9	78.8	4,416	7.3	93.5	31	52.1	96.2	51	85.4	95.1
Virginia	91	34,396	4.6	93.4	7,649	1.0	85.7	62,603	8.5	100.0	103	14.0	98.9	105	14.2	100.0
Washington	65	43,138	7.0	84.6	6,745	1.1	84.6	67,946	11.1	100.0	275	44.8	95.4	267	43.5	95.4
West Virginia	97	6,054	3.3	100.0	1,036	0.6	99.0	7,723	4.3	99.0	74	40.8	97.9	79	43.5	99.0
Wisconsin	381	33,585	6.0	92.7	5,264	0.9	92.9	57,591	10.3	100.0	5,328	954.7	99.5	5,278	945.8	99.5
Wyoming	23	3,130	6.2	95.7	570	1.1	95.7	4,565	9.1	100.0	29	58.0	100.0	32	64.2	100.0

Rounds to zero.

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

² Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

NOTE: Interlibrary loans are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one autonomous library to another upon request (or received by one autonomous library from another upon request). The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 5. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total circulation ²	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ¹
Total	9,198	716,388	94.4	34.7	54,615	96.8
Alabama	207	6,082	98.6	33.3	577	96.6
Alaska	89	1,320	73.0	32.7	149	97.8
Arizona	86	14,903	96.5	35.3	754	100.0
Arkansas	48	3,134	95.8	26.7	406	95.8
California	179	76,321	95.5	38.2	5,060	97.2
Colorado	115	17,866	98.3	36.2	1,193	100.0
Connecticut	194	11,183	90.7	35.5	976	91.8
Delaware	21	2,074	100.0	38.6	161	100.0
District of Columbia	1	346	100.0	30.6	166	100.0
Florida	78	27,967	91.0	28.3	2,719	98.7
Georgia	58	16,449	100.0	40.0	1,459	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,373	100.0	36.6	51	100.0
Idaho	104	4,139	95.2	40.5	396	98.1
Illinois	623	38,910	98.9	39.8	2,744	99.7
Indiana	239	21,330	97.5	30.8	1,568	99.2
Iowa	540	9,758	90.9	35.6	932	97.4
Kansas	325	9,693	100.0	38.8	716	99.4
Kentucky	116	7,018	100.0	28.5	674	100.0
Louisiana	67	4,799	100.0	27.1	765	98.5
Maine	272	3,289	82.7	37.3	313	97.8
Maryland	24	19,655	100.0	37.9	1,137	100.0
Massachusetts	370	18,515	96.5	36.8	1,422	97.8
Michigan	383	24,147	99.0	36.8	1,489	99.0
Minnesota	140	20,970	97.9	41.0	830	99.3
Mississippi	50	2,382	96.0	25.7	416	100.0
Missouri	149	16,519	98.0	36.4	988	99.3
Montana	79	1,840	97.5	33.1	138	100.0
Nebraska	270	5,848	74.8	41.2	539	79.3
Nevada	22	5,398	100.0	34.5	406	95.5
New Hampshire	230	4,009	88.3	39.8	424	89.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Percentage of total circulation ²	Total (in thousands)	Response rate ¹
New Jersey	306	19,700	93.5	37.0	1,504	92.2
New Mexico	87	3,074	95.4	33.0	268	98.9
New York	754	44,030	100.0	31.1	3,455	100.0
North Carolina	75	16,169	100.0	34.7	2,287	100.0
North Dakota	83	1,554	92.8	38.1	97	88.0
Ohio	251	51,692	97.2	30.0	3,192	96.4
Oklahoma	113	6,867	100.0	34.2	615	100.0
Oregon	125	15,924	73.6	32.8	1,085	97.6
Pennsylvania	458	23,232	99.1	36.5	2,425	98.5
Rhode Island	49	2,286	98.0	31.1	207	98.0
South Carolina	42	8,119	100.0	38.1	600	100.0
South Dakota	124	1,722	66.1	31.4	198	64.5
Tennessee	186	8,683	98.4	35.9	774	99.5
Texas	553	37,180	97.1	37.3	3,285	98.4
Utah	71	12,137	91.5	39.5	524	100.0
Vermont	184	1,833	81.5	41.5	236	90.2
Virginia	91	21,085	90.1	33.7	1,415	96.7
Washington	65	18,191	70.8	26.8	1,019	95.4
West Virginia	97	2,411	93.8	31.2	221	100.0
Wisconsin	381	20,723	99.0	36.0	1,418	99.7
Wyoming	23	1,544	100.0	33.8	222	100.0

¹ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

² See table 4 for total circulation used in deriving percentage of total circulation.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

**Table 6. Number of public-use internet terminals in public libraries and uses of electronic resources per year, by state:
Fiscal year 2005**

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use internet terminals				Uses of electronic resources per year ¹		
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate ⁴	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate ⁴
Total	9,198	185,179	11.2	3.2	97.6	376,549	1.3	91.1
Alabama	207	3,614	12.7	4.0	99.5	4,145	0.9	91.8
Alaska	89	562	5.3	4.2	96.6	1,149	1.7	96.6
Arizona	86	2,906	15.2	2.5	100.0	6,802	1.2	81.4
Arkansas	48	1,311	6.2	2.5	95.8	2,016	0.8	93.8
California	179	14,209	13.0	1.9	98.3	46,226	1.3	88.8
Colorado	115	2,812	11.6	3.1	100.0	6,380	1.4	89.6
Connecticut	194	2,622	10.7	3.7	93.3	5,998	1.7	75.8
Delaware	21	351	10.6	2.2	100.0	558	0.7	95.2
District of Columbia	1	214	9.3	1.9	100.0	365	0.7	0
Florida	78	9,555	19.0	2.7	98.7	17,720	1.0	85.9
Georgia	58	5,598	15.1	3.2	100.0	11,965	1.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	518	10.2	2.1	100.0	384	0.3	0
Idaho	104	843	6.1	3.4	98.1	1,423	1.1	88.5
Illinois	623	11,110	14.2	4.9	99.4	20,178	1.8	96.5
Indiana	239	5,979	13.7	5.3	100.0	7,597	1.3	100.0
Iowa	540	2,926	5.2	5.0	97.6	4,737	1.6	94.4
Kansas	325	2,565	6.9	5.6	100.0	5,108	2.2	99.7
Kentucky	116	2,373	12.3	2.9	100.0	4,367	1.1	100.0
Louisiana	67	2,935	8.8	3.2	100.0	4,418	1.0	100.0
Maine	272	1,249	4.5	5.3	99.6	1,240	1.0	84.9
Maryland	24	3,177	17.8	2.9	100.0	7,464	1.4	91.7
Massachusetts	370	4,381	9.1	3.4	99.2	9,632	1.5	90.0
Michigan	383	7,822	11.9	3.9	99.5	13,904	1.4	90.9
Minnesota	140	3,685	10.3	3.6	100.0	7,407	1.4	87.1
Mississippi	50	1,630	6.8	2.8	100.0	1,733	0.6	100.0
Missouri	149	3,923	11.0	3.8	95.3	5,039	1.0	74.5
Montana	79	744	6.8	4.1	100.0	1,068	1.2	100.0
Nebraska	270	1,685	5.9	6.0	74.8	2,401	1.7	73.7
Nevada	22	949	11.2	1.9	100.0	4,494	1.8	100.0
New Hampshire	230	925	3.9	3.5	91.3	1,482	1.1	76.1

See notes at end of table.

**Table 6. Number of public-use internet terminals in public libraries and uses of electronic resources per year, by state:
Fiscal year 2005—Continued**

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use internet terminals				Uses of electronic resources per year ¹		
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate ⁴	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate ⁴
New Jersey	306	5,275	11.6	3.2	93.5	10,329	1.2	93.1
New Mexico	87	1,126	9.9	3.9	98.9	1,515	1.0	95.4
New York	754	12,045	11.3	3.2	100.0	24,267	1.3	99.9
North Carolina	75	5,062	13.2	3.0	100.0	7,109	0.8	96.0
North Dakota	83	443	4.9	4.0	84.3	464	0.8	77.1
Ohio	251	10,404	14.5	4.5	100.0	28,258	2.5	81.3
Oklahoma	113	1,940	9.5	3.3	100.0	4,451	1.5	100.0
Oregon	125	2,014	9.5	3.1	100.0	9,118	2.8	82.4
Pennsylvania	458	7,012	11.0	2.9	99.3	9,609	0.8	92.8
Rhode Island	49	886	12.1	4.1	98.0	1,582	1.5	93.9
South Carolina	42	2,670	14.4	3.2	100.0	5,767	1.4	97.6
South Dakota	124	798	5.5	6.6	66.9	792	1.3	62.9
Tennessee	186	3,228	11.2	2.8	100.0	7,552	1.3	95.2
Texas	553	12,848	15.1	3.1	99.8	23,085	1.1	97.3
Utah	71	1,379	12.1	2.9	100.0	8,610	3.6	85.9
Vermont	184	786	4.2	6.5	99.5	813	1.4	90.2
Virginia	91	4,238	12.4	2.9	100.0	6,263	0.8	79.1
Washington	65	4,037	12.3	3.3	100.0	7,298	1.2	52.3
West Virginia	97	1,010	5.8	2.8	100.0	1,197	0.7	100.0
Wisconsin	381	4,310	9.4	3.9	100.0	10,030	1.8	94.2
Wyoming	23	495	6.7	4.9	100.0	1,040	2.1	91.3

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

² The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use internet terminals in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See table 2 for the number of service outlets.

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

⁴ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

NOTE: Data were not reported by the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 7. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thous.)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
Total	9,198	815,605	2.8	97.6	41,512	144.9	97.6	39,669	138.5	97.6	1,830	6.4	97.2
Alabama	207	9,424	2.1	100.0	411	91.9	99.5	393	87.9	96.6	14	3.1	91.8
Alaska	89	2,332	3.5	96.6	114	172.5	96.6	155	233.2	96.6	8	11.5	96.6
Arizona	86	10,170	1.8	100.0	537	93.5	100.0	553	96.4	100.0	17	3.0	100.0
Arkansas	48	5,965	2.3	95.8	183	69.6	95.8	190	71.9	95.8	10	3.7	95.8
California	179	79,438	2.2	97.2	3,066	83.3	96.6	3,383	91.9	97.2	132	3.6	97.2
Colorado	115	11,647	2.6	100.0	788	175.4	100.0	849	188.9	100.0	30	6.6	100.0
Connecticut	194	15,005	4.3	90.7	661	188.6	92.3	809	230.8	92.8	37	10.5	92.3
Delaware	21	1,696	2.2	100.0	93	118.5	100.0	91	116.5	100.0	6	7.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,264	4.1	100.0	66	120.5	100.0	23	42.2	100.0	5	8.5	100.0
Florida	78	33,365	1.9	98.7	2,053	114.9	98.7	2,248	125.8	98.7	89	5.0	98.7
Georgia	58	14,978	1.7	100.0	548	63.3	100.0	491	56.7	100.0	24	2.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,179	2.5	100.0	211	166.7	100.0	94	74.3	100.0	5	3.9	100.0
Idaho	104	3,924	3.2	99.0	194	156.2	99.0	172	138.5	99.0	7	5.5	99.0
Illinois	623	41,849	3.7	99.8	2,537	221.9	99.4	2,410	210.8	99.8	105	9.2	95.3
Indiana	239	24,461	4.3	100.0	1,406	247.1	100.0	1,528	268.7	99.6	58	10.2	100.0
Iowa	540	12,117	4.1	98.0	557	190.6	98.7	597	204.3	98.7	38	12.9	98.7
Kansas	325	10,991	4.8	100.0	435	190.2	100.0	632	275.9	100.0	23	10.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	8,483	2.1	100.0	379	92.2	100.0	360	87.7	100.0	17	4.3	100.0
Louisiana	67	11,096	2.5	100.0	299	66.1	100.0	475	104.9	100.0	31	6.9	100.0
Maine	272	6,365	5.4	97.4	194	164.1	99.3	218	184.4	99.3	11	9.5	98.9
Maryland	24	14,521	2.6	100.0	1,016	184.1	91.7	647	117.3	100.0	33	6.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	31,910	5.0	99.2	1,115	173.9	99.2	1,211	188.8	99.2	60	9.3	99.2
Michigan	383	33,419	3.4	99.5	1,643	165.9	99.5	1,390	140.3	99.2	76	7.6	99.5
Minnesota	140	16,152	3.1	100.0	841	163.5	99.3	743	144.4	99.3	34	6.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	5,621	1.9	98.0	188	64.3	98.0	221	75.5	98.0	10	3.4	98.0
Missouri	149	18,576	3.6	100.0	840	164.3	100.0	693	135.4	100.0	48	9.3	98.7
Montana	79	2,760	3.1	100.0	94	103.9	100.0	102	113.4	100.0	5	5.9	100.0
Nebraska	270	6,594	4.7	78.1	272	192.4	79.6	262	185.7	79.6	15	10.5	79.6
Nevada	22	4,105	1.6	100.0	279	110.9	100.0	305	121.2	100.0	9	3.7	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,052	4.6	90.9	235	180.0	89.6	259	198.9	90.0	17	13.4	90.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and by state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thous.)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
New Jersey	306	31,362	3.8	93.5	1,263	151.6	93.5	1,251	150.0	93.5	61	7.3	93.5
New Mexico	87	4,339	3.0	98.9	166	115.2	98.9	131	90.7	98.9	8	5.7	98.9
New York	754	73,757	3.9	100.0	4,544	240.1	100.0	3,199	169.0	100.0	229	12.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	16,304	1.9	100.0	626	73.2	100.0	548	64.1	100.0	34	3.9	100.0
North Dakota	83	2,341	4.2	95.2	83	150.9	95.2	80	144.7	95.2	4	7.9	94.0
Ohio	251	47,878	4.2	100.0	3,713	323.9	100.0	3,945	344.2	100.0	114	9.9	100.0
Oklahoma	113	6,933	2.4	100.0	275	94.8	100.0	246	84.8	100.0	12	4.3	100.0
Oregon	125	9,240	2.8	98.4	657	201.6	99.2	583	178.8	99.2	21	6.6	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	29,520	2.5	99.6	2,103	175.4	99.6	1,315	109.7	99.6	69	5.7	99.3
Rhode Island	49	4,357	4.0	98.0	135	124.8	98.0	183	169.7	98.0	8	7.0	98.0
South Carolina	42	8,901	2.1	100.0	359	85.0	100.0	370	87.6	100.0	20	4.8	100.0
South Dakota	124	3,206	5.3	66.9	113	188.3	66.1	132	220.3	66.1	6	10.3	66.1
Tennessee	186	10,955	1.9	100.0	418	71.5	100.0	413	70.7	100.0	18	3.1	100.0
Texas	553	44,865	2.1	100.0	1,855	88.6	100.0	1,842	87.9	100.0	74	3.5	100.0
Utah	71	6,334	2.7	100.0	375	157.0	98.6	417	174.5	100.0	14	6.0	100.0
Vermont	184	2,808	4.7	96.7	117	194.2	95.1	118	195.5	95.1	8	12.7	96.2
Virginia	91	19,244	2.6	98.9	944	127.5	98.9	746	100.7	98.9	37	5.0	100.0
Washington	65	17,769	2.9	93.8	1,070	174.6	93.8	997	162.7	93.8	44	7.2	92.3
West Virginia	97	4,938	2.7	100.0	176	97.6	100.0	187	103.2	100.0	7	4.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	19,696	3.5	99.5	1,140	204.4	99.7	1,358	243.3	99.5	63	11.2	99.0
Wyoming	23	2,399	4.8	95.7	124	247.4	95.7	106	210.8	95.7	5	9.7	100.0

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

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

³ Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 8. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with “ALA-MLS” degrees; and number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹								Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Librarians with “ALA-MLS” ²		Total	Response rate ³			
						Total	Response rate ³					
Total	9,198	137,855.0	98.4	45,354.4	98.5	30,873.2	98.0	92,500.7	98.3	68.1	22.4	4,254
Alabama	207	1,645.5	100.0	674.0	100.0	254.4	99.5	971.5	99.5	37.7	15.5	72
Alaska	89	304.2	97.8	103.0	97.8	57.1	97.8	201.2	97.8	55.5	18.8	21
Arizona	86	2,062.7	100.0	610.8	100.0	491.5	100.0	1,451.9	100.0	80.5	23.8	40
Arkansas	48	896.7	95.8	282.0	95.8	102.1	95.8	614.8	95.8	36.2	11.4	37
California	179	11,736.4	97.8	3,470.7	97.8	3,240.0	97.8	8,265.7	97.8	93.4	27.6	167
Colorado	115	2,614.6	100.0	762.3	100.0	533.8	99.1	1,852.3	100.0	70.0	20.4	65
Connecticut	194	2,432.3	93.3	990.4	93.3	731.4	93.3	1,441.9	93.3	73.8	30.1	151
Delaware	21	298.5	100.0	102.6	100.0	50.3	100.0	195.8	100.0	49.0	16.8	9
District of Columbia	1	355.0	100.0	158.7	100.0	148.7	100.0	196.3	100.0	93.7	41.9	1
Florida	78	7,216.0	98.7	2,145.9	98.7	1,821.5	98.7	5,070.0	98.7	84.9	25.2	75
Georgia	58	2,793.3	100.0	682.3	100.0	651.2	100.0	2,111.0	100.0	95.4	23.3	58
Hawaii	1	566.1	100.0	171.5	100.0	171.5	100.0	394.6	100.0	100.0	30.3	1
Idaho	104	602.3	99.0	183.5	99.0	62.3	99.0	418.8	99.0	33.9	10.3	26
Illinois	623	7,742.3	97.0	2,663.9	98.7	1,670.8	99.4	5,078.4	97.3	62.7	21.6	269
Indiana	239	4,535.5	100.0	1,369.9	100.0	879.4	100.0	3,165.6	100.0	64.2	19.4	142
Iowa	540	1,612.2	98.5	890.1	98.5	230.7	99.6	722.1	98.5	25.9	14.3	78
Kansas	325	1,652.6	100.0	673.7	100.0	253.7	100.0	978.9	100.0	37.7	15.4	67
Kentucky	116	1,863.9	100.0	917.8	100.0	244.5	100.0	946.2	100.0	26.6	13.1	40
Louisiana	67	2,108.7	100.0	777.4	100.0	321.2	100.0	1,331.2	100.0	41.3	15.2	55
Maine	272	699.5	100.0	322.8	100.0	145.2	99.6	376.7	100.0	45.0	20.8	80
Maryland	24	3,130.4	100.0	1,192.2	100.0	620.4	100.0	1,938.1	100.0	52.0	19.8	24
Massachusetts	370	3,759.7	99.2	1,691.1	99.2	1,098.8	99.2	2,068.6	99.2	65.0	29.2	261
Michigan	383	5,008.3	99.5	1,880.3	99.5	1,291.4	99.5	3,128.0	99.5	68.7	25.8	212
Minnesota	140	2,387.8	100.0	777.4	100.0	505.1	100.0	1,610.4	100.0	65.0	21.2	58
Mississippi	50	1,296.0	100.0	495.0	100.0	120.0	100.0	801.0	100.0	24.2	9.3	40
Missouri	149	2,976.8	100.0	766.6	100.0	394.3	100.0	2,210.2	100.0	51.4	13.2	51
Montana	79	324.8	100.0	184.1	100.0	42.5	100.0	140.7	100.0	23.1	13.1	18
Nebraska	270	784.4	99.3	365.1	96.7	107.2	78.5	419.3	96.7	29.4	13.7	31
Nevada	22	885.1	100.0	230.0	100.0	166.5	100.0	655.1	100.0	72.4	18.8	10
New Hampshire	230	756.2	91.3	433.7	91.3	177.9	93.0	322.5	91.3	41.0	23.5	87

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with “ALA-MLS” degrees; and number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹								Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total		Librarians			Other					
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Librarians with “ALA-MLS” ²		Total	Response rate ³			
						Total	Response rate ³					
New Jersey	306	4,881.4	93.5	1,355.5	93.5	1,348.5	93.5	3,525.9	93.5	99.5	27.6	253 ⁴
New Mexico	87	658.2	98.9	253.4	98.9	111.6	98.9	404.7	98.9	44.0	17.0	23
New York	754	13,000.1	100.0	4,104.4	100.0	3,448.6	100.0	8,895.7	100.0	84.0	26.5	402
North Carolina	75	2,973.0	100.0	679.1	100.0	648.5	100.0	2,293.9	100.0	95.5	21.8	72
North Dakota	83	209.9	96.4	109.9	96.4	29.3	95.2	100.0	96.4	26.6	13.9	10
Ohio	251	9,913.5	100.0	2,721.7	100.0	2,010.1	100.0	7,191.8	100.0	73.9	20.3	186
Oklahoma	113	1,271.8	100.0	594.6	100.0	205.6	100.0	677.2	100.0	34.6	16.2	31
Oregon	125	1,662.2	100.0	497.8	100.0	380.3	100.0	1,164.4	100.0	76.4	22.9	66
Pennsylvania	458	4,656.9	99.6	1,488.1	99.6	1,019.2	99.6	3,168.8	99.6	68.5	21.9	238
Rhode Island	49	664.1	98.0	236.5	98.0	204.2	98.0	427.6	98.0	86.4	30.8	47
South Carolina	42	1,695.4	100.0	507.8	100.0	415.2	100.0	1,187.6	100.0	81.8	24.5	39
South Dakota	124	343.1	66.1	140.6	66.9	43.4	67.7	202.5	66.1	30.8	12.6	16
Tennessee	186	1,861.3	100.0	582.8	100.0	282.9	100.0	1,278.4	100.0	48.5	15.2	36
Texas	553	6,656.4	100.0	2,168.6	100.0	1,571.6	100.0	4,487.8	100.0	72.5	23.6	194
Utah	71	1,101.0	100.0	305.8	100.0	169.3	100.0	795.1	100.0	55.4	15.4	21
Vermont	184	311.7	100.0	183.8	100.0	51.2	100.0	128.0	100.0	27.8	16.4	42
Virginia	91	3,591.0	100.0	986.0	100.0	827.5	100.0	2,605.0	100.0	83.9	23.0	82
Washington	65	3,313.2	100.0	810.3	100.0	768.7	100.0	2,502.9	100.0	94.9	23.2	45
West Virginia	97	634.9	100.0	323.7	100.0	88.0	97.9	311.2	100.0	27.2	13.9	37
Wisconsin	381	3,013.6	100.0	1,178.6	100.0	628.4	100.0	1,835.0	100.0	53.3	20.9	157
Wyoming	23	395.3	100.0	156.7	100.0	36.0	100.0	238.6	100.0	23.0	9.1	11

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

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

³ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

⁴ The number of “certified” librarians was reported in the Librarians with “ALA-MLS” column, as the state does not distinguish between master’s degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA) and all other master’s degrees in library science awarded by institutions of higher education. Nationally, 6,213 master’s degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2004–05 (Digest of Education Statistics 2006 [NCES 2007–017], table 255. National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.) Master’s degrees from ALA-accredited programs totaled 4,703 and accounted for 89 percent of total master’s degrees awarded in 2002–03 (ALA, Office for Human Resource Development and Recruitment, Degrees and Certificates Awarded by U.S. Library and Information Studies Education Programs, 2004). The 2003-04 ALA study is forthcoming.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 9. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue									Response rate ³
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total	9,198	\$9,703,268	\$50,472	\$933,705	\$7,902,757	\$816,334	0.5	9.6	81.4	8.4	97.7
Alabama	207	80,428	885	3,892	68,535	7,116	1.1	4.8	85.2	8.8	99.0
Alaska	89	24,843	886	703	21,975	1,279	3.6	2.8	88.5	5.1	97.8
Arizona	86	141,848	863	589	136,321	4,075	0.6	0.4	96.1	2.9	98.8
Arkansas	48	48,023	8	2,602	42,462	2,952	#	5.4	88.4	6.1	95.8
California	179	1,071,990	4,715	30,684	936,762	99,830	0.4	2.9	87.4	9.3	97.2
Colorado	115	199,303	199	125	187,351	11,627	0.1	0.1	94.0	5.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	160,293	583	1,321	133,578	24,811	0.4	0.8	83.3	15.5	93.8
Delaware	21	23,179	95	3,059	17,905	2,120	0.4	13.2	77.2	9.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	32,832	793	0	30,793	1,245	2.4	0	93.8	3.8	100.0
Florida	78	515,091	1,796	32,409	459,912	20,975	0.3	6.3	89.3	4.1	98.7
Georgia	58	169,082	883	28,527	131,086	8,585	0.5	16.9	77.5	5.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	30,139	1,086	26,585	0	2,468	3.6	88.2	0	8.2	100.0
Idaho	104	32,386	196	887	28,117	3,186	0.6	2.7	86.8	9.8	98.1
Illinois	623	600,991	2,968	30,749	523,368	43,906	0.5	5.1	87.1	7.3	99.7
Indiana	239	293,958	511	20,018	253,842	19,587	0.2	6.8	86.4	6.7	100.0
Iowa	540	85,402	477	2,232	75,749	6,944	0.6	2.6	88.7	8.1	98.5
Kansas	325	94,364	350	1,642	82,390	9,982	0.4	1.7	87.3	10.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	112,665	1,089	4,855	100,561	6,160	1.0	4.3	89.3	5.5	100.0
Louisiana	67	129,466	172	6,778	113,711	8,805	0.1	5.2	87.8	6.8	100.0
Maine	272	33,377	11	184	24,691	8,491	#	0.6	74.0	25.4	98.9
Maryland	24	226,808	1,407	27,616	163,217	34,568	0.6	12.2	72.0	15.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	227,244	4,294	7,511	196,952	18,488	1.9	3.3	86.7	8.1	98.4
Michigan	383	373,836	447	11,325	336,600	25,463	0.1	3.0	90.0	6.8	99.2
Minnesota	140	173,260	874	8,642	150,029	13,715	0.5	5.0	86.6	7.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	42,372	426	8,134	29,960	3,853	1.0	19.2	70.7	9.1	100.0
Missouri	149	187,491	1,074	4,187	163,878	18,352	0.6	2.2	87.4	9.8	100.0
Montana	79	18,775	25	308	16,482	1,960	0.1	1.6	87.8	10.4	100.0
Nebraska	270	42,952	102	438	40,347	2,065	0.2	1.0	93.9	4.8	75.6
Nevada	22	79,852	1,062	2,565	55,479	20,746	1.3	3.2	69.5	26.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	44,489	6	22	41,112	3,350	#	#	92.4	7.5	90.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2005 —Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue									Response rate ³
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	306	\$409,170	\$1,588	\$9,065	\$376,978	\$21,539	0.4	2.2	92.1	5.3	93.5
New Mexico	87	40,162	271	3,736	34,483	1,672	0.7	9.3	85.9	4.2	98.9
New York	754	1,075,261	5,920	51,127	861,597	156,617	0.6	4.8	80.1	14.6	100.0
North Carolina	75	172,598	2,323	15,740	142,900	11,634	1.3	9.1	82.8	6.7	100.0
North Dakota	83	10,391	4	350	8,541	1,496	#	3.4	82.2	14.4	95.2
Ohio	251	703,903	949	461,931	196,861	44,161	0.1	65.6	28.0	6.3	100.0
Oklahoma	113	75,939	381	1,781	68,064	5,713	0.5	2.3	89.6	7.5	100.0
Oregon	125	140,844	639	571	131,071	8,564	0.5	0.4	93.1	6.1	98.4
Pennsylvania	458	305,801	3,506	69,134	188,152	45,009	1.1	22.6	61.5	14.7	99.6
Rhode Island	49	43,525	280	8,046	27,747	7,452	0.6	18.5	63.7	17.1	98.0
South Carolina	42	97,441	764	9,475	82,159	5,044	0.8	9.7	84.3	5.2	100.0
South Dakota	124	18,584	63	20	17,697	805	0.3	0.1	95.2	4.3	66.9
Tennessee	186	96,915	865	522	87,089	8,439	0.9	0.5	89.9	8.7	100.0
Texas	553	372,219	1,390	2,501	353,002	15,325	0.4	0.7	94.8	4.1	100.0
Utah	71	74,461	247	704	69,143	4,367	0.3	0.9	92.9	5.9	100.0
Vermont	184	16,614	0	15	12,079	4,519	0	0.1	72.7	27.2	97.3
Virginia	91	230,369	616	16,035	201,665	12,054	0.3	7.0	87.5	5.2	100.0
Washington	65	280,742	522	1,526	268,649	10,045	0.2	0.5	95.7	3.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	28,574	454	8,608	17,284	2,228	1.6	30.1	60.5	7.8	99.0
Wisconsin	381	192,282	1,344	4,223	174,802	11,914	0.7	2.2	90.9	6.2	99.7
Wyoming	23	20,732	64	8	19,628	1,032	0.3	#	94.7	5.0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

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

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

³ Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 10. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
Total	9,198	\$9,066,040	65.9	13.2	20.9	96.4
Alabama	207	77,838	66.6	13.8	19.5	99.0
Alaska	89	24,214	67.6	11.1	21.3	97.8
Arizona	86	133,006	66.1	15.6	18.3	98.8
Arkansas	48	42,939	63.5	14.5	22.0	95.8
California	179	1,015,629	67.7	10.2	22.1	93.9
Colorado	115	190,356	63.1	13.9	22.9	100.0
Connecticut	194	151,628	69.4	12.7	18.0	91.2
Delaware	21	22,123	58.6	14.9	26.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	31,173	70.3	10.8	18.9	100.0
Florida	78	475,027	60.6	14.8	24.7	98.7
Georgia	58	167,258	68.5	12.6	19.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	30,407	61.7	20.4	17.9	100.0
Idaho	104	29,404	68.1	11.9	20.0	99.0
Illinois	623	547,868	61.9	14.1	24.1	98.7
Indiana	239	264,862	61.6	13.9	24.4	100.0
Iowa	540	83,657	67.4	15.3	17.2	88.1
Kansas	325	89,390	62.7	14.2	23.1	100.0
Kentucky	116	91,098	59.5	15.0	25.5	100.0
Louisiana	67	121,378	59.4	10.5	30.1	100.0
Maine	272	32,896	66.8	12.1	21.1	98.2
Maryland	24	206,853	69.1	14.8	16.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	231,653	70.0	14.3	15.7	98.4
Michigan	383	336,592	63.1	12.3	24.6	99.0
Minnesota	140	169,221	67.0	12.2	20.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	39,432	68.1	11.5	20.4	100.0
Missouri	149	161,985	61.6	18.1	20.3	100.0
Montana	79	17,261	63.5	15.3	21.2	100.0
Nebraska	270	41,910	63.3	15.9	20.8	71.5
Nevada	22	69,278	65.0	16.7	18.3	100.0
New Hampshire	230	43,656	70.3	13.3	16.4	83.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	306	\$384,926	68.6	11.7	19.7	93.1
New Mexico	87	37,098	64.2	18.2	17.7	98.9
New York	754	955,219	70.1	10.6	19.3	98.8
North Carolina	75	164,752	68.4	13.3	18.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	10,450	60.4	17.3	22.3	95.2
Ohio	251	634,919	64.6	15.9	19.4	100.0
Oklahoma	113	71,504	63.7	14.6	21.7	100.0
Oregon	125	135,119	66.8	10.8	22.4	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	295,316	62.7	13.5	23.8	99.6
Rhode Island	49	43,215	71.3	10.9	17.8	98.0
South Carolina	42	94,854	63.4	16.9	19.7	100.0
South Dakota	124	17,796	67.8	17.2	14.9	66.1
Tennessee	186	95,347	65.6	12.3	22.1	100.0
Texas	553	361,259	68.8	14.0	17.2	99.6
Utah	71	71,762	63.5	19.5	17.0	100.0
Vermont	184	16,634	66.1	12.2	21.7	94.0
Virginia	91	228,456	67.1	13.2	19.7	97.8
Washington	65	270,779	64.9	14.3	20.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	26,357	66.4	14.7	18.8	100.0
Wisconsin	381	190,163	69.7	12.4	17.8	100.0
Wyoming	23	20,121	73.5	10.5	16.0	95.7

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

² Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total operating expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Table 11. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2005

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³
Total	9,198	\$31.65	96.4	\$20.87	96.8	\$4.18	97.4	\$6.60	97.6
Alabama	207	17.42	99.0	11.61	99.5	2.41	98.6	3.40	99.0
Alaska	89	36.49	97.8	24.65	97.8	4.06	97.8	7.78	97.8
Arizona	86	23.17	98.8	15.32	98.8	3.60	98.8	4.25	98.8
Arkansas	48	16.29	95.8	10.34	95.8	2.35	95.8	3.59	95.8
California	179	27.61	93.9	18.69	96.6	2.81	95.0	6.10	97.2
Colorado	115	42.37	100.0	26.75	100.0	5.90	100.0	9.72	100.0
Connecticut	194	43.28	91.2	30.02	93.3	5.48	91.2	7.78	92.8
Delaware	21	28.23	100.0	16.54	100.0	4.20	100.0	7.50	100.0
District of Columbia	1	56.62	100.0	39.83	100.0	6.11	100.0	10.68	100.0
Florida	78	26.59	98.7	16.10	98.7	3.93	98.7	6.55	98.7
Georgia	58	19.34	100.0	13.24	100.0	2.43	100.0	3.66	100.0
Hawaii	1	24.08	100.0	14.86	100.0	4.92	100.0	4.30	100.0
Idaho	104	23.73	99.0	16.16	99.0	2.83	99.0	4.73	99.0
Illinois	623	47.92	98.7	29.64	99.0	6.75	99.5	11.53	99.8
Indiana	239	46.57	100.0	28.70	100.0	6.49	100.0	11.38	100.0
Iowa	540	28.63	88.1	19.30	88.3	4.39	98.0	4.94	98.5
Kansas	325	39.04	100.0	24.48	100.0	5.53	100.0	9.03	100.0
Kentucky	116	22.17	100.0	13.19	100.0	3.33	100.0	5.66	100.0
Louisiana	67	26.83	100.0	15.94	100.0	2.83	100.0	8.06	100.0
Maine	272	27.85	98.2	18.59	99.3	3.38	98.5	5.88	98.2
Maryland	24	37.48	100.0	25.90	100.0	5.54	100.0	6.04	100.0
Massachusetts	370	36.11	98.4	25.28	98.4	5.17	98.4	5.65	98.4
Michigan	383	33.97	99.0	21.44	99.2	4.18	99.0	8.35	99.2
Minnesota	140	32.89	100.0	22.02	100.0	4.02	100.0	6.85	100.0
Mississippi	50	13.50	100.0	9.20	100.0	1.55	100.0	2.75	100.0
Missouri	149	31.68	100.0	19.51	99.3	5.74	100.0	6.43	100.0
Montana	79	19.17	100.0	12.17	100.0	2.94	100.0	4.06	100.0
Nebraska	270	29.66	71.5	18.78	75.2	4.71	71.5	6.18	75.6
Nevada	22	27.51	100.0	17.87	100.0	4.60	100.0	5.04	100.0
New Hampshire	230	33.50	83.9	23.54	85.2	4.46	90.4	5.50	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2005—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³
New Jersey	306	\$46.17	93.1	\$31.68	93.5	\$5.40	93.1	\$9.09	93.5
New Mexico	87	25.69	98.9	16.48	98.9	4.67	98.9	4.54	98.9
New York	754	50.47	98.8	35.39	98.8	5.35	100.0	9.73	100.0
North Carolina	75	19.29	100.0	13.19	100.0	2.57	100.0	3.54	100.0
North Dakota	83	18.95	95.2	11.44	96.4	3.28	96.4	4.23	95.2
Ohio	251	55.39	100.0	35.81	100.0	8.83	100.0	10.75	100.0
Oklahoma	113	24.62	100.0	15.68	100.0	3.60	100.0	5.33	100.0
Oregon	125	41.47	99.2	27.70	99.2	4.48	99.2	9.29	99.2
Pennsylvania	458	24.63	99.6	15.45	99.6	3.32	99.6	5.86	99.6
Rhode Island	49	39.99	98.0	28.52	98.0	4.34	98.0	7.13	98.0
South Carolina	42	22.46	100.0	14.24	100.0	3.79	100.0	4.42	100.0
South Dakota	124	29.66	66.1	20.12	66.9	5.11	66.9	4.43	66.1
Tennessee	186	16.32	100.0	10.70	100.0	2.01	100.0	3.60	100.0
Texas	553	17.25	99.6	11.87	99.8	2.42	100.0	2.96	99.8
Utah	71	30.04	100.0	19.08	100.0	5.86	100.0	5.10	100.0
Vermont	184	27.64	94.0	18.26	96.2	3.38	96.2	6.00	95.1
Virginia	91	30.85	97.8	20.70	98.9	4.08	98.9	6.07	100.0
Washington	65	44.17	100.0	28.65	100.0	6.30	100.0	9.22	100.0
West Virginia	97	14.57	100.0	9.68	99.0	2.15	100.0	2.74	100.0
Wisconsin	381	34.07	100.0	23.77	100.0	4.23	100.0	6.08	100.0
Wyoming	23	40.05	95.7	29.45	100.0	4.19	95.7	6.41	100.0

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

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

³ Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area that reported the item, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

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Appendix A: Technical Notes

Reporting Period

The fiscal year (FY) 2005 Public Libraries Survey (PLS) requested data for state FY 2005, including the FY starting and ending dates for each public library. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among local jurisdictions (these states are listed in “Other” column of table A–1 below). Although the reporting period spans more than a 12-month period for such states, each public library provided data for a 12-month period.

Table A–1. Reporting periods of public libraries: Fiscal year 2005

July 2004 through June 2005	January 2005 through December 2005	Other ¹
Arizona	Arkansas	Alabama ²
California	Colorado	Alaska ³
Connecticut	Indiana	District of Columbia ²
Delaware	Kansas	Florida ²
Georgia	Louisiana	Idaho ²
Hawaii	Minnesota	Illinois ⁴
Iowa	North Dakota	Maine ⁵
Kentucky	New Jersey	Michigan ⁶
Maryland	Ohio	Mississippi ²
Massachusetts	South Dakota	Missouri ⁷
Montana	Washington	Nebraska ⁴
Nevada	Wisconsin	New Hampshire ⁸
New Mexico		New York ⁵
North Carolina		Pennsylvania ⁸
Oklahoma		Rhode Island ⁹
Oregon		Texas ¹⁰
South Carolina		Utah ⁸
Tennessee		Vermont ¹¹
Virginia		
West Virginia		
Wyoming		

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

²October 2004 to September 2005.

³January 2004 to June 2005.

⁴January 2004 to December 2005.

⁵March 2004 to December 2005.

⁶December 2003 to September 2005.

⁷May 2003 to December 2005.

⁸July 2004 to December 2005.

⁹March 2004 to June 2005.

¹⁰February 2004 to December 2005.

¹¹January 2004 to September 2005.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in some tables to provide a clearer picture of data patterns. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To obtain a raw number from a percentage distribution table, multiply the percentage for the item by the total for the item (the total may be in a different table). For example, in table 3, the number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with municipal government as their legal basis is 4,875 ($9,198 \times .530$). The percentages are rounded, so multiplying a percentage by a total may not give an exact count for a desired category.

Selected tables include *per capita* values for some items and *per 1,000 population* or *per 5,000 population* values for others (e.g., tables 4 and 6). Scales (per capita, per 1,000, etc.) were selected to provide the clearest display of differences across categories in the data. The calculations are based on the total *unduplicated* population of legal service areas (instead of the total population of legal service areas) in order to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The state population estimate was not used as the basis for the calculations because some states have unserved populations. See *Population items* below for more information.

Caveats for Using the Data

The data include imputations, at the unit and item levels, for nonresponding libraries. (See *Survey Response* and *Imputation* below for more information.) Comparisons to data prior to FY 92 should be made with caution, as earlier data do not include imputations for nonresponse, and the percentage of libraries responding to a given item varied widely among states.

State data comparisons should be made with caution because of differences in state fiscal year reporting periods and adherence to survey definitions. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city to state data. Caution should also be used in comparing Hawaii's data to other states as all public library data are reported under one entity, the Hawaii State Public Library System.

Survey Items

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

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

Population items. The PLS has three population items: (1) Population of Legal Service Area for each public library, (2) Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas for the state (this figure does not include unserved areas), and (3) Official State Total Population Estimate. There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate the first two items, and the time period for these counts varies among states. The population data are provided by the state library agency (see table 1 of the report).

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 Official State Total Population Estimate. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice. Thirty states had public libraries with overlapping service areas in FY 2005 (see table A-2 below).

Table A–2. States with public libraries with overlapping service areas: Fiscal year 2005

Arizona	Minnesota
Arkansas	Mississippi
Colorado	Missouri
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Jersey
Florida	New Mexico
Idaho	New York
Indiana	North Dakota
Iowa	Pennsylvania
Kansas	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Tennessee
Maryland	Utah
Massachusetts	Vermont
Michigan	Washington

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2005.

To enable meaningful state comparisons using total Population of Legal Service Area data (for example, the number of print materials per capita), the Population of Legal Service Area data were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The public library data file has a derived unduplicated population of legal service area for *each library* for this purpose (the variable is called POPU_UND). This value was prorated for each library by calculating the ratio of a library's Population of Legal Service Area to the state's total Population of Legal Service Area and applying the ratio to the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas.

Paid Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Staff. Paid staff were reported in FTEs (table 8). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places (rounded to one decimal place in the tables).

Survey Universe

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame includes 9,198 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands. The public libraries were identified by the state library agencies. (Public libraries in two outlying areas, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, are not included in the survey frame, or in the unit and total response rates on page A-4, because their state library agencies have never responded to NCEs's request for participation in the survey.) The survey frame (and the response rates on page A-4) include 282 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria in the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) definition of a public library (see Appendix B, item 203 for the criteria). These libraries are included because they qualify as public libraries under state law. Military libraries that provide public library service and libraries that serve residents of institutions are not included. Data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, although 41 such libraries were reported. The FY 2005 survey is the 18th in the series. This report is based on the final data file.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,999 of the 9,201 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2005 PLS, for a unit response rate of 97.8 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public libraries for which the following data were reported: population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items: total paid employees, total operating revenue, total operating expenditures, print materials, and total circulation. (Note: The items in tables 1–3 have a 100 percent response rate because the state library agencies provided the population data for all public libraries (including unit nonrespondents) in their states; they also provided the number of service outlets and the type of legal basis for all nonresponding libraries.)

Total response. The base for calculating response rates for the items in this report is the total number of libraries in the survey frame, including unit nonrespondents. At the national level, response rates ranged from 89–100 percent. At the state level, response rates fell below 85 percent for one or more items in 25 states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas (the outlying areas were total nonrespondents to the survey). (Note: The items in tables 1–3 have a 100 percent response rate because the state library agencies provided the population data for all public libraries (including unit nonrespondents) in their states; they also provided the number of service outlets and the type of legal basis for all nonresponding libraries.) The response rates are included in the tables in this report. Missing data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were imputed and included in the state and national totals. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas. See Imputation section below for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

Data Collection

The FY 2005 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on December 9, 2005. States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 19, August 3, or August 31, 2006), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data over the Internet via a web-based reporting system called WebPLUS (Web Public Library Universe System), which replaced the downloadable WinPLUS software used in past years. WebPLUS was developed for NCES by the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in December of 2006. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The respondent generated an Edit Report following direct data entry or import. 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 required no change, before submitting the final file to the U.S. Census Bureau. Four types of edit checks were performed:

1. *Relational edit checks.* This is a data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an edit message is generated if the number of “ALA-MLS” Librarians (librarians with master’s degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association) is greater than Total Librarians.
2. *Out-of-range edit checks.* This is a range check that compares the data reported for an item to the “acceptable range” of numeric values for the item. For example, an edit message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 11.16 or greater than 129.67, or if the current year/past year change in Children’s Circulation is less than .30 or greater than 3.44.
3. *Arithmetic edit checks.* This is an arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an edit message is generated if Total Operating Revenue is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Revenue).
4. *Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.* This is a check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an edit message is generated if the Reporting Period Starting Data is missing, or Print Materials is 0, or the Legal Basis Code is not a valid code.

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

National level. The U.S. Census Bureau and NCES reviewed and edited the state data submissions, working closely with the State Data Coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee.

Imputation

All libraries, including nonresponding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served. Imputations for nonresponding libraries were performed using the data calculated from their imputation cells. Item imputation was performed on each record with nonresponse variables. The data are identified as either imputed (estimated) or reported (actual) on the survey data file¹ through the use of imputation codes. The following imputation rules were applied:

A. For libraries that responded in 2004 but not 2005 (or in 2003 but not in 2004 or 2005):

- A1. The mean growth rates (Method 1) were calculated for institutions that reported in both 2004 and 2005 (or in both 2003 and 2005). The mean (average) growth rate was calculated for each imputation cell.
- A2. The average changes computed in step A1 were applied to the 2004 data (or 2003 data) of 2005 nonresponding libraries to obtain an estimate for 2005.

Method 1 (mean growth rate) was used for imputing central libraries, branches, bookmobiles, "ALA-MLS" librarians, total librarians, other paid employees, print materials, current print serial subscriptions, audio, public service hours, library visits, reference transactions, capital revenue, databases, electronic books, current electronic serial subscriptions, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total operating expenditures, and total expenditures.

- A3. Other operating expenditures was derived by subtracting total operating expenditures from the sum of total collection expenditures and total staff expenditures estimated in step A2.
- A4. The hot-deck growth rate (Method 2) was used for imputing revenue variables (i.e., other revenue and revenue from federal, state, and local government sources). Both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A nonresponding library's 2004 (or 2003) data were pulled forward, and a growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both 2005 and 2004 (or 2005 and 2003). This hot-deck growth rate method was applied to the nonresponding library's 2004 (or 2003) data to obtain an estimate for 2005. If no prior year growth rate was available for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.
- A5. Total operating revenue was derived by adding revenue from federal, state, and local sources and other revenue. Total paid employees was derived by adding librarians and other paid employees.
- A6. Children's program attendance was estimated by multiplying the current-year total library visits by the prior-year ratio of children's program attendance to total library visits.
- A7. Children's circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children's circulation to total circulation.
- A8. Electronic materials expenditures was set to zero if total collection expenditures was equal to zero.
- A9. For general public Internet terminals, if there were 2004 or 2003 reported data, the data were carried forward as an estimate for 2005.

¹See *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2005* (NCES 2008-303).

- A10. For population variables, the prior year data were carried forward in the current year.
- A11. Electronic users was estimated by multiplying the current-year general public Internet terminals by the prior-year (2004 or 2003) ratio of electronic users to general public Internet terminals.
- A12. Salaries was derived by multiplying the total staff expenditures (reported or estimated by step A2), by the cell median ratio of salaries to total staff expenditures.
- A13. Employee benefits was derived by subtracting salaries (reported or estimated by step A12) from the total staff expenditures (reported or estimated by step A2).
- A14. Print materials expenditures was derived by multiplying total collection expenditures (reported or estimated in A2), by the prior year ratio of print materials expenditures to total collection expenditures. If total collection expenditures could not be used then total operating expenditures was substituted for that variable.
- A15. Other materials expenditures was derived by multiplying total collection expenditures (reported or estimated in A2), by the prior year ratio of other materials expenditures to total collection expenditures. If total collection expenditures could not be used then total operating expenditures was substituted for that variable.
- A16. Other materials expenditures was derived by subtracting the sum of print materials expenditures and electronic materials expenditures from total collection expenditures.
- A17. Capital revenue was derived by multiplying capital expenditures times the prior year ratio of capital revenue to capital expenditures.

B. For libraries with no reported data in 2003, 2004, or 2005:

- B1. Method 1 (mean growth rate) (described in steps A1 and A2) was used to impute for 2005 if the prior year data (2004 or 2003) were imputed using prior year reported data and the imputed value was greater than zero.

This method was used for imputing central libraries, branches, bookmobiles, "ALA-MLS" librarians, total librarians, other paid employees, print materials, current print serial subscriptions, audio, public service hours, reference transactions, total circulation, other revenue, revenue from federal, state, and local sources, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, and electronic materials expenditures.

- B2. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2005. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

This method was used for imputing central libraries, branches, bookmobiles, "ALA-MLS" librarians, total librarians, other paid employees, print materials, current print serial subscriptions, current electronic serial subscriptions, audio, public service hours, reference transactions, total circulation, other revenue, revenue from federal, state, and local sources, salaries, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, and electronic materials expenditures.

- B3. To impute total library visits when the prior year imputed data were not based on reported data, library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population served. The ratio of total library visits to total population served was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.

- B4. Children's program attendance was estimated using the method described in step B3 where the ratio of total children's program attendance to total library visits for the responding libraries in an imputation cell was multiplied by the nonrespondent's current-year library visits.
- B5. Children's circulation was estimated by calculating the ratio of children's circulation to total circulation for the responding libraries in an imputation cell and multiplying the ratio by the current-year total circulation of the nonresponding library.
- B6. Total staff expenditures was derived by adding salaries and employee benefits determined in step B1 (or step B2). Total operating revenue was derived by adding revenue from federal, state, and local sources and other revenue. Total paid employees was derived by adding librarians and other paid employees.
- B7. Total operating expenditures was derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step B1 (or step B2).
- B8. For general public Internet terminals, the median of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2005. The cell median was not adjusted. This method was used for imputing general public Internet terminals when there was no reported prior year (2004 or 2003) data. If the cell median was zero but based on the value of other electronic data items it was determined that the value should be greater than zero, then the imputed value was equal to the unadjusted cell mean.
- B9. The median ratio of electronic users to general public terminals was used to impute electronic users when there were no reported (2004 or 2003) data.
- B10. The median of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2005. The cell median was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

This method was used for imputing print materials expenditures, other materials expenditures, capital revenue, electronic books, and databases.

C. For all nonresponding libraries:

- C1. Total capital expenditures was derived by imputing total expenditures (a derived variable which is the sum of total collections expenditures, total staff expenditures, other operating expenditures, and total capital expenditures) and subtracting total operating expenditures in order to get total capital expenditures. If the derived total capital expenditures had a negative value, it was changed to zero, total operating expenditures were changed to equal total expenditures, and total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures were adjusted so that the sum would equal total operating expenditures. Alternatively, the cell mean (adjusted for population size) was used.
- C2. The mean of the imputation cell was used to estimate videos and interlibrary loans. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

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Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative Entity – Library Collections			
Item No.	Item	Current Year	Prior Year
450	Print Materials		
451	Electronic Books		
452	Audio		
453	Video		
454	Databases		
455	Current Print Serial Subscriptions		
456	Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions		

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

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

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

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

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

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

Administrative Entity Data Element Definitions

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

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

Street Address

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

Mailing Address

157	Mailing Address	This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
158	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
159	ZIP Code (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal ZIP code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
160	ZIP+4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
161	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the administrative entity is located.
162	Phone	This is the telephone number of the administrative entity, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the Administrative Entity has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).
163	Web Address	This is the Web address of the administrative entity. http://_____

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

200 Interlibrary Relationship Code

Select one of the following:

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

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

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

NO—Not a Member of a Federation or Cooperative.

201 Legal Basis Code

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

Select one of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

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

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

OT—Other.

202 Administrative Structure Code

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

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

Select one of the following:

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

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

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

203 FSCS Public Library Definition

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

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

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

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

204	Geographic Code	<p>Choose from among the following types of readily available Census geography, one code that either exactly or most nearly describes the geographic area for which the public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.</p> <p>Note: The Population of Legal Service Area (data element #208) should be reflected in the geographic code selected. For further clarification of municipal government, county/parish, and school district, refer to definitions under Legal Basis Code (data element #201). For further clarification of metropolitan area, see Metropolitan Status Code “NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits” (data element #710—Outlet Data Element Definitions).</p> <p>C11—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (exactly) C12—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (most nearly) CO1—County/Parish (exactly) CO2—County/Parish (most nearly) MA1—Metropolitan Area (exactly) MA2—Metropolitan Area (most nearly) MC1—Multi-County (exactly) MC2—Multi-County (most nearly) SD1—School District (exactly) SD2—School District (most nearly) OTH—Other</p>
205	Legal Service Area Boundary Change	<p>Answer <Y>es or <N>o to the following question: “<i>Did the administrative entity’s legal service area boundaries change since last year?</i>”</p> <p>Note: Changes are likely to result, for example, when a municipality annexes land, when one municipality in a county becomes either an independent city or its own county necessitating its exclusion from the first county’s geography, or when an administrative entity contracts to provide public library service for some additional geographic area other than the geographic area for which it was established (e.g., a municipal library contracts to serve county residents).</p>
206	Reporting Period Starting Date	<p>This is the starting date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.</p>
207	Reporting Period Ending Date	<p>This is the ending date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.</p>
208	Population of the Legal Service Area	<p>The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.</p> <p>Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.</p>

209	Number of Central Libraries	<p>This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library, which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.</p> <p>Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. In the administrative entity file, this simply means reporting "0" or "1" for central library. Where two or more libraries are considered "centrals" for state or local purposes, one central library and one or more branch libraries should be reported to FSCS. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.</p>
210	Number of Branch Libraries	<p>A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separate quarters; 2. An organized collection of library materials; 3. Paid staff; and 4. Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.
211	Number of Bookmobiles	<p>A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2. Paid staff; and 3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. <p>Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.</p>

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

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

250	ALA-MLS	Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.
251	Total Librarians	Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS (data element #250).
252	All Other Paid Staff	This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.
253	Total Paid Employees	This is the sum of Total Librarians and All Other Paid Staff (data elements #251 and #252).

OPERATING REVENUE

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

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

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

Staff Expenditures

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

Collection Expenditures

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

353	Print Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for the following print materials: books, serial back files, current serial subscriptions, government documents, and any other print acquisitions.
354	Electronic Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. Include expenditures for materials held locally and for remote materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses. [Note: Based on ISO 2789 definition.] Note: Expenditures for computer software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet, are reported under Other Operating Expenditures (data element #357).
355	Other Materials Expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new formats.
356	Total Collection Expenditures	This is the sum of Print Materials Expenditures, Electronic Materials Expenditures, and Other Materials Expenditures (data elements #353, #354, and #355).
357	Other Operating Expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those reported for Total Staff Expenditures (data element #352) and Total Collection Expenditures (data element #356). Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment; and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Report contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.
358	Total Operating Expenditures	This is the sum of Total Staff Expenditures, Total Collection Expenditures, and Other Operating Expenditures (data elements #352, #356, and #357).

CAPITAL REVENUE

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

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

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

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

450	Print Materials	<p>Report a single figure that includes both of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Books in print. Books are non-serial printed publications (including music and maps) that are bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Include non-serial government documents. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Books packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume set) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. 2. Serial back files in print. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, that are intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines); newspapers; annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); journals, memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; and numbered monographic series. Government documents and reference tools are often issued as serials. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Serials packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume serial monograph) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.
451	Electronic Books (E-Books)	<p>E-books are digital documents (including those digitized by the library), licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen in analogy to a printed book (monograph). Include non-serial government documents. E-books are loaned to users on portable devices (e-book readers) or by transmitting the contents to the user's personal computer for a limited time. Include e-books held locally and remote e-books for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Report the number of physical or electronic units, including duplicates, for all outlets. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, the number of titles may be counted. E-books packaged together as a unit (e.g., multiple titles on a single e-book reader) and checked out as a unit are counted as one unit.</p> <p>Note: Under this category report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).</p>
452	Audio	<p>These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings.</p> <p>Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if physical unit data are not available, count the number of titles. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two audiocassettes for one recorded book) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.</p>
453	Video	<p>These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, etc.</p>

Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if physical unit data are not available, count the number of titles. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two video cassettes for one movie) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.

454 Databases Report the number of databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common user interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data.

Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions (data element #456). Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface.

Current Serial Subscriptions

Current serial subscriptions are arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, serials are provided for a specified number of issues. Include current serial subscriptions in print, electronic, and digital formats.

455 Current Print Serial Subscriptions Report the number of current print serial subscriptions, including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples of serials are periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series.

456 Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions Report the number of current electronic, electronic and other format, and digital serial subscriptions (e-serials, e-journals), including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series distributed in the following ways: (a) via the Internet (e.g., HTML, PDF, JPEG, or compressed file formats such as zipped files), (b) on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, (c) on databases (including locally mounted databases), and (d) on diskettes or magnetic tapes. Electronic serial subscriptions include serials held locally or remote resources that the library has authorization to access, including those available through statewide or consortia agreements. Do not include subscriptions to indexing and abstracting databases that include full-text serial content (e.g., EBSCO Host, ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch).

SERVICES

500 Public Service Hours Per Year This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.

Note: Include the hours open for public service for Centrals (data element #209), Branches (data element #210), Bookmobiles (data element #211), and Books-by-Mail Only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For administrative entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however, extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

501 Library Visits This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

502 Reference Transactions

A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, or by mail, electronic mail, or through live or networked electronic reference service from an adult, a young adult, or a child.

Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "*Where are the children's books?*" and "*I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G.*" An example of a question of rules or policies is "*Are you open until 9:00 tonight?*"

Note: If an annual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

550 Total Circulation

The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.

Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.

551 Circulation of Children's Materials

The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users, including renewals.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

552 Provided To

These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one autonomous library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

553 Received From

These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one autonomous library from another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figure.

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

600	Total Number of Library Programs	<p>A program is any planned event which introduces the group attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities or which directly provides information to participants. Programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include film showings; lectures; story hours; literacy, English as a second language, and citizenship classes; and book discussions.</p> <p>Count all programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Exclude programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities.</p> <p>If programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a film series offered once a week for eight weeks should be counted as eight programs.</p> <p>Note: Exclude library activities delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, resume writing assistance, homework assistance, and mentoring activities.</p>
601	Number of Children's Programs	<p>A children's program is any planned event for which the primary audience is children and which introduces the group of children attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities for children or which directly provides information to participants. Children's programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Children's programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include story hours and summer reading events.</p> <p>Count all children's programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Do not include children's programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If children's programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a story hour offered once a week, 48 weeks a year, should be counted as 48 programs. Exclude library activities for children delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. This figure is a subset of the Total Number of Library Programs (data element #600).</p> <p>Note: <i>Output Measures for Public Library Services to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures</i> (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.</p>
602	Total Attendance at Library Programs	<p>This is a total count of the audience at all library programs during the reporting period. (See Total Number of Library Programs, data element #600, for the definition of a library program.)</p>
603	Children's Program Attendance	<p>The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children 14 years and under. Include adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.</p>

Note: Do not count attendance at library activities for children that are delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. (See Number of Children's Programs, data element #601, for the definition of a children's library program.)

OTHER ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

650 Number of Internet Terminals Used by General Public Report the number of Internet terminals (personal computers (PCs), dumb terminals, and laptops), whether purchased, leased or donated, used by the general public in the library.

651 Number of Users of Electronic Resources Per Year Report the annual number of users of electronic resources in the library. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (WWW, email, Telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference materials, software, and the online catalog. Do not include staff use of these resources.

Note: The number of users may be counted manually, using registration logs. Count each user that uses electronic resources, regardless of the amount of time spent on the computer. A user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a year would count as three customers. Software such as "Historian" can also be used to track the number of users at each public terminal. If the data element is collected as a weekly figure, multiply that figure by 52 to annualize it.

Outlet Data Element Definitions

#	<u>Data Element Name</u>	<u>Data Element Definition</u>
700	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES. Outlets are assigned the same FSCS ID as the administrative entity to which they belong, with a unique three-digit suffix added to distinguish each outlet.
701	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the outlet.
702	Name	This is the name of the outlet. Note: Provide the name of the outlet. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WebPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Standard Abbreviations for WebPLUS.)
703	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the outlet. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery. For a bookmobile that operates from an administrative entity, branch, or central library, report the address of the administrative entity, branch or central library from which it operates. For a bookmobile that is itself the administrative entity, report the address where the bookmobile is parked at night.
704	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
705	ZIP Code	This is the standard five-digit postal ZIP code for the street address of the outlet.
706	ZIP+4	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the street address of the outlet.
707	County of the Outlet	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
708	Phone	This is the telephone number of the outlet, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the outlet has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).

709 Outlet Type Code

An outlet is a unit of an administrative entity that provides direct public library service.

Select one of the following:

BM—Books-by-Mail Only. A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.

BR—Branch Library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following:

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

BS—Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

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

Note: A separate outlet record may be created for each bookmobile. You may wish to create separate outlet records for individual bookmobiles if (1) they have different addresses and/or (2) they have different Metropolitan Status Codes (see outlet data element #710). Alternatively, a bookmobile outlet record may include more than one bookmobile.

CE—Central Library. This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.

710 Metropolitan Status Code

Select one of the following. Bookmobiles should report the code which best describes their primary service area.

Note: Contact the State Data Center for specific information about Metropolitan Areas in your state.

CC—Central City. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.

NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits. A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

NO—Not in a Metropolitan Area.

711 Square Footage of Outlet

Provide the area, in square feet, of the public library outlet (central library or branch). Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outer walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.

712 Number of Bookmobiles in the Bookmobile Outlet Record

The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record.

Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles. Complete this data element only if the outlet record is of the type BS—Bookmobile(s) (see outlet data element #709). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
2. A paid staff; and
3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Count vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.