

Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2004



E.D. TAB

U.S. Department of Education
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**Library
Statistics
Program**

U.S. Department of Education
Institute of Education Sciences
NCES 2006-349

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E.D. TAB

August 2006

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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. 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) 2004. It covers service measures such as number of users of electronic resources, number of internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, public service hours, 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 geographic service area, type of legal basis, type of administrative structure, number and type of public library service outlets, and square footage of outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is a universe survey. This report shows data for 9,207 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (3 additional libraries are located in the outlying areas). A total of 9,000 of the 9,210 public libraries responded to the FY 2004 survey for a unit response rate of 97.7 percent. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report.¹ The FY 2004 survey is the 17th in the series.² The data were submitted using customized personal computer survey software furnished by NCES. (See "Data Collection" in appendix B for more information.)

Organization of This Report

This report includes the following major sections:

- Introduction
 - Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report
 - Key Library Terminology
 - Types of Tables Included in This Report
 - Calculations Included in the Tables
 - Caveats for Using the Data
 - Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report
 - History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today
- Findings from the FY 2004 data collection
- Tables (including 11 state ranking tables in appendix A)
- Technical Notes (appendix B)
- Glossary (appendix C)
- Survey Instrument (appendix D)

¹No outlying areas responded to the survey, so they are not included in the tables of this report or in the calculation of the item response rates in the Total line of the tables.

²Trend data from some of the earlier surveys are discussed in *Public Library Trends Analysis, Fiscal Years 1992–1996* (NCES 2001–324) (Glover 2001), an NCES Statistical Analysis Report.

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. (Note: In this report, the term public library means an administrative entity.)
- **Administrative entity.** An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 2.
- **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. See appendix C for definitions of these terms. Table 3 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Types of Tables Included in This Report

There are 67 tables in this report: Tables 1 through 1B provide overview data, by state, about the number of public libraries and population of legal service area. Tables 2 through 25 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set (tables 2 through 25) displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The “A” table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of population of legal service area. Tables 26 and 27 include data about square footage. Appendix A includes 11 tables of state rankings. Appendix B includes 3 tables that expand on the technical notes.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the 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 12, the number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with less than 5,000 print materials is 313 ($9,207 \times .034$). 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*, *per 5,000 population*, or *per 25,000 population* values for others (e.g., table 8). Scales (per capita, per 1,000, etc.) were selected to provide the clearest display of differences across categories in the data. The calculations are based on the total *unduplicated* population of legal service areas (instead of the total population of legal service areas) in order to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. This occurs when the state has one or more geographically adjacent libraries (for example, a county library and a city library within the county) that serve, and therefore count, the same population. The state population estimate was not used as the basis for the calculations because some states have unserved populations. See *Population items* on pages 3-4 of appendix B 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 “Imputations” in appendix B 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 (see “Reporting Period” in appendix B) and adherence to survey definitions.³ 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 making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state. See the section on “Imputation” in appendix B for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report

The items listed below are not included in this report but are on the data file. (Note: The data in the report are nationwide and state-level data. The data below were reported at the outlet level, were the kind of data that could not be aggregated, such as a web address, or were data for which the response rate was too low to report):

- Information on public library service outlets, including the location of public library service outlets with respect to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail-only outlets, and number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet.
- Web address of the public library.
- The public library’s reporting period starting date and reporting period ending date.
- Identifying information about individual public libraries and their outlets, such as address and telephone number, and legal service area boundary change.
- The public library’s status as a Federal State Cooperative System (FSCS) public library. (The survey includes the question, “Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?”)
- Capital revenue, current electronic serial subscriptions, print materials expenditures, other materials expenditures, number of databases, number of electronic books, total number of library programs, number of children’s programs, and total attendance at library programs.

History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today

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 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.

³The definitions used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries may not be consistent with the PLS definitions. The 1994 NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and the 1995 NCES *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency in definitions among states. The reports are available on the NCES website at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=041#052>.

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.

The first E.D. TAB 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 furnished by NCES.

Cooperative Data Collection Today

The 1988 NCES-NCLIS task force evolved into the FSCS Steering Committee as we know it today. This committee is integral to the design and conduct of the survey. Its membership includes State Data Coordinators (SDCs) and representatives of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), NCLIS, ALA, the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent), and NCES.

Data are collected through the PLS, conducted annually by NCES through the FSCS for Public Library Data. FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit data for each of their public libraries to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by SDCs appointed by the State Librarian. The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this report.

Findings

Number of Public Libraries and Population of Legal Service Area

- There were 9,207⁵ public libraries (administrative entities)⁶ in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2004 (table 1).
- Public libraries served 97 percent⁷ of the total population of the states and the District of Columbia, either in legally established geographic service areas or in areas under contract.
- Eleven percent of the public libraries served 72 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States; each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (derived from tables 1A and 1B).⁸

Service Outlets

- In FY 2004, 81 percent of public libraries had one single direct-service outlet (an outlet that provides service directly to the public) (table 2). Nineteen percent had more than one direct-service outlet. Types of direct-service outlets include central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets.
- A total of 1,546 public libraries (17 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,502 branch outlets (table 3). The total number of central library outlets was 9,047. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 16,549. Eight percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 844 bookmobiles.
- Eleven percent of public libraries had an average number of weekly public service hours per outlet of less than 20 hours, 39 percent had weekly public service hours per outlet of 20-39 hours, and 49 percent had weekly public service hours per outlet of 40 hours or more (table 4).

Legal Basis and Interlibrary Relationships

- In FY 2004, 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 5).⁹
- Seventy-six percent of public libraries were members of a federation or cooperative service, while 23 percent were not. One percent served as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative service (table 7).¹⁰

⁵Of the 9,207 public libraries, 7,441 were single-outlet libraries and 1,766 were multiple-outlet libraries.

⁶See the glossary (appendix C) for definitions of the terms used in this report.

⁷This percentage was derived by dividing the total unduplicated population of legal service areas for the 50 states and the District of Columbia by the sum of their official state total population estimates. The estimates were obtained from the state data center or other official state sources (table 1). The percentage is based on unrounded data. (Also see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2004* [NCES 2006–347]).

⁸The sum of the five columns in table 1A where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 11.3 percent. The sum of the five columns in table 1B where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 72.1 percent. (The percentages are based on unrounded data.)

⁹Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

¹⁰Libraries that identify themselves as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative service are not included in the count of members of a federation or cooperative service.

Library Services

Total Circulation, Interlibrary Loans, Reference Transactions, and Library Visits

- In FY 2004, total nationwide circulation of public library materials was 2 billion, or 7.1 materials circulated per capita. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the highest circulation per capita was 14.8, and the lowest was 1.9 (table 8).
- Nationwide, 30.2 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 8).
- Nationwide, reference transactions in public libraries totaled 304.4 million, or 1.1 reference transactions per capita (table 8).
- Nationwide, library visits to public libraries totaled 1.3 billion, or 4.7 library visits per capita (table 8).

Children's Services

- Nationwide, circulation of children's materials was 708.3 million, or 35 percent of total circulation, in FY 2004. Attendance at children's programs was 54.6 million (table 9).

Electronic Services

- Nationwide, uses of electronic resources per year totaled 343 million, or 1.2 uses of electronic resources per capita, in FY 2004 (table 10).¹¹
- Internet terminals available for public use in public libraries nationwide numbered 171,000, or 3 per 5,000 population. The average number of internet terminals available for public use per stationary outlet was 10.3 (table 10).¹²

Collections

- Nationwide, public libraries had 804.9 million print materials in their collections, or 2.8 volumes per capita, in FY 2004. By state, the number of print materials per capita ranged from 1.7 to 5.5 (table 11).
- Public libraries nationwide had 38.8 million audio materials and 36 million video materials in their collections (table 11).

Staff

- Public libraries had a total of 136,000 paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in FY 2004, or 12 paid FTE staff per 25,000 population (tables 13 and A6). 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).¹³
- Forty-six percent of all public libraries, or 4,209 libraries, had librarians with "ALA-MLS" degrees (table 13).

¹¹The 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 finding, "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 online catalog.

¹²The 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 3 for outlet data.)

¹³Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Operating Revenue and Expenditures

Operating Revenue

- In FY 2004, 82 percent of public libraries' total operating revenue of about \$9.1 billion came from local sources, 10 percent from state sources, 1 percent from federal sources, and 8 percent from other sources, such as monetary gifts and donations, interest, library fines, fees, or grants (table 15).
- Nationwide, the average total per capita¹⁴ operating revenue for public libraries was \$32.21 (table 16). Of that, \$26.25 was from local sources, \$3.21 from state sources, \$0.17 from federal sources, and \$2.59 from other sources.
- Per capita operating revenue from local sources was under \$3.00 for 8 percent of public libraries, \$3.00 to \$14.99 for 31 percent of libraries, \$15.00 to \$29.99 for 33 percent of libraries, and \$30.00 or more for 28 percent of libraries (table 17).¹⁵

Operating Expenditures

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were \$8.6 billion in FY 2004 (table 18). Of this, 66 percent was expended for paid staff and 13 percent for the library collection.
- Twenty-nine percent of public libraries had operating expenditures of less than \$50,000, 41 percent expended \$50,000 to \$399,999, and 30 percent expended \$400,000 or more (table 21).
- Nationwide, the average per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was \$30.49 (table 19). By state, the highest average per capita operating expenditure was \$53.12, and the lowest was \$13.24.
- Expenditures for library collection materials in electronic format¹⁶ were 1 percent of total operating expenditures for public libraries (table 20).

¹⁴Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas (which excludes populations of unserved areas) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, not on the state total population estimates.

¹⁵Percentages are based on unrounded data.

¹⁶Electronic materials expenditures: This includes all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. Includes equipment expenditures that are inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Includes expenditures for database licenses.

Reference

Glover, D. (2001). *Public Library Trends Analysis, Fiscal Years 1992-1996* (NCES 2001-324). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

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 2004

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	9,207	286,730	100.0	283,435	100.0	290,795	100.0
Alabama	208	4,589	100.0	4,487	100.0	4,487	100.0
Alaska	88	655	100.0	655	100.0	655	100.0
Arizona	91	5,428	100.0	5,428	100.0	5,630	100.0
Arkansas	48	2,662	100.0	2,662	100.0	2,673	100.0
California	179	36,127	100.0	36,127	100.0	36,144	100.0
Colorado	115	4,476	100.0	4,430	100.0	4,586	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,256	100.0	3,483	100.0	3,483	100.0
Delaware	21	784	100.0	784	100.0	784	100.0
District of Columbia	1	554	100.0	554	100.0	554	100.0
Florida	70	17,470	100.0	17,470	100.0	17,517	100.0
Georgia	58	8,511	100.0	8,511	100.0	8,511	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,258	100.0	1,258	100.0	1,258	100.0
Idaho	104	1,217	100.0	1,207	100.0	1,393	100.0
Illinois	626	11,377	100.0	11,377	100.0	12,714	100.0
Indiana	239	5,806	100.0	5,678	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	540	2,923	100.0	2,922	100.0	2,954	100.0
Kansas	325	2,303	100.0	2,298	100.0	2,724	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,081	100.0	4,081	100.0	4,118	100.0
Louisiana	66	4,527	100.0	4,516	100.0	4,516	100.0
Maine	269	1,317	100.0	1,178	100.0	1,294	100.0
Maryland	24	5,429	100.0	5,429	100.0	5,429	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,446	100.0	6,427	100.0	6,428	100.0
Michigan	384	9,954	100.0	9,907	100.0	9,938	100.0
Minnesota	140	5,464	100.0	5,088	100.0	5,088	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,920	100.0	2,903	100.0	2,903	100.0
Missouri	151	5,118	100.0	5,113	100.0	5,597	100.0
Montana	79	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	276	1,415	100.0	1,415	100.0	1,711	100.0
Nevada	22	2,410	100.0	2,410	100.0	2,411	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,431	100.0	1,294	100.0	1,306	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 2004—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	9,051	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	92	1,653	100.0	1,646	100.0	1,875	100.0
New York	753	19,003	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0
North Carolina	75	8,418	100.0	8,418	100.0	8,418	100.0
North Dakota	83	555	100.0	551	100.0	642	100.0
Ohio	250	11,459	100.0	11,459	100.0	11,459	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,888	100.0	2,888	100.0	3,455	100.0
Oregon	125	3,221	100.0	3,221	100.0	3,542	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	12,035	100.0	11,981	100.0	12,284	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,353	100.0	1,070	100.0	1,070	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,172	100.0	4,147	100.0	4,147	100.0
South Dakota	125	671	100.0	584	100.0	755	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,887	100.0	5,797	100.0	5,887	100.0
Texas	555	20,281	100.0	20,277	100.0	21,780	100.0
Utah	72	2,371	100.0	2,371	100.0	2,371	100.0
Vermont	189	714	100.0	577	100.0	609	100.0
Virginia	90	7,305	100.0	7,305	100.0	7,365	100.0
Washington	66	6,044	100.0	6,044	100.0	6,168	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,533	100.0	5,533	100.0	5,533	100.0
Wyoming	23	501	100.0	501	100.0	501	100.0

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

²The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

³This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in the state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.

⁴This is the most recent official total population figure for the state that matches the local population figures that are submitted to NCES. The data are obtained from the state data center or other official state sources.

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

NOTE: A state's total *population of legal service area* may be more than the *unduplicated population of legal service area* and 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 2004.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
Total	9,207	11.1	17.6	14.6	16.0	19.2	10.1	5.8	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	100.0
Alabama	208	7.2	19.2	14.9	17.3	22.1	9.6	6.3	1.9	1.4	†	†	100.0
Alaska	88	63.6	10.2	10.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	†	1.1	1.1	†	†	100.0
Arizona	91	11.0	15.4	16.5	18.7	14.3	7.7	3.3	8.8	1.1	2.2	1.1	100.0
Arkansas	48	†	†	†	10.4	20.8	22.9	33.3	10.4	2.1	†	†	100.0
California	179	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.2	14.0	15.1	26.3	24.6	6.7	4.5	3.9	100.0
Colorado	115	8.7	17.4	18.3	16.5	16.5	9.6	2.6	6.1	1.7	2.6	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	7.2	11.3	20.6	33.0	15.5	9.3	2.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	†	†	4.8	23.8	42.9	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	70	†	2.9	1.4	1.4	15.7	11.4	17.1	22.9	14.3	7.1	5.7	100.0
Georgia	58	†	†	†	†	13.8	15.5	27.6	29.3	6.9	6.9	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	21.2	21.2	15.4	17.3	10.6	8.7	4.8	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	626	7.2	22.7	18.1	16.1	19.8	10.5	4.2	1.3	†	†	0.2	100.0
Indiana	239	3.8	18.8	15.9	18.8	19.2	12.6	6.7	3.3	0.4	0.4	†	100.0
Iowa	540	20.0	42.6	17.4	10.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	0.4	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	325	43.7	25.8	13.5	7.4	5.2	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	†	0.9	0.9	12.9	50.9	20.7	11.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	66	†	†	†	7.6	33.3	25.8	13.6	13.6	6.1	†	†	100.0
Maine	269	14.9	33.1	21.9	18.6	10.4	0.7	0.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	†	†	†	†	4.2	29.2	20.8	20.8	4.2	20.8	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7.8	12.7	13.0	18.4	29.2	12.7	4.9	1.1	†	0.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	2.1	6.3	19.5	25.0	25.3	11.2	5.5	4.2	0.8	0.3	†	100.0
Minnesota	140	10.0	22.9	16.4	17.1	12.9	5.7	2.9	7.1	4.3	0.7	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	†	†	2.0	4.1	18.4	34.7	26.5	14.3	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	151	3.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	22.5	10.6	6.0	3.3	1.3	1.3	†	100.0
Montana	79	6.3	27.8	22.8	19.0	15.2	2.5	5.1	1.3	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	276	56.9	24.3	6.5	6.2	3.3	2.2	†	†	0.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	13.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	4.5	†	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	14.3	31.2	24.7	16.0	9.5	3.5	0.4	0.4	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	306	†	5.2	8.5	25.8	33.7	14.1	8.2	2.9	1.3	0.3	†	100.0
New Mexico	92	17.4	26.1	14.1	18.5	12.0	4.3	3.3	3.3	†	1.1	†	100.0
New York	753	10.1	20.8	16.2	18.5	18.1	11.3	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	†	†	2.7	1.3	8.0	16.0	36.0	28.0	5.3	2.7	†	100.0
North Dakota	83	36.1	31.3	8.4	8.4	9.6	2.4	3.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	0.4	1.6	8.8	22.8	26.8	20.0	11.2	5.2	2.0	1.2	†	100.0
Oklahoma	112	8.0	29.5	20.5	15.2	15.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	†	100.0
Oregon	125	11.2	16.8	11.2	16.0	26.4	6.4	5.6	5.6	†	0.8	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	0.9	7.0	13.0	22.2	33.0	14.9	5.9	2.2	0.7	†	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	†	2.1	6.3	12.5	41.7	25.0	10.4	2.1	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	†	†	†	†	14.3	26.2	23.8	26.2	9.5	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	39.2	28.0	14.4	7.2	8.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	13.0	7.1	7.6	15.8	28.3	16.3	8.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	†	100.0
Texas	555	3.4	12.1	19.6	20.2	22.2	11.7	4.9	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
Utah	72	4.2	13.9	19.4	19.4	25.0	8.3	1.4	6.9	†	1.4	†	100.0
Vermont	189	20.6	39.7	21.7	11.1	5.3	1.1	0.5	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	†	1.1	3.3	5.6	23.3	25.6	20.0	15.6	4.4	†	1.1	100.0
Washington	66	12.1	15.2	10.6	9.1	15.2	10.6	6.1	12.1	4.5	3.0	1.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	4.1	18.6	28.9	27.8	9.3	9.3	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5.3	21.3	23.4	18.2	20.0	6.8	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	†	4.3	4.3	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	†	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

¹The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. (See table 1.)²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported population of legal service area.

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 2004.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹												Response rate ²
		Total population (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
			Percentage distribution											
Total	9,207	286,730	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.7	9.9	11.4	13.2	18.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	100.0
Alabama	208	4,589	0.2	1.6	2.5	5.6	15.6	16.4	21.9	13.5	22.6	†	†	100.0
Alaska	88	655	3.1	2.5	4.9	6.3	12.3	7.0	†	21.7	42.3	†	†	100.0
Arizona	91	5,428	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.2	25.6	8.0	25.7	25.6	100.0
Arkansas	48	2,662	†	†	†	1.5	7.5	15.1	42.3	21.9	11.7	†	†	100.0
California	179	36,127	#	#	#	0.1	1.1	2.7	9.1	19.0	12.9	17.1	38.1	100.0
Colorado	115	4,476	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.0	6.4	9.3	5.2	25.0	12.8	35.7	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,256	#	0.6	2.0	7.0	24.6	23.8	27.5	14.5	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	784	†	†	0.5	3.9	16.7	14.0	6.6	12.9	45.4	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	554	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	70	17,470	†	#	#	#	1.0	1.7	4.5	16.2	21.0	21.6	33.9	100.0
Georgia	58	8,511	†	†	†	†	1.9	3.7	13.7	33.3	14.6	32.7	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,258	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1,217	1.1	3.2	4.5	10.3	12.3	24.8	27.7	16.1	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	626	11,377	0.3	2.1	3.6	6.3	17.8	20.5	14.8	9.1	†	†	25.5	100.0
Indiana	239	5,806	0.1	1.3	2.4	5.9	13.0	16.9	20.4	20.0	5.7	14.3	†	100.0
Iowa	540	2,923	2.5	12.9	11.2	13.5	14.5	15.8	18.0	11.6	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	325	2,303	2.9	6.0	6.3	7.4	10.9	12.6	3.6	18.4	32.0	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,081	†	0.1	0.1	2.8	24.3	21.4	23.9	3.7	6.5	17.1	†	100.0
Louisiana	66	4,527	†	†	†	0.9	8.4	13.7	13.7	28.5	34.9	†	†	100.0
Maine	269	1,317	1.9	10.9	16.7	26.5	34.1	5.0	4.9	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	5,429	†	†	†	†	0.4	4.5	7.8	15.6	4.8	67.0	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,446	0.3	1.2	2.7	7.7	26.4	24.6	19.7	8.3	†	9.1	†	100.0
Michigan	384	9,954	0.1	0.5	2.9	7.1	14.7	15.2	16.1	22.8	11.2	9.6	†	100.0
Minnesota	140	5,464	0.2	1.0	1.6	3.3	5.6	5.2	5.0	27.7	36.5	13.9	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,920	†	†	0.1	0.6	4.6	21.7	30.5	42.5	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	151	5,118	0.1	0.9	2.0	3.8	10.8	10.6	11.9	17.4	12.3	30.1	†	100.0
Montana	79	900	0.3	4.2	7.7	12.8	18.5	9.2	33.7	13.7	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	276	1,415	5.8	7.1	4.4	8.7	10.3	14.2	†	†	49.4	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	2,410	#	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	6.2	4.5	16.5	15.9	†	54.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,431	1.7	8.7	16.2	18.1	23.5	18.0	6.2	7.7	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total population (in thousands)	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate ²
			Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
			Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	306	9,051	†	0.3	1.1	6.5	17.7	16.9	19.2	16.3	16.3	5.6	†	100.0
New Mexico	92	1,653	0.6	2.4	2.5	7.6	9.9	7.8	11.3	23.3	†	34.8	†	100.0
New York	753	19,003	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.1	11.0	15.3	9.9	5.2	2.4	5.0	42.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	8,418	†	†	0.1	0.1	1.2	5.6	23.1	38.0	14.6	17.2	†	100.0
North Dakota	83	555	3.2	7.6	4.2	9.4	25.7	11.5	38.3	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	11,459	#	0.1	0.7	3.7	9.0	15.1	16.6	17.2	17.7	20.0	†	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,888	0.2	1.8	2.7	4.0	9.1	6.1	8.3	13.9	10.8	43.1	†	100.0
Oregon	125	3,221	0.3	1.1	1.7	4.6	18.1	8.4	14.7	30.1	†	21.0	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	12,035	#	0.5	1.8	6.1	20.3	19.9	15.9	12.7	10.3	†	12.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,353	†	0.1	0.9	3.2	24.0	28.7	30.2	13.0	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,172	†	†	†	†	2.7	8.9	15.5	41.4	31.4	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	671	4.1	7.9	9.0	9.4	28.3	4.2	12.7	24.4	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,887	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.4	15.4	18.4	17.6	7.2	11.4	25.1	†	100.0
Texas	555	20,281	0.1	0.6	1.9	4.0	10.0	11.5	9.5	15.1	9.1	9.0	29.3	100.0
Utah	72	2,371	0.1	0.8	2.1	4.5	14.0	8.4	3.7	35.0	†	31.4	†	100.0
Vermont	189	714	3.9	16.3	19.1	20.6	21.2	11.6	7.3	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	7,305	†	#	0.1	0.6	4.8	11.6	17.7	32.8	18.2	†	14.1	100.0
Washington	66	6,044	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.5	4.0	4.8	26.4	21.8	19.5	19.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	#	0.4	4.1	11.1	22.9	16.8	34.6	10.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,533	0.3	2.4	5.6	8.6	22.3	16.5	13.6	15.2	4.7	10.7	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	501	†	0.4	0.9	8.6	20.9	38.8	30.4	†	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported population of legal service area.

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 2004.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate ⁵
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴	
		Percentage distribution			
Total	9,207	80.8	17.7	1.4	100.0
Alabama	208	87.0	11.5	1.4	100.0
Alaska	88	92.0	8.0	0	100.0
Arizona	91	76.9	20.9	2.2	100.0
Arkansas	48	27.1	60.4	12.5	100.0
California	179	33.0	59.8	7.3	100.0
Colorado	115	72.2	26.1	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	86.1	13.9	0	100.0
Delaware	21	81.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	70	27.1	58.6	14.3	100.0
Georgia	58	10.3	87.9	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	81.7	18.3	0	100.0
Illinois	626	89.9	10.1	0	100.0
Indiana	239	67.4	32.2	0.4	100.0
Iowa	540	98.1	1.9	0	100.0
Kansas	325	95.7	4.3	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	21.6	78.4	0	100.0
Louisiana	66	13.6	86.4	0	100.0
Maine	269	98.9	1.1	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	86.2	13.8	0	100.0
Michigan	384	82.6	15.4	2.1	100.0
Minnesota	140	80.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
Mississippi	49	18.4	79.6	2.0	100.0
Missouri	151	67.5	22.5	9.9	100.0
Montana	79	77.2	22.8	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	96.7	3.3	0	100.0
Nevada	22	45.5	50.0	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	96.5	3.5	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate ⁵
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	306	85.0	15.0	0	100.0
New Mexico	92	87.0	9.8	3.3	100.0
New York	753	92.2	7.8	0	100.0
North Carolina	75	13.3	77.3	9.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	81.9	18.1	0	100.0
Ohio	250	56.4	40.4	3.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	92.0	8.0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	80.0	17.6	2.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	87.3	12.5	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	81.3	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	9.5	85.7	4.8	100.0
South Dakota	125	90.4	8.0	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	85.9	13.6	0.5	100.0
Texas	555	86.8	12.6	0.5	100.0
Utah	72	70.8	27.8	1.4	100.0
Vermont	189	93.7	6.3	0	100.0
Virginia	90	30.0	57.8	12.2	100.0
Washington	66	63.6	25.8	10.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	70.1	29.9	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	94.2	5.5	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

⁵Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure.

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 2004.

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Table 2A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹		
		Single direct service outlet ²	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate) ³	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate) ⁴
		Percentage distribution		
Total	9,207	80.8	17.7	1.4
1,000,000 or more	25	0	64.0	36.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	69.1	30.9
250,000 to 499,999	96	2.1	79.2	18.8
100,000 to 249,999	332	6.3	82.5	11.1
50,000 to 99,999	538	29.9	67.1	3.0
25,000 to 49,999	930	59.7	38.4	1.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	81.3	18.0	0.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	91.2	8.5	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	96.7	3.3	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	98.8	1.2	0
Less than 1,000	1,024	99.5	0.5	0

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2004.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
		Branches	Bookmobiles	Total ¹	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles	
					Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ²
					Total	Response rate ²	Total	Response rate ²		
Total	9,207 ³	1,546	711	16,549	9,047	100.0	7,502	100.0	844	100.0
Alabama	208	22	14	284	207	100.0	77	100.0	17	100.0
Alaska	88	6	1	105	88	100.0	17	100.0	1	100.0
Arizona	91	20	6	187	87	100.0	100	100.0	11	100.0
Arkansas	48	34	3	211	44	100.0	167	100.0	3	100.0
California	179	115	41	1,087	166	100.0	921	100.0	63	100.0
Colorado	115	31	10	241	103	100.0	138	100.0	12	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	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	70	49	25	498	52	100.0	446	100.0	32	100.0
Georgia	58	52	25	369	58	100.0	311	100.0	26	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	51	1	100.0	50	100.0	1	100.0
Idaho	104	17	7	143	102	100.0	41	100.0	7	100.0
Illinois	626	47	23	789	626	100.0	163	100.0	27	100.0
Indiana	239	70	32	438	239	100.0	199	100.0	38	100.0
Iowa	540	9	5	564	540	100.0	24	100.0	5	100.0
Kansas	325	12	3	374	325	100.0	49	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	116	31	81	190	116	100.0	74	100.0	86	100.0
Louisiana	66	51	25	335	66	100.0	269	100.0	27	100.0
Maine	269	3	0	276	269	100.0	7	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	24	11	179	17	100.0	162	100.0	14	100.0
Massachusetts	370	48	5	485	370	100.0	115	100.0	5	100.0
Michigan	384	63	16	658	378	100.0	280	100.0	17	100.0
Minnesota	140	25	14	355	129	100.0	226	100.0	16	100.0
Mississippi	49	40	2	241	48	100.0	193	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	151	44	20	360	140	100.0	220	100.0	32	100.0
Montana	79	15	3	108	79	100.0	29	100.0	3	100.0
Nebraska	276	2	8	292	276	100.0	16	100.0	8	100.0
Nevada	22	12	4	84	19	100.0	65	100.0	4	100.0
New Hampshire	231	7	2	238	231	100.0	7	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
		Branches	Bookmobiles	Total ¹	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles	
					Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate ²
					Total	Response rate ²	Total	Response rate ²		
New Jersey	306	41	15	454	306	100.0	148	100.0	15	100.0
New Mexico	92	10	4	120	92	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0
New York	753	57	7	1,081	752	100.0	329	100.0	9	100.0
North Carolina	75	62	36	381	64	100.0	317	100.0	39	100.0
North Dakota	83	6	14	91	82	100.0	9	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	100	56	717	244	100.0	473	100.0	75	100.0
Oklahoma	112	9	4	206	112	100.0	94	100.0	4	100.0
Oregon	125	20	10	210	123	100.0	87	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	48	26	632	455	100.0	177	100.0	36	100.0
Rhode Island	48	7	2	72	48	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	42	33	31	183	41	100.0	142	100.0	35	100.0
South Dakota	125	6	7	144	125	100.0	19	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	184	26	2	286	184	100.0	102	100.0	2	100.0
Texas	555	69	11	847	555	100.0	292	100.0	12	100.0
Utah	72	17	21	113	55	100.0	58	100.0	23	100.0
Vermont	189	4	10	191	187	100.0	4	100.0	10	100.0
Virginia	90	61	31	341	78	100.0	263	100.0	33	100.0
Washington	66	23	11	330	57	100.0	273	100.0	19	100.0
West Virginia	97	27	6	174	97	100.0	77	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	380	19	8	456	377	100.0	79	100.0	10	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	2	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	2	100.0

¹Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the item.

³Of the 9,207 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,441 were single-outlet libraries and 1,766 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

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 2004.

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Table 3A. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets			Book-mobiles
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Stationary outlets			
				Total ¹	Central libraries	Branches	
Total	9,207 ²	1,546	711	16,549	9,047	7,502	844
1,000,000 or more	25	25	15	1,036	18	1,018	32
500,000 to 999,999	55	55	35	1,136	42	1,094	68
250,000 to 499,999	96	94	47	1,084	79	1,005	75
100,000 to 249,999	332	302	138	2,017	292	1,725	164
50,000 to 99,999	538	344	158	1,617	516	1,101	176
25,000 to 49,999	930	322	129	1,708	908	800	135
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	250	126	2,268	1,752	516	130
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	101	39	1,639	1,468	171	39
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	35	13	1,383	1,336	47	13
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	14	8	1,633	1,613	20	9
Less than 1,000	1,024	4	3	1,028	1,023	5	3

¹Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

²Of the 9,207 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,441 were single-outlet libraries and 1,766 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

NOTE: The response rates are included in table 3.

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 2004.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate ²
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
Total	9,207	2.7	8.7	17.7	21.5	22.6	16.8	9.0	1.0	98.4
Alabama	208	0.5	8.2	18.8	27.4	29.3	10.6	3.4	1.9	100.0
Alaska	88	13.6	38.6	12.5	9.1	12.5	9.1	4.5	0	100.0
Arizona	91	0	5.5	23.1	17.6	26.4	17.6	8.8	1.1	98.9
Arkansas	48	0	2.1	25.0	33.3	25.0	8.3	6.3	0	100.0
California	179	0	7.3	14.5	21.8	24.0	26.8	5.6	0	97.8
Colorado	115	0.9	6.1	12.2	20.0	27.0	19.1	13.9	0.9	99.1
Connecticut	194	2.6	4.1	10.3	15.0	26.3	32.0	9.8	0	93.8
Delaware	21	0	0	4.8	9.5	61.9	14.3	9.5	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	70	0	1.4	7.1	22.9	37.1	21.4	8.6	1.4	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	13.8	27.6	29.3	22.4	5.2	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	13.5	24.0	32.7	11.5	12.5	4.8	0	100.0
Illinois	626	0.6	2.1	16.1	19.3	17.1	18.2	21.7	4.8	99.5
Indiana	239	0.8	2.1	8.8	20.5	25.1	23.9	18.4	0.4	100.0
Iowa	540	4.1	10.2	34.8	21.7	15.4	9.3	4.4	0.2	99.4
Kansas	325	4.6	26.8	16.3	12.6	20.0	9.5	8.9	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	6.0	37.1	38.8	9.5	5.2	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	66	1.5	4.5	18.2	36.4	25.8	13.6	0	0	100.0
Maine	269	16.0	25.7	19.3	18.6	13.4	5.6	1.5	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	0	4.2	20.8	25.0	29.2	16.7	4.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	13.5	14.6	23.5	23.8	15.4	5.7	0	98.6
Michigan	384	0	3.1	14.6	22.7	27.6	24.2	7.3	0.5	99.7
Minnesota	140	2.9	3.6	20.0	27.1	31.4	12.1	2.9	0	99.3
Mississippi	49	0	0	28.6	26.5	30.6	10.2	4.1	0	100.0
Missouri	151	0	4.6	19.9	21.2	27.8	9.9	13.3	3.3	93.4
Montana	79	0	11.4	22.8	30.4	22.8	10.1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Nebraska	276	12.3	30.1	26.5	14.1	8.0	4.3	4.3	0.4	93.1
Nevada	22	0	13.6	18.2	13.6	31.8	22.7	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	10.0	17.8	21.7	22.9	13.4	8.7	5.6	0	90.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate ²
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	306	0.3	0.7	5.2	13.7	24.8	39.9	14.4	1.0	94.4
New Mexico	92	6.5	8.7	8.7	27.2	25.0	19.6	4.3	0	100.0
New York	753	0	4.9	25.9	19.7	17.0	16.2	14.3	2.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	6.7	28.0	34.7	21.3	8.0	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	9.6	21.7	32.5	16.9	13.3	2.4	3.6	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	10.8	10.0	10.8	11.2	30.8	22.4	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	10.7	8.0	24.1	29.5	18.8	7.1	1.8	99.1
Oregon	125	0.8	12.1	21.8	17.7	26.6	15.3	4.8	0.8	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	0	1.1	8.1	28.8	28.8	25.7	6.8	0.7	99.8
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	10.4	14.6	33.3	20.8	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	0	2.4	16.7	28.6	38.1	11.9	2.4	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	9.6	24.0	25.6	11.2	12.8	12.0	4.8	0	77.6
Tennessee	184	1.1	3.8	16.9	17.4	40.8	13.0	7.1	0	100.0
Texas	555	1.1	4.7	18.6	27.8	30.3	12.8	4.7	0.2	100.0
Utah	72	6.9	9.7	16.7	30.6	8.3	16.7	11.1	0	100.0
Vermont	189	12.7	20.6	30.2	22.8	11.1	2.1	0.5	0	93.1
Virginia	90	0	0	3.3	20.0	35.6	24.4	15.6	1.1	100.0
Washington	66	6.1	13.6	10.6	27.3	22.7	18.2	1.5	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	3.1	43.3	37.1	11.3	5.2	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	3.4	19.2	18.4	22.1	24.2	12.4	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	8.7	21.7	21.7	43.5	4.3	0	0	100.0

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile*) of public libraries. (See glossary in appendix C for definitions of these terms.)

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours. 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 2004.

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Table 4A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	2.7	8.7	17.7	21.5	22.6	16.8	9.0	1.0
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	28.0	48.0	16.0	8.0	0
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	0	0	25.5	29.1	32.7	7.3	5.5
250,000 to 499,999	96	0	1.0	3.1	18.8	38.5	28.1	10.4	0
100,000 to 249,999	332	0	0.9	8.7	24.7	26.8	23.2	14.2	1.5
50,000 to 99,999	538	0.2	2.6	10.4	21.0	23.2	22.1	17.8	2.6
25,000 to 49,999	930	0	1.9	8.8	14.3	19.6	25.9	24.9	4.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.2	2.5	6.0	13.5	27.0	31.7	17.8	1.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.5	2.4	8.5	24.5	33.8	23.4	6.7	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	1.3	4.7	19.9	35.2	28.5	8.7	1.5	0.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	3.8	13.5	40.1	27.1	13.4	2.0	0.1	0
Less than 1,000	1,024	15.6	39.6	30.6	9.9	3.8	0.4	0.1	0

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile*) of public libraries. (See glossary in appendix C for definitions of these terms.)

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

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 2004.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	52.9	10.0	1.3	3.4	14.8	2.0	14.1	1.4	100.0
Alabama	208	74.5	7.2	0.5	17.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	88	46.6	15.9	0	4.5	25.0	0	0	8.0	100.0
Arizona	91	25.3	25.3	40.7	1.1	0	0	0	7.7	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	38.3	12.2	0	7.0	0	0.9	41.7	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	70	30.0	50.0	2.9	15.7	0	0	1.4	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	49.0	0	0	0	0	0	51.0	0	100.0
Illinois	626	51.0	0	0	0	0	0	49.0	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	66	3.0	90.9	1.5	3.0	0	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	269	38.3	0	0	0	61.7	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	384	52.6	5.7	0	0	0	4.9	36.7	0	100.0
Minnesota	140	75.0	8.6	7.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mississippi	49	4.1	34.7	26.5	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	151	9.3	0.7	0	0	2.0	0	88.1	0	100.0
Montana	79	35.4	34.2	16.5	13.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	95.7	3.6	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	97.4	0	0	0.4	2.2	0	0	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2004—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 or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹	
Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	306	75.8	4.6	0	2.0	17.3	0	0	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	92	59.8	3.3	0	1.1	15.2	0	1.1	19.6	100.0
New York	753	27.0	0.8	0	0	47.9	0.1	23.8	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	250	9.6	22.8	0	0	7.2	60.4	0	0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	88.4	4.5	0.9	6.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	68.8	12.0	0	0	3.2	2.4	13.6	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	0	0	0	0	85.5	0	0	14.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	45.8	0	0	0	54.2	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	92.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	63.2	8.0	7.2	16.0	0.8	0	0	4.8	100.0
Tennessee	184	55.4	40.8	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	555	55.5	20.9	1.8	2.2	17.3	0	2.2	0.2	100.0
Utah	72	59.7	38.9	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	53.4	0	0	5.8	40.2	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	40.0	0	25.6	8.9	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	66	65.2	0	0	0	0	0	34.8	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	33.0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	89.2	2.1	0.5	6.3	0	0.3	0	1.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰Response 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 2004.

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Table 5A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹							
		Municipal government ²	County/parish ³	City/county ⁴	Multi-jurisdictional ⁵	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁶	School district ⁷	Library district ⁸	Other ⁹
		Percentage distribution							
Total	9,207	52.9	10.0	1.3	3.4	14.8	2.0	14.1	1.4
1,000,000 or more	25	28.0	40.0	0	8.0	12.0	0	8.0	4.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	18.2	58.2	7.3	3.6	1.8	0	10.9	0
250,000 to 499,999	96	19.8	46.9	3.1	16.7	3.1	1.0	9.4	0
100,000 to 249,999	332	32.8	30.1	3.3	15.4	4.2	0.9	11.7	1.5
50,000 to 99,999	538	39.6	21.7	3.0	10.6	7.8	2.0	14.1	1.1
25,000 to 49,999	930	38.1	19.0	1.5	5.6	12.2	2.5	19.9	1.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	45.5	11.5	1.5	2.3	15.2	3.2	19.5	1.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	51.1	6.8	0.8	1.6	18.2	4.0	16.1	1.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	57.3	5.1	1.4	1.7	18.2	1.3	13.6	1.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	65.2	3.3	0.8	1.9	16.7	0.4	10.4	1.2
Less than 1,000	1,024	76.0	1.9	0.5	1.7	13.5	0.2	4.5	1.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 5.

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 2004.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		Other	
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
Percentage distribution													
Total	9,207	34.2	16.3	12.1	4.9	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.4	4.7	0.4	24.2	100.0
Alabama	208	70.2	5.3	12.5	9.1	0	0	1.4	1.0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	88	80.7	3.4	14.8	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	91	4.4	63.7	2.2	7.7	17.6	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	100.0
Arkansas	48	16.7	0	43.8	0	2.1	2.1	31.3	2.1	0	0	2.1	100.0
California	179	59.8	7.3	16.2	13.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.1	0	100.0
Colorado	115	36.5	0.9	21.7	7.8	0	0	0	0.9	27.8	0.9	3.5	100.0
Connecticut	194	84.5	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	70	28.6	1.4	44.3	8.6	0	0	17.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	43.1	0	0	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	43.3	0	10.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	11.5	2.9	29.8	100.0
Illinois	626	28.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.0	100.0
Indiana	239	15.9	0.8	9.6	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	69.0	100.0
Iowa	540	0.2	99.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Kansas	325	91.7	0	4.3	3.1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	99.1	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	66	3.0	0	92.4	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	3.0	100.0
Maine	269	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	20.8	4.2	70.8	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.2	100.0
Michigan	384	23.2	1.0	2.9	2.6	0	0	0.3	0	6.8	3.1	60.2	100.0
Minnesota	140	74.3	6.4	10.7	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	4.1	61.2	0	0	0	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	151	49.7	7.3	29.8	2.6	0.7	0	4.6	3.3	1.3	0	0.7	100.0
Montana	79	30.4	8.9	41.8	19.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	88.8	7.6	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	0	0	54.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	231	97.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	2.2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹											Response rate ²
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		Other	
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	306	95.4	0	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	92	34.8	28.3	10.9	9.8	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	15.2	100.0
New York	753	4.6	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	22.8	0.1	71.2	100.0
North Carolina	75	12.0	0	53.3	14.7	0	0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	83	72.3	0	19.3	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	1.2	0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	0	23.2	0	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	7.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	88.4	0	5.4	0	0.9	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	68.8	0.8	18.4	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	2.4	0.8	7.2	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	1.5	4.8	2.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.7	88.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	45.8	0	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	4.2	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	0	92.9	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	36.0	25.6	11.2	8.0	0	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	10.4	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	29.9	21.7	34.2	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	555	30.5	0	22.0	31.9	3.2	7.0	0.4	0	5.0	0	0	100.0
Utah	72	58.3	1.4	19.4	20.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	82.5	16.4	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	0	41.1	7.8	1.1	1.1	10.0	12.2	0	0	1.1	100.0
Washington	66	60.6	4.5	7.6	12.1	0	0	0	7.6	1.5	1.5	4.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	37.1	58.8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.8	94.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

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

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported geographic service area.

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 2004.

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Table 6A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹										Other
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	
Percentage distribution												
Total	9,207	34.2	16.3	12.1	4.9	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.4	4.7	0.4	24.2
1,000,000 or more	25	12.0	4.0	20.0	32.0	4.0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	8.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	14.5	1.8	47.3	20.0	3.6	3.6	5.5	1.8	0	0	1.8
250,000 to 499,999	96	16.7	3.1	44.8	14.6	1.0	3.1	8.3	2.1	1.0	0	5.2
100,000 to 249,999	332	27.1	5.7	30.1	9.9	1.5	2.4	11.7	3.9	2.1	0.3	5.1
50,000 to 99,999	538	28.3	7.1	27.5	6.1	1.3	1.7	8.0	1.1	4.1	0.2	14.7
25,000 to 49,999	930	27.5	7.4	24.2	5.1	0.6	0.8	3.4	0.4	8.2	0.5	21.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	28.8	10.7	16.6	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	7.5	0.4	28.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	30.4	15.3	9.8	5.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.5	30.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	33.2	21.2	5.0	6.1	0.4	0.7	0	0.1	3.8	0.2	29.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	38.7	27.5	3.2	2.7	0.2	0	0.1	0	2.0	0.7	24.9
Less than 1,000	1,024	57.9	22.0	1.3	1.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.7	0.4	16.6

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 6.

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 2004.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate ³
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
		Percentage distribution			
Total	9,207	1.1	75.6	23.3	100.0
Alabama	208	7.2	65.4	27.4	100.0
Alaska	88	0	0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	91	2.2	0	97.8	100.0
Arkansas	48	0	0	100.0	100.0
California	179	0	96.6	3.4	100.0
Colorado	115	0	100.0	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0	95.4	4.6	100.0
Delaware	21	0	0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	70	7.1	68.6	24.3	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	54.8	44.2	100.0
Illinois	626	0	99.5	0.5	100.0
Indiana	239	0	98.3	1.7	100.0
Iowa	540	0	100.0	0	100.0
Kansas	325	1.8	93.5	4.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	100.0	100.0
Maine	269	0.7	87.0	12.3	100.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	100.0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	0	99.2	0.8	100.0
Minnesota	140	7.9	88.6	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	151	0	0.7	99.3	100.0
Montana	79	7.6	92.4	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	0	100.0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	0	90.5	9.5	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate ³
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	306	0	94.4	5.6	100.0
New Mexico	92	5.4	10.9	83.7	100.0
New York	753	0.7	99.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	2.4	0	97.6	100.0
Ohio	250	0	72.8	27.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	7.1	0	92.9	100.0
Oregon	125	4.8	73.6	21.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	2.6	67.7	29.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2.1	95.8	2.1	100.0
South Carolina	42	4.8	0	95.2	100.0
South Dakota	125	0	0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	184	0	95.1	4.9	100.0
Texas	555	0	96.4	3.6	100.0
Utah	72	0	0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	189	1.1	1.1	97.9	100.0
Virginia	90	0	0	100.0	100.0
Washington	66	0	0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	100.0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	100.0

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

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

³Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship.

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 2004.

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Table 7A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship		
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative ¹	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative
Percentage distribution				
Total	9,207	1.1	75.6	23.3
1,000,000 or more	25	12.0	68.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	10.9	54.5	34.5
250,000 to 499,999	96	6.3	53.1	40.6
100,000 to 249,999	332	5.4	55.4	39.2
50,000 to 99,999	538	5.2	62.3	32.5
25,000 to 49,999	930	1.8	73.8	24.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.9	76.3	22.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.3	81.7	18.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	0.1	81.1	18.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	0.1	78.7	21.2
Less than 1,000	1,024	0	71.9	28.1

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

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 7.

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 2004.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	1,322,396	4.7	92.6	304,390	1.1	91.3	2,010,777	7.1	97.4	30,158	106.4	97.0	30,471	107.5	97.1
Alabama	208	14,145	3.2	89.4	3,418	0.8	93.3	18,242	4.1	100.0	56	12.4	97.6	67	15.0	97.6
Alaska	88	3,389	5.2	100.0	314	0.5	100.0	4,157	6.3	97.7	23	35.7	100.0	31	47.3	100.0
Arizona	91	21,567	4.0	98.9	5,076	0.9	91.2	40,839	7.5	98.9	90	16.6	97.8	82	15.1	97.8
Arkansas	48	8,146	3.1	93.8	1,770	0.7	89.6	11,710	4.4	95.8	20	7.5	95.8	21	7.8	95.8
California	179	150,888	4.2	86.0	35,606	1.0	96.6	199,375	5.5	97.2	1,532	42.4	96.6	1,494	41.4	96.6
Colorado	115	29,476	6.7	96.5	5,768	1.3	92.2	46,830	10.6	99.1	265	59.8	100.0	254	57.4	100.0
Connecticut	194	22,837	6.6	90.2	4,374	1.3	87.6	32,032	9.2	93.8	372	106.8	93.8	354	101.7	93.8
Delaware	21	3,553	4.5	100.0	479	0.6	95.2	4,987	6.4	100.0	141	179.7	100.0	135	171.9	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1,958	3.5	100.0	1,128	2.0	100.0	1,064	1.9	100.0	5	8.7	100.0	#	0.3	100.0
Florida	70	69,603	4.0	94.3	23,423	1.3	91.4	94,429	5.4	97.1	268	15.3	95.7	307	17.6	95.7
Georgia	58	31,286	3.7	100.0	8,076	0.9	100.0	40,269	4.7	100.0	146	17.1	100.0	143	16.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	5,506	4.4	100.0	871	0.7	100.0	6,258	5.0	100.0	#	0.3	100.0	#	0.3	100.0
Idaho	104	7,297	6.0	90.4	979	0.8	84.6	9,921	8.2	99.0	34	28.2	99.0	43	35.3	100.0
Illinois	626	65,256	5.7	98.9	16,869	1.5	97.0	94,711	8.3	99.4	2,525	222.0	99.5	2,523	221.8	99.4
Indiana	239	38,248	6.7	98.7	7,524	1.3	99.2	67,761	11.9	100.0	102	18.0	93.3	104	18.4	97.9
Iowa	540	16,067	5.5	90.0	1,880	0.6	85.2	26,496	9.1	97.0	185	63.4	96.5	146	49.9	96.5
Kansas	325	14,345	6.2	100.0	2,858	1.2	99.7	24,494	10.7	100.0	345	150.2	99.7	345	150.1	100.0
Kentucky	116	15,605	3.8	100.0	2,486	0.6	100.0	23,410	5.7	100.0	30	7.4	100.0	56	13.6	100.0
Louisiana	66	14,137	3.1	100.0	5,322	1.2	98.5	19,325	4.3	100.0	69	15.2	98.5	96	21.2	98.5
Maine	269	6,415	5.4	90.3	883	0.7	78.8	8,637	7.3	98.5	67	56.7	98.9	80	67.9	99.3
Maryland	24	27,740	5.1	79.2	7,298	1.3	100.0	50,791	9.4	100.0	146	26.9	100.0	134	24.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	36,979	5.8	64.3	5,697	0.9	76.2	49,643	7.7	98.6	3,428	533.5	98.6	3,483	542.0	98.6
Michigan	384	44,426	4.5	98.7	7,869	0.8	97.7	62,216	6.3	99.7	1,867	188.4	99.7	1,884	190.1	99.7
Minnesota	140	25,598	5.0	95.7	4,736	0.9	92.9	50,330	9.9	99.3	548	107.7	93.6	597	117.3	92.9
Mississippi	49	8,019	2.8	100.0	1,528	0.5	98.0	9,430	3.2	100.0	11	3.9	100.0	20	7.0	100.0
Missouri	151	24,771	4.8	90.1	4,376	0.9	83.4	44,601	8.7	98.7	166	32.5	100.0	175	34.3	100.0
Montana	79	3,658	4.1	100.0	441	0.5	100.0	5,393	6.0	100.0	26	28.9	100.0	34	38.0	100.0
Nebraska	276	7,645	5.4	72.5	1,093	0.8	69.6	12,508	8.8	72.1	30	21.3	72.5	32	22.7	72.8
Nevada	22	9,911	4.1	100.0	1,578	0.7	100.0	14,959	6.2	100.0	29	12.1	100.0	31	13.0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	6,234	4.8	81.4	877	0.7	83.1	9,803	7.6	90.0	99	76.9	90.0	104	80.3	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and by state: Fiscal year 2004—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	42,928	5.1	94.1	7,783	0.9	94.1	53,177	6.4	94.4	606	72.7	94.4	627	75.2	94.4
New Mexico	92	6,170	3.7	98.9	1,524	0.9	95.7	8,789	5.3	98.9	17	10.2	98.9	21	12.6	98.9
New York	753	107,374	5.7	100.0	28,007	1.5	100.0	135,303	7.1	100.0	4,058	214.4	99.6	4,102	216.7	99.7
North Carolina	75	32,949	3.9	98.7	10,389	1.2	97.3	45,030	5.3	100.0	48	5.7	94.7	51	6.0	97.3
North Dakota	83	2,615	4.7	91.6	391	0.7	81.9	4,137	7.5	95.2	64	115.5	91.6	45	81.1	92.8
Ohio	250	81,994	7.2	96.0	18,616	1.6	96.4	170,014	14.8	100.0	2,923	255.1	99.6	3,069	267.8	99.6
Oklahoma	112	13,428	4.6	98.2	2,094	0.7	99.1	18,436	6.4	99.1	36	12.3	99.1	52	17.9	99.1
Oregon	125	19,924	6.2	85.6	2,947	0.9	89.6	46,818	14.5	99.2	2,165	672.3	95.2	2,148	666.9	93.6
Pennsylvania	455	42,567	3.6	91.4	8,294	0.7	90.8	62,766	5.2	100.0	1,594	133.1	99.8	1,565	130.6	99.8
Rhode Island	48	6,189	5.8	100.0	960	0.9	100.0	7,203	6.7	100.0	752	702.9	100.0	713	666.6	100.0
South Carolina	42	14,166	3.4	100.0	4,833	1.2	100.0	20,454	4.9	100.0	13	3.2	100.0	42	10.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	3,752	6.4	76.0	535	0.9	72.8	5,260	9.0	77.6	34	58.4	76.8	47	79.7	75.2
Tennessee	184	18,493	3.2	100.0	4,438	0.8	96.2	23,730	4.1	100.0	40	7.0	100.0	36	6.1	100.0
Texas	555	65,081	3.2	97.8	23,220	1.1	98.6	96,455	4.8	99.6	249	12.3	99.8	274	13.5	100.0
Utah	72	15,840	6.7	86.1	3,717	1.6	68.1	29,579	12.5	100.0	28	11.8	98.6	23	9.9	100.0
Vermont	189	3,092	5.4	84.1	488	0.8	70.9	4,239	7.3	84.7	24	41.6	94.2	43	74.7	91.5
Virginia	90	33,150	4.5	94.4	8,069	1.1	87.8	61,325	8.4	100.0	75	10.3	98.9	88	12.0	100.0
Washington	66	35,948	5.9	86.4	6,309	1.0	74.2	65,118	10.8	100.0	159	26.3	98.5	172	28.4	98.5
West Virginia	97	6,087	3.4	100.0	1,137	0.6	100.0	7,732	4.3	100.0	22	12.3	99.0	25	13.7	99.0
Wisconsin	380	32,934	6.0	91.6	5,434	1.0	91.3	56,438	10.2	100.0	4,599	831.2	99.2	4,528	818.4	99.5
Wyoming	23	3,012	6.0	100.0	612	1.2	100.0	4,148	8.3	100.0	24	48.6	100.0	26	51.6	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²Response 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 2004.

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Table 8A. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹
Total	9,207	1,322,396	4.7	304,390	1.1	2,010,777	7.1	30,158	106.4	30,471	107.5
1,000,000 or more	25	164,455	3.7	66,860	1.5	227,118	5.1	241	5.5	198	4.5
500,000 to 999,999	55	196,782	5.1	53,684	1.4	329,631	8.5	976	25.3	893	23.1
250,000 to 499,999	96	145,669	4.3	39,984	1.2	237,068	7.0	2,532	75.1	2,500	74.2
100,000 to 249,999	332	221,232	4.3	49,726	1.0	338,645	6.6	3,167	61.6	3,010	58.6
50,000 to 99,999	538	171,246	4.6	31,105	0.8	265,705	7.1	3,802	102.0	3,608	96.8
25,000 to 49,999	930	163,386	5.1	25,292	0.8	241,770	7.5	6,402	199.5	6,595	205.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	154,757	5.6	22,063	0.8	220,497	7.9	8,040	289.5	8,199	295.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	60,373	5.8	8,829	0.8	84,749	8.1	3,058	293.0	3,158	302.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	25,178	5.3	3,934	0.8	37,643	7.9	1,301	272.7	1,451	304.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	15,266	5.8	2,365	0.9	22,306	8.5	528	200.5	706	268.2
Less than 1,000	1,024	4,052	6.9	546	0.9	5,647	9.6	110	187.2	153	260.8

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

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

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 2004.

Table 9. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	708,287	94.1	35.2	54,590	93.3
Alabama	208	6,207	99.0	34.0	679	95.7
Alaska	88	1,376	70.5	33.1	139	98.9
Arizona	91	13,830	96.7	33.9	750	98.9
Arkansas	48	3,140	95.8	26.8	347	95.8
California	179	77,496	94.4	38.9	5,056	97.2
Colorado	115	16,719	97.4	35.7	1,075	97.4
Connecticut	194	11,523	90.7	36.0	943	92.8
Delaware	21	1,890	100.0	37.9	180	100.0
District of Columbia	1	357	100.0	33.5	178	100.0
Florida	70	27,321	87.1	28.9	2,888	95.7
Georgia	58	16,082	100.0	39.9	1,309	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,291	100.0	36.6	59	100.0
Idaho	104	4,104	95.2	41.4	351	99.0
Illinois	626	38,576	99.0	40.7	2,683	99.7
Indiana	239	21,581	97.9	31.8	1,611	99.2
Iowa	540	9,520	88.7	35.9	908	96.5
Kansas	325	9,627	100.0	39.3	723	99.7
Kentucky	116	6,799	100.0	29.0	905	100.0
Louisiana	66	5,208	100.0	26.9	882	100.0
Maine	269	3,228	84.4	37.4	299	95.9
Maryland	24	19,863	100.0	39.1	1,167	100.0
Massachusetts	370	18,532	95.1	37.3	1,404	97.0
Michigan	384	23,128	99.0	37.2	1,610	98.7
Minnesota	140	20,262	97.9	40.3	786	98.6
Mississippi	49	2,458	98.0	26.1	361	98.0
Missouri	151	16,172	94.7	36.3	911	96.7
Montana	79	1,825	97.5	33.8	134	100.0
Nebraska	276	5,489	72.1	43.9	439	72.8
Nevada	22	5,197	95.5	34.7	432	100.0
New Hampshire	231	3,961	87.9	40.4	419	87.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004—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	19,497	93.1	36.7	1,696	0
New Mexico	92	2,763	96.7	31.4	267	98.9
New York	753	42,388	100.0	31.3	3,471	100.0
North Carolina	75	15,711	100.0	34.9	2,240	100.0
North Dakota	83	1,652	96.4	39.9	104	91.6
Ohio	250	52,102	96.0	30.6	3,209	95.6
Oklahoma	112	6,502	99.1	35.3	634	99.1
Oregon	125	14,956	83.2	31.9	1,190	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	23,242	100.0	37.0	1,967	97.8
Rhode Island	48	2,346	100.0	32.6	204	100.0
South Carolina	42	7,766	100.0	38.0	561	100.0
South Dakota	125	1,656	75.2	31.5	185	76.0
Tennessee	184	8,584	97.3	36.2	797	100.0
Texas	555	37,037	97.5	38.4	3,309	98.9
Utah	72	12,012	90.3	40.6	486	100.0
Vermont	189	1,776	74.1	41.9	222	83.6
Virginia	90	20,325	87.8	33.1	1,438	95.6
Washington	66	19,703	68.2	30.3	1,180	95.5
West Virginia	97	2,485	92.8	32.1	231	100.0
Wisconsin	380	20,652	98.2	36.6	1,377	99.2
Wyoming	23	1,372	95.7	33.1	197	100.0

¹Response 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.

²See table 8 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 2004.

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Table 9A. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials (in thousands)	Children's program attendance (in thousands)
Total	9,207	708,287	54,590
1,000,000 or more	25	76,695	5,201
500,000 to 999,999	55	114,631	6,901
250,000 to 499,999	96	81,538	5,677
100,000 to 249,999	332	118,522	9,007
50,000 to 99,999	538	92,479	7,069
25,000 to 49,999	930	87,377	7,102
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	82,296	7,642
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	30,693	3,189
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	13,582	1,457
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	8,337	1,047
Less than 1,000	1,024	2,137	298

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

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 2004.

Table 10. Number of public-use internet terminals in public libraries and uses of electronic resources per year, by state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	170,782	10.3	3.0	97.7	343,013	1.2	90.2
Alabama	208	3,370	11.9	3.8	99.5	3,621	0.8	93.3
Alaska	88	558	5.3	4.3	100.0	897	1.4	98.9
Arizona	91	2,636	14.1	2.4	98.9	7,866	1.4	82.4
Arkansas	48	1,192	5.6	2.2	95.8	1,688	0.6	93.8
California	179	13,669	12.6	1.9	97.8	39,982	1.1	89.4
Colorado	115	2,635	10.9	3.0	100.0	6,836	1.5	79.1
Connecticut	194	2,400	9.8	3.4	93.8	6,056	1.7	78.4
Delaware	21	310	9.4	2.0	100.0	398	0.5	85.7
District of Columbia	1	242	9.0	2.2	100.0	413	0.7	0
Florida	70	8,277	16.6	2.4	97.1	14,821	0.8	87.1
Georgia	58	5,041	13.7	3.0	100.0	10,649	1.3	100.0
Hawaii	1	533	10.5	2.1	100.0	395	0.3	0
Idaho	104	790	5.5	3.3	99.0	1,252	1.0	91.3
Illinois	626	8,045	10.2	3.5	99.8	16,385	1.4	97.8
Indiana	239	5,223	11.9	4.6	100.0	8,391	1.5	98.7
Iowa	540	2,825	5.0	4.8	97.0	4,459	1.5	95.4
Kansas	325	2,412	6.4	5.2	100.0	3,313	1.4	99.1
Kentucky	116	2,156	11.3	2.6	100.0	5,246	1.3	99.1
Louisiana	66	2,621	7.8	2.9	100.0	4,127	0.9	100.0
Maine	269	1,184	4.3	5.0	100.0	1,055	0.9	85.9
Maryland	24	3,005	16.8	2.8	100.0	4,792	0.9	83.3
Massachusetts	370	4,261	8.8	3.3	98.6	8,479	1.3	85.9
Michigan	384	7,387	11.2	3.7	99.7	13,236	1.3	94.0
Minnesota	140	3,638	10.2	3.6	100.0	6,305	1.2	86.4
Mississippi	49	1,522	6.3	2.6	100.0	1,390	0.5	100.0
Missouri	151	3,880	10.8	3.8	97.4	4,440	0.9	68.2
Montana	79	542	5.0	3.0	100.0	973	1.1	100.0
Nebraska	276	1,462	5.0	5.2	73.6	1,898	1.3	71.4
Nevada	22	929	11.1	1.9	100.0	2,020	0.8	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,170	4.9	4.5	90.0	1,871	1.4	75.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of public-use internet terminals in public libraries and uses of electronic resources per year, by state: Fiscal year 2004—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	4,886	10.8	2.9	94.1	10,224	1.2	90.5
New Mexico	92	1,072	8.9	3.3	100.0	1,355	0.8	97.8
New York	753	11,166	10.3	2.9	100.0	21,973	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	75	4,707	12.4	2.8	100.0	7,789	0.9	96.0
North Dakota	83	426	4.7	3.9	88.0	559	1.0	79.5
Ohio	250	9,630	13.4	4.2	99.6	26,886	2.3	56.8
Oklahoma	112	1,755	8.5	3.0	99.1	4,783	1.7	99.1
Oregon	125	1,887	9.0	2.9	100.0	8,594	2.7	80.8
Pennsylvania	455	6,883	10.9	2.9	100.0	11,824	1.0	93.6
Rhode Island	48	858	11.9	4.0	100.0	1,436	1.3	100.0
South Carolina	42	2,343	12.8	2.8	100.0	4,744	1.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	797	5.5	6.8	77.6	1,194	2.0	71.2
Tennessee	184	2,856	10.0	2.5	100.0	6,736	1.2	94.6
Texas	555	12,136	14.3	3.0	99.8	20,376	1.0	96.9
Utah	72	1,352	12.0	2.9	100.0	8,028	3.4	81.9
Vermont	189	742	3.9	6.4	95.8	717	1.2	89.9
Virginia	90	3,970	11.6	2.7	100.0	5,369	0.7	81.1
Washington	66	3,915	11.9	3.2	100.0	6,839	1.1	54.5
West Virginia	97	960	5.5	2.7	100.0	1,156	0.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	4,088	9.0	3.7	100.0	8,231	1.5	90.5
Wyoming	23	438	5.9	4.4	100.0	947	1.9	91.3

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's 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 online catalog.

²The 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 3 for the number of service outlets.

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

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

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 2004.

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Table 10A. Number of public-use internet terminals in public libraries and uses of electronic resources per year, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	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	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³
Total	9,207	170,782	10.3	3.0	343,013	1.2
1,000,000 or more	25	20,182	19.5	2.3	45,168	1.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	20,153	17.7	2.6	58,537	1.5
250,000 to 499,999	96	16,174	14.9	2.4	40,456	1.2
100,000 to 249,999	332	26,885	13.3	2.6	56,539	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	538	20,726	12.8	2.8	46,499	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	930	19,117	11.2	3.0	37,995	1.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	21,025	9.3	3.8	34,929	1.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	11,151	6.8	5.3	12,760	1.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	6,726	4.9	7.0	5,653	1.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	5,935	3.6	11.3	3,492	1.3
Less than 1,000	1,024	2,708	2.6	23.0	984	1.7

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's 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 online catalog.

²The 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 3 for the number of service outlets.

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

NOTE: For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in table 10.

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 2004.

Table 11. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
Total	9,207	804,943	2.8	97.6	38,779	136.8	97.5	35,957	126.9	97.5	1,822	6.4	97.3
Alabama	208	9,125	2.0	100.0	384	85.5	99.5	337	75.2	100.0	14	3.1	90.9
Alaska	88	2,236	3.4	98.9	104	158.6	98.9	137	208.9	98.9	8	12.2	100.0
Arizona	91	9,512	1.8	97.8	456	84.0	96.7	495	91.2	96.7	20	3.8	98.9
Arkansas	48	5,706	2.1	95.8	160	60.0	95.8	159	59.6	95.8	9	3.5	95.8
California	179	77,776	2.2	97.8	2,863	79.2	96.6	3,079	85.2	96.1	131	3.6	97.2
Colorado	115	11,546	2.6	100.0	706	159.4	100.0	803	181.3	100.0	30	6.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	14,778	4.2	91.8	623	178.8	91.8	753	216.2	93.3	29	8.3	93.3
Delaware	21	1,628	2.1	100.0	81	103.1	100.0	82	104.7	100.0	5	6.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,436	4.4	100.0	63	113.9	100.0	22	38.9	100.0	4	6.7	100.0
Florida	70	32,599	1.9	97.1	1,917	109.7	97.1	1,871	107.1	97.1	81	4.7	97.1
Georgia	58	15,027	1.8	100.0	501	58.9	100.0	555	65.2	100.0	26	3.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,177	2.5	100.0	207	164.6	100.0	88	70.3	100.0	5	4.2	100.0
Idaho	104	3,785	3.1	100.0	170	141.0	100.0	152	126.1	100.0	7	5.6	100.0
Illinois	626	43,172	3.8	99.8	2,246	197.4	99.5	2,156	189.6	99.5	109	9.6	99.7
Indiana	239	23,906	4.2	100.0	1,341	236.2	100.0	1,420	250.0	99.6	59	10.4	100.0
Iowa	540	12,066	4.1	96.9	521	178.2	96.9	550	188.1	96.9	39	13.2	96.7
Kansas	325	10,818	4.7	100.0	413	179.8	100.0	580	252.3	100.0	24	10.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	8,254	2.0	100.0	350	85.7	100.0	333	81.7	100.0	17	4.2	100.0
Louisiana	66	11,581	2.6	100.0	290	64.1	100.0	462	102.2	100.0	31	6.9	100.0
Maine	269	6,294	5.3	97.4	169	143.3	99.6	192	162.5	99.6	12	9.8	100.0
Maryland	24	14,825	2.7	100.0	970	178.6	100.0	578	106.4	100.0	33	6.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	31,571	4.9	98.6	1,048	163.1	98.6	1,078	167.7	98.6	60	9.3	98.6
Michigan	384	33,258	3.4	99.7	1,585	160.0	99.7	1,227	123.8	99.7	78	7.9	99.7
Minnesota	140	16,160	3.2	99.3	826	162.3	98.6	689	135.5	98.6	35	6.8	99.3
Mississippi	49	5,728	2.0	100.0	181	62.2	98.0	216	74.3	98.0	10	3.4	100.0
Missouri	151	18,165	3.6	100.0	765	149.6	100.0	626	122.5	100.0	46	9.0	97.4
Montana	79	2,695	3.0	100.0	87	96.9	100.0	85	94.3	100.0	5	5.9	100.0
Nebraska	276	6,446	4.6	79.7	250	177.0	79.7	233	164.5	79.7	15	10.4	79.3
Nevada	22	4,037	1.7	100.0	233	96.5	100.0	267	110.6	100.0	13	5.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5,986	4.6	88.7	216	167.1	89.6	230	177.4	90.5	15	11.7	88.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and by state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate ³
New Jersey	306	31,030	3.7	94.4	1,181	141.7	94.4	1,106	132.6	94.4	60	7.2	94.4
New Mexico	92	4,228	2.6	100.0	146	89.0	100.0	108	65.4	100.0	7	4.1	100.0
New York	753	73,771	3.9	100.0	4,445	234.8	100.0	2,964	156.6	100.0	229	12.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	16,134	1.9	100.0	565	67.2	100.0	499	59.3	100.0	32	3.8	100.0
North Dakota	83	2,314	4.2	95.2	76	137.8	96.4	72	131.3	96.4	4	7.7	95.2
Ohio	250	48,610	4.2	100.0	3,448	300.9	99.2	3,558	310.5	99.2	112	9.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	6,830	2.4	99.1	252	87.3	99.1	271	93.9	99.1	13	4.5	99.1
Oregon	125	9,005	2.8	99.2	595	184.9	98.4	525	163.0	98.4	21	6.6	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	29,263	2.4	100.0	2,017	168.4	99.8	1,224	102.1	99.8	67	5.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	4,212	3.9	100.0	127	119.1	100.0	163	152.1	100.0	8	7.2	100.0
South Carolina	42	8,698	2.1	100.0	331	79.9	100.0	329	79.3	100.0	21	5.0	100.0
South Dakota	125	3,199	5.5	77.6	101	173.4	76.0	120	205.8	76.0	6	10.3	75.2
Tennessee	184	11,038	1.9	100.0	406	70.0	100.0	402	69.3	100.0	19	3.2	99.5
Texas	555	39,749	2.0	100.0	1,643	81.0	100.0	1,599	78.9	100.0	74	3.7	100.0
Utah	72	6,391	2.7	100.0	359	151.5	100.0	368	155.3	100.0	15	6.5	100.0
Vermont	189	2,855	5.0	86.8	105	181.9	85.7	105	182.7	85.2	8	13.3	85.7
Virginia	90	19,353	2.6	100.0	903	123.6	97.8	695	95.2	98.9	36	5.0	100.0
Washington	66	17,274	2.9	92.4	1,020	168.8	92.4	902	149.2	92.4	44	7.3	95.5
West Virginia	97	4,822	2.7	100.0	165	91.0	100.0	167	92.5	100.0	8	4.2	100.0
Wisconsin	380	19,462	3.5	99.5	1,057	191.1	99.5	1,232	222.7	99.5	64	11.6	98.9
Wyoming	23	2,409	4.8	100.0	111	220.6	100.0	94	188.3	100.0	5	9.9	100.0

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

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

³Response 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 2004.

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Table 11A. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹		Audio		Video		Current print serial subscriptions	
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²
Total	9,207	804,943	2.8	38,779	136.8	35,957	126.9	1,822	6.4
1,000,000 or more	25	99,780	2.3	6,205	140.6	4,108	93.1	258	5.8
500,000 to 999,999	55	106,612	2.8	5,415	140.2	4,525	117.2	225	5.8
250,000 to 499,999	96	84,097	2.5	4,148	123.0	3,552	105.4	185	5.5
100,000 to 249,999	332	117,016	2.3	5,809	113.0	5,447	106.0	250	4.9
50,000 to 99,999	538	95,662	2.6	4,615	123.8	4,625	124.1	187	5.0
25,000 to 49,999	930	96,685	3.0	4,610	143.7	4,576	142.6	212	6.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	98,875	3.6	4,476	161.2	4,435	159.7	241	8.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	47,377	4.5	1,843	176.6	2,177	208.6	122	11.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	28,028	5.9	923	193.5	1,194	250.3	69	14.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	21,849	8.3	559	212.3	946	359.6	53	20.3
Less than 1,000	1,024	8,961	15.2	177	301.3	372	632.3	20	33.4

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

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in table 11.

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 2004.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate ²
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,207	3.4	12.3	31.5	21.3	15.1	14.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	97.6
Alabama	208	1.9	17.3	37.0	21.2	16.8	3.8	1.9	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	88	20.5	26.1	33.0	12.5	4.5	2.3	1.1	0	0	0	98.9
Arizona	91	7.7	8.8	30.8	22.0	15.4	9.9	3.3	2.2	0	0	97.8
Arkansas	48	2.1	0	10.4	12.5	29.2	43.8	2.1	0	0	0	95.8
California	179	0.6	0.6	2.2	4.5	20.7	58.1	3.9	6.7	1.1	1.7	97.8
Colorado	115	0.9	13.0	35.7	17.4	15.7	13.9	1.7	1.7	0	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	4.1	20.1	24.2	28.4	22.7	0	0	0	0	91.8
Delaware	21	0	0	42.9	33.3	4.8	14.3	4.8	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Florida	70	0	1.4	5.7	10.0	14.3	44.3	11.4	8.6	4.3	0	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	0	6.9	24.1	58.6	8.6	1.7	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	19.2	36.5	25.0	11.5	6.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Illinois	626	2.1	9.3	33.9	23.3	15.2	15.3	0.8	0	0	0.2	99.8
Indiana	239	0.4	2.1	26.4	26.8	23.4	18.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0	100.0
Iowa	540	6.3	33.0	40.6	12.8	3.9	3.3	0.2	0	0	0	96.9
Kansas	325	11.7	27.1	34.8	16.9	4.9	4.0	0	0.6	0	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	19.8	44.0	23.3	11.2	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	1.5	13.6	42.4	34.8	6.1	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	269	6.7	25.7	40.5	20.4	4.8	1.9	0	0	0	0	97.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	41.7	12.5	16.7	4.2	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.2	8.1	20.5	25.4	25.7	15.9	0.8	0	0	0.3	98.6
Michigan	384	0.3	4.2	34.4	27.6	17.2	14.8	1.0	0.3	0	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	140	2.1	9.3	37.9	20.0	14.3	10.7	3.6	1.4	0.7	0	99.3
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	8.2	18.4	28.6	38.8	4.1	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	151	2.0	4.0	29.1	32.5	17.9	11.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	0	100.0
Montana	79	2.5	13.9	51.9	19.0	6.3	6.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	13.4	35.5	35.5	10.1	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	79.7
Nevada	22	0	4.5	18.2	27.3	18.2	22.7	4.5	4.5	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	4.3	19.5	43.7	22.5	7.4	2.6	0	0	0	0	88.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate ²
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	306	0	0.3	15.0	29.4	30.7	22.2	1.3	1.0	0	0	94.4
New Mexico	92	16.3	21.7	28.3	14.1	8.7	9.8	0	1.1	0	0	100.0
New York	753	1.7	11.8	38.0	20.1	11.7	15.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	2.7	4.0	24.0	60.0	6.7	2.7	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	83	9.6	15.7	48.2	16.9	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	95.2
Ohio	250	0.8	0.4	6.4	20.4	30.4	36.4	2.4	1.2	1.6	0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	6.3	13.4	39.3	20.5	11.6	7.1	0.9	0.9	0	0	99.1
Oregon	125	4.0	9.6	27.2	24.8	19.2	12.8	1.6	0.8	0	0	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	0.2	4.6	37.6	28.6	17.8	10.3	0.4	0.2	0	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	22.9	2.1	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	0	0	2.4	16.7	26.2	45.2	4.8	4.8	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	8.0	22.4	45.6	13.6	7.2	3.2	0	0	0	0	77.6
Tennessee	184	6.5	20.1	32.1	23.4	9.8	6.0	0.5	1.6	0	0	100.0
Texas	555	0.4	5.9	40.7	29.2	13.0	8.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0	100.0
Utah	72	0	2.8	29.2	34.7	20.8	9.7	1.4	1.4	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	12.7	34.9	39.7	8.5	3.7	0.5	0	0	0	0	86.8
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	26.7	14.4	46.7	8.9	0	1.1	0	100.0
Washington	66	3.0	4.5	27.3	12.1	19.7	19.7	4.5	7.6	1.5	0	92.4
West Virginia	97	0	6.2	42.3	23.7	16.5	10.3	1.0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.5	14.5	40.8	19.2	15.0	9.5	0.3	0	0.3	0	99.5
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	21.7	39.1	39.1	0	0	0	0	100.0

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

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported print materials. 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 2004.

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Table 12A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹									
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	3.4	12.3	31.5	21.3	15.1	14.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	36.0	24.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	16.4	65.5	10.9	5.5
250,000 to 499,999	96	0	0	0	0	1.0	18.8	56.3	18.8	5.2	0
100,000 to 249,999	332	0	0	0.9	0	0.6	82.5	14.5	1.5	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	538	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	13.6	82.5	0.6	0	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	930	0.2	0.2	2.2	10.2	42.4	44.8	0	0	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.2	0.6	11.3	38.7	41.1	8.2	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.5	2.6	34.8	49.9	11.8	0.4	0	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	1.0	8.7	64.1	25.0	1.2	0	0.1	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	3.7	29.5	61.1	5.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,024	21.5	47.6	30.0	0.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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 2004.

Table 13. 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 2004

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	9,207	136,014.1	98.0	45,037.2	98.0	30,560.3	98.1	90,976.9	98.0	67.9	22.5	4,209
Alabama	208	1,649.8	100.0	695.4	100.0	267.2	100.0	954.4	100.0	38.4	16.2	77
Alaska	88	302.5	100.0	107.2	100.0	62.3	100.0	195.3	100.0	58.1	20.6	20
Arizona	91	1,998.2	98.9	558.8	98.9	437.4	98.9	1,439.4	98.9	78.3	21.9	38
Arkansas	48	871.8	95.8	246.1	95.8	99.1	95.8	625.7	95.8	40.3	11.4	37
California	179	11,900.1	97.8	3,479.9	97.8	3,242.6	97.8	8,420.1	97.8	93.2	27.2	168
Colorado	115	2,491.3	100.0	772.0	100.0	540.4	99.1	1,719.3	100.0	70.0	21.7	62
Connecticut	194	2,478.8	93.8	969.0	93.8	739.1	93.8	1,509.8	93.8	76.3	29.8	153
Delaware	21	282.9	100.0	97.9	100.0	49.6	81.0	185.0	100.0	50.7	17.5	10
District of Columbia	1	429.2	100.0	151.8	100.0	134.3	100.0	277.4	100.0	88.5	31.3	1
Florida	70	6,828.2	97.1	2,076.4	97.1	1,731.3	97.1	4,751.8	97.1	83.4	25.4	67
Georgia	58	2,826.9	100.0	686.2	100.0	652.4	100.0	2,140.7	100.0	95.1	23.1	58
Hawaii	1	566.1	100.0	171.5	100.0	171.0	100.0	394.6	100.0	99.7	30.2	1
Idaho	104	602.2	100.0	184.6	100.0	62.2	100.0	417.6	100.0	33.7	10.3	27
Illinois	626	7,295.1	99.8	2,705.2	99.8	1,698.9	99.8	4,589.9	99.8	62.8	23.3	265
Indiana	239	4,677.3	100.0	1,396.7	100.0	907.2	100.0	3,280.6	100.0	65.0	19.4	140
Iowa	540	1,569.2	97.0	868.6	97.0	222.7	100.0	700.6	97.0	25.6	14.2	79
Kansas	325	1,628.7	100.0	659.0	99.4	242.3	99.4	969.8	99.4	36.8	14.9	68
Kentucky	116	1,796.7	100.0	876.2	100.0	208.4	100.0	920.5	100.0	23.8	11.6	36
Louisiana	66	2,302.5	100.0	818.3	100.0	336.8	100.0	1,484.2	100.0	41.2	14.6	54
Maine	269	682.6	100.0	323.0	100.0	147.5	99.6	359.6	100.0	45.6	21.6	80
Maryland	24	3,200.8	100.0	1,219.6	100.0	634.0	100.0	1,981.2	100.0	52.0	19.8	24
Massachusetts	370	3,706.5	98.6	1,665.1	98.6	1,081.2	98.4	2,041.5	98.6	64.9	29.2	264
Michigan	384	4,910.3	99.7	1,863.6	99.7	1,267.5	99.7	3,046.6	99.7	68.0	25.8	210
Minnesota	140	2,373.7	100.0	779.2	100.0	510.1	100.0	1,594.6	100.0	65.5	21.5	59
Mississippi	49	1,281.0	100.0	487.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	794.0	100.0	26.3	10.0	39
Missouri	151	2,856.6	100.0	708.5	100.0	389.9	100.0	2,148.1	100.0	55.0	13.6	54
Montana	79	322.8	100.0	185.9	100.0	38.8	100.0	136.9	100.0	20.9	12.0	14
Nebraska	276	773.4	76.4	378.9	76.4	102.9	76.8	394.4	76.4	27.2	13.3	23
Nevada	22	828.7	100.0	222.8	100.0	160.0	100.0	605.9	100.0	71.8	19.3	10
New Hampshire	231	723.9	97.8	423.5	97.8	157.4	97.8	300.5	97.8	37.2	21.7	79

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. 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 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹								Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate ³	Total	Response rate ³	Librarians with “ALA-MLS” ²		Total	Response rate ³			
						Total	Response rate ³					
New Jersey ⁴	306	5,261.3	94.4	1,447.0	94.4	1,440.8	94.4	3,814.4	94.4	99.6	27.4	262
New Mexico	92	632.0	100.0	250.8	100.0	108.3	100.0	381.1	100.0	43.2	17.1	25
New York	753	12,677.5	100.0	4,054.5	100.0	3,405.4	100.0	8,623.0	100.0	84.0	26.9	396
North Carolina	75	2,860.3	100.0	650.6	100.0	620.6	100.0	2,209.7	100.0	95.4	21.7	72
North Dakota	83	209.0	100.0	110.4	100.0	25.0	98.8	98.6	100.0	22.6	11.9	9
Ohio	250	9,661.2	100.0	2,706.8	100.0	1,984.2	100.0	6,954.5	100.0	73.3	20.5	188
Oklahoma	112	1,215.3	99.1	592.5	99.1	198.9	99.1	622.9	99.1	33.6	16.4	29
Oregon	125	1,657.3	99.2	501.9	99.2	377.9	99.2	1,155.4	99.2	75.3	22.8	65
Pennsylvania	455	4,513.1	100.0	1,531.3	100.0	1,036.4	100.0	2,981.8	100.0	67.7	23.0	230
Rhode Island	48	660.5	97.9	229.4	97.9	196.2	97.9	431.1	97.9	85.5	29.7	46
South Carolina	42	1,614.9	100.0	502.0	100.0	396.1	100.0	1,112.9	100.0	78.9	24.5	39
South Dakota	125	322.2	73.6	126.7	73.6	36.7	73.6	195.6	75.2	28.9	11.4	17
Tennessee	184	1,826.6	100.0	571.9	100.0	282.4	100.0	1,254.6	100.0	49.4	15.5	35
Texas	555	6,525.7	99.8	2,087.8	100.0	1,498.9	100.0	4,438.0	99.8	71.8	23.0	192
Utah	72	1,082.0	100.0	302.2	100.0	161.7	100.0	779.9	100.0	53.5	14.9	18
Vermont	189	309.6	91.5	179.6	91.5	48.3	91.5	130.1	91.5	26.9	15.6	41
Virginia	90	3,511.0	100.0	962.6	100.0	807.3	100.0	2,548.3	100.0	83.9	23.0	81
Washington	66	3,281.0	100.0	819.1	100.0	772.6	100.0	2,461.9	100.0	94.3	23.5	45
West Virginia	97	644.3	100.0	326.5	100.0	88.8	99.0	317.8	100.0	27.2	13.8	36
Wisconsin	380	3,001.0	100.0	1,158.0	100.0	620.1	100.0	1,843.0	100.0	53.6	20.7	155
Wyoming	23	390.7	100.0	147.9	100.0	31.8	100.0	242.8	100.0	21.5	8.1	11

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

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

³Response rate is 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.

⁴The number of “certified” librarians, not “ALA-MLS” librarians, was reported. 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. Their “certified” librarians total is provided in the librarians with “ALA-MLS” column and includes “ALA-MLS” librarians and librarians with other master's degrees in library science from higher education institutions. Nationally, 5,314 master's degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2002–03 (Digest of Education Statistics, 2004, [NCES 2006–005], table 251. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.) Master's degrees from ALA-accredited programs totalled 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).

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 2004.

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Table 13A. 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 population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff ¹				Percentage of total FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS”	Percentage of total FTE staff with “ALA-MLS”	Number of public libraries with “ALA-MLS” librarians
		Total	Librarians		Other			
			Total	“ALA-MLS” ²				
Total	9,207	136,014.1	45,037.2	30,560.3	90,976.9	67.9	22.5	4,209
1,000,000 or more	25	16,349.9	4,771.2	4,570.9	11,578.7	95.8	28.0	25
500,000 to 999,999	55	18,806.7	5,474.3	4,728.1	13,332.4	86.4	25.1	54
250,000 to 499,999	96	15,260.4	4,568.3	3,803.9	10,692.1	83.3	24.9	96
100,000 to 249,999	332	22,667.3	6,138.0	4,911.5	16,529.4	80.0	21.7	330
50,000 to 99,999	538	17,884.0	5,523.3	3,983.0	12,360.7	72.1	22.3	523
25,000 to 49,999	930	17,331.8	5,895.8	4,011.8	11,436.0	68.0	23.1	843
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	15,670.0	6,126.8	3,223.1	9,543.2	52.6	20.6	1,257
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	6,483.9	2,927.9	940.0	3,556.0	32.1	14.5	635
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	2,998.5	1,762.9	266.5	1,235.6	15.1	8.9	259
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	1,942.5	1,379.5	101.7	563.0	7.4	5.2	146
Less than 1,000	1,024	619.0	469.2	19.6	149.8	4.2	3.2	41

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

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

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

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 2004.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate ²
		.01 to 0	1 to .99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 to 249.99	or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,207	1.4	19.7	15.7	22.2	15.1	14.7	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.8	98.0
Alabama	208	0.5	13.5	19.7	31.7	19.7	10.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	0	100.0
Alaska	88	14.8	50.0	5.7	14.8	9.1	3.4	1.1	1.1	0	0	100.0
Arizona	91	1.1	11.0	16.5	25.3	20.9	11.0	3.3	4.4	4.4	2.2	98.9
Arkansas	48	0	0	4.2	12.5	25.0	37.5	16.7	2.1	2.1	0	95.8
California	179	1.1	0.6	1.1	3.9	12.8	27.4	24.6	14.5	8.9	5.0	97.8
Colorado	115	0	5.2	18.3	33.0	14.8	12.2	6.1	5.2	3.5	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	1.5	6.2	8.8	23.2	22.2	23.2	11.3	2.1	1.5	0	93.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	47.6	28.6	9.5	9.5	0	4.8	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	70	0	1.4	0	4.3	11.4	25.7	15.7	15.7	12.9	12.9	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	0	1.7	12.1	36.2	22.4	17.2	6.9	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	24.0	22.1	26.0	12.5	9.6	3.8	1.0	0	0	100.0
Illinois	626	0.6	14.9	20.4	23.0	12.8	15.8	6.4	5.1	0.8	0.2	99.8
Indiana	239	0	5.4	15.5	19.2	14.6	27.6	8.4	6.3	2.1	0.8	100.0
Iowa	540	1.5	45.0	23.3	17.2	8.0	3.3	1.1	0.6	0	0	97.0
Kansas	325	3.1	45.5	16.6	21.2	5.5	5.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	2.6	18.1	44.8	25.9	5.2	0.9	1.7	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	0	10.6	16.7	43.9	10.6	10.6	6.1	1.5	100.0
Maine	269	12.3	39.4	17.1	16.4	10.0	4.1	0.7	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	25.0	12.5	12.5	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.5	16.5	7.8	21.4	23.5	24.3	4.3	1.4	0	0.3	98.6
Michigan	384	0.3	8.3	16.7	29.2	20.3	14.3	4.4	4.7	1.6	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	140	0	12.9	22.1	30.0	10.7	12.9	2.9	4.3	2.9	1.4	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	8.2	18.4	44.9	18.4	4.1	6.1	0	100.0
Missouri	151	0.7	13.2	16.6	28.5	19.2	11.9	5.3	0	2.6	2.0	100.0
Montana	79	0	25.3	27.8	27.8	10.1	5.1	3.8	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	1.1	62.7	13.0	13.4	5.1	3.6	0.4	0	0.7	0	76.4
Nevada	22	0	0	13.6	27.3	18.2	27.3	0	4.5	4.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	2.2	35.9	20.8	25.5	6.9	7.4	1.3	0	0	0	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate ²
		.01 to 0	1 to .99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 or more		
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	306	0.3	1.6	6.5	20.3	28.8	27.5	8.5	3.9	2.3	0.3	94.4
New Mexico	92	13.0	2.2	20.7	32.6	17.4	8.7	4.3	0	1.1	0	100.0
New York	753	0	23.9	16.2	19.4	14.2	13.5	8.6	3.1	0.5	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	1.3	12.0	38.7	33.3	6.7	6.7	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	4.8	51.8	12.0	19.3	7.2	3.6	1.2	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0	2.0	11.2	19.2	34.8	18.0	8.4	3.6	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	17.9	25.9	30.4	14.3	7.1	0	1.8	0.9	1.8	99.1
Oregon	125	0.8	21.6	11.2	21.6	19.2	15.2	5.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	0	9.0	18.7	34.1	19.3	13.6	2.9	2.0	0	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	4.2	8.3	20.8	22.9	31.3	10.4	0	2.1	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	11.9	21.4	33.3	9.5	14.3	9.5	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	0.8	46.4	30.4	12.8	5.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0	0	73.6
Tennessee	184	0	25.0	20.1	27.2	15.2	7.6	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0
Texas	555	1.1	12.4	18.2	34.8	16.9	8.5	4.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	99.8
Utah	72	0	16.7	19.4	23.6	16.7	13.9	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
Vermont	189	8.5	50.8	20.6	12.2	5.3	2.6	0	0	0	0	91.5
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	16.7	17.8	30.0	13.3	8.9	10.0	1.1	100.0
Washington	66	0	12.1	12.1	19.7	12.1	16.7	4.5	7.6	10.6	4.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	6.2	30.9	30.9	15.5	13.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.3	16.6	23.2	27.6	13.4	13.7	2.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	13.0	26.1	34.8	26.1	0	0	0	100.0

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

²Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. 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 2004.

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Table 14A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹									
		.01 to 0	1.0 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	1.4	19.7	15.7	22.2	15.1	14.7	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.8
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	96.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	20.0	76.4
250,000 to 499,999	96	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.1	21.9	63.5	11.5
100,000 to 249,999	332	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	6.6	32.5	41.0	19.0	0
50,000 to 99,999	538	0	0.2	0.2	1.1	5.4	38.3	37.0	16.4	1.5	0
25,000 to 49,999	930	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.2	17.4	55.3	18.4	3.4	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.2	0.6	2.4	23.2	41.6	29.3	2.8	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.1	3.5	13.9	51.1	25.9	5.4	0.2	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	0.8	15.4	35.0	43.6	4.7	0.5	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	2.4	46.8	36.1	13.7	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,024	7.1	76.9	13.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in table 14.

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 2004.

Table 15. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	\$9,129,588	\$46,951	\$909,042	\$7,440,083	\$733,513	0.5	10.0	81.5	8.0	97.6
Alabama	208	77,114	874	3,878	66,288	6,074	1.1	5.0	86.0	7.9	100.0
Alaska	88	25,198	972	765	22,097	1,364	3.9	3.0	87.7	5.4	100.0
Arizona	91	134,368	770	481	128,809	4,308	0.6	0.4	95.9	3.2	97.8
Arkansas	48	46,967	8	1,993	40,885	4,082	#	4.2	87.0	8.7	95.8
California	179	1,016,281	4,545	34,663	907,901	69,172	0.4	3.4	89.3	6.8	97.2
Colorado	115	193,005	230	132	179,600	13,043	0.1	0.1	93.1	6.8	99.1
Connecticut	194	157,124	808	1,278	131,662	23,375	0.5	0.8	83.8	14.9	92.8
Delaware	21	20,752	102	2,636	15,554	2,460	0.5	12.7	75.0	11.9	100.0
District of Columbia	1	28,952	727	0	27,278	946	2.5	0	94.2	3.3	100.0
Florida	70	474,698	1,484	32,375	420,835	20,004	0.3	6.8	88.7	4.2	97.1
Georgia	58	165,056	946	28,652	127,531	7,927	0.6	17.4	77.3	4.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	26,430	653	24,531	0	1,246	2.5	92.8	0	4.7	100.0
Idaho	104	31,407	188	798	27,289	3,132	0.6	2.5	86.9	10.0	100.0
Illinois	626	603,712	2,354	28,503	527,299	45,556	0.4	4.7	87.3	7.5	99.5
Indiana	239	257,252	713	19,742	223,649	13,147	0.3	7.7	86.9	5.1	100.0
Iowa	540	81,006	403	2,274	71,038	7,291	0.5	2.8	87.7	9.0	97.2
Kansas	325	91,025	338	1,645	78,532	10,510	0.4	1.8	86.3	11.5	100.0
Kentucky	116	102,947	1,031	4,355	90,963	6,598	1.0	4.2	88.4	6.4	100.0
Louisiana	66	125,506	166	7,810	109,513	8,018	0.1	6.2	87.3	6.4	100.0
Maine	269	31,711	11	157	23,869	7,674	#	0.5	75.3	24.2	99.6
Maryland	24	204,474	1,889	27,285	142,547	32,752	0.9	13.3	69.7	16.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	213,265	2,068	6,738	187,174	17,286	1.0	3.2	87.8	8.1	97.8
Michigan	384	362,953	516	12,935	326,540	22,962	0.1	3.6	90.0	6.3	99.7
Minnesota	140	162,585	983	8,093	142,766	10,743	0.6	5.0	87.8	6.6	98.6
Mississippi	49	39,956	520	7,746	28,953	2,737	1.3	19.4	72.5	6.9	100.0
Missouri	151	175,444	2,328	4,512	154,895	13,708	1.3	2.6	88.3	7.8	99.3
Montana	79	17,985	99	320	15,596	1,971	0.5	1.8	86.7	11.0	100.0
Nebraska	276	41,146	86	396	38,610	2,054	0.2	1.0	93.8	5.0	76.4
Nevada	22	72,015	911	2,324	50,711	18,069	1.3	3.2	70.4	25.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	42,595	12	29	39,108	3,445	#	0.1	91.8	8.1	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 15. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2004 —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	\$378,385	\$1,273	\$9,201	\$350,173	\$17,738	0.3	2.4	92.5	4.7	94.4
New Mexico	92	36,724	341	3,937	30,691	1,754	0.9	10.7	83.6	4.8	100.0
New York	753	970,962	4,383	43,918	776,980	145,682	0.5	4.5	80.0	15.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	163,353	2,050	15,677	134,566	11,059	1.3	9.6	82.4	6.8	100.0
North Dakota	83	9,937	2	584	8,088	1,263	#	5.9	81.4	12.7	100.0
Ohio	250	650,503	558	459,033	154,084	36,828	0.1	70.6	23.7	5.7	100.0
Oklahoma	112	70,931	63	1,798	64,910	4,160	0.1	2.5	91.5	5.9	99.1
Oregon	125	133,658	678	595	124,758	7,627	0.5	0.4	93.3	5.7	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	290,127	3,880	58,731	182,754	44,763	1.3	20.2	63.0	15.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	42,878	337	7,668	26,686	8,188	0.8	17.9	62.2	19.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	88,942	479	5,852	78,193	4,418	0.5	6.6	87.9	5.0	100.0
South Dakota	125	17,170	72	1	16,255	843	0.4	#	94.7	4.9	76.8
Tennessee	184	93,020	899	299	83,855	7,966	1.0	0.3	90.1	8.6	100.0
Texas	555	356,157	1,749	2,881	334,941	16,586	0.5	0.8	94.0	4.7	100.0
Utah	72	68,538	421	713	63,721	3,682	0.6	1.0	93.0	5.4	100.0
Vermont	189	15,083	0	6	11,287	3,790	0	#	74.8	25.1	87.8
Virginia	90	216,024	736	16,040	189,162	10,087	0.3	7.4	87.6	4.7	100.0
Washington	66	271,414	798	1,581	259,003	10,032	0.3	0.6	95.4	3.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	28,008	279	8,504	17,036	2,189	1.0	30.4	60.8	7.8	100.0
Wisconsin	380	185,208	1,160	4,955	166,767	12,326	0.6	2.7	90.0	6.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	19,633	55	22	18,680	876	0.3	0.1	95.1	4.5	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.²This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants.³Response rate is 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 2004.

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Table 15A. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue								
		Total	Federal ¹	State	Local	Other ²	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,207	\$9,129,588	\$46,951	\$909,042	\$7,440,083	\$733,513	0.5	10.0	81.5	8.0
1,000,000 or more	25	1,383,432	7,786	90,750	1,118,899	165,997	0.6	6.6	80.9	12.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	1,378,322	7,026	152,581	1,128,664	90,051	0.5	11.1	81.9	6.5
250,000 to 499,999	96	1,079,238	3,933	131,590	876,380	67,336	0.4	12.2	81.2	6.2
100,000 to 249,999	332	1,491,431	9,484	146,360	1,237,449	98,138	0.6	9.8	83.0	6.6
50,000 to 99,999	538	1,155,771	5,755	136,476	939,658	73,882	0.5	11.8	81.3	6.4
25,000 to 49,999	930	1,117,968	4,931	113,556	921,621	77,860	0.4	10.2	82.4	7.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	942,575	4,091	83,813	771,107	83,565	0.4	8.9	81.8	8.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	338,645	1,858	37,860	263,196	35,731	0.5	11.2	77.7	10.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	141,148	1,028	10,450	108,364	21,306	0.7	7.4	76.8	15.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	80,543	859	4,223	59,895	15,565	1.1	5.2	74.4	19.3
Less than 1,000	1,024	20,514	201	1,381	14,850	4,082	1.0	6.7	72.4	19.9

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

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

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

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 2004.

Table 16. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal ²		State		Local		Other ³	
		Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴
Total	9,207	\$32.21	97.6	\$0.17	98.0	\$3.21	98.0	\$26.25	97.7	\$2.59	97.7
Alabama	208	17.19	100.0	0.19	100.0	0.86	100.0	14.78	100.0	1.35	100.0
Alaska	88	38.44	100.0	1.48	100.0	1.17	100.0	33.71	100.0	2.08	100.0
Arizona	91	24.76	97.8	0.14	98.9	0.09	98.9	23.73	98.9	0.79	97.8
Arkansas	48	17.64	95.8	#	95.8	0.75	95.8	15.36	95.8	1.53	95.8
California	179	28.13	97.2	0.13	97.8	0.96	97.8	25.13	97.2	1.91	96.6
Colorado	115	43.57	99.1	0.05	100.0	0.03	100.0	40.54	99.1	2.94	100.0
Connecticut	194	45.11	92.8	0.23	92.8	0.37	92.8	37.80	92.8	6.71	93.3
Delaware	21	26.48	100.0	0.13	100.0	3.36	100.0	19.85	100.0	3.14	100.0
District of Columbia	1	52.30	100.0	1.31	100.0	0	100.0	49.28	100.0	1.71	100.0
Florida	70	27.17	97.1	0.08	97.1	1.85	97.1	24.09	97.1	1.15	97.1
Georgia	58	19.39	100.0	0.11	100.0	3.37	100.0	14.98	100.0	0.93	100.0
Hawaii	1	21.02	100.0	0.52	100.0	19.51	100.0	0	100.0	0.99	100.0
Idaho	104	26.02	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.66	100.0	22.61	100.0	2.59	100.0
Illinois	626	53.07	99.5	0.21	100.0	2.51	100.0	46.35	99.5	4.00	100.0
Indiana	239	45.31	100.0	0.13	100.0	3.48	100.0	39.39	100.0	2.32	100.0
Iowa	540	27.72	97.2	0.14	97.2	0.78	97.2	24.31	97.2	2.50	97.2
Kansas	325	39.62	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.72	100.0	34.18	100.0	4.57	100.0
Kentucky	116	25.23	100.0	0.25	100.0	1.07	100.0	22.29	100.0	1.62	100.0
Louisiana	66	27.79	100.0	0.04	100.0	1.73	100.0	24.25	100.0	1.78	100.0
Maine	269	26.91	99.6	0.01	99.6	0.13	99.6	20.26	99.6	6.51	99.6
Maryland	24	37.66	100.0	0.35	100.0	5.03	100.0	26.26	100.0	6.03	100.0
Massachusetts	370	33.18	97.8	0.32	97.8	1.05	97.8	29.12	97.8	2.69	97.8
Michigan	384	36.63	99.7	0.05	99.7	1.31	99.7	32.96	99.7	2.32	99.7
Minnesota	140	31.95	98.6	0.19	98.6	1.59	98.6	28.06	98.6	2.11	98.6
Mississippi	49	13.76	100.0	0.18	100.0	2.67	100.0	9.97	100.0	0.94	100.0
Missouri	151	34.31	99.3	0.46	99.3	0.88	99.3	30.29	99.3	2.68	99.3
Montana	79	19.98	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.36	100.0	17.32	100.0	2.19	100.0
Nebraska	276	29.08	76.4	0.06	76.4	0.28	76.4	27.29	76.4	1.45	76.4
Nevada	22	29.88	100.0	0.38	100.0	0.96	100.0	21.04	100.0	7.50	100.0
New Hampshire	231	32.91	89.6	0.01	90.9	0.02	90.9	30.22	90.5	2.66	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 16. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal ²		State		Local		Other ³	
		Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴	Total	Response rate ⁴
New Jersey	306	\$45.39	94.4	\$0.15	94.4	\$1.10	94.4	\$42.01	94.4	\$2.13	94.4
New Mexico	92	22.31	100.0	0.21	100.0	2.39	100.0	18.64	100.0	1.07	100.0
New York	753	51.30	100.0	0.23	100.0	2.32	100.0	41.05	100.0	7.70	100.0
North Carolina	75	19.40	100.0	0.24	100.0	1.86	100.0	15.99	100.0	1.31	100.0
North Dakota	83	18.02	100.0	#	100.0	1.06	100.0	14.67	100.0	2.29	100.0
Ohio	250	56.77	100.0	0.05	100.0	40.06	100.0	13.45	100.0	3.21	100.0
Oklahoma	112	24.56	99.1	0.02	99.1	0.62	99.1	22.48	99.1	1.44	99.1
Oregon	125	41.50	98.4	0.21	99.2	0.18	99.2	38.74	99.2	2.37	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	24.22	100.0	0.32	100.0	4.90	100.0	15.25	100.0	3.74	100.0
Rhode Island	48	40.08	97.9	0.31	97.9	7.17	97.9	24.95	97.9	7.65	97.9
South Carolina	42	21.45	100.0	0.12	100.0	1.41	100.0	18.85	100.0	1.07	100.0
South Dakota	125	29.39	76.8	0.12	76.8	#	76.8	27.83	76.8	1.44	76.8
Tennessee	184	16.05	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.05	100.0	14.46	100.0	1.37	100.0
Texas	555	17.56	100.0	0.09	100.0	0.14	100.0	16.52	100.0	0.82	100.0
Utah	72	28.91	100.0	0.18	100.0	0.30	100.0	26.88	100.0	1.55	100.0
Vermont	189	26.15	87.8	0	100.0	0.01	98.9	19.57	89.9	6.57	87.8
Virginia	90	29.57	100.0	0.10	100.0	2.20	100.0	25.89	100.0	1.38	100.0
Washington	66	44.90	100.0	0.13	100.0	0.26	100.0	42.85	100.0	1.66	100.0
West Virginia	97	15.49	100.0	0.15	100.0	4.70	100.0	9.42	100.0	1.21	100.0
Wisconsin	380	33.47	100.0	0.21	100.0	0.90	100.0	30.14	100.0	2.23	100.0
Wyoming	23	39.17	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.04	100.0	37.27	100.0	1.75	100.0

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

⁴Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries 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 2004.

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Table 16A. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹				
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³
Total	9,207	\$32.21	\$0.17	\$3.21	\$26.25	\$2.59
1,000,000 or more	25	31.34	0.18	2.06	25.35	3.76
500,000 to 999,999	55	35.69	0.18	3.95	29.22	2.33
250,000 to 499,999	96	32.02	0.12	3.90	26.00	2.00
100,000 to 249,999	332	29.01	0.18	2.85	24.07	1.91
50,000 to 99,999	538	31.01	0.15	3.66	25.21	1.98
25,000 to 49,999	930	34.84	0.15	3.54	28.72	2.43
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	33.94	0.15	3.02	27.77	3.01
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	32.44	0.18	3.63	25.22	3.42
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	29.58	0.22	2.19	22.71	4.47
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	30.60	0.33	1.60	22.76	5.91
Less than 1,000	1,024	34.91	0.34	2.35	25.27	6.95

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

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

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

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

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 2004.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,207	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	8.0	8.1	12.7	20.4	28.0	97.7
Alabama	208	3.8	10.6	9.1	7.7	6.3	10.1	8.2	11.1	17.8	15.4	100.0
Alaska	88	12.5	2.3	0	3.4	2.3	3.4	5.7	2.3	19.3	48.9	100.0
Arizona	91	2.2	4.4	5.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.6	11.0	29.7	30.8	98.9
Arkansas	48	0	6.3	2.1	12.5	6.3	31.3	12.5	16.7	6.3	6.3	95.8
California	179	0	0.6	2.2	2.8	4.5	7.3	4.5	14.0	23.5	40.8	97.2
Colorado	115	0	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.6	7.0	4.3	6.1	21.7	53.9	99.1
Connecticut	194	3.6	6.2	0.5	3.1	1.5	2.1	3.1	4.6	18.0	57.2	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	4.8	33.3	9.5	14.3	23.8	14.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	70	0	0	2.9	7.1	8.6	11.4	8.6	14.3	22.9	24.3	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	10.3	20.7	17.2	19.0	12.1	12.1	6.9	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	1.0	0	3.8	4.8	8.7	12.5	21.2	28.8	19.2	100.0
Illinois	626	1.4	0.3	1.3	3.4	2.9	7.5	7.0	14.2	21.9	40.1	99.5
Indiana	239	0.8	0	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	5.0	21.8	66.5	100.0
Iowa	540	0.2	2.0	2.0	6.5	5.6	8.7	12.8	20.6	28.5	13.1	97.2
Kansas	325	0	1.5	0.9	3.7	6.2	8.9	9.5	17.2	29.8	22.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.6	6.0	16.4	19.8	19.0	21.6	9.5	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	1.5	0	3.0	7.6	7.6	25.8	25.8	28.8	100.0
Maine	269	10.8	13.4	10.8	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	9.7	12.3	13.4	99.6
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	16.7	12.5	41.7	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0.5	1.1	3.0	3.0	5.7	7.8	13.0	30.5	35.4	97.8
Michigan	384	0	0	1.3	2.6	6.5	7.6	10.9	12.8	25.8	32.6	99.7
Minnesota	140	0	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.1	17.1	32.1	40.0	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	14.3	24.5	24.5	16.3	10.2	4.1	4.1	0	100.0
Missouri	151	0	0	1.3	6.6	7.9	18.5	15.2	19.2	19.2	11.9	99.3
Montana	79	0	2.5	1.3	2.5	3.8	11.4	17.7	25.3	26.6	8.9	100.0
Nebraska	276	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.6	19.2	24.6	38.0	76.4
Nevada	22	0	0	0	4.5	0	4.5	9.1	9.1	36.4	36.4	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5.6	2.2	4.8	2.2	2.2	6.1	7.8	12.6	19.9	36.8	90.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	306	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	4.6	3.9	15.4	69.3	94.4
New Mexico	92	9.8	7.6	4.3	1.1	3.3	5.4	7.6	13.0	25.0	22.8	100.0
New York	753	1.1	1.6	4.1	5.2	4.6	9.7	7.0	10.0	16.3	40.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	5.3	5.3	16.0	24.0	14.7	14.7	6.7	13.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	0	4.8	26.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	10.8	7.2	7.2	0	100.0
Ohio	250	69.6	1.6	4.0	3.2	0.8	1.2	4.0	3.2	4.8	7.6	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	0.9	2.7	1.8	4.5	11.6	12.5	22.3	34.8	8.9	99.1
Oregon	125	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.0	7.2	16.8	26.4	42.4	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	5.7	25.3	17.1	12.5	8.8	8.6	6.2	6.6	4.8	4.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	8.3	0	2.1	0	2.1	6.3	2.1	16.7	25.0	37.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	2.4	9.5	19.0	19.0	16.7	16.7	9.5	7.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	5.6	7.2	7.2	19.2	24.0	26.4	76.8
Tennessee	184	1.1	11.4	17.4	21.7	10.3	9.2	6.5	8.2	6.5	7.6	100.0
Texas	555	1.4	9.0	8.3	8.3	10.1	13.0	10.8	14.2	15.1	9.7	100.0
Utah	72	0	1.4	1.4	8.3	4.2	5.6	18.1	16.7	22.2	22.2	100.0
Vermont	189	9.5	9.0	6.9	5.3	7.4	8.5	10.1	11.6	15.3	16.4	89.9
Virginia	90	0	0	1.1	6.7	13.3	12.2	15.6	14.4	20.0	16.7	100.0
Washington	66	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	7.6	1.5	15.2	16.7	56.1	100.0
West Virginia	97	10.3	33.0	24.7	6.2	7.2	7.2	3.1	1.0	3.1	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0.3	0	0.3	0.8	3.4	5.0	15.0	39.7	35.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	17.4	21.7	56.5	100.0

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

²Response 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 2004.

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Table 17A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources									
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	8.0	8.1	12.7	20.4	28.0
1,000,000 or more	25	4.0	0	0	0	4.0	0	8.0	16.0	36.0	32.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	1.8	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	3.6	14.5	34.5	41.8
250,000 to 499,999	96	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	4.2	2.1	8.3	18.8	29.2	32.3
100,000 to 249,999	332	2.1	0.3	2.7	4.5	7.2	8.7	10.5	13.9	22.9	27.1
50,000 to 99,999	538	4.5	2.4	4.1	6.5	5.6	10.0	7.4	12.3	16.5	30.7
25,000 to 49,999	930	5.2	3.5	4.4	6.0	4.4	6.9	5.6	9.5	20.3	34.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	6.9	7.1	11.7	19.4	33.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	4.9	7.6	8.0	11.2	20.2	28.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	3.6	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	9.5	8.6	13.3	20.6	24.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	2.7	4.4	4.6	5.7	5.7	9.3	9.6	14.4	22.0	21.6
Less than 1,000	1,024	2.9	3.6	5.7	6.3	6.5	7.1	8.6	15.0	19.3	24.9

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

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

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 2004.

Table 18. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
Total	9,207	\$8,643,028	65.8	13.2	21.0	96.8
Alabama	208	75,972	65.3	14.1	20.6	100.0
Alaska	88	24,568	67.2	11.2	21.6	100.0
Arizona	91	128,596	65.3	14.3	20.4	97.8
Arkansas	48	41,231	61.0	16.3	22.7	95.8
California	179	995,802	65.7	9.8	24.4	95.5
Colorado	115	174,039	65.8	14.8	19.4	100.0
Connecticut	194	146,188	69.3	13.2	17.5	92.3
Delaware	21	19,459	59.9	15.9	24.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,922	73.4	9.1	17.5	100.0
Florida	70	437,741	60.1	14.8	25.2	97.1
Georgia	58	163,295	68.8	12.4	18.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	27,287	65.0	17.4	17.6	100.0
Idaho	104	28,965	66.3	12.2	21.5	100.0
Illinois	626	528,232	62.0	13.5	24.5	100.0
Indiana	239	256,401	61.5	13.7	24.8	100.0
Iowa	540	78,471	66.3	15.5	18.2	93.5
Kansas	325	85,789	62.6	14.5	22.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	86,409	58.6	15.5	25.8	100.0
Louisiana	66	117,368	60.0	11.6	28.4	100.0
Maine	269	31,320	67.6	12.6	19.8	98.9
Maryland	24	197,076	69.7	15.0	15.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	211,869	68.9	14.6	16.5	97.8
Michigan	384	331,112	62.2	12.3	25.4	99.7
Minnesota	140	157,053	70.0	12.3	17.7	98.6
Mississippi	49	38,427	68.1	13.2	18.8	100.0
Missouri	151	160,342	60.4	17.8	21.8	99.3
Montana	79	16,212	67.0	14.2	18.7	100.0
Nebraska	276	39,879	64.1	15.9	20.0	72.1
Nevada	22	65,406	65.6	17.5	16.9	100.0
New Hampshire	231	41,104	70.6	13.7	15.7	86.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 18. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate ²
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	306	\$362,810	69.5	11.8	18.7	93.5
New Mexico	92	35,115	61.9	18.2	20.0	100.0
New York	753	903,665	69.3	11.0	19.7	100.0
North Carolina	75	157,082	67.2	14.1	18.7	100.0
North Dakota	83	9,692	61.8	17.8	20.4	97.6
Ohio	250	608,656	65.4	15.9	18.7	100.0
Oklahoma	112	67,913	64.0	15.5	20.4	99.1
Oregon	125	129,544	67.0	12.0	21.0	97.6
Pennsylvania	455	276,871	64.5	13.1	22.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	41,200	70.5	11.6	17.9	97.9
South Carolina	42	87,322	64.8	15.8	19.4	100.0
South Dakota	125	16,295	70.0	15.3	14.6	62.4
Tennessee	184	92,845	64.4	14.0	21.6	99.5
Texas	555	343,320	68.8	14.5	16.7	99.6
Utah	72	66,135	66.1	16.7	17.2	100.0
Vermont	189	15,863	65.2	13.1	21.7	85.2
Virginia	90	210,699	67.3	13.5	19.2	100.0
Washington	66	257,391	65.4	13.7	21.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	26,339	64.8	14.9	20.3	100.0
Wisconsin	380	181,531	69.6	12.7	17.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	19,206	71.3	10.3	18.4	100.0

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

²Response rate is 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 2004.

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Table 18A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures			
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹
			Percentage distribution		
Total	9,207	\$8,643,028	65.8	13.2	21.0
1,000,000 or more	25	1,332,019	65.0	11.6	23.4
500,000 to 999,999	55	1,331,962	66.2	13.9	19.9
250,000 to 499,999	96	1,017,519	65.3	13.5	21.3
100,000 to 249,999	332	1,409,523	66.3	13.1	20.6
50,000 to 99,999	538	1,084,370	67.4	13.3	19.3
25,000 to 49,999	930	1,044,738	66.6	13.2	20.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	880,918	65.7	13.5	20.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	315,441	63.5	14.6	21.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	131,755	61.2	15.5	23.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	74,784	58.0	16.1	25.9
Less than 1,000	1,024	19,999	53.3	18.3	28.4

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

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

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 2004.

Table 19. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2004

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	9,207	\$30.49	96.8	\$20.06	97.2	\$4.04	97.4	\$6.40	97.4
Alabama	208	16.93	100.0	11.06	100.0	2.39	100.0	3.48	100.0
Alaska	88	37.48	100.0	25.18	100.0	4.21	100.0	8.10	100.0
Arizona	91	23.69	97.8	15.48	97.8	3.38	98.9	4.84	98.9
Arkansas	48	15.49	95.8	9.45	95.8	2.52	95.8	3.51	95.8
California	179	27.56	95.5	18.12	97.2	2.71	96.1	6.73	97.8
Colorado	115	39.29	100.0	25.83	100.0	5.83	100.0	7.62	100.0
Connecticut	194	41.97	92.3	29.09	93.3	5.52	92.3	7.36	93.3
Delaware	21	24.83	100.0	14.88	100.0	3.96	100.0	5.99	100.0
District of Columbia	1	50.44	100.0	37.03	100.0	4.59	100.0	8.82	100.0
Florida	70	25.06	97.1	15.05	97.1	3.70	97.1	6.31	97.1
Georgia	58	19.19	100.0	13.20	100.0	2.37	100.0	3.61	100.0
Hawaii	1	21.70	100.0	14.11	100.0	3.77	100.0	3.81	100.0
Idaho	104	24.00	100.0	15.90	100.0	2.93	100.0	5.17	100.0
Illinois	626	46.43	100.0	28.77	100.0	6.28	100.0	11.39	100.0
Indiana	239	45.16	100.0	27.78	100.0	6.17	100.0	11.20	100.0
Iowa	540	26.85	93.5	17.79	93.5	4.17	96.7	4.89	96.7
Kansas	325	37.34	100.0	23.38	100.0	5.40	100.0	8.55	100.0
Kentucky	116	21.17	100.0	12.41	100.0	3.29	100.0	5.47	100.0
Louisiana	66	25.99	100.0	15.60	100.0	3.02	100.0	7.37	100.0
Maine	269	26.58	98.9	17.95	100.0	3.36	99.3	5.27	98.9
Maryland	24	36.30	100.0	25.29	100.0	5.46	100.0	5.55	100.0
Massachusetts	370	32.97	97.8	22.71	97.8	4.80	97.8	5.45	97.8
Michigan	384	33.42	99.7	20.80	99.7	4.13	99.7	8.50	99.7
Minnesota	140	30.87	98.6	21.60	98.6	3.79	98.6	5.48	98.6
Mississippi	49	13.24	100.0	9.01	100.0	1.74	100.0	2.48	100.0
Missouri	151	31.36	99.3	18.95	100.0	5.58	99.3	6.83	100.0
Montana	79	18.01	100.0	12.07	100.0	2.57	100.0	3.37	100.0
Nebraska	276	28.18	72.1	18.06	72.5	4.49	72.5	5.63	73.2
Nevada	22	27.13	100.0	17.80	100.0	4.74	100.0	4.59	100.0
New Hampshire	231	31.76	86.1	22.42	90.5	4.36	87.4	4.98	87.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 19. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2004—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	\$43.52	93.5	\$30.25	93.5	\$5.14	94.4	\$8.13	94.4
New Mexico	92	21.33	100.0	13.19	100.0	3.88	100.0	4.26	100.0
New York	753	47.74	100.0	33.10	100.0	5.26	100.0	9.39	100.0
North Carolina	75	18.66	100.0	12.54	100.0	2.63	100.0	3.49	100.0
North Dakota	83	17.58	97.6	10.86	100.0	3.13	98.8	3.59	98.8
Ohio	250	53.12	100.0	34.73	100.0	8.47	100.0	9.92	100.0
Oklahoma	112	23.51	99.1	15.06	99.1	3.65	99.1	4.80	99.1
Oregon	125	40.22	97.6	26.95	99.2	4.82	99.2	8.45	97.6
Pennsylvania	455	23.11	100.0	14.90	100.0	3.02	100.0	5.19	100.0
Rhode Island	48	38.51	97.9	27.14	97.9	4.48	97.9	6.89	97.9
South Carolina	42	21.06	100.0	13.64	100.0	3.32	100.0	4.09	100.0
South Dakota	125	27.89	62.4	19.54	63.2	4.28	76.0	4.08	76.8
Tennessee	184	16.02	99.5	10.32	99.5	2.24	99.5	3.46	99.5
Texas	555	16.93	99.6	11.65	99.8	2.45	100.0	2.83	99.8
Utah	72	27.90	100.0	18.43	100.0	4.67	100.0	4.80	100.0
Vermont	189	27.50	85.2	17.93	87.8	3.61	88.9	5.96	86.8
Virginia	90	28.84	100.0	19.42	100.0	3.89	100.0	5.53	100.0
Washington	66	42.58	100.0	27.85	100.0	5.81	100.0	8.92	100.0
West Virginia	97	14.57	100.0	9.44	100.0	2.17	100.0	2.95	100.0
Wisconsin	380	32.81	100.0	22.84	100.0	4.15	100.0	5.81	100.0
Wyoming	23	38.32	100.0	27.33	100.0	3.94	100.0	7.05	100.0

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

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

³Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries 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 2004.

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Table 19A. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other ²
Total	9,207	\$30.49	\$20.06	\$4.04	\$6.40
1,000,000 or more	25	30.18	19.63	3.49	7.06
500,000 to 999,999	55	34.49	22.83	4.80	6.86
250,000 to 499,999	96	30.19	19.70	4.07	6.42
100,000 to 249,999	332	27.42	18.18	3.59	5.65
50,000 to 99,999	538	29.09	19.60	3.87	5.62
25,000 to 49,999	930	32.56	21.67	4.28	6.60
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	31.72	20.84	4.29	6.59
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	30.22	19.20	4.41	6.62
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	27.61	16.91	4.28	6.42
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	28.42	16.48	4.58	7.36
Less than 1,000	1,024	34.03	18.13	6.24	9.66

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

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

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

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 2004.

Table 20. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures ¹	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ²	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate ²
Total	9,207	\$8,643,028	96.8	1.2	96.1
Alabama	208	75,972	100.0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	88	24,568	100.0	0.8	100.0
Arizona	91	128,596	97.8	1.8	98.9
Arkansas	48	41,231	95.8	0.9	95.8
California	179	995,802	95.5	1.2	96.1
Colorado	115	174,039	100.0	1.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	146,188	92.3	1.3	92.3
Delaware	21	19,459	100.0	0.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,922	100.0	1.0	100.0
Florida	70	437,741	97.1	1.5	97.1
Georgia	58	163,295	100.0	0.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	27,287	100.0	4.1	100.0
Idaho	104	28,965	100.0	0.7	100.0
Illinois	626	528,232	100.0	1.9	99.8
Indiana	239	256,401	100.0	0.8	100.0
Iowa	540	78,471	93.5	0.7	96.7
Kansas	325	85,789	100.0	1.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	86,409	100.0	1.0	100.0
Louisiana	66	117,368	100.0	0.4	100.0
Maine	269	31,320	98.9	0.6	89.2
Maryland	24	197,076	100.0	1.6	100.0
Massachusetts	370	211,869	97.8	0.4	97.8
Michigan	384	331,112	99.7	1.0	99.7
Minnesota	140	157,053	98.6	1.0	98.6
Mississippi	49	38,427	100.0	0.8	98.0
Missouri	151	160,342	99.3	1.7	99.3
Montana	79	16,212	100.0	1.4	100.0
Nebraska	276	39,879	72.1	1.4	72.5
Nevada	22	65,406	100.0	1.4	100.0
New Hampshire	231	41,104	86.1	0.9	89.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 20. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures ¹	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate ²	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate ²
New Jersey	306	\$362,810	93.5	0.8	94.4
New Mexico	92	35,115	100.0	1.3	100.0
New York	753	903,665	100.0	1.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	157,082	100.0	0.9	98.7
North Dakota	83	9,692	97.6	1.4	98.8
Ohio	250	608,656	100.0	1.5	60.8
Oklahoma	112	67,913	99.1	1.0	99.1
Oregon	125	129,544	97.6	0.8	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	276,871	100.0	0.8	100.0
Rhode Island	48	41,200	97.9	1.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	87,322	100.0	1.0	100.0
South Dakota	125	16,295	62.4	0.9	76.8
Tennessee	184	92,845	99.5	0.9	99.5
Texas	555	343,320	99.6	1.0	100.0
Utah	72	66,135	100.0	1.0	100.0
Vermont	189	15,863	85.2	0.4	89.4
Virginia	90	210,699	100.0	1.2	98.9
Washington	66	257,391	100.0	1.4	97.0
West Virginia	97	26,339	100.0	0.7	100.0
Wisconsin	380	181,531	100.0	0.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	19,206	100.0	0.5	95.7

¹This includes all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. This includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. It also includes expenditures for database licenses. Electronic materials expenditures are included in collection expenditures (see table 18).

²Response 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: 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 2004.

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Table 20A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures (in thousands)	Electronic materials expenditures as percentage of total operating expenditures ¹
Total	9,207	\$8,643,028	1.2
1,000,000 or more	25	1,332,019	1.2
500,000 to 999,999	55	1,331,962	1.4
250,000 to 499,999	96	1,017,519	1.3
100,000 to 249,999	332	1,409,523	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	538	1,084,370	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	930	1,044,738	1.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	880,918	0.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	315,441	0.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	131,755	0.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	74,784	0.5
Less than 1,000	1,024	19,999	0.9

¹Electronic materials expenditures include all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. This includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. It also includes expenditures for database licenses. Electronic materials expenditures are included in collection expenditures (see table 18).

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

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 2004.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate ¹
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	5.5	23.2	14.0	13.8	13.2	9.4	5.2	12.5	3.2	96.8
Alabama	208	2.9	31.7	17.8	16.8	14.4	7.7	3.8	3.8	1.0	100.0
Alaska	88	12.5	47.7	8.0	11.4	8.0	6.8	2.3	2.3	1.1	100.0
Arizona	91	3.3	27.5	11.0	13.2	17.6	7.7	3.3	8.8	7.7	97.8
Arkansas	48	0	4.2	6.3	8.3	25.0	20.8	8.3	25.0	2.1	95.8
California	179	0.6	0	1.1	1.1	5.6	11.2	7.8	48.6	24.0	95.5
Colorado	115	4.3	13.0	14.8	22.6	8.7	8.7	6.1	13.9	7.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	2.1	8.2	10.8	11.3	20.1	17.5	8.2	20.1	1.5	92.3
Delaware	21	0	0	0	38.1	28.6	14.3	0	14.3	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	70	0	2.9	0	1.4	10.0	10.0	12.9	32.9	30.0	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	10.3	17.2	13.8	44.8	13.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	5.8	35.6	15.4	16.3	11.5	3.8	2.9	7.7	1.0	100.0
Illinois	626	3.0	21.1	17.4	13.4	12.6	8.8	4.5	17.1	2.1	100.0
Indiana	239	0.8	8.8	15.1	13.8	14.2	16.7	7.9	19.2	3.3	100.0
Iowa	540	9.8	50.0	17.4	9.3	6.7	3.0	1.3	2.4	0.2	93.5
Kansas	325	22.5	37.2	15.4	9.5	7.7	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	5.2	21.6	37.1	14.7	4.3	12.9	2.6	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	0	10.6	15.2	25.8	10.6	30.3	7.6	100.0
Maine	269	24.2	35.3	12.6	12.6	9.3	4.1	0.7	1.1	0	98.9
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	12.5	41.7	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	15.9	6.5	13.8	21.1	14.6	11.6	12.4	0.5	97.8
Michigan	384	0.5	12.2	16.4	20.1	18.0	11.5	4.9	12.8	3.6	99.7
Minnesota	140	2.9	19.3	17.1	18.6	10.7	10.0	6.4	9.3	5.7	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	4.1	12.2	18.4	30.6	12.2	20.4	0	100.0
Missouri	151	4.0	19.2	17.9	17.2	17.2	8.6	3.3	7.9	4.6	99.3
Montana	79	5.1	29.1	26.6	20.3	10.1	1.3	0	7.6	0	100.0
Nebraska	276	23.6	50.4	8.7	6.9	5.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	72.1
Nevada	22	0	4.5	22.7	4.5	18.2	9.1	4.5	27.3	9.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	11.7	33.3	16.9	17.3	9.5	4.3	3.9	3.0	0	86.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate ¹
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	306	0.3	3.3	6.9	9.5	19.0	18.6	13.1	25.5	3.9	93.5
New Mexico	92	10.9	25.0	18.5	16.3	15.2	5.4	1.1	6.5	1.1	100.0
New York	753	0.5	26.6	16.2	13.0	11.4	8.8	3.3	17.8	2.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	1.3	10.7	18.7	16.0	45.3	8.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	26.5	39.8	13.3	9.6	6.0	0	1.2	3.6	0	97.6
Ohio	250	0	0	2.0	7.2	16.0	20.4	14.8	31.2	8.4	100.0
Oklahoma	112	1.8	39.3	19.6	12.5	14.3	1.8	5.4	2.7	2.7	99.1
Oregon	125	0.8	24.8	9.6	10.4	20.8	11.2	3.2	16.0	3.2	97.6
Pennsylvania	455	0.2	15.2	20.2	22.4	18.9	9.2	5.1	7.7	1.1	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	12.5	14.6	20.8	12.5	14.6	20.8	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	11.9	14.3	35.7	9.5	100.0
South Dakota	125	27.2	42.4	12.0	5.6	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	0	62.4
Tennessee	184	6.0	33.2	18.5	19.0	12.0	3.8	1.6	3.8	2.2	99.5
Texas	555	3.1	24.7	18.9	20.9	11.7	7.0	3.6	8.1	2.0	99.6
Utah	72	0	19.4	20.8	18.1	16.7	11.1	1.4	9.7	2.8	100.0
Vermont	189	18.0	46.0	15.9	9.5	6.9	2.6	0.5	0.5	0	85.2
Virginia	90	0	1.1	4.4	10.0	12.2	17.8	12.2	27.8	14.4	100.0
Washington	66	4.5	21.2	3.0	4.5	10.6	12.1	12.1	15.2	16.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	29.9	22.7	19.6	12.4	8.2	2.1	4.1	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.3	20.8	20.8	20.3	12.1	12.4	4.7	7.6	1.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	4.3	8.7	26.1	26.1	13.0	21.7	0	100.0

¹Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total operating 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 2004.

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Table 21A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures								
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	9,207	5.5	23.2	14.0	13.8	13.2	9.4	5.2	12.5	3.2
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.5	86.5
100,000 to 249,999	332	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	66.3	30.7
50,000 to 99,999	538	0	0	0.6	0.6	3.2	9.3	14.5	67.3	4.6
25,000 to 49,999	930	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.3	11.0	22.7	19.9	39.7	0.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.2	1.5	4.6	16.4	31.3	26.1	10.1	9.8	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.5	7.6	19.8	32.2	28.9	8.1	1.9	1.0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	1.8	27.7	34.5	27.7	6.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	7.0	62.6	23.8	5.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,024	35.1	59.3	5.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0	0

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

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 2004.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,207	0.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.2	7.3	8.3	13.4	23.3	36.8	96.8
Alabama	208	0	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	12.5	8.7	13.5	18.3	17.8	100.0
Alaska	88	0	0	0	2.3	0	1.1	0	4.5	9.1	83.0	100.0
Arizona	91	0	2.2	7.7	1.1	2.2	3.3	7.7	8.8	33.0	34.1	97.8
Arkansas	48	0	0	2.1	10.4	12.5	27.1	18.8	18.8	6.3	4.2	95.8
California	179	0	0	0.6	1.1	3.4	6.7	6.1	13.4	26.3	42.5	95.5
Colorado	115	0	0.9	0.9	1.7	4.3	4.3	3.5	5.2	19.1	60.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	1.5	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.1	6.2	13.4	67.0	92.3
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	0	9.5	19.0	9.5	33.3	28.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	70	0	0	0	0	5.7	7.1	14.3	20.0	27.1	25.7	97.1
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	3.4	19.0	17.2	34.5	24.1	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	1.0	2.9	7.7	9.6	22.1	31.7	25.0	100.0
Illinois	626	0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.2	6.4	12.8	26.7	47.9	100.0
Indiana	239	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	3.3	18.8	73.6	100.0
Iowa	540	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.5	5.4	7.0	8.3	17.0	33.9	23.0	93.5
Kansas	325	0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.8	6.2	15.4	30.2	43.1	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0.9	1.7	4.3	3.4	11.2	20.7	25.0	24.1	8.6	100.0
Louisiana	66	0	0	1.5	0	4.5	4.5	12.1	16.7	31.8	28.8	100.0
Maine	269	3.3	5.9	10.0	6.3	5.6	8.2	9.3	12.3	14.5	24.5	98.9
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	41.7	50.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.4	5.1	13.0	30.0	45.7	97.8
Michigan	384	0	0.3	1.0	1.0	4.9	5.7	10.7	17.2	28.4	30.7	99.7
Minnesota	140	0	0	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.9	3.6	12.1	30.0	47.9	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	6.1	16.3	34.7	30.6	6.1	4.1	2.0	100.0
Missouri	151	0	0.7	0.7	5.3	4.6	17.9	10.6	20.5	21.9	17.9	99.3
Montana	79	0	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.5	6.3	19.0	27.8	30.4	8.9	100.0
Nebraska	276	0	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.4	3.3	4.0	10.9	38.8	38.4	72.1
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	0	13.6	31.8	45.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	3.5	1.3	4.8	2.2	2.6	6.5	6.1	11.3	19.0	42.9	86.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate ²
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	306	0	0	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	4.6	14.4	74.8	93.5
New Mexico	92	5.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	16.3	26.1	33.7	100.0
New York	753	0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.9	6.2	7.7	12.0	20.3	50.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	4.0	1.3	12.0	30.7	25.3	13.3	13.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	0	2.4	9.6	4.8	10.8	10.8	22.9	12.0	22.9	3.6	97.6
Ohio	250	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.0	9.6	86.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	0	1.8	2.7	1.8	13.4	10.7	22.3	30.4	17.0	99.1
Oregon	125	0	0	0	2.4	1.6	1.6	7.2	12.8	32.0	42.4	97.6
Pennsylvania	455	0	0.4	2.0	5.7	11.6	18.2	16.5	16.9	18.0	10.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	4.2	2.1	4.2	0	0	2.1	8.3	25.0	54.2	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	2.4	9.5	23.8	23.8	21.4	11.9	7.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	0.8	0.8	1.6	7.2	4.0	7.2	6.4	12.0	25.6	34.4	62.4
Tennessee	184	0.5	10.3	16.3	16.8	14.7	10.9	8.7	7.6	7.1	7.1	99.5
Texas	555	0.4	2.7	5.2	10.6	8.6	15.7	12.1	18.2	14.4	12.1	99.6
Utah	72	0	0	1.4	2.8	4.2	8.3	12.5	20.8	25.0	25.0	100.0
Vermont	189	0.5	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.8	7.9	7.4	7.9	19.6	38.6	85.2
Virginia	90	0	0	0	0	3.3	11.1	10.0	22.2	30.0	23.3	100.0
Washington	66	0	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	15.2	22.7	53.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	3.1	24.7	20.6	22.7	10.3	6.2	8.2	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	2.4	5.8	12.6	36.1	42.4	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.7	39.1	52.2	100.0

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

²Response 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 2004.

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Table 22A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures									
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,207	0.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.2	7.3	8.3	13.4	23.3	36.8
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	8.0	12.0	32.0	44.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	1.8	5.5	29.1	58.2
250,000 to 499,999	96	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	4.2	7.3	15.6	31.3	39.6
100,000 to 249,999	332	0	0.9	0	1.8	2.7	8.1	10.2	16.3	25.6	34.3
50,000 to 99,999	538	0	1.3	1.5	2.8	4.1	8.6	10.2	14.5	21.0	36.1
25,000 to 49,999	930	0.3	1.3	2.7	3.2	4.1	6.0	7.4	11.9	21.4	41.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	0.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	4.3	7.6	7.8	12.8	20.6	40.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	0.3	1.2	2.0	3.1	4.9	8.3	9.1	12.3	22.0	36.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	0.7	1.3	2.7	3.4	4.2	8.2	9.3	14.5	23.3	32.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	0.4	1.2	2.2	3.3	4.8	6.5	8.6	15.7	26.1	31.2
Less than 1,000	1,024	0.3	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.9	6.1	5.6	10.8	26.0	40.8

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

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

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 2004.

Table 23. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures							
		Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Percentage distribution					
				\$0 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
Total	9,207	\$1,240,940	97.0	56.5	11.7	5.8	12.2	4.3	9.5
Alabama	208	2,682	100.0	72.1	8.2	5.3	7.7	2.9	3.8
Alaska	88	1,715	100.0	81.8	3.4	1.1	6.8	3.4	3.4
Arizona	91	14,697	98.9	68.1	6.6	8.8	6.6	3.3	6.6
Arkansas	48	30,656	95.8	50.0	6.3	0	22.9	6.3	14.6
California	179	157,881	96.1	44.1	2.2	2.2	17.9	5.6	27.9
Colorado	115	19,820	100.0	45.2	11.3	8.7	13.9	3.5	17.4
Connecticut	194	7,645	93.3	64.4	5.2	4.6	14.9	3.6	7.2
Delaware	21	1,440	100.0	4.8	23.8	23.8	14.3	4.8	28.6
District of Columbia	1	1,489	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	70	60,359	95.7	30.0	5.7	5.7	12.9	10.0	35.7
Georgia	58	6,756	100.0	69.0	1.7	5.2	12.1	3.4	8.6
Hawaii	1	1,005	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	3,398	100.0	59.6	14.4	5.8	12.5	1.9	5.8
Illinois	626	110,479	96.6	55.0	8.1	5.6	12.3	5.3	13.7
Indiana	239	89,450	100.0	58.2	4.6	2.9	10.0	7.5	16.7
Iowa	540	19,809	97.2	73.3	13.1	4.6	4.8	1.7	2.4
Kansas	325	5,150	92.3	64.9	22.5	3.4	6.2	1.8	1.2
Kentucky	116	4,802	100.0	60.3	0.9	2.6	12.9	11.2	12.1
Louisiana	66	17,375	100.0	47.0	6.1	1.5	13.6	7.6	24.2
Maine	269	4,817	98.5	72.1	13.4	3.7	6.3	2.2	2.2
Maryland	24	29,751	100.0	37.5	0	0	8.3	8.3	45.8
Massachusetts	370	62,070	97.8	47.6	14.6	8.6	13.2	3.8	12.2
Michigan	384	59,720	99.7	24.2	15.4	13.3	24.5	9.4	13.3
Minnesota	140	62,514	98.6	67.9	5.7	5.0	7.9	2.9	10.7
Mississippi	49	4,113	100.0	40.8	2.0	8.2	22.4	8.2	18.4
Missouri	151	20,412	92.7	42.4	9.9	3.3	25.2	5.3	13.9
Montana	79	3,254	100.0	54.4	16.5	6.3	11.4	3.8	7.6
Nebraska	276	2,436	72.8	46.4	40.2	5.8	5.4	0.4	1.8
Nevada	22	1,075	100.0	63.6	13.6	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.5
New Hampshire	231	3,858	88.7	68.4	7.8	4.3	12.6	3.9	3.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 23. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate ¹	Total capital expenditures					
				\$0	\$0.1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	306	\$42,275	94.4	49.3	6.2	4.9	20.3	6.9	12.4
New Mexico	92	1,933	100.0	60.9	7.6	7.6	15.2	4.3	4.3
New York	753	68,475	100.0	40.4	17.0	7.8	17.7	6.9	10.2
North Carolina	75	5,703	100.0	38.7	5.3	9.3	25.3	4.0	17.3
North Dakota	83	240	100.0	80.7	8.4	4.8	3.6	1.2	1.2
Ohio	250	74,559	100.0	38.8	7.6	5.2	16.8	9.2	22.4
Oklahoma	112	2,500	99.1	74.1	9.8	4.5	5.4	1.8	4.5
Oregon	125	20,131	99.2	56.0	17.6	4.8	9.6	3.2	8.8
Pennsylvania	455	50,637	100.0	74.5	4.8	2.9	7.3	2.0	8.6
Rhode Island	48	8,102	97.9	47.9	4.2	4.2	20.8	12.5	10.4
South Carolina	42	22,900	100.0	52.4	0	4.8	14.3	9.5	19.0
South Dakota	125	718	76.8	38.4	40.8	7.2	12.0	0.8	0.8
Tennessee	184	14,783	100.0	78.3	9.8	0.5	6.5	0.5	4.3
Texas	555	34,128	100.0	71.9	8.3	4.5	8.5	2.0	4.9
Utah	72	7,123	100.0	43.1	16.7	12.5	15.3	1.4	11.1
Vermont	189	3,747	93.1	59.3	11.6	7.9	13.8	4.2	3.2
Virginia	90	12,328	100.0	71.1	1.1	3.3	4.4	3.3	16.7
Washington	66	36,538	100.0	43.9	10.6	9.1	6.1	7.6	22.7
West Virginia	97	4,649	100.0	26.8	15.5	15.5	28.9	3.1	10.3
Wisconsin	380	17,807	100.0	59.7	13.4	7.6	11.3	2.6	5.3
Wyoming	23	1,037	100.0	47.8	17.4	13.0	0	0	21.7

¹Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total capital 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 2004.

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Table 23A. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Total capital expenditures					
			\$0.01 to 0	\$5,000 to \$4,999	\$10,000 to \$9,999	\$50,000 to \$49,999	\$100,000 or more	
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,207	\$1,240,940	56.5	11.7	5.8	12.2	4.3	9.5
1,000,000 or more	25	80,997	20.0	0	0	4.0	4.0	72.0
500,000 to 999,999	55	200,777	16.4	0	0	5.5	0	78.2
250,000 to 499,999	96	197,040	20.8	1.0	1.0	6.3	8.3	62.5
100,000 to 249,999	332	182,633	33.1	2.1	2.4	18.7	6.0	37.7
50,000 to 99,999	538	200,729	39.0	3.7	3.0	17.1	9.9	27.3
25,000 to 49,999	930	151,553	47.2	4.8	5.4	17.8	7.0	17.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	125,753	52.2	8.1	6.8	16.9	6.9	9.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	67,736	55.5	10.7	8.2	14.7	4.5	6.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	18,463	63.9	14.4	7.2	9.9	2.0	2.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	12,191	70.1	14.6	5.1	7.4	1.5	1.4
Less than 1,000	1,024	3,068	66.0	26.8	3.6	2.6	0.5	0.5

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

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 2004.

Table 24. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries					
		Number		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	208	180	100.0	1,138	7,487	662	84.4
Alaska	88	81	100.0	240	2,962	1,349	100.0
Arizona	91	70	100.0	474	6,966	690	97.1
Arkansas	48	13	100.0	186	15,468	520	92.3
California	179	59	100.0	1,345	22,801	481	100.0
Colorado	115	82	100.0	643	7,836	948	100.0
Connecticut	194	167	100.0	1,935	12,568	1,011	92.2
Delaware	21	17	100.0	103	6,045	440	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Florida	70	19	100.0	241	12,703	601	100.0
Georgia	58	6	100.0	134	22,333	582	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	85	100.0	477	5,891	733	95.3
Illinois	626	563	100.0	6,132	11,089	1,122	98.2
Indiana	239	161	100.0	1,820	11,520	1,374	98.1
Iowa	540	530	100.0	2,584	5,230	1,183	93.2
Kansas	325	311	100.0	1,538	4,995	1,528	99.0
Kentucky	116	25	100.0	235	9,420	448	100.0
Louisiana	66	9	100.0	60	6,668	476	100.0
Maine	269	266	100.0	1,128	4,681	1,109	90.6
Maryland	24	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	319	100.0	3,616	11,818	1,013	95.9
Michigan	384	317	100.0	3,149	9,965	771	99.7
Minnesota	140	109	100.0	681	6,247	1,061	100.0
Mississippi	49	9	100.0	152	16,932	588	100.0
Missouri	151	102	100.0	13	6,500	1,011	2.0
Montana	79	61	100.0	307	5,025	850	100.0
Nebraska	276	267	100.0	1,056	4,632	1,917	85.4
Nevada	22	10	100.0	128	12,802	844	100.0
New Hampshire	231	223	100.0	962	4,984	1,024	86.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 24. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries					
		Number		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	306	260	100.0	2,897	11,874	760	93.8
New Mexico	92	80	100.0	471	6,200	767	95.0
New York	753	694	100.0	6,030	8,854	873	98.1
North Carolina	75	10	100.0	98	9,753	461	100.0
North Dakota	83	67	100.0	231	3,557	969	97.0
Ohio	250	141	100.0	1,812	12,849	1,020	100.0
Oklahoma	112	103	100.0	140	10,019	1,229	13.6
Oregon	125	99	100.0	742	7,572	665	99.0
Pennsylvania	455	397	100.0	2,634	6,636	460	100.0
Rhode Island	48	39	100.0	434	11,410	793	97.4
South Carolina	42	4	100.0	12	3,881	188	75.0
South Dakota	125	113	100.0	401	5,014	1,181	70.8
Tennessee	184	158	100.0	993	6,283	389	100.0
Texas	555	482	100.0	3,872	8,050	559	99.8
Utah	72	45	100.0	528	11,993	824	97.8
Vermont	189	175	100.0	536	3,212	1,441	95.4
Virginia	90	27	100.0	304	12,147	744	92.6
Washington	66	42	100.0	341	8,110	894	100.0
West Virginia	97	68	100.0	345	5,157	598	98.5
Wisconsin	380	358	100.0	3,428	9,630	992	99.4
Wyoming	23	3	100.0	25	8,249	1,294	100.0

† Not applicable.

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

²The response rate is the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library data file.

³The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by single-outlet public libraries (centrals) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.

⁴Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only single-outlet public libraries (centrals) that reported square footage are included.

⁵The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) reporting square footage by the total number of single-outlet public libraries (centrals) on the public library outlet data file. NCES ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the 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 2004.

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Table 24A. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries			
		Total ¹	Square footage		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	25	0	†	†	†
500,000 to 999,999	55	0	†	†	†
250,000 to 499,999	96	1	70	70,000	162
100,000 to 249,999	332	20	1,167	58,351	443
50,000 to 99,999	538	159	5,643	36,643	554
25,000 to 49,999	930	553	12,689	23,541	700
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	1,439	17,421	12,661	821
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	1,344	9,013	6,976	996
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	1,294	5,082	4,207	1,180
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	1,598	4,045	2,759	1,698
Less than 1,000	1,024	1,018	1,621	1,827	3,144

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. The response rates are included in table 24.

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 2004.

Table 25. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	208	27	100.0	761	31,700	318	88.9	342	6,101	217	72.7
Alaska	88	7	100.0	231	33,037	484	100.0	74	4,382	156	100.0
Arizona	91	21	100.0	906	53,290	220	100.0	774	8,321	163	93.0
Arkansas	48	35	100.0	518	19,167	287	87.1	562	3,821	277	88.0
California	179	120	100.0	5,636	53,172	243	99.1	7,009	7,627	215	99.8
Colorado	115	32	100.0	1,119	53,264	461	100.0	1,324	9,596	357	100.0
Connecticut	194	27	100.0	1,239	45,871	952	100.0	299	6,111	238	98.0
Delaware	21	4	100.0	49	24,296	318	100.0	145	10,376	292	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	723	100.0	422	16,225	762	100.0
Florida	70	51	100.0	1,902	57,651	151	100.0	5,831	13,162	363	99.3
Georgia	58	52	100.0	1,562	30,038	189	100.0	2,197	7,088	265	99.7
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	83	100.0	524	10,488	417	100.0
Idaho	104	19	100.0	231	13,609	430	100.0	70	1,854	143	92.7
Illinois	626	63	100.0	2,984	47,370	513	100.0	184	6,821	193	16.6
Indiana	239	78	100.0	2,569	33,362	595	98.7	1,081	6,717	310	80.9
Iowa	540	10	100.0	323	32,321	473	100.0	97	4,624	158	87.5
Kansas	325	14	100.0	164	27,345	253	42.9	435	12,423	458	71.4
Kentucky	116	91	100.0	1,166	12,814	328	100.0	448	6,049	191	100.0
Louisiana	66	57	100.0	1,297	22,757	296	100.0	1,258	4,678	295	100.0
Maine	269	3	100.0	88	29,300	1,012	100.0	—	—	—	0
Maryland	24	24	100.0	753	44,296	266	100.0	2,066	12,752	381	100.0
Massachusetts	370	51	100.0	1,899	37,988	682	98.0	732	6,595	272	96.5
Michigan	384	67	100.0	2,235	36,633	447	100.0	1,503	5,369	261	100.0
Minnesota	140	27	100.0	637	33,505	273	95.0	1,808	7,998	480	100.0
Mississippi	49	40	100.0	697	18,838	288	94.9	883	4,771	339	95.9
Missouri	151	49	100.0	198	39,628	165	13.2	1,461	7,531	394	88.2
Montana	79	18	100.0	322	17,894	597	100.0	70	2,493	161	96.6
Nebraska	276	9	100.0	462	51,342	545	100.0	258	16,131	370	100.0
Nevada	22	12	100.0	114	12,648	199	100.0	950	14,620	421	100.0
New Hampshire	231	8	100.0	202	25,285	739	100.0	21	3,062	85	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 25. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	306	46	100.0	1,899	41,280	429	100.0	1,140	7,861	269	98.0
New Mexico	92	12	100.0	240	34,287	268	58.3	211	9,154	187	82.1
New York	753	59	100.0	2,614	45,063	220	100.0	4,238	13,040	365	98.8
North Carolina	75	65	100.0	1,703	31,539	264	100.0	2,000	6,310	250	100.0
North Dakota	83	15	100.0	96	8,715	439	73.3	128	14,197	690	100.0
Ohio	250	109	100.0	4,051	40,507	471	97.1	3,698	7,954	399	98.3
Oklahoma	112	9	100.0	215	43,023	135	55.6	802	8,626	399	98.9
Oregon	125	25	100.0	570	23,760	292	100.0	413	4,751	207	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	58	100.0	1,414	24,812	230	98.3	1,071	6,155	157	98.3
Rhode Island	48	9	100.0	362	40,253	790	100.0	129	5,395	341	100.0
South Carolina	42	38	100.0	1,135	30,674	295	100.0	933	6,616	239	99.3
South Dakota	125	12	100.0	132	11,983	620	91.7	—	—	—	0
Tennessee	184	26	100.0	1,191	45,821	367	100.0	755	7,475	200	99.0
Texas	555	73	100.0	3,375	48,218	293	95.9	3,089	10,689	246	99.0
Utah	72	20	100.0	372	37,223	461	100.0	513	9,505	319	93.1
Vermont	189	12	100.0	138	12,568	1,220	91.7	—	—	—	0
Virginia	90	63	100.0	1,307	26,144	304	98.0	2,222	8,581	335	98.5
Washington	66	24	100.0	898	59,872	373	100.0	1,859	6,808	329	100.0
West Virginia	97	29	100.0	469	16,160	382	100.0	202	2,694	186	97.4
Wisconsin	380	22	100.0	1,130	62,782	695	94.7	541	6,939	306	98.7
Wyoming	23	20	100.0	352	19,543	752	90.0	172	3,654	271	92.2

— Not available.

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

²The response rate is the number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library data file.

³The average square footage is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by multiple-outlet public libraries (centrals or branches) by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.

⁴Per 1,000 population data are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for their central outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for centrals. Only multiple-outlet public libraries that reported square footage for all of their branch outlets are included in the "Per 1,000 population" figure for branches.

⁵The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the number of multiple-outlet libraries (centrals or branches) reporting square footage by the number of such outlets on the public library outlet data file. NCES ensures as part of edit follow-up that the number of outlets reported on the public library outlet data file equals the number reported on the public library data file.

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only-outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the 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 2004.

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Table 25A. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2004

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet libraries ¹	Square footage of central outlets			Square footage of branch outlets		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	25	25	4,988	293,431	156	12,727	13,641	337
500,000 to 999,999	55	55	8,301	202,472	286	12,969	11,899	340
250,000 to 499,999	96	94	6,371	88,485	254	10,227	10,630	322
100,000 to 249,999	332	310	13,036	49,567	318	11,770	7,061	256
50,000 to 99,999	538	377	11,560	33,314	471	5,118	4,856	215
25,000 to 49,999	930	375	6,102	18,000	502	2,684	3,513	237
10,000 to 24,999	1,771	331	3,182	10,678	634	1,043	2,224	267
5,000 to 9,999	1,476	130	693	6,243	813	309	2,223	448
2,500 to 4,999	1,341	44	154	4,173	1,147	66	1,649	584
1,000 to 2,499	1,619	18	40	3,089	1,679	32	1,800	1,064
Less than 1,000	1,024	5	5	1,519	2,348	3	725	1,296

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

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

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

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. The response rates are included in table 25.

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 2004.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average		Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
					square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	207	100.0	1,899	10,789	85.0	15	3,888	40	2,739	31	3,303	36	6,141
Alaska	88	88	100.0	471	5,354	100.0	56	1,625	9	2,984	9	6,369	6	5,928
Arizona	91	87	100.0	1,380	16,231	97.7	10	1,422	14	2,910	15	3,805	17	5,082
Arkansas	48	44	100.0	703	18,029	88.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	3,004
California	179	166	100.0	6,982	42,312	99.4	1	1,300	3	2,069	1	6,300	4	7,569
Colorado	115	103	100.0	1,761	17,098	100.0	10	1,638	20	3,645	20	4,132	18	6,883
Connecticut	194	194	100.0	3,174	17,536	93.3	1	13,342	14	3,968	22	4,391	40	8,267
Delaware	21	19	100.0	151	7,966	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	2,846	5	3,202
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	70	52	100.0	2,144	41,228	100.0	†	†	2	2,366	1	1,200	1	19,192
Georgia	58	58	100.0	1,696	29,241	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	102	100.0	709	7,230	96.1	22	1,386	21	2,468	16	2,739	17	5,878
Illinois	626	626	100.0	9,117	14,800	98.4	45	1,871	142	2,994	113	4,713	101	8,323
Indiana	239	239	100.0	4,389	18,677	98.3	9	4,112	45	3,211	38	6,305	45	11,866
Iowa	540	540	100.0	2,907	5,768	93.3	108	1,590	230	2,371	94	5,093	55	8,655
Kansas	325	325	100.0	1,702	5,422	96.6	142	1,548	84	3,541	44	6,104	24	8,598
Kentucky	116	116	100.0	1,402	12,083	100.0	†	†	1	2,120	1	2,600	15	4,677
Louisiana	66	66	100.0	1,357	20,563	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	5,899
Maine	269	269	100.0	1,216	4,983	90.7	40	1,406	89	2,609	59	3,548	50	6,060
Maryland	24	17	100.0	753	44,296	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	370	100.0	5,516	15,494	96.2	29	1,457	47	3,083	48	5,345	68	9,099
Michigan	384	378	100.0	5,383	14,280	99.7	8	1,874	24	2,717	75	3,151	96	5,751
Minnesota	140	129	100.0	1,318	10,293	99.2	14	1,870	32	2,643	23	5,053	24	7,226
Mississippi	49	48	100.0	849	18,465	95.8	†	†	†	†	1	3,331	2	2,500
Missouri	151	140	100.0	211	30,163	5.0	5	—	26	—	26	4,000	25	9,000
Montana	79	79	100.0	629	7,957	100.0	5	1,850	22	2,208	18	4,655	15	6,238
Nebraska	276	276	100.0	1,518	6,406	85.9	157	2,565	67	4,237	18	7,254	17	10,191
Nevada	22	19	100.0	242	12,729	100.0	1	2,764	2	2,298	4	6,049	2	8,500
New Hampshire	231	231	100.0	1,164	5,792	87.0	33	1,172	72	2,232	57	3,773	37	7,339

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	306	306	100.0	4,796	16,538	94.8	†	†	16	3,084	26	3,530	79	6,397
New Mexico	92	92	100.0	711	8,569	90.2	16	1,989	24	2,645	13	2,693	17	5,867
New York	753	752	100.0	8,643	11,696	98.3	76	2,349	157	2,889	121	4,263	139	7,003
North Carolina	75	64	100.0	1,801	28,135	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	5,433	1	12,000
North Dakota	83	82	100.0	327	4,304	92.7	30	1,398	26	2,388	6	3,623	7	3,277
Ohio	250	244	100.0	5,862	24,325	98.8	1	1,992	4	3,031	22	5,988	57	9,862
Oklahoma	112	112	100.0	355	18,704	17.0	9	2,500	33	1,691	23	4,051	17	9,824
Oregon	125	123	100.0	1,312	10,757	99.2	14	1,326	20	1,751	14	2,260	20	6,337
Pennsylvania	455	455	100.0	4,049	8,918	99.8	4	1,062	32	1,747	59	2,647	101	3,902
Rhode Island	48	48	100.0	796	16,933	97.9	†	†	1	9,445	3	1,982	6	5,613
South Carolina	42	41	100.0	1,147	28,665	97.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	125	100.0	533	5,857	72.8	49	1,332	35	2,602	18	4,224	9	5,814
Tennessee	184	184	100.0	2,184	11,870	100.0	24	1,283	13	1,438	14	2,299	29	3,333
Texas	555	555	100.0	7,247	13,153	99.3	19	2,263	67	2,937	109	3,537	112	5,725
Utah	72	55	100.0	900	16,665	98.2	2	3,515	7	2,972	12	5,462	10	7,431
Vermont	189	187	100.0	675	3,790	95.2	39	1,248	75	2,219	41	3,295	21	8,210
Virginia	90	78	100.0	1,611	21,479	96.2	†	†	1	—	3	5,108	4	9,607
Washington	66	57	100.0	1,239	21,732	100.0	8	1,263	10	2,324	7	2,944	6	6,662
West Virginia	97	97	100.0	814	8,481	99.0	1	2,280	4	1,757	18	2,566	28	4,667
Wisconsin	380	377	100.0	4,558	12,188	99.2	20	1,622	81	2,596	89	4,067	69	6,712
Wyoming	23	23	100.0	377	17,930	91.3	†	†	1	6,000	1	12,375	6	9,801

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	46	10,802	20	13,194	12	25,960	4	42,950	3	121,411	†	†	†	†
Alaska	88	5	8,266	1	17,000	†	†	1	62,100	1	140,000	†	†	†	†
Arizona	91	11	9,922	7	18,493	2	20,000	8	52,698	1	106,519	1	96,000	1	285,000
Arkansas	48	9	8,251	10	11,326	16	21,979	3	21,250	1	132,000	†	†	†	†
California	179	24	10,971	27	20,606	46	34,212	42	46,419	8	68,425	7	173,516	3	281,121
Colorado	115	17	13,993	7	22,848	3	58,580	4	52,625	2	32,016	2	308,591	†	†
Connecticut	194	64	15,155	30	23,602	18	42,984	5	94,731	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	9	6,699	2	11,808	1	3,000	1	45,592	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	400,000	†	†
Florida	70	11	10,323	6	16,612	9	17,265	9	33,972	6	49,140	3	167,333	4	161,885
Georgia	58	8	13,754	9	16,431	16	22,719	17	31,327	4	41,242	4	94,260	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	105,000
Idaho	104	11	8,268	9	18,278	5	31,385	1	79,381	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	626	124	16,957	66	34,165	26	57,945	8	87,581	†	†	†	†	1	756,640
Indiana	239	46	17,783	30	26,063	16	56,914	8	75,399	1	240,000	1	120,000	†	†
Iowa	540	30	14,330	14	27,540	7	56,205	2	61,492	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	17	16,648	8	39,881	1	—	3	32,375	2	90,547	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	59	7,057	24	13,874	13	19,004	1	52,900	1	110,400	1	167,031	†	†
Louisiana	66	22	9,090	17	13,590	9	18,952	9	33,146	4	106,944	†	†	†	†
Maine	269	28	12,174	2	46,750	1	65,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	11,800	6	14,864	4	25,125	3	40,250	1	46,100	2	192,351	†	†
Massachusetts	370	108	16,765	47	30,459	18	45,701	4	75,156	†	†	1	170,000	†	†
Michigan	384	97	11,848	42	22,891	20	53,230	13	69,353	2	9,900	1	420,000	†	†
Minnesota	140	16	16,370	8	18,911	3	41,384	5	44,493	4	44,048	†	†	†	†
Mississippi	49	9	8,247	17	14,609	13	24,228	6	35,713	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	151	30	6,921	14	—	6	1,300	4	83,000	2	—	2	99,999	†	†
Montana	79	12	8,740	2	27,830	4	41,728	1	66,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	276	9	16,100	6	26,082	†	†	†	†	2	164,908	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	33,311	4	12,995	2	20,050	2	17,300	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	231	22	12,592	8	19,231	1	60,000	1	75,645	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	306	103	13,951	43	22,867	25	40,720	9	47,302	4	85,901	1	61,265	†	†
New Mexico	92	11	13,487	4	29,875	3	23,338	3	36,365	†	†	1	104,577	†	†
New York	753	136	12,457	85	25,518	27	42,079	6	74,601	1	115,458	1	403,000	3	225,625
North Carolina	75	6	7,554	10	15,828	23	21,352	17	35,505	4	80,875	1	156,000	†	†
North Dakota	83	8	9,210	2	27,543	3	35,683	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	250	67	15,126	48	21,496	26	34,088	12	44,448	5	184,836	2	411,701	†	†
Oklahoma	112	17	24,622	5	28,250	3	9,800	2	32,813	1	—	2	74,000	†	†
Oregon	125	33	11,802	8	22,731	7	20,042	6	45,921	†	†	1	125,000	†	†
Pennsylvania	455	150	7,646	68	12,525	27	20,852	10	36,655	3	91,756	†	†	1	255,556
Rhode Island	48	20	10,940	12	21,293	5	39,117	1	116,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	6	3,269	11	8,988	10	17,622	10	34,194	4	128,304	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	11	13,194	1	32,000	1	47,000	1	88,925	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	184	52	6,733	30	11,380	15	21,237	3	63,667	2	87,300	2	315,000	†	†
Texas	555	123	8,379	65	16,109	27	32,487	20	45,371	6	60,619	3	153,544	4	472,784
Utah	72	13	13,834	5	16,696	1	63,000	5	83,944	†	†	†	†	†	†
Vermont	189	10	13,207	1	44,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	90	20	11,929	21	13,302	16	21,028	11	56,936	2	71,500	†	†	†	†
Washington	66	9	14,834	6	25,495	4	39,256	5	60,460	1	36,000	1	362,987	†	†
West Virginia	97	27	8,427	9	11,045	9	27,687	1	53,600	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	76	15,977	25	31,209	10	65,000	5	74,575	1	95,000	1	457,919	†	†
Wyoming	23	7	14,786	6	24,740	2	33,500	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail only-outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the 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 2004.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	77	100.0	342	6,101	72.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Alaska	88	17	100.0	74	4,382	100.0	1	840	†	†	1	2,000	7	1,493
Arizona	91	100	100.0	774	8,321	93.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	607
Arkansas	48	167	100.0	562	3,821	88.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	—
California	179	921	100.0	7,009	7,627	99.8	†	†	1	850	1	8,982	4	530
Colorado	115	138	100.0	1,324	9,596	100.0	†	†	3	1,474	6	1,084	2	6,355
Connecticut	194	50	100.0	299	6,111	98.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	14	100.0	145	10,376	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	26	100.0	422	16,225	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	70	446	100.0	5,831	13,162	99.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Georgia	58	311	100.0	2,197	7,088	99.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	50	100.0	524	10,488	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	41	100.0	70	1,854	92.7	†	†	2	1,660	1	—	12	1,359
Illinois	626	163	100.0	184	6,821	16.6	†	†	1	1,050	3	396	17	2,045
Indiana	239	199	100.0	1,081	6,717	80.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	20	1,665
Iowa	540	24	100.0	97	4,624	87.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	49	100.0	435	12,423	71.4	†	†	4	3,858	3	6,275	10	4,166
Kentucky	116	74	100.0	448	6,049	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	2,429
Louisiana	66	269	100.0	1,258	4,678	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	3	1,136
Maine	269	7	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	—
Maryland	24	162	100.0	2,066	12,752	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	115	100.0	732	6,595	96.5	†	†	1	400	2	963	7	2,209
Michigan	384	280	100.0	1,503	5,369	100.0	†	†	†	†	6	830	1	1,080
Minnesota	140	226	100.0	1,808	7,998	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Mississippi	49	193	100.0	883	4,771	95.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	3,000
Missouri	151	220	100.0	1,461	7,531	88.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	1,422
Montana	79	29	100.0	70	2,493	96.6	†	†	1	1,000	4	600	7	4,900
Nebraska	276	16	100.0	258	16,131	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	65	100.0	950	14,620	100.0	†	†	3	1,529	4	1,376	†	†
New Hampshire	231	7	100.0	21	3,062	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	663	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	306	148	100.0	1,140	7,861	98.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Mexico	92	28	100.0	211	9,154	82.1	2	1,160	1	—	†	†	1	500
New York	753	329	100.0	4,238	13,040	98.8	†	†	1	3,100	2	4,032	8	1,459
North Carolina	75	317	100.0	2,000	6,310	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
North Dakota	83	9	100.0	128	14,197	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	3,486	†	†
Ohio	250	473	100.0	3,698	7,954	98.3	†	†	†	†	2	1,934	10	3,173
Oklahoma	112	94	100.0	802	8,626	98.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	125	87	100.0	413	4,751	100.0	2	450	†	†	†	†	4	982
Pennsylvania	455	177	100.0	1,071	6,155	98.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	48	24	100.0	129	5,395	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	142	100.0	933	6,616	99.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	19	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	2	—	7	—
Tennessee	184	102	100.0	755	7,475	99.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,700
Texas	555	292	100.0	3,089	10,689	99.0	†	†	1	912	2	1,875	12	2,742
Utah	72	58	100.0	513	9,505	93.1	†	†	1	1,180	1	—	2	1,105
Vermont	189	4	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	1	—	1	—
Virginia	90	263	100.0	2,222	8,581	98.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	4,021
Washington	66	273	100.0	1,859	6,808	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	97	77	100.0	202	2,694	97.4	†	†	†	†	†	†	4	1,599
Wisconsin	380	79	100.0	541	6,939	98.7	†	†	†	†	3	1,898	1	—
Wyoming	23	51	100.0	172	3,654	92.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	2,075

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	8	1,670	9	1,366	13	1,407	10	6,965	37	9,341	†	†	†	†
Alaska	88	†	†	2	7,580	†	†	1	4,200	5	8,370	†	†	†	†
Arizona	91	14	1,805	4	1,127	9	1,813	26	9,461	2	23,000	32	10,346	12	11,717
Arkansas	48	9	3,139	26	2,107	67	3,745	52	3,160	11	10,745	†	†	†	†
California	179	41	1,849	32	1,643	67	4,391	185	5,912	118	9,337	168	7,537	304	10,309
Colorado	115	17	2,534	20	5,698	3	7,160	34	13,235	11	10,048	42	13,370	†	†
Connecticut	194	6	5,363	6	5,333	18	6,387	20	6,282	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	†	†	3	5,463	†	†	3	3,239	8	14,894	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	26	16,225	†	†
Florida	70	†	†	12	4,031	42	4,090	101	8,031	81	13,371	90	17,950	120	17,918
Georgia	58	5	4,209	18	3,737	64	5,168	99	7,312	47	6,004	78	9,995	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	50	10,488
Idaho	104	9	1,602	10	2,298	6	2,635	1	2,196	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	626	18	2,500	12	8,294	14	12,983	20	32,000	†	†	†	†	78	—
Indiana	239	34	2,622	33	3,921	40	9,867	36	9,379	13	—	23	11,472	†	†
Iowa	540	5	2,250	10	1,135	3	5,933	6	10,575	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	8	3,295	†	†	†	†	4	17,575	20	22,447	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	10	2,192	16	3,741	24	5,395	2	11,209	4	16,588	16	8,923	†	†
Louisiana	66	33	1,822	62	2,361	40	3,766	73	4,414	58	9,922	†	†	†	†
Maine	269	1	—	†	†	5	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	900	17	4,993	18	6,391	29	9,990	5	26,940	92	15,660	†	†
Massachusetts	370	9	2,355	21	5,878	29	6,305	18	6,880	†	†	28	9,979	†	†
Michigan	384	34	1,285	45	2,718	26	4,658	96	5,830	49	9,004	23	9,103	†	†
Minnesota	140	20	1,796	9	2,098	15	6,668	84	5,707	72	9,872	26	17,792	†	†
Mississippi	49	6	1,737	44	3,362	67	3,318	74	7,045	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	151	31	1,709	33	2,522	45	3,967	27	9,147	25	12,940	49	15,023	†	†
Montana	79	8	1,482	†	†	9	2,794	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	276	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	16	16,131	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	1,750	6	3,460	10	1,669	4	12,418	12	16,822	†	†	24	26,988
New Hampshire	231	2	2,613	1	2,160	1	8,000	1	4,725	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	306	2	4,225	8	6,497	41	5,399	51	8,365	27	10,039	19	9,608	†	†
New Mexico	92	2	7,837	†	†	†	†	5	5,365	†	†	17	11,069	†	†
New York	753	15	2,187	20	4,720	25	6,834	27	6,895	8	10,889	15	7,730	208	17,049
North Carolina	75	3	4,076	18	4,784	94	4,149	125	6,039	38	7,830	39	11,783	†	†
North Dakota	83	4	11,795	3	14,386	1	33,950	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	250	22	3,363	102	3,436	82	6,768	73	7,709	92	10,246	90	13,597	†	†
Oklahoma	112	†	†	8	4,186	8	3,773	28	6,178	9	15,350	41	10,684	†	†
Oregon	125	13	1,472	1	5,000	18	1,951	33	6,319	†	†	16	8,798	†	†
Pennsylvania	455	6	3,091	27	2,522	36	4,568	25	3,501	29	11,626	†	†	54	7,687
Rhode Island	48	1	1,250	6	3,163	8	4,445	9	8,189	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	†	†	15	2,913	23	4,561	60	6,745	44	8,693	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	184	8	2,247	4	2,286	21	2,600	1	20,000	22	8,718	45	10,449	†	†
Texas	555	27	2,387	21	5,314	2	5,150	39	11,382	39	16,248	45	10,431	104	12,902
Utah	72	14	2,646	3	1,683	†	†	18	13,413	†	†	19	13,464	†	†
Vermont	189	2	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	90	10	1,608	39	4,742	62	6,025	90	8,625	39	11,843	†	†	21	20,405
Washington	66	19	1,024	9	1,326	6	6,502	97	5,232	56	7,540	43	8,724	43	11,242
West Virginia	97	15	1,636	24	2,327	25	2,693	9	5,886	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	3	324	23	2,886	10	4,854	19	9,032	8	8,248	12	15,176	†	†
Wyoming	23	19	2,413	18	6,500	4	2,436	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Square footage is collected only from central and branch outlets (not from bookmobiles and books-by-mail-only outlets), and missing data are not imputed. Data were not reported by the 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, FY 2004.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-1. Number of library visits and reference transactions per capita of public libraries, by state:
Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Library visits per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Reference transactions per capita ²
Total	†	4.67	Total	†	1.07
Ohio	1	7.16	District of Columbia ³	1	2.04
Indiana	2	6.74	Ohio	2	1.62
Utah	3	6.68	Utah	3	1.57
Colorado	4	6.65	Illinois	4	1.48
Connecticut	5	6.56	New York	5	1.48
South Dakota	6	6.42	Maryland	6	1.34
Kansas	7	6.24	Florida	7	1.34
Oregon	8	6.19	Indiana	8	1.33
Idaho	9	6.05	Colorado	9	1.30
Wyoming	10	6.01	Connecticut	10	1.26
Wisconsin	11	5.95	Kansas	11	1.24
Washington	12	5.95	North Carolina	12	1.23
Rhode Island	13	5.79	Wyoming	13	1.22
Massachusetts	14	5.75	Louisiana	14	1.18
Illinois	15	5.74	South Carolina	15	1.17
New York	16	5.67	Texas	16	1.15
Iowa	17	5.50	Virginia	17	1.10
Maine	18	5.44	Washington	18	1.04
Nebraska	19	5.40	California	19	0.99
Vermont	20	5.36	Wisconsin	20	0.98
Alaska	21	5.17	Georgia	21	0.95
New Jersey	22	5.15	Arizona	22	0.94
Maryland	23	5.11	New Jersey	23	0.93
Minnesota	24	5.03	Minnesota	24	0.93
Missouri	25	4.84	New Mexico	25	0.93
New Hampshire	26	4.82	South Dakota	26	0.92
North Dakota	27	4.74	Oregon	27	0.91
Oklahoma	28	4.65	Rhode Island	28	0.90
Virginia	29	4.54	Massachusetts	29	0.89
Delaware	30	4.53	Missouri	30	0.86
Michigan	31	4.48	Vermont	31	0.85
Hawaii ⁴	32	4.38	Idaho	32	0.81
California	33	4.18	Michigan	33	0.79
Nevada	34	4.11	Nebraska	34	0.77
Montana	35	4.06	Tennessee	35	0.77
Florida	36	3.98	Alabama	36	0.76
Arizona	37	3.97	Maine	37	0.75
North Carolina	38	3.91	Oklahoma	38	0.73
Kentucky	39	3.82	North Dakota	39	0.71
New Mexico	40	3.75	Hawaii ⁴	40	0.69
Georgia	41	3.68	Pennsylvania	41	0.69
Pennsylvania	42	3.55	New Hampshire	42	0.68
District of Columbia ³	43	3.54	Arkansas	43	0.66
South Carolina	44	3.42	Nevada	44	0.65
West Virginia	45	3.37	Iowa	45	0.64
Texas	46	3.21	West Virginia	46	0.63
Tennessee	47	3.19	Delaware	47	0.61
Alabama	48	3.15	Kentucky	48	0.61
Louisiana	49	3.13	Mississippi	49	0.53
Arkansas	50	3.06	Montana	50	0.49
Mississippi	51	2.76	Alaska	51	0.48

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-2. Number of circulation transactions per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Circulation transactions per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population ²
Total	†	7.09	Total	†	107.51
Ohio	1	14.84	Wisconsin	1	818.43
Oregon	2	14.54	Oregon	2	666.87
Utah	3	12.48	Rhode Island	3	666.62
Indiana	4	11.93	Massachusetts	4	542.03
Washington	5	10.77	Ohio	5	267.83
Kansas	6	10.66	Illinois	6	221.81
Colorado	7	10.57	New York	7	216.72
Wisconsin	8	10.20	Michigan	8	190.12
Minnesota	9	9.89	Delaware	9	171.85
Maryland	10	9.36	Kansas	10	150.14
Connecticut	11	9.20	Pennsylvania	11	130.62
Iowa	12	9.07	Minnesota	12	117.29
South Dakota	13	9.00	Connecticut	13	101.72
Nebraska	14	8.84	North Dakota	14	81.07
Missouri	15	8.72	New Hampshire	15	80.33
Virginia	16	8.39	South Dakota	16	79.68
Illinois	17	8.33	New Jersey	17	75.22
Wyoming	18	8.27	Vermont	18	74.73
Idaho	19	8.22	Maine	19	67.92
Massachusetts	20	7.72	Colorado	20	57.35
New Hampshire	21	7.57	Wyoming	21	51.60
Arizona	22	7.52	Iowa	22	49.93
North Dakota	23	7.50	Alaska	23	47.30
Vermont	24	7.35	California	24	41.36
Maine	25	7.33	Montana	25	38.01
New York	26	7.15	Idaho	26	35.35
Rhode Island	27	6.73	Missouri	27	34.31
Oklahoma	28	6.38	Washington	28	28.41
New Jersey	29	6.38	Maryland	29	24.72
Delaware	30	6.36	Nebraska	30	22.69
Alaska	31	6.34	Louisiana	31	21.17
Michigan	32	6.28	Indiana	32	18.35
Nevada	33	6.21	Oklahoma	33	17.86
Montana	34	5.99	Florida	34	17.55
Kentucky	35	5.74	Georgia	35	16.80
California	36	5.52	Arizona	36	15.14
Florida	37	5.41	Alabama	37	14.99
North Carolina	38	5.35	West Virginia	38	13.66
New Mexico	39	5.34	Kentucky	39	13.64
Pennsylvania	40	5.24	Texas	40	13.49
Hawaii ⁴	41	4.98	Nevada	41	13.03
South Carolina	42	4.93	New Mexico	42	12.59
Texas	43	4.76	Virginia	43	12.04
Georgia	44	4.73	South Carolina	44	10.12
Arkansas	45	4.40	Utah	45	9.90
Louisiana	46	4.28	Arkansas	46	7.82
West Virginia	47	4.28	Mississippi	47	6.99
Tennessee	48	4.09	Tennessee	48	6.13
Alabama	49	4.07	North Carolina	49	6.00
Mississippi	50	3.25	District of Columbia ³	50	0.26
District of Columbia ³	51	1.92	Hawaii ⁴	51	0.25

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

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

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-3. Average number of public-use internet terminals per stationary outlet and number per 5,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Average public-use internet terminals per stationary outlet (centrals and branches) ²	State	Ranking ¹	Public-use internet terminals per 5,000 population ²
Total	†	10.32	Total	†	3.01
Maryland	1	16.79	South Dakota	1	6.82
Florida	2	16.62	Vermont	2	6.43
Texas	3	14.33	Kansas	3	5.25
Arizona	4	14.10	Nebraska	4	5.17
Georgia	5	13.66	Maine	5	5.02
Ohio	6	13.43	Iowa	6	4.83
South Carolina	7	12.80	Indiana	7	4.60
California	8	12.57	New Hampshire	8	4.52
North Carolina	9	12.35	Wyoming	9	4.37
Utah	10	11.96	Alaska	10	4.26
Indiana	11	11.92	Ohio	11	4.20
Rhode Island	12	11.92	Rhode Island	12	4.01
Alabama	13	11.87	North Dakota	13	3.86
Washington	14	11.86	Missouri	14	3.79
Virginia	15	11.64	Alabama	15	3.76
Kentucky	16	11.35	Michigan	16	3.73
Michigan	17	11.23	Wisconsin	17	3.69
Nevada	18	11.06	Minnesota	18	3.58
Colorado	19	10.93	Illinois	19	3.54
Pennsylvania	20	10.89	Connecticut	20	3.44
Missouri	21	10.78	Massachusetts	21	3.32
New Jersey	22	10.76	Idaho	22	3.27
Hawaii ⁴	23	10.45	New Mexico	23	3.26
New York	24	10.33	Washington	24	3.24
Minnesota	25	10.25	Oklahoma	25	3.04
Illinois	26	10.20	Montana	26	3.01
Tennessee	27	9.99	Texas	27	2.99
Connecticut	28	9.84	Colorado	28	2.97
Delaware	29	9.39	Georgia	29	2.96
Oregon	30	8.99	New York	30	2.95
Wisconsin	31	8.96	New Jersey	31	2.93
District of Columbia ³	32	8.96	Oregon	32	2.93
New Mexico	33	8.93	Louisiana	33	2.90
Massachusetts	34	8.79	Pennsylvania	34	2.87
Oklahoma	35	8.52	Utah	35	2.85
Louisiana	36	7.82	South Carolina	36	2.82
Kansas	37	6.45	North Carolina	37	2.80
Mississippi	38	6.32	Maryland	38	2.77
Wyoming	39	5.92	Virginia	39	2.72
Arkansas	40	5.65	West Virginia	40	2.65
South Dakota	41	5.53	Kentucky	41	2.64
Idaho	42	5.52	Mississippi	42	2.62
West Virginia	43	5.52	Tennessee	43	2.46
Alaska	44	5.31	Arizona	44	2.43
Montana	45	5.02	Florida	45	2.37
Iowa	46	5.01	Arkansas	46	2.24
Nebraska	47	5.01	District of Columbia ³	47	2.19
New Hampshire	48	4.92	Hawaii ⁴	48	2.12
North Dakota	49	4.68	Delaware	49	1.98
Maine	50	4.29	Nevada	50	1.93
Vermont	51	3.88	California	51	1.89

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-4. Number of print materials per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Print materials per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Audio materials per 1,000 population ²
Total	†	2.84	Total	†	136.82
South Dakota	1	5.48	Ohio	1	300.88
Maine	2	5.34	Indiana	2	236.24
Vermont	3	4.95	New York	3	234.85
Massachusetts	4	4.91	Wyoming	4	220.56
Wyoming	5	4.81	Illinois	5	197.43
Kansas	6	4.71	Wisconsin	6	191.07
New Hampshire	7	4.62	Oregon	7	184.87
Nebraska	8	4.56	Vermont	8	181.90
District of Columbia ³	9	4.40	Kansas	9	179.78
Connecticut	10	4.24	Connecticut	10	178.79
Ohio	11	4.24	Maryland	11	178.63
Indiana	12	4.21	Iowa	12	178.17
North Dakota	13	4.20	Nebraska	13	176.99
Iowa	14	4.13	South Dakota	14	173.36
Rhode Island	15	3.94	Washington	15	168.80
New York	16	3.90	Pennsylvania	16	168.37
Illinois	17	3.79	New Hampshire	17	167.14
New Jersey	18	3.72	Hawaii ⁴	18	164.63
Missouri	19	3.55	Massachusetts	19	163.06
Wisconsin	20	3.52	Minnesota	20	162.33
Alaska	21	3.41	Michigan	21	159.98
Michigan	22	3.36	Colorado	22	159.35
Minnesota	23	3.18	Alaska	23	158.56
Idaho	24	3.14	Utah	24	151.45
Montana	25	2.99	Missouri	25	149.64
Washington	26	2.86	Maine	26	143.27
Oregon	27	2.80	New Jersey	27	141.70
Maryland	28	2.73	Idaho	28	140.98
Utah	29	2.70	North Dakota	29	137.81
West Virginia	30	2.67	Virginia	30	123.56
Virginia	31	2.65	Rhode Island	31	119.05
Colorado	32	2.61	District of Columbia ³	32	113.85
New Mexico	33	2.57	Florida	33	109.70
Louisiana	34	2.56	Delaware	34	103.14
Hawaii ⁴	35	2.53	Montana	35	96.95
Pennsylvania	36	2.44	Nevada	36	96.53
Oklahoma	37	2.36	West Virginia	37	91.00
California	38	2.15	New Mexico	38	88.97
Arkansas	39	2.14	Oklahoma	39	87.27
South Carolina	40	2.10	Kentucky	40	85.75
Delaware	41	2.08	Alabama	41	85.55
Alabama	42	2.03	Arizona	42	84.05
Kentucky	43	2.02	Texas	43	81.02
Mississippi	44	1.97	South Carolina	44	79.93
Texas	45	1.96	California	45	79.25
North Carolina	46	1.92	Tennessee	46	70.00
Tennessee	47	1.90	North Carolina	47	67.17
Florida	48	1.87	Louisiana	48	64.12
Georgia	49	1.77	Mississippi	49	62.22
Arizona	50	1.75	Arkansas	50	59.97
Nevada	51	1.67	Georgia	51	58.88

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

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

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-5. Number of video materials and current print serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Video materials per 1,000 population ²	State	Ranking ¹	Current print serial subscriptions per 1,000 population ²
Total	†	126.86	Total	†	6.43
Ohio	1	310.49	Vermont	1	13.27
Kansas	2	252.33	Iowa	2	13.24
Indiana	3	250.04	Alaska	3	12.16
Wisconsin	4	222.74	New York	4	12.08
Connecticut	5	216.15	New Hampshire	5	11.70
Alaska	6	208.89	Wisconsin	6	11.59
South Dakota	7	205.77	Nebraska	7	10.41
Illinois	8	189.55	Indiana	8	10.40
Wyoming	9	188.33	South Dakota	9	10.32
Iowa	10	188.11	Kansas	10	10.25
Vermont	11	182.68	Wyoming	11	9.87
Colorado	12	181.34	Maine	12	9.78
New Hampshire	13	177.39	Ohio	13	9.77
Massachusetts	14	167.70	Illinois	14	9.61
Nebraska	15	164.55	Massachusetts	15	9.30
Oregon	16	163.04	Missouri	16	9.02
Maine	17	162.55	Connecticut	17	8.32
New York	18	156.62	Michigan	18	7.87
Utah	19	155.29	North Dakota	19	7.67
Rhode Island	20	152.11	Washington	20	7.33
Washington	21	149.20	Rhode Island	21	7.21
Minnesota	22	135.50	New Jersey	22	7.19
New Jersey	23	132.63	Louisiana	23	6.88
North Dakota	24	131.29	Minnesota	24	6.83
Idaho	25	126.06	Delaware	25	6.79
Michigan	26	123.84	Colorado	26	6.77
Missouri	27	122.47	District of Columbia ³	27	6.71
Nevada	28	110.61	Oregon	28	6.60
Florida	29	107.10	Utah	29	6.54
Maryland	30	106.40	Maryland	30	6.14
Delaware	31	104.66	Montana	31	5.86
Louisiana	32	102.22	Idaho	32	5.65
Pennsylvania	33	102.13	Pennsylvania	33	5.56
Virginia	34	95.18	Nevada	34	5.46
Montana	35	94.32	South Carolina	35	4.97
Oklahoma	36	93.90	Virginia	36	4.95
West Virginia	37	92.55	Florida	37	4.66
Arizona	38	91.25	Oklahoma	38	4.53
California	39	85.23	West Virginia	39	4.22
Kentucky	40	81.66	Hawaii ⁴	40	4.20
South Carolina	41	79.31	Kentucky	41	4.18
Texas	42	78.86	New Mexico	42	4.06
Alabama	43	75.15	North Carolina	43	3.81
Mississippi	44	74.28	Arizona	44	3.77
Hawaii ⁴	45	70.28	Texas	45	3.66
Tennessee	46	69.26	California	46	3.62
New Mexico	47	65.45	Arkansas	47	3.46
Georgia	48	65.24	Mississippi	48	3.39
Arkansas	49	59.55	Tennessee	49	3.23
North Carolina	50	59.29	Georgia	50	3.11
District of Columbia ³	51	38.92	Alabama	51	3.07

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

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

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-6. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ²	State	Ranking ¹	Paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population ²
Total	†	12.00	Total	†	3.97
Ohio	1	21.08	New Hampshire	1	8.18
Indiana	2	20.59	Vermont	2	7.78
Wyoming	3	19.49	Iowa	3	7.43
District of Columbia ³	4	19.38	Wyoming	4	7.38
Connecticut	5	17.79	Kansas	5	7.17
Kansas	6	17.72	Connecticut	6	6.95
New York	7	16.74	District of Columbia ³	7	6.86
Illinois	8	16.03	Maine	8	6.85
New Jersey	9	15.78	Nebraska	9	6.70
Rhode Island	10	15.44	Massachusetts	10	6.48
Maryland	11	14.74	Indiana	11	6.15
Maine	12	14.48	Illinois	12	5.94
Massachusetts	13	14.42	Ohio	13	5.91
Colorado	14	14.06	Maryland	14	5.62
New Hampshire	15	13.98	South Dakota	15	5.42
Missouri	16	13.97	Kentucky	16	5.37
South Dakota	17	13.79	Rhode Island	17	5.36
Nebraska	18	13.66	New York	18	5.36
Washington	19	13.57	Wisconsin	19	5.23
Wisconsin	20	13.56	Montana	20	5.16
Iowa	21	13.43	Oklahoma	21	5.13
Vermont	22	13.42	North Dakota	22	5.01
Oregon	23	12.86	Michigan	23	4.70
Louisiana	24	12.75	Louisiana	24	4.53
Idaho	25	12.47	West Virginia	25	4.51
Michigan	26	12.39	Colorado	26	4.36
Virginia	27	12.02	New Jersey	27	4.34
Minnesota	28	11.66	Mississippi	28	4.19
Alaska	29	11.54	Alaska	29	4.09
Utah	30	11.41	Oregon	30	3.90
Hawaii ⁴	31	11.25	Alabama	31	3.87
Mississippi	32	11.03	Minnesota	32	3.83
Kentucky	33	11.01	Idaho	33	3.82
Oklahoma	34	10.52	New Mexico	34	3.81
Florida	35	9.77	Missouri	35	3.46
South Carolina	36	9.73	Hawaii ⁴	36	3.41
New Mexico	37	9.60	Washington	37	3.39
North Dakota	38	9.48	Virginia	38	3.29
Pennsylvania	39	9.42	Pennsylvania	39	3.20
Arizona	40	9.20	Utah	40	3.19
Alabama	41	9.19	Delaware	41	3.12
Delaware	42	9.02	South Carolina	42	3.03
Montana	43	8.96	Florida	43	2.97
West Virginia	44	8.91	Texas	44	2.57
Nevada	45	8.59	Arizona	45	2.57
North Carolina	46	8.49	Tennessee	46	2.47
Georgia	47	8.30	California	47	2.41
California	48	8.23	Arkansas	48	2.31
Arkansas	49	8.19	Nevada	49	2.31
Texas	50	8.05	Georgia	50	2.02
Tennessee	51	7.88	North Carolina	51	1.93

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-7. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) librarians with “ALA-MLS” degrees and other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Paid FTE librarians with “ALA-MLS” degrees per 25,000 population ²	State	Ranking ¹	Other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ²
Total	†	2.70	Total	†	8.02
District of Columbia ³	1	6.07	Ohio	1	15.17
Connecticut	2	5.30	Indiana	2	14.44
Rhode Island	3	4.58	District of Columbia ³	3	12.53
New York	4	4.50	Wyoming	4	12.11
Ohio	5	4.33	New Jersey	5	11.44
New Jersey	6	4.32	New York	6	11.39
Massachusetts	7	4.21	Connecticut	7	10.84
Indiana	8	3.99	Kansas	8	10.55
Illinois	9	3.73	Missouri	9	10.50
Hawaii ⁴	10	3.40	Washington	10	10.18
Michigan	11	3.20	Illinois	11	10.09
Washington	12	3.20	Rhode Island	12	10.08
Maine	13	3.13	Colorado	13	9.70
Colorado	14	3.05	Maryland	14	9.12
New Hampshire	15	3.04	Oregon	15	8.97
Oregon	16	2.93	Virginia	16	8.72
Maryland	17	2.92	Idaho	17	8.65
Wisconsin	18	2.80	South Dakota	18	8.37
Virginia	19	2.76	Wisconsin	19	8.33
Kansas	20	2.64	Utah	20	8.22
Minnesota	21	2.51	Louisiana	21	8.22
Florida	22	2.48	Massachusetts	22	7.94
South Carolina	23	2.39	Hawaii ⁴	23	7.84
Alaska	24	2.38	Minnesota	24	7.83
California	25	2.24	Michigan	25	7.69
Pennsylvania	26	2.16	Maine	26	7.63
Vermont	27	2.09	Alaska	27	7.45
Arizona	28	2.01	Nebraska	28	6.97
Georgia	29	1.92	Mississippi	29	6.84
Missouri	30	1.91	Florida	30	6.80
Iowa	31	1.91	South Carolina	31	6.71
Louisiana	32	1.86	Arizona	32	6.63
Texas	33	1.85	North Carolina	33	6.56
North Carolina	34	1.84	Georgia	34	6.29
Nebraska	35	1.82	Nevada	35	6.28
Oklahoma	36	1.72	Pennsylvania	36	6.22
Utah	37	1.70	Iowa	37	5.99
Nevada	38	1.66	Delaware	38	5.90
New Mexico	39	1.64	Arkansas	39	5.88
Wyoming	40	1.59	California	40	5.83
Delaware	41	1.58	New Hampshire	41	5.80
South Dakota	42	1.57	New Mexico	42	5.79
Alabama	43	1.49	Kentucky	43	5.64
Idaho	44	1.29	Vermont	44	5.64
Kentucky	45	1.28	Texas	45	5.47
West Virginia	46	1.23	Tennessee	46	5.41
Tennessee	47	1.22	Oklahoma	47	5.39
North Dakota	48	1.13	Alabama	48	5.32
Mississippi	49	1.10	North Dakota	49	4.47
Montana	50	1.08	West Virginia	50	4.39
Arkansas	51	0.93	Montana	51	3.80

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²An “ALA-MLS” is a master’s degree from a program of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-8. Total and state operating revenue per capita of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Total operating revenue per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	State operating revenue per capita ²
Total	†	\$32.21	Total	†	\$3.21
Ohio	1	56.77	Ohio	1	40.06
Illinois	2	53.07	Hawaii ⁴	2	19.51
District of Columbia ³	3	52.30	Rhode Island	3	7.17
New York	4	51.30	Maryland	4	5.03
New Jersey	5	45.39	Pennsylvania	5	4.90
Indiana	6	45.31	West Virginia	6	4.70
Connecticut	7	45.11	Indiana	7	3.48
Washington	8	44.90	Georgia	8	3.37
Colorado	9	43.57	Delaware	9	3.36
Oregon	10	41.50	Mississippi	10	2.67
Rhode Island	11	40.08	Illinois	11	2.51
Kansas	12	39.62	New Mexico	12	2.39
Wyoming	13	39.17	New York	13	2.32
Alaska	14	38.44	Virginia	14	2.20
Maryland	15	37.66	North Carolina	15	1.86
Michigan	16	36.63	Florida	16	1.85
Missouri	17	34.31	Louisiana	17	1.73
Wisconsin	18	33.47	Minnesota	18	1.59
Massachusetts	19	33.18	South Carolina	19	1.41
New Hampshire	20	32.91	Michigan	20	1.31
Minnesota	21	31.95	Alaska	21	1.17
Nevada	22	29.88	New Jersey	22	1.10
Virginia	23	29.57	Kentucky	23	1.07
South Dakota	24	29.39	North Dakota	24	1.06
Nebraska	25	29.08	Massachusetts	25	1.05
Utah	26	28.91	Nevada	26	0.96
California	27	28.13	California	27	0.96
Louisiana	28	27.79	Wisconsin	28	0.90
Iowa	29	27.72	Missouri	29	0.88
Florida	30	27.17	Alabama	30	0.86
Maine	31	26.91	Iowa	31	0.78
Delaware	32	26.48	Arkansas	32	0.75
Vermont	33	26.15	Kansas	33	0.72
Idaho	34	26.02	Idaho	34	0.66
Kentucky	35	25.23	Oklahoma	35	0.62
Arizona	36	24.76	Connecticut	36	0.37
Oklahoma	37	24.56	Montana	37	0.36
Pennsylvania	38	24.22	Utah	38	0.30
New Mexico	39	22.31	Nebraska	39	0.28
South Carolina	40	21.45	Washington	40	0.26
Hawaii ⁴	41	21.02	Oregon	41	0.18
Montana	42	19.98	Texas	42	0.14
North Carolina	43	19.40	Maine	43	0.13
Georgia	44	19.39	Arizona	44	0.09
North Dakota	45	18.02	Tennessee	45	0.05
Arkansas	46	17.64	Wyoming	46	0.04
Texas	47	17.56	Colorado	47	0.03
Alabama	48	17.19	New Hampshire	48	0.02
Tennessee	49	16.05	Vermont	49	0.01
West Virginia	50	15.49	South Dakota	50	#
Mississippi	51	13.76	District of Columbia ³	51	0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Total revenue includes federal, state, local, and other revenue. State rankings of federal revenue are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-9. Local and other operating revenue per capita of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Local operating revenue per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Other operating revenue per capita ²
Total	†	\$26.25	Total	†	\$2.59
District of Columbia ³	1	49.28	New York	1	7.70
Illinois	2	46.35	Rhode Island	2	7.65
Washington	3	42.85	Nevada	3	7.50
New Jersey	4	42.01	Connecticut	4	6.71
New York	5	41.05	Vermont	5	6.57
Colorado	6	40.54	Maine	6	6.51
Indiana	7	39.39	Maryland	7	6.03
Oregon	8	38.74	Kansas	8	4.57
Connecticut	9	37.80	Illinois	9	4.00
Wyoming	10	37.27	Pennsylvania	10	3.74
Kansas	11	34.18	Ohio	11	3.21
Alaska	12	33.71	Delaware	12	3.14
Michigan	13	32.96	Colorado	13	2.94
Missouri	14	30.29	Massachusetts	14	2.69
New Hampshire	15	30.22	Missouri	15	2.68
Wisconsin	16	30.14	New Hampshire	16	2.66
Massachusetts	17	29.12	Idaho	17	2.59
Minnesota	18	28.06	Iowa	18	2.50
South Dakota	19	27.83	Oregon	19	2.37
Nebraska	20	27.29	Michigan	20	2.32
Utah	21	26.88	Indiana	21	2.32
Maryland	22	26.26	North Dakota	22	2.29
Virginia	23	25.89	Wisconsin	23	2.23
California	24	25.13	Montana	24	2.19
Rhode Island	25	24.95	New Jersey	25	2.13
Iowa	26	24.31	Minnesota	26	2.11
Louisiana	27	24.25	Alaska	27	2.08
Florida	28	24.09	California	28	1.91
Arizona	29	23.73	Louisiana	29	1.78
Idaho	30	22.61	Wyoming	30	1.75
Oklahoma	31	22.48	District of Columbia ³	31	1.71
Kentucky	32	22.29	Washington	32	1.66
Nevada	33	21.04	Kentucky	33	1.62
Maine	34	20.26	Utah	34	1.55
Delaware	35	19.85	Arkansas	35	1.53
Vermont	36	19.57	Nebraska	36	1.45
South Carolina	37	18.85	South Dakota	37	1.44
New Mexico	38	18.64	Oklahoma	38	1.44
Montana	39	17.32	Virginia	39	1.38
Texas	40	16.52	Tennessee	40	1.37
North Carolina	41	15.99	Alabama	41	1.35
Arkansas	42	15.36	North Carolina	42	1.31
Pennsylvania	43	15.25	West Virginia	43	1.21
Georgia	44	14.98	Florida	44	1.15
Alabama	45	14.78	South Carolina	45	1.07
North Dakota	46	14.67	New Mexico	46	1.07
Tennessee	47	14.46	Hawaii ⁴	47	0.99
Ohio	48	13.45	Mississippi	48	0.94
Mississippi	49	9.97	Georgia	49	0.93
West Virginia	50	9.42	Texas	50	0.82
Hawaii ⁴	51	0	Arizona	51	0.79

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-10. Total operating expenditures and total collection expenditures per capita of public libraries, by state:
Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Total operating expenditures per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Total collection expenditures per capita ²
Total	†	\$30.49	Total	†	\$4.04
Ohio	1	53.12	Ohio	1	8.47
District of Columbia ³	2	50.44	Illinois	2	6.28
New York	3	47.74	Indiana	3	6.17
Illinois	4	46.43	Colorado	4	5.83
Indiana	5	45.16	Washington	5	5.81
New Jersey	6	43.52	Missouri	6	5.58
Washington	7	42.58	Connecticut	7	5.52
Connecticut	8	41.97	Maryland	8	5.46
Oregon	9	40.22	Kansas	9	5.40
Colorado	10	39.29	New York	10	5.26
Rhode Island	11	38.51	New Jersey	11	5.14
Wyoming	12	38.32	Oregon	12	4.82
Alaska	13	37.48	Massachusetts	13	4.80
Kansas	14	37.34	Nevada	14	4.74
Maryland	15	36.30	Utah	15	4.67
Michigan	16	33.42	District of Columbia ³	16	4.59
Massachusetts	17	32.97	Nebraska	17	4.49
Wisconsin	18	32.81	Rhode Island	18	4.48
New Hampshire	19	31.76	New Hampshire	19	4.36
Missouri	20	31.36	South Dakota	20	4.28
Minnesota	21	30.87	Alaska	21	4.21
Virginia	22	28.84	Iowa	22	4.17
Nebraska	23	28.18	Wisconsin	23	4.15
Utah	24	27.90	Michigan	24	4.13
South Dakota	25	27.89	Delaware	25	3.96
California	26	27.56	Wyoming	26	3.94
Vermont	27	27.50	Virginia	27	3.89
Nevada	28	27.13	New Mexico	28	3.88
Iowa	29	26.85	Minnesota	29	3.79
Maine	30	26.58	Hawaii ⁴	30	3.77
Louisiana	31	25.99	Florida	31	3.70
Florida	32	25.06	Oklahoma	32	3.65
Delaware	33	24.83	Vermont	33	3.61
Idaho	34	24.00	Arizona	34	3.38
Arizona	35	23.69	Maine	35	3.36
Oklahoma	36	23.51	South Carolina	36	3.32
Pennsylvania	37	23.11	Kentucky	37	3.29
Hawaii ⁴	38	21.70	North Dakota	38	3.13
New Mexico	39	21.33	Louisiana	39	3.02
Kentucky	40	21.17	Pennsylvania	40	3.02
South Carolina	41	21.06	Idaho	41	2.93
Georgia	42	19.19	California	42	2.71
North Carolina	43	18.66	North Carolina	43	2.63
Montana	44	18.01	Montana	44	2.57
North Dakota	45	17.58	Arkansas	45	2.52
Alabama	46	16.93	Texas	46	2.45
Texas	47	16.93	Alabama	47	2.39
Tennessee	48	16.02	Georgia	48	2.37
Arkansas	49	15.49	Tennessee	49	2.24
West Virginia	50	14.57	West Virginia	50	2.17
Mississippi	51	13.24	Mississippi	51	1.74

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Total operating expenditures includes total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures. State rankings of other operating expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A–11. Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures per capita of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Total staff expenditures per capita ²	State	Ranking ¹	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita ²
Total	†	\$20.06	Total	†	\$15.81
District of Columbia ³	1	37.03	District of Columbia ³	1	31.26
Ohio	2	34.73	Ohio	2	27.11
New York	3	33.10	Connecticut	3	25.99
New Jersey	4	30.25	New York	4	25.51
Connecticut	5	29.09	Illinois	5	23.98
Illinois	6	28.77	New Jersey	6	23.29
Washington	7	27.85	Indiana	7	22.21
Indiana	8	27.78	Washington	8	22.04
Wyoming	9	27.33	Rhode Island	9	21.65
Rhode Island	10	27.14	Massachusetts	10	21.19
Oregon	11	26.95	Wyoming	11	20.78
Colorado	12	25.83	Colorado	12	20.74
Maryland	13	25.29	Maryland	13	19.43
Alaska	14	25.18	Oregon	14	18.60
Kansas	15	23.38	Kansas	15	18.60
Wisconsin	16	22.84	Alaska	16	18.31
Massachusetts	17	22.71	New Hampshire	17	18.14
New Hampshire	18	22.42	Minnesota	18	16.88
Minnesota	19	21.60	Wisconsin	19	16.87
Michigan	20	20.80	Virginia	20	15.75
South Dakota	21	19.54	Michigan	21	15.66
Virginia	22	19.42	Maine	22	15.49
Missouri	23	18.95	South Dakota	23	15.48
Utah	24	18.43	Missouri	24	15.20
California	25	18.12	Vermont	25	14.70
Nebraska	26	18.06	Iowa	26	14.32
Maine	27	17.96	Nebraska	27	14.31
Vermont	28	17.93	California	28	14.06
Nevada	29	17.80	Hawaii ⁴	29	14.01
Iowa	30	17.79	Utah	30	13.78
Idaho	31	15.90	Nevada	31	13.67
Louisiana	32	15.60	Idaho	32	12.37
Arizona	33	15.48	Louisiana	33	12.20
Oklahoma	34	15.06	Arizona	34	11.94
Florida	35	15.05	Florida	35	11.85
Pennsylvania	36	14.90	Delaware	36	11.72
Delaware	37	14.88	Pennsylvania	37	11.69
Hawaii ⁴	38	14.11	Oklahoma	38	11.59
South Carolina	39	13.64	South Carolina	39	10.65
Georgia	40	13.20	Georgia	40	10.26
New Mexico	41	13.19	Kentucky	41	10.04
North Carolina	42	12.54	North Carolina	42	9.85
Kentucky	43	12.41	New Mexico	43	9.54
Montana	44	12.07	Montana	44	9.20
Texas	45	11.65	North Dakota	45	9.06
Alabama	46	11.06	Texas	46	8.98
North Dakota	47	10.86	Alabama	47	8.93
Tennessee	48	10.32	Tennessee	48	8.39
Arkansas	49	9.45	Arkansas	49	7.49
West Virginia	50	9.44	West Virginia	50	7.27
Mississippi	51	9.01	Mississippi	51	7.00

† Not applicable.

¹Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

²Total staff expenditures includes expenditures for salaries and wages and employee benefits. State rankings of employee benefits expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

⁴Caution should be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

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 2004.

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Appendix B—Technical Notes

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Reporting Period

The fiscal year (FY) 2004 Public Libraries Survey (PLS) requested data for state FY 2004. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among localities (these states are listed in “Other” column of table B–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 B–1. Reporting periods of public libraries: Fiscal year 2004

July 2003 through June 2004	January 2004 through December 2004	Other ¹
Arizona	Arkansas	Alaska ²
California	Colorado	Alabama ³
Connecticut	Indiana	District of Columbia ³
Delaware	Kansas	Florida ³
Georgia	Louisiana	Idaho ³
Hawaii	Minnesota	Illinois ⁴
Iowa	North Dakota	Maine ⁵
Kentucky	New Jersey	Michigan ⁶
Maryland	Ohio	Mississippi ³
Massachusetts	South Dakota	Missouri ⁷
Montana	Washington	Nebraska ⁴
New Mexico	Wisconsin	New Hampshire ⁸
Nevada		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.

²January 2003 to June 2004.

³October 2003 to September 2004.

⁴January 2003 to December 2004.

⁵March 2003 to December 2004.

⁶December 2002 to September 2004.

⁷October 2002 to December 2004.

⁸July 2003 to December 2004.

⁹March 2003 to June 2004.

¹⁰February 2003 to December 2004.

¹¹January 2003 to September 2004.

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 2004.

Survey Items

A few key survey items are discussed below. The definitions of items included in this report are provided in the glossary in appendix C and the survey instrument in appendix D.

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 occurs when the state has one or more geographically adjacent libraries (for example, a county library and a city library within the county) that serve, and therefore count, the same population. Twenty-six states had overlapping service areas in FY 2004 (see table B–2 below).

Table B–2. States with public libraries with overlapping service areas: Fiscal year 2004

Alabama
Colorado
Connecticut
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont

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 2004.

To enable meaningful state comparisons using total Population of Legal Service Area data (for example, the number of print materials¹ 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 (tables 13 to 14A). 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 survey frame consists of 9,210 public libraries (9,207 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). The public libraries were identified by the state library agencies.² The survey frame (and the survey response rates in the next section) include 306 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria in the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) definition of a public library (see appendix D, Administrative Entity definitions, item 17 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 42 such libraries were reported. The FY 2004 survey is the 17th in the series. This report is based on the final data file.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 9,000 of the 9,210 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2004 PLS (no outlying areas responded), for a unit response rate of 97.7 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.

Total response. The base for calculating response rates for specific items is the total number of libraries in the survey frame, including unit nonrespondents. At the national level, response rates fell below 85 percent³ for a few items (listed in table B-3, which follows). These were new survey items, so the response rates should increase in future years.

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

²Public 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. Their public libraries have not been identified and cannot be included in the survey frame or response rate calculations.

³The NCES Statistical Standards stipulate that if the item response rate is below 85 percent for any items used in a report, a nonresponse bias analysis is required for each of those items. The items and analyses are not included in the report because the response rates for the items did not meet the response rate threshold required by the standards.

Table B-3. Items on the Public Libraries Survey with response rates below 85 percent at the national level: Fiscal year 2004

Survey item	Response rate
Local government capital revenue	78.8
State government capital revenue	79.2
Federal government capital revenue	78.9
Other government capital revenue	78.9
Children's programs	84.4

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 2004.

At the state level, response rates fell below 85 percent for one or more items in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas (the outlying areas were total nonrespondents to the survey). 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 2004 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on November 16, 2004. States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 19, August 3, or August 31, 2005), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data using personal computer data collection software called WinPLUS (Windows Public Library Universe System) downloaded from the Internet. WinPLUS was developed for NCES by the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in December of 2005. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The survey software has an edit check program that generates on-screen warnings during the data entry/import process, enabling the respondent to review the data and correct many errors immediately. Following data entry/import, the respondent generates an on-screen or printed edit report for further review and correction of the data before submitting the final file to NCES. 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 comparison of 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 10, or if the past year to current year change in Children's Circulation is greater than $\pm 5,000$ and greater than -30% to +50%.
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 Print Materials is 0 or -2.

The WinPLUS software 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 file through the use of imputation codes. The following imputation rules were applied:

A. For libraries that responded in 2003 but not 2004 (or in 2002 but not in 2003 or 2004):

- A1. The mean growth rates (Method 1) were calculated for institutions that reported in both 2003 and 2004 (or in both 2002 and 2004). The mean (average) growth rate was calculated for each imputation cell.
- A2. The average changes computed in step A1 were applied to the 2003 data (or 2002 data) of 2004 nonresponding libraries to obtain an estimate for 2004.

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

- A3. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step A2.
- A4. Other operating expenditures were derived by subtracting total operating expenditures from the sum of total collection expenditures and total staff expenditures estimated in step A2.
- A5. For 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 2003 (or 2002) 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 2004 and 2003 (or 2004 and 2002). This hot-deck growth rate (Method 2) was applied to the nonresponding library's 2003 (or 2002) data to obtain an estimate for 2004. If no prior year growth rate was available for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.
- A6. 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.
- A7. 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.
- A8. Children's circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children's circulation to total circulation.
- A9. Electronic materials expenditures was set to zero if total collection expenditures was equal to zero.
- A10. For general public internet terminals, if there were 2003 or 2002 reported data, the data were carried forward as an estimate for 2004.

- A11. For population variables, the prior-year data were carried forward in the current year.
- A12. Electronic users was estimated by multiplying the current-year general public internet terminals by the prior-year (2003 or 2002) ratio of electronic users to general public internet terminals.

B. For libraries with no reported data in 2002, 2003, or 2004:

- B1. Method 1 (mean growth rate) (described in steps A1 and A2) was used to impute for 2004 if the prior-year data (2003 or 2002) were imputed using prior-year reported data and the imputed value was greater than zero.

This method was used for imputing centrals, 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, salaries, 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 2004. 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 centrals, 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, 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. The median of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2004. The cell median was not adjusted. This method was used for imputing general public internet terminals when there were no reported prior-year (2003 or 2002) 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 internet terminals was used to impute electronic users when there were no reported (2003 or 2002) data.

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 was 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 C—Glossary

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Except where indicated with an asterisk (*), the following definitions of terms are exactly as they appear in the survey instruction manual.

Administrative entity. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Attendance. See *library visits*.

Audio. These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings.

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. See also *library collection*.

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) paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

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

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.

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.

***Central library.** This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. 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. 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.

Children’s program attendance. The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children 14 years and under. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.

Note: Do not count attendance at library activities for children that are delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities.

Circulation. See *total circulation*.

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

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

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.

County/parish. An organized local government authorized in a state’s constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

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.

Current serial subscriptions. This refers to 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.

Direct service outlet. See *public library service outlet*.

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 electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses.

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. See also *operating expenditures*.

Expenditures (operating). See *operating expenditures*.

Federal government revenue. This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state. See also *operating revenue*.

***Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data.** FSCS is a cooperative system through which states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis.

FSCS public library. See *public library (FSCS definition)*.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff. See *paid staff (full-time equivalent)*.

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

Note: The population of legal service area should be reflected in the geographic code selected.

- Municipal Government (city, town or village) (exactly)
- Municipal Government (city, town or village) (most nearly)
- County/Parish (exactly)
- County/Parish (most nearly)
- Metropolitan Area (exactly)
- Metropolitan Area (most nearly)
- Multi-County (exactly)
- Multi-County (most nearly)
- School District (exactly)
- School District (most nearly)
- Other

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.

Interlibrary loans 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.

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

***Interlibrary relationship.** The interlibrary relationship identifies an administrative entity’s relationship to a federation or cooperative.

Internet terminals used by general public. Number of Internet terminals (personal computers (PCs), dumb terminals, and laptops), whether purchased, leased or donated, used by the general public in the library.

Legal basis. 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.

Legal service area population. See *population of the legal service area*.

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.

Librarians with ALA-MLS. See *ALA-MLS*.

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. Under this category report only items the library has acquired as part of the collection and cataloged, whether purchased, leased, licensed, or donated as gifts.

Library district. This 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).

Library materials. See *library collection*.

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).

Local government revenue. 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.

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. See also *operating revenue*.

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 that have the word “system” in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.

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 city/county, rather than under multi-jurisdictional.

Multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate. See *administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate*.

Multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate. See *administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate*.

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.

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.

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

Official state total population estimate. 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.

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. See also *total operating expenditures*.

Operating revenue. Report revenue used for operating expenditures. 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. See also *state government operating revenue; local government operating revenue; other operating revenue; federal government operating revenue; and total operating revenue*.

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

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. See also *operating expenditures*.

Other operating revenue. This is all operating revenue other than that reported under local, state, and federal. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and 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. See also *operating revenue*.

Other paid staff. This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff. See also *paid staff (full-time equivalent)*.

Outlet. See *public library service outlet*.

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. See also *total paid employees*.

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

Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the state data center. The state data coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the state data center or other official state sources.

Print materials. Report a single figure that includes both of the following:

1. Books in print. Books are non-serial printed publications (including music and maps) that are bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Include non-serial government documents. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Books packaged together as a unit (e.g., a two-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, transactions of societies; and numbered monographic series. Government documents and reference tools are often issues 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 two-volume serial monograph) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.

***Public library (FSCS 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 yes. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a no.

***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 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.

Public service hours. See *weekly public service hours per outlet*.

Public-use Internet terminals. See *Internet terminals used by general public*.

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).

Reporting period ending date. This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state’s data being submitted to NCES.

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.

Reporting period ending date. This is the ending date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data being submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.

Reporting period starting date. This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state’s data being submitted to NCES.

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.

Reporting period starting date. This is the starting date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity’s data submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.

Revenue. See *total operating revenue*.

Salaries and wages expenditures. This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions, but exclude employee benefits. See also *operating expenditures*.

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.

Serial subscription. See *current serial subscriptions*.

Service outlet. See *public library service outlet*.

Single direct service outlet. See *administrative entity with a single direct service outlet*.

Size of book and serial collection. See *print materials*.

Special library district (authority, board, commission). See *library district*.

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.

Staff expenditures. See *total staff expenditures*.

Staff (full-time equivalent). See *paid staff (full-time equivalent)*.

State government revenue. 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. See also *operating revenue*.

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).

***Stationary outlets.** The sum of central and branch libraries.

Subscriptions. See *current serial subscriptions*. See also *library collection*.

Total capital outlay. See *capital expenditures*.

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.

Total collection expenditures. This is the sum of all expenditures for print materials, electronic materials, and other materials.

Total operating expenditures. This is the sum of total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures.

Total operating revenue. This is the sum of local government revenue, state government revenue, federal government revenue, and other operating revenue.

Total paid employees. This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.

Total staff expenditures. This is the sum of salaries and wages and employee benefits. See also *operating expenditures*.

Total unduplicated population of legal service areas. 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.

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 WinPLUS. 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 WinPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to the state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.

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 area.

Unduplicated population of legal service area. See *total unduplicated population of legal service areas*.

Users of electronic resources per year. 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.

Video. These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, etc.

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. See also *library collection*.

Visits. See *library visits*.

Weekly public service hours per outlet. This is the sum of weekly public service hours per outlet.

Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, 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. Extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

***WinPLUS.** The windows-based public library universe system data collection software.

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Appendix D—Survey Instrument

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State Characteristics Data Screen

WinPLUS 2.6 - State Characteristics Alabama FY-2004

Alabama State Characteristics
FSCS Submission Year 2005

01 Reporting Period Starting Date (MM/YYYY):

02 Reporting Period Ending Date (MM/YYYY):

03 Official State Total Population Estimate:

04 Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas:

Administrative Entity Data Screen (p. 1)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2004

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity: Page 1
 1A FSCS ID: City:

Identification

02 Name:

Street Address Mailing Address
 03 Address: 07 Address:
 04 City: 08 City:
 05 ZIP: 06 ZIP+4: 09 ZIP: 10 ZIP+4:
 11 County:
 12 Phone: 13 Web Address: http://

14 Interlibrary Relationship Code: 18 Geographic Code:
 15 Legal Basis Code: 19 Legal Service Area Boundary Change:
 16 Administrative Structure Code: 20 Rept Period Start Date (MM/DD/YYYY):
 17 FSCS Public Library Definition: 21 Rept Period End Date (MM/DD/YYYY):

Population **FTE Staff**

22 Population of the Legal Service Area: 26 ALA-MLS:
Service Outlets

23 Number of Centrals: 27 Total Librarians:
 24 Number of Branches: 28 All Other Paid Staff:
 25 Number of Bookmobiles: 29 Total Paid Employees:

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page View Outlets Sort By... Structure Changes Exit
 Navigate Records

Administrative Entity Data Screen (p. 2)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2004

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity: Page 2
 1A FSCS ID: City:

Operating Revenue		Capital Revenue	Capital
30 Local Government:	<input type="text"/>	44 Local Government:	<input type="text"/>
31 State Government:	<input type="text"/>	45 State Government:	<input type="text"/>
32 Federal Government:	<input type="text"/>	46 Federal Government:	<input type="text"/>
33 Other Revenue:	<input type="text"/>	47 Other Capital Revenue:	<input type="text"/>
34 Total Operating Revenue:	<input type="text"/>	48 Total Capital Revenue:	<input type="text"/>
Operating Expenditures		Capital Expenditures	Library Collection
<u>Staff Expenditures</u>		49 Total Capital Expenditures:	
35 Salaries & Wages Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>		
36 Employee Benefits Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>		
37 Total Staff Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>		
<u>Collection Expenditures</u>			
38 Print Materials Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	50 Print Materials:	<input type="text"/>
39 Electronic Materials Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	51 Electronic Books:	<input type="text"/>
40 Other Materials Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	52 Audio:	<input type="text"/>
41 Total Collection Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	53 Video:	<input type="text"/>
42 Other Operating Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	54 Databases:	<input type="text"/>
43 Total Operating Expenditures:	<input type="text"/>	<u>Current Serial Subscriptions</u>	
		55 Print Serial Subscriptions:	<input type="text"/>
		56 Electronic Serial Subscriptions:	<input type="text"/>

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page View Outlets Sort By... Structure Changes Exit

Administrative Entity Data Screen (p. 3)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2004 Page 3

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity:

1A FSCS ID: City:

Public Services Hours Per Year	Library Programs
57 Public Service Hours Per Year: <input type="text"/>	64 Total Library Programs: <input type="text"/>
Services Per Year 58 Library Visits: <input type="text"/> 59 Reference Transactions: <input type="text"/>	65 Children's Programs: <input type="text"/>
Circulation 60 Total Circulation: <input type="text"/> 61 Children's Circulation: <input type="text"/>	66 Total Program Attendance: <input type="text"/>
Inter-Library Loans 62 Provided To: <input type="text"/> 63 Received From: <input type="text"/>	67 Children's Program Attendance: <input type="text"/>
	Other Electronic Information 68 Internet Terminals Used by General Public: <input type="text"/> 69 Users of Electronic Resources Per Year: <input type="text"/>

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page Navigate Records View Outlets Sort By... Structure Changes Exit

Outlet Data Screen

WinPLUS - View/Update Outlet Alabama FY-2004

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity:

1A FSCS ID: City:

Outlets

LIB ID: Select Affiliated Outlet:

01 LIB ID: 1A FSCS ID:

02 Name:

03 Address:

04 City: 07 County:

05 ZIP: 06 ZIP+4: 08 Phone:

09 Outlet Type Code:

10 Metropolitan Status Code: 11 Square Footage of Outlet:

12 Number of Bookmobiles:

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page Hide Outlet Sort Outlets Structure Changes Exit

Navigate Records

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

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

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
01	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>
02	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>
03	Official State Total Population Estimate	<p>This is the most recent official total population figures 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>
04	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 WinPLUS. 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 WinPLUS 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 WinPLUS. 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 WinPLUS 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.

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
1A	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES to the administrative entity.
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the administrative entity.
02	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 WinPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations.
Street Address		
03	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the administrative entity. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
04	City (of street address)	This is the city or town in which the administrative entity is located.
05	Zip (of street address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the administrative entity.
06	Zip4 (of street address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the administrative entity.
Mailing Address		
07	Mailing Address	This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
08	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
09	Zip (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
10	Zip4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
11	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the administrative entity is located.

Appendix D—Survey Instrument

- 12 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).
- 13 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).
- 14 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.
- 15 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.

16 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.

17 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.

18 Geographic Code

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

Note: The Population of Legal Service Area (data element #22) 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 #15). For further clarification of metropolitan area, see Metropolitan Status Code “NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits” (data element #10 in Appendix F—Outlet Data Element Definitions).

		<p>CI1—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (exactly) CI2—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (most nearly) CO1—County/Parish (exactly) CO2—County/Parish (most nearly) MA1—Metropolitan Area (exactly) MA2—Metropolitan Area (most nearly) MC1—Multi-County (exactly) MC2—Multi-County (most nearly) SD1—School District (exactly) SD2—School District (most nearly) OTH—Other</p>
19	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>
20	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>
21	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>
22	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>
23	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>

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.

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

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

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

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

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

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

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

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

27 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 #26).

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

29 Total Paid Employees This is the sum of Total Librarians and All Other Paid Staff (data elements #27 and #28).

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.)

30 Local Government Revenue 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.

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.

31 State Government Revenue 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.

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).

32 Federal Government Revenue This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.

33 Other Operating Revenue This is all operating revenue other than that reported under local, state, and federal (data elements #30, #31, and #32). 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.

34 Total Operating Revenue This is the sum of Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Operating Revenue (data elements #30 through #33).

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

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 35 | Salaries & Wages Expenditures | This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits. |
| 36 | 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. |
| 37 | Total Staff Expenditures | This is the sum of Salaries & Wages Expenditures and Employee Benefits Expenditures (data elements #35 and #36). |

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.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 38 | 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. |
| 39 | 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 #42).

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 40 | Other Materials Expenditures | Report all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new formats. |
| 41 | Total Collection Expenditures | This is the sum of Print Materials Expenditures, Electronic Materials Expenditures, and Other Materials Expenditures (data elements #38, #39, and #40). |
| 42 | Other Operating Expenditures** | This includes all expenditures other than those reported for Total Staff Expenditures (data element #37) and Total Collection Expenditures (data element #41).

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. |
| 43 | Total Operating Expenditures | This is the sum of Total Staff Expenditures, Total Collection Expenditures, and Other Operating Expenditures (data elements #37, #41, and #42). |

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:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 44 | 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. |
| 45 | 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. |
| 46 | 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. |

47 Other Capital Revenue* Report private (non-governmental funds), including grants received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.

48 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 #44 through #47).

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

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

LIBRARY COLLECTION

This section of the survey collects data on selected types of materials. It does not cover all materials (i.e., microform, scores, maps, and pictures) for which expenditures are reported under Print Materials Expenditures, Electronic Materials Expenditures, and Other Materials Expenditures (data elements #38, #39, and #40). 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.

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

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

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

51 Electronic Books (E-Books)

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

Note: Under this category report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

52 Audio

These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings.

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.

53 Video

These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, etc.

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.

- 54 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 #56). 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.

- 55 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.
- 56 Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions Report the number of current electronic, electronic and other format, and digital serial subscriptions (e-serials, e-journals), including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples include periodicals (magazines), news-papers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series distributed in the following ways: (a) via the Internet (e.g., HTML, PDF, JPEG, or compressed file formats such as zipped files), (b) on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, (c) on databases (including locally mounted databases), and (d) on diskettes or magnetic tapes. Electronic serial subscriptions include serials held locally or remote resources that the library has authorization to access, including those available through statewide or consortia agreements. Do not include subscriptions to indexing and abstracting databases that include full-text serial content (e.g., EBSCO Host, ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch).

SERVICES

- 57 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 #23), Branches (data element #24), Bookmobiles (data element #25), 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.

58 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).

59 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).

60 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.

- 61 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

- 62 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.

- 63 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

- 64 Total Number of Library Programs* A program is any planned event which introduces the group attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities or which directly provides information to participants. Programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include film showings; lectures; story hours; literacy, English as a second language, and citizenship classes; and book discussions.

Count all programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Exclude programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities.

If programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a film series offered once a week for eight weeks should be counted as eight programs.

Note: Exclude library activities delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, resume writing assistance, homework assistance, and mentoring activities.

- 65 Number of Children's Programs* A children's program is any planned event for which the primary audience is children and which introduces the group of children attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities for children or which directly provides information to participants. Children's programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Children's programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include story hours and summer reading events.

Count all children's programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Do not include children's programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If children's programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a story hour offered once a week, 48 weeks a year, should be counted as 48 programs. Exclude library activities for children delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. This figure is a subset of the Total Number of Library Programs (data element #64).

Note: *Output Measures for Public Library Services to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures* (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.

66	Total Attendance at Library Programs*	This is a total count of the audience at all library programs during the reporting period. (See Total Number of Library Programs, data element #64, for the definition of a library program.)
67	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> <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 #65, for the definition of a children's library program.)</p>

OTHER ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

68	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.
69	Number of Users of Electronic Resources Per Year	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

*New data element.

**Data element name, category, definition, or note was revised.

Outlet Data Element Definitions

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
1A	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.
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the outlet.
02	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 WinPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations.
03	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.
04	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
05	Zip	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the outlet.
06	Zip4	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the outlet.
07	County of the Outlet	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
08	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).
09	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 #10). 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.

10 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.

11 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.

12 Number of Bookmobiles in 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 #9). 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.