INSTITUTE of Museum and Library SERVICES

Public Libraries Survey
Fiscal Year 2008

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Pictured: Top: Exterior view of the Miami-Dade Public Library, Main Library, Miami, Florida.

Bottom: Spanish language storytime program at the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon. Photo by Kristin Beadle.

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Introduction

The Public Libraries Survey (PLS) is a voluntary survey conducted annually by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). IMLS collects these data under the mandate in the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 as stated in Section 210. The U.S. Census Bureau is the data collection agent for IMLS. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 survey is the 21st in the series.

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

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

This report provides summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state FY 2008.[1] It covers service measures such as number of uses of electronic resources, number of Internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating revenue and expenditures, type of legal basis, and number and type of public library service outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame consists of 9,259 public libraries (9,221 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 38 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), as identified by state library agencies. (Public libraries in one outlying area, American Samoa, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agencies have never responded to the request for participation in the survey.) A total of 9,073 of the 9,259 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2008 PLS (including Guam and Puerto Rico), for a unit response rate of 98.0 percent. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report.[2] The data were submitted over the Internet via a web-based reporting system. (See Data Collection in Appendix B for more information.)

Organization of This Report

This report includes the following major sections:

- Introduction
  - Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in this Report
  - Congressional Authorization
  - Key Library Terminology
  - Types of Tables Included in this Report
  - History of the Public Libraries Survey
- Findings from the FY 2008 data collection
- Tables (including State Ranking Tables in Appendix A)
- Technical Notes (Appendix B)
- Survey Questionnaire (Appendix C)

[1]The fiscal year reporting period varies among states and among local jurisdictions in some states. Please see *Reporting Period* in Appendix B for more information.
[2] The item response rates in the Total line of the tables do not include the outlying areas.

Congressional Authorization

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

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

> 'From amounts described in Sections 214(c) and 275(b), the Director shall carry out and publish analyses of the impact of…library services. Such analyses—
> (1) shall be conducted in ongoing consultation with—
> (A) State library administrative agencies;
> (B) State, regional, and national library…organizations; and
> (C) other relevant agencies and organizations;
> (2) shall identify national needs for, and trends of…library services provided with funds made available under subtitles B and C…

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

Key Library Terminology[3]

- **Public library.** A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: (1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; (2) paid staff; (3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; (4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and (5) that is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

- **Administrative entity.** An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. (Note: In this report, the term public library means an administrative entity.)

- **Public library service outlet.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail-only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report because these outlets are not open to the public. The four outlet types are defined in Appendix C in item 709 of the definitions. Table 3 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

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

Types of Tables Included in This Report

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

History of the Public Libraries Survey

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

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

On October 1, 2007 the survey was transferred from NCES to IMLS. The FY 2006 survey was collected by NCES and released by IMLS. The FY 2008 survey is the second PLS data collection and release by IMLS.

[4]This 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.

Findings

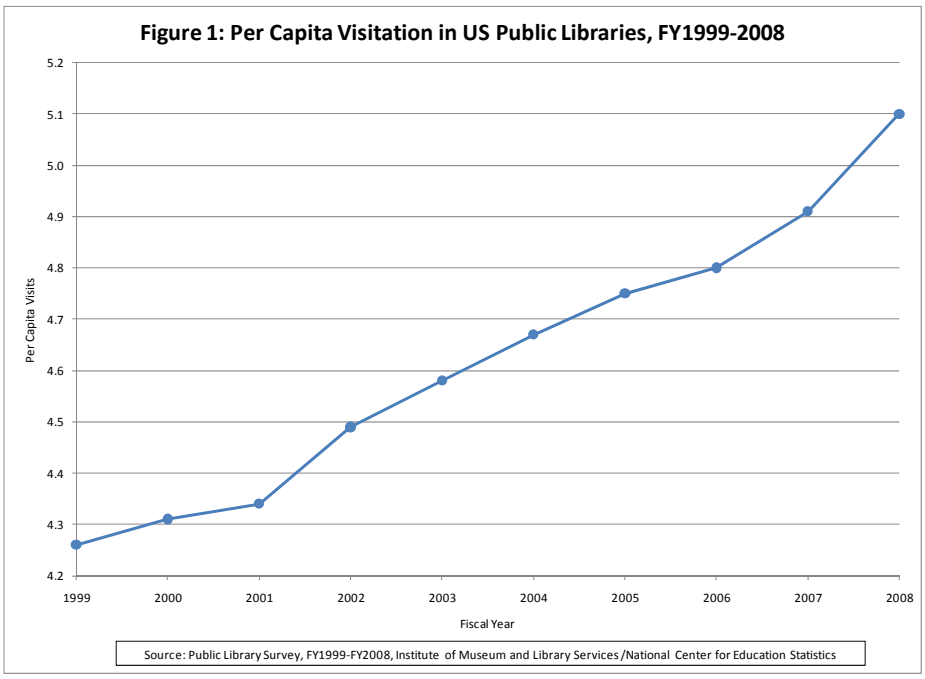
Introduction

The following section provides highlights of the fiscal year 2008 Public Libraries Survey, comparing key elements from fiscal year 2008 to previous fiscal years. Many of the statistics presented in the long-term trend charts appear in per capita form; this was done because per capita metrics control for population growth and allow for standardized comparisons of change over time.[5] In each line graph that reports dollar amounts over time, inflation was accounted for using a GDP deflator.[6]

There were 9,221 public libraries (administrative entities) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2008 (Table 1), slightly up from the 9,214 that there were in FY2007. Public libraries are widely distributed across the United States; 98.4 percent of counties have at least one administrative entity or library outlet. Public library service areas encompassed 97.4[7] percent of the total population of the states and the District of Columbia in FY2008, either in legally established geographic service areas or in areas under contract. 11.7 percent of the public libraries served 72.8 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States during FY2008; each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (derived from Tables 1A and 1B).

Library Services

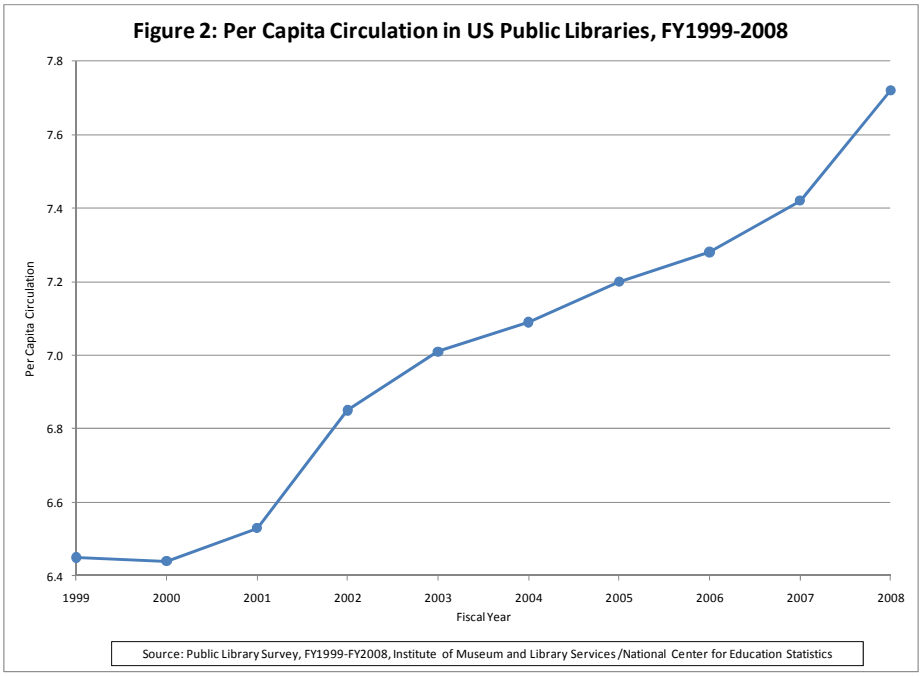
Visits



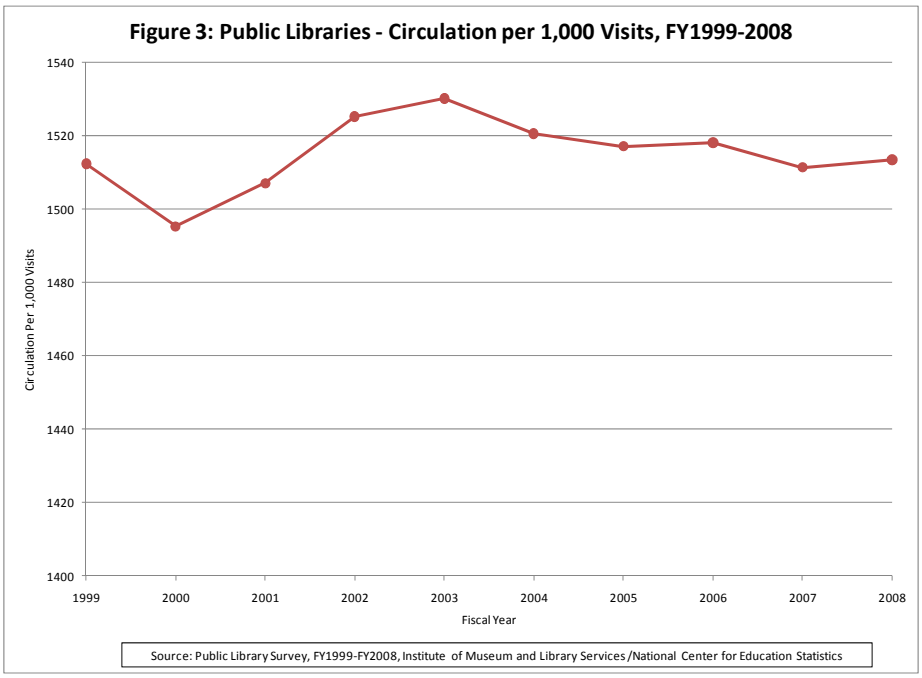
[5] The denominator for all per capita statistics that appear in this section is the total unduplicated population of all library service areas.
[6] http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/
[7] This percentage was derived by dividing the total unduplicated population of legal service areas for the 50 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 2008*).

Library visitation per capita has steadily increased over the past 10 years (Figure 1). In FY2008, the average individual in a library service area visited the library just over 5 times (5.1), compared to 4.3 visits per person in 1999, an increase of 19.7 percent. Overall, there were 1.50 billion public library visits in FY2008, up from 1.43 billion total visits the previous year.

Circulation

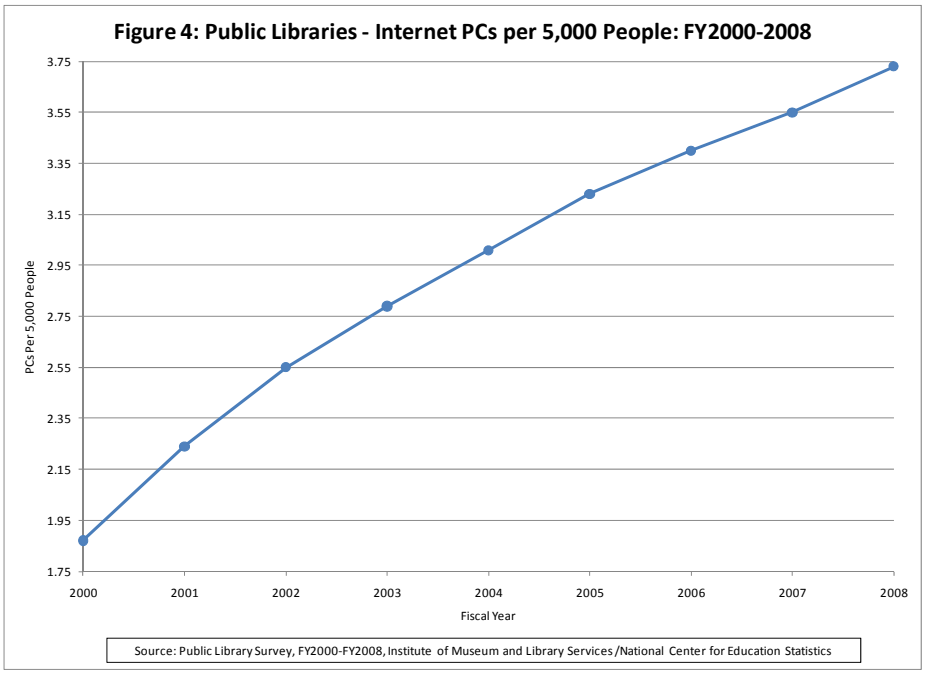


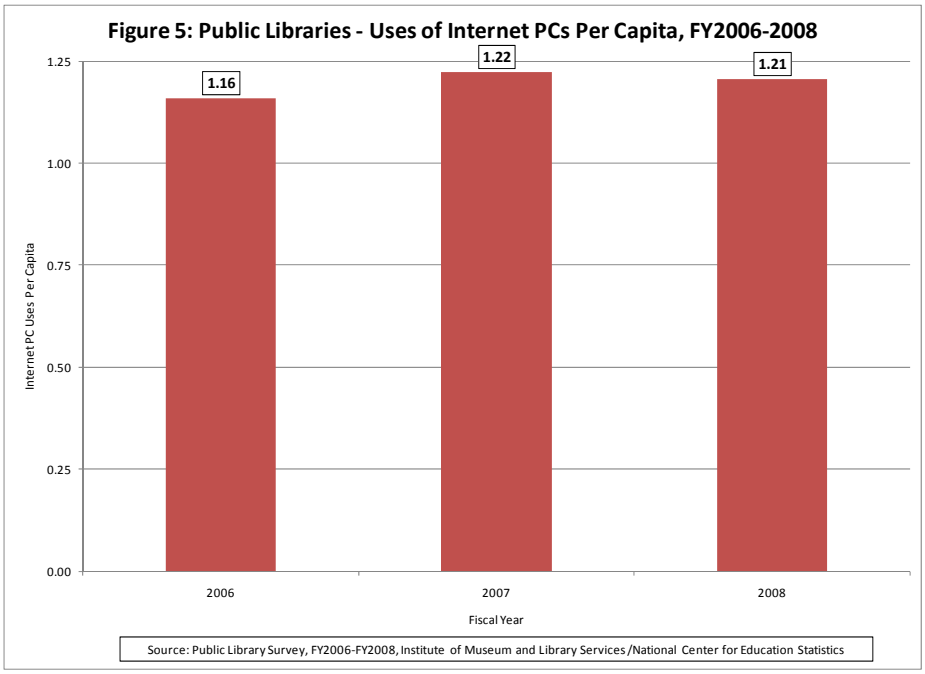
Circulation per capita has also generally increased during the past 10 years, increasing by 19.7 percent since FY1999, when per person circulation stood at 6.5 (Figure 2). The nation's libraries recorded 7.7 circulations per capita in FY2008, up from 7.4 the previous year. Overall, the nation's public libraries circulated 2.28 billion materials during FY2008, up from 2.17 billion in FY2007 and 1.69 billion in FY1999. Overall circulation has increased by 34.5 percent since FY1999.



The circulations per 1,000 visits metric provides a rough measure of the likelihood that library visitors will check out materials and allows us to see how patterns of library use are evolving (Figure 3). Circulation per 1,000 visits was virtually the same in FY2008 (1,513) as it was in FY1999 (1,512). Fluctuation between these two points in time was rather modest; the difference between the low point (1,495 circulations per 1,000 visits in FY2000) and the high point (1,530 circulations per 1,000 visits in FY2003) was only 2.3 percent. Even though circulations per visit remained relatively flat during the 10 year study period, it is worth noting that in FY1997, there were 1,598 circulations per visit, so circulations per visit have declined 5.3 percent since then.

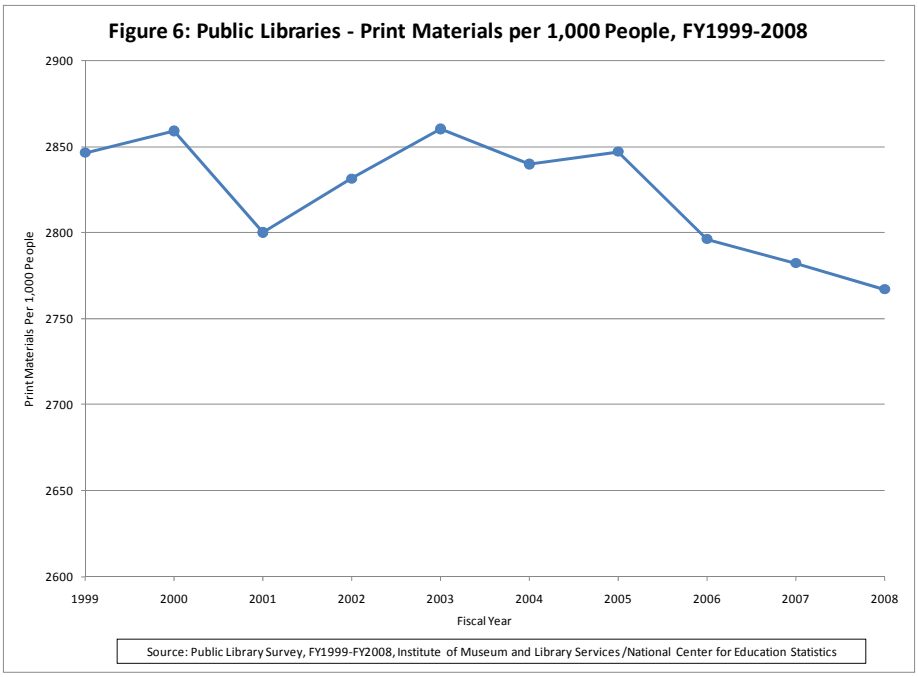
PC Use and Availability

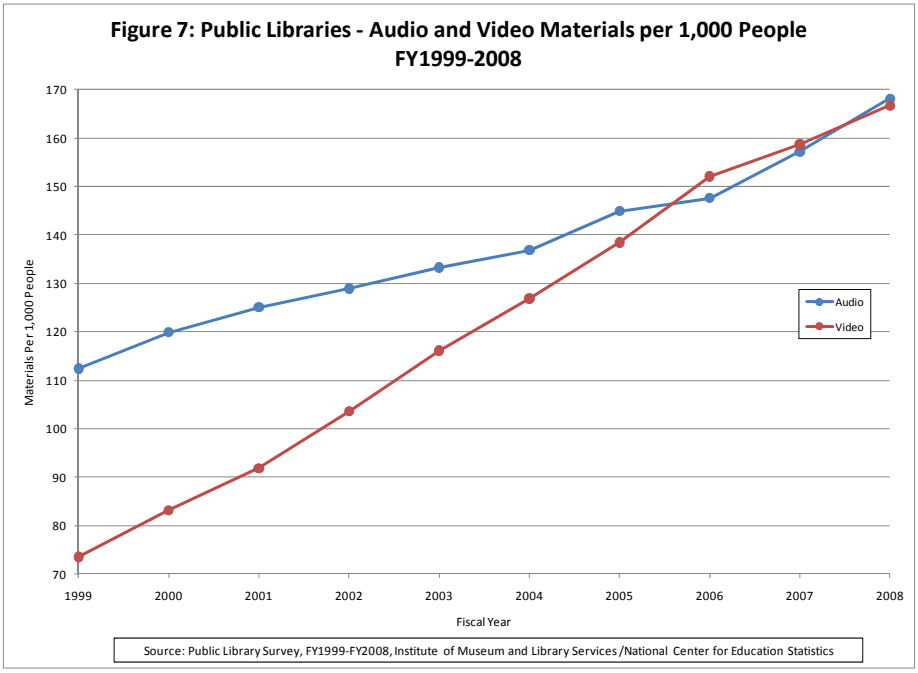




The availability of Internet terminals has nearly doubled over the past 10 years in response to patron demand; Internet PCs per 5,000 people rose from 1.9 in FY1999 to 3.7 in FY2008 (Figure 4). The number of uses of Internet PCs per person is a relatively new data element that was introduced in the FY2006 PLS, so it cannot be traced back as far as most of the other metrics. Internet PC uses per capita has remained at the same basic level since FY2006. There were 1.16 Internet uses per person in FY2006, 1.22 Internet uses per person in FY2007 and 1.21 Internet uses per person in FY2008 (Figure 5).

Collections

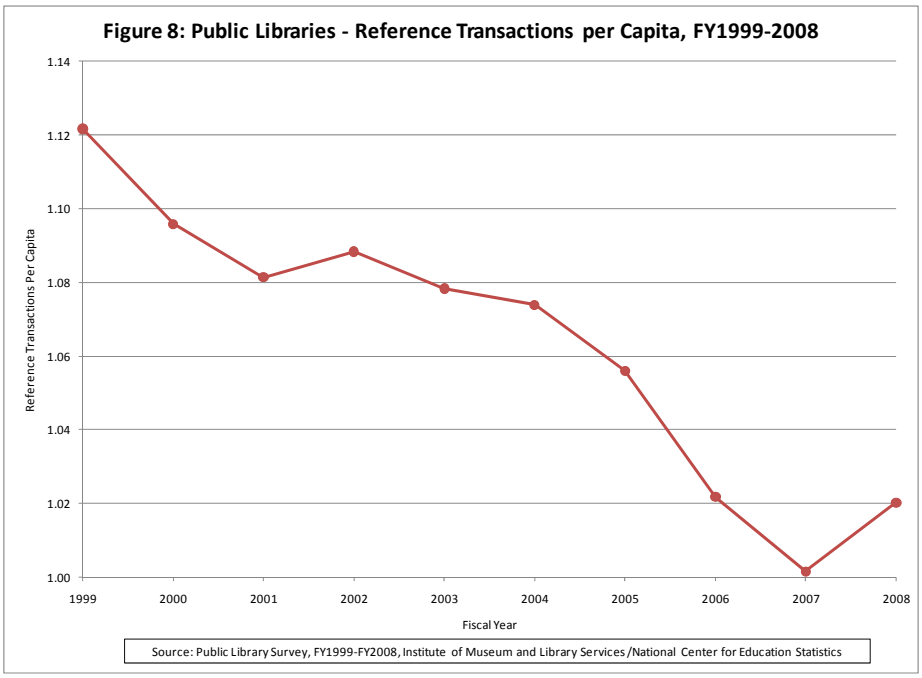


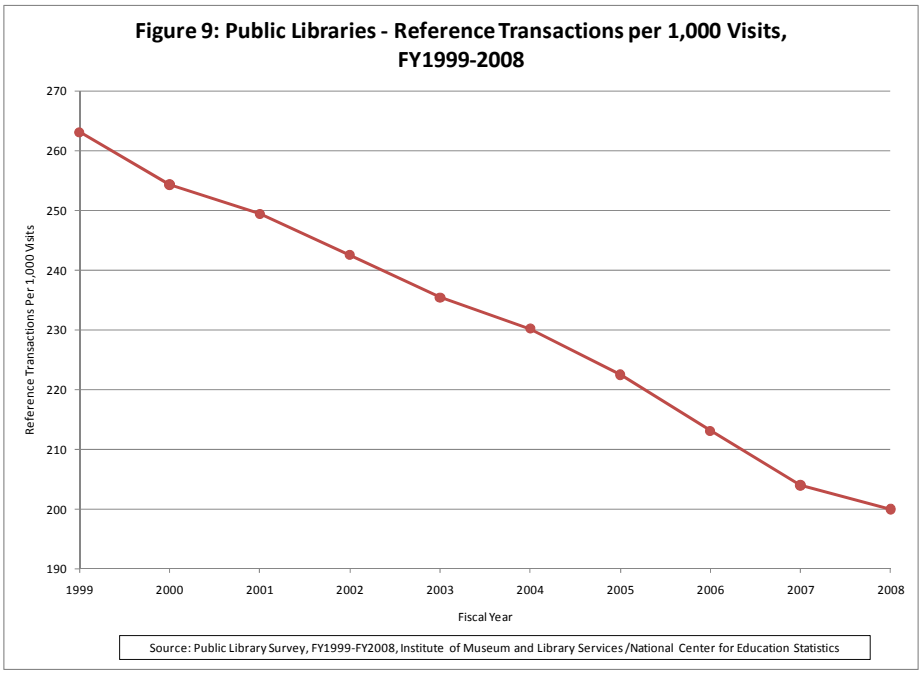


The composition of library collections has changed somewhat over the past 10 years. The number of print materials per 1,000 people has fluctuated up and down over the time period, but on the balance it has declined from 2,846 print materials per 1,000 people in FY1999 to 2,767 print materials per 1,000 people in FY2008, a decrease of 2.8 percent (Figure 6). The high point during the study period was FY2003, when libraries reported 2,860 print materials per 1,000 people. At the same time that print materials per person have decreased slightly, the amount of video and audio materials per person has increased considerably. Video materials per capita more than doubled during the study period, increasing from 73.5 video materials per 1,000 people in FY1999 to 166.7 video materials per 1,000

people in FY2008, an increase of 126.6 percent (Figure 7). The availability of audio materials also increased markedly, going from 112.4 materials per 1,000 people in FY1999 to 168.2 materials per 1,000 people in FY2008, an increase of nearly 50 percent (49.6 percent).

Reference Transactions

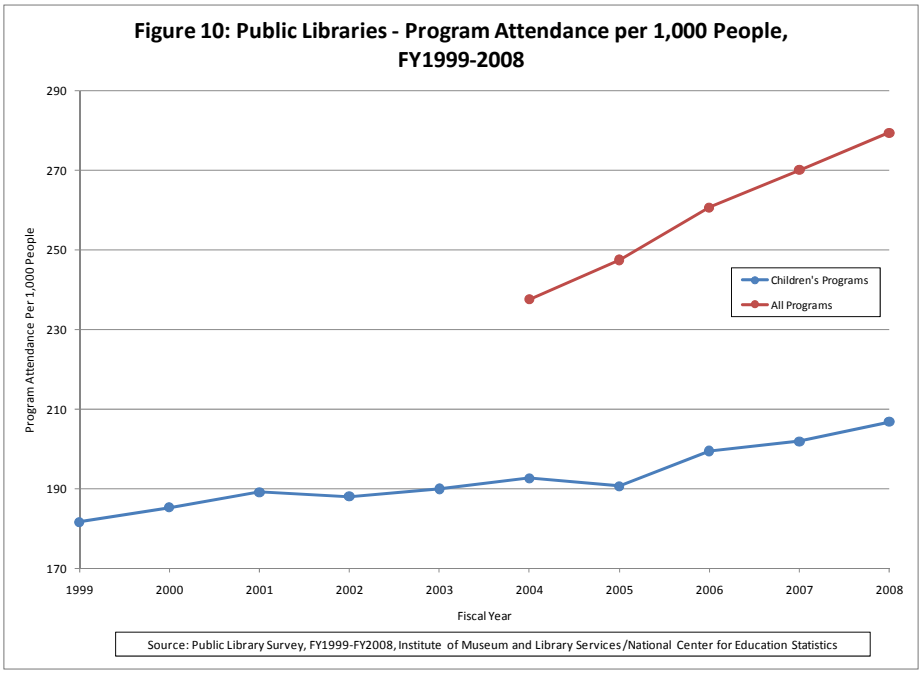


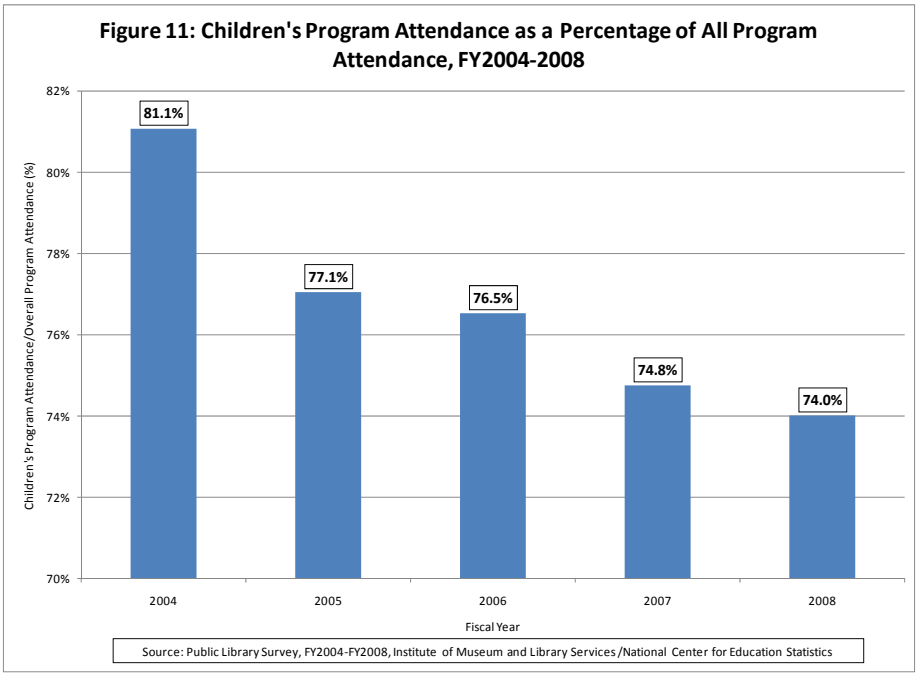


Unlike circulation per capita and per capita visitation, per capita reference transactions have generally declined over the last 10 years, going from 1.12 reference transactions per capita in FY1999 to 1.02 in FY2008, a decline of 9.0 percent (Figure 8). Not only have reference transactions declined relative to

population, but they have also declined relative to visitation. In FY1999, there were 263.1 reference transactions per 1,000 visits (Figure 9). By FY2008, the figure had declined to 200.0 reference transactions per 1,000 visits, a decrease of 24.0 percent. This decline in reference transactions is likely due to the rise of the Internet as an alternate source for information; patrons may be using the Internet to answer more straightforward questions and enlisting the help of library staff to answer questions that require more time, expertise and research experience.

Program Attendance

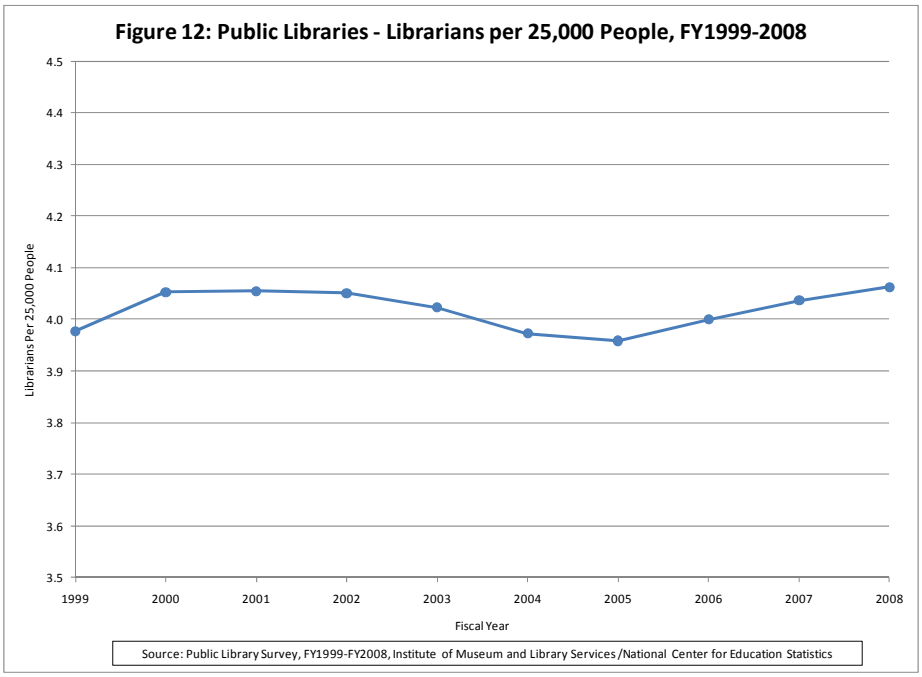


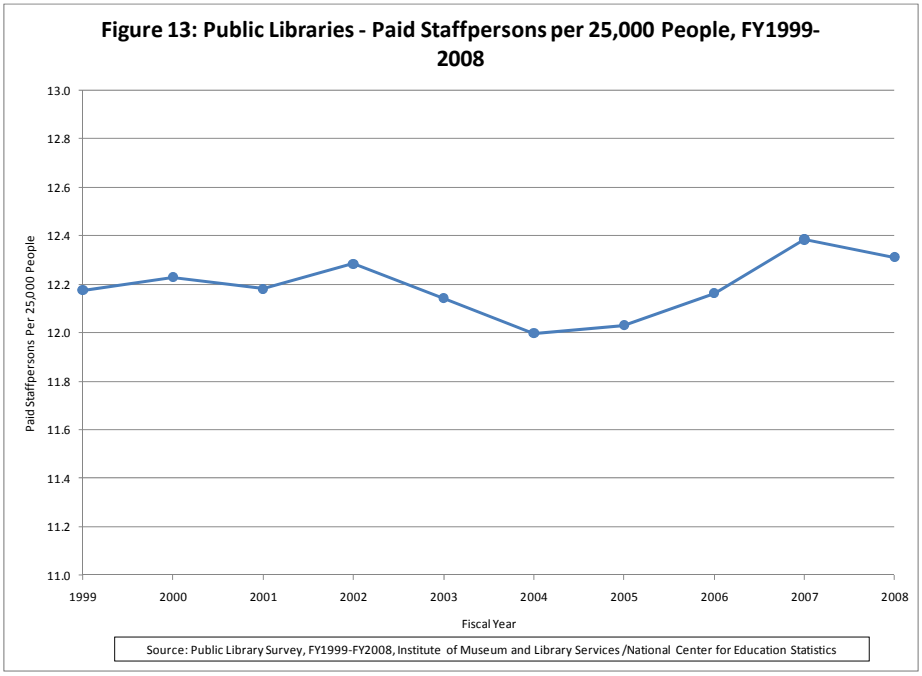


Children's program attendance at public libraries gradually rose during the study period, incrementally

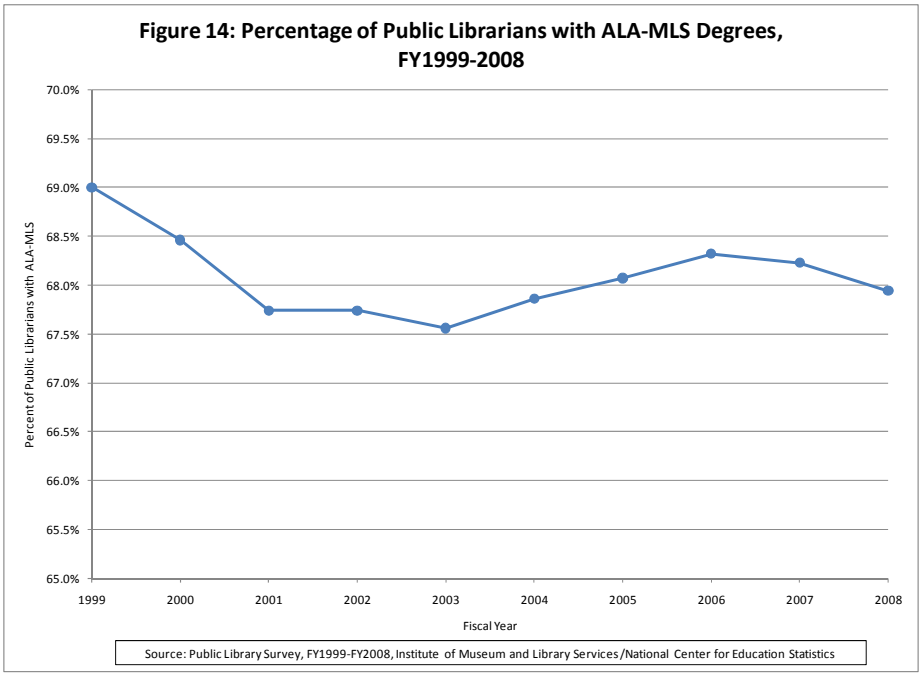
increasing from 181.7 children's program attendances per 1,000 people in FY1999 to 206.8 program attendances per 1,000 people in FY2008, an increase of 13.9 percent (Figure 10). Information on overall program attendance (children's program attendance + other program attendance) has only been collected at the national level since FY2004; since then, overall program attendance has increased from 237.6 attendances per 1,000 people to 279.4 attendances per 1,000 people in FY2008, an increase of 17.6 percent. Program attendance per 1,000 visits increased by 7.5 percent (from 50.9 to 54.8) from FY2004 to FY2008. The majority of people who attend programs at libraries are attending children's programs, although children's program attendance as a share of all program attendance has decreased during the past few years. Children's programs accounted for 81.1 percent of all library program attendance in FY2004; since then, it has declined every year until reaching its FY2008 level of 74.0 percent of overall program attendance (Figure 11).

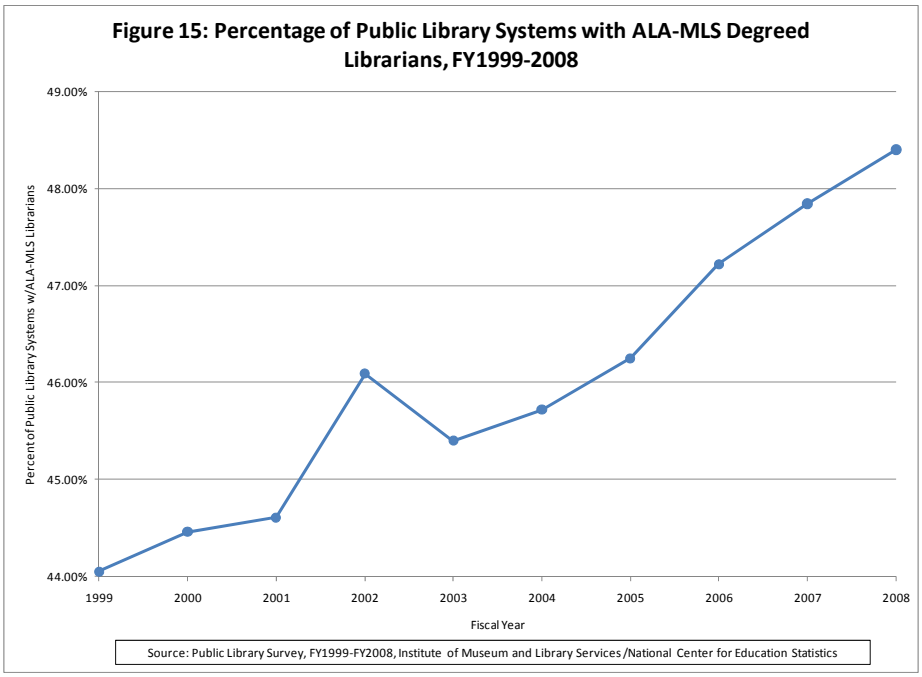
Staffing





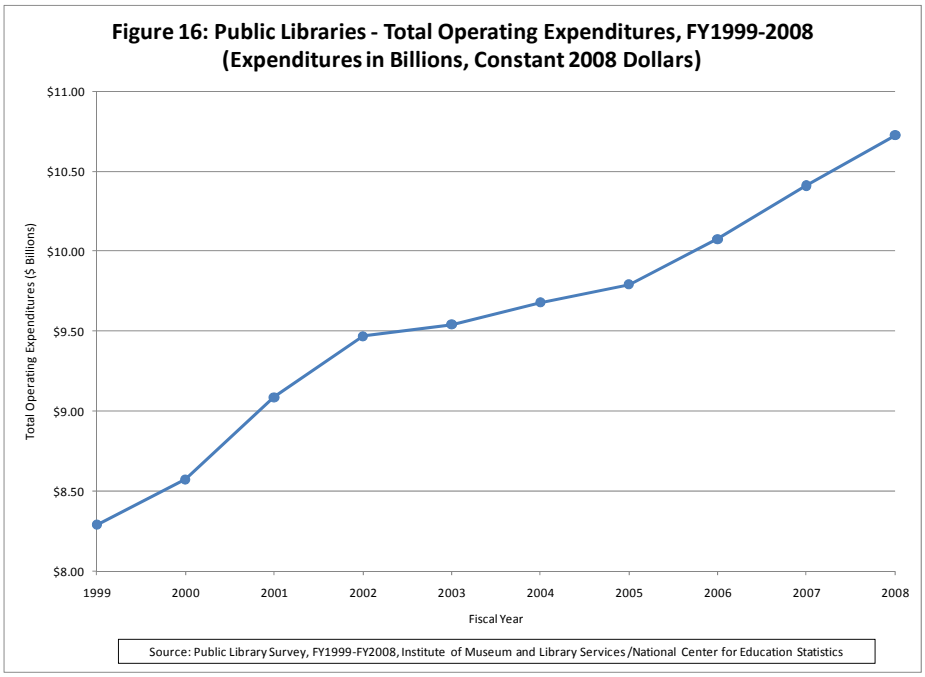
The number of public librarians per 25,000 people has remained more or less the same over the past 10 years, hovering around 4.0 (Figure 12). There were 4.0 librarians per 25,000 people in FY1999 and 4.1 in FY2008. The nation's libraries only reported having fewer than 4 librarians per 25,000 people during 2 of the last 10 years: FY2004 and FY2005. The number of paid staff per 25,000 people has similarly remained flat over the past 10 years (Figure 13). There were 12.3 paid staffers per 25,000 people in FY2008, up from 12.2 in FY1999. The year with the highest relative number of staff persons was FY2007, when there were 12.4 paid staffers per 25,000 people; the lowest was in FY2004, when there were 12.0 paid staffers per 25,000 people.

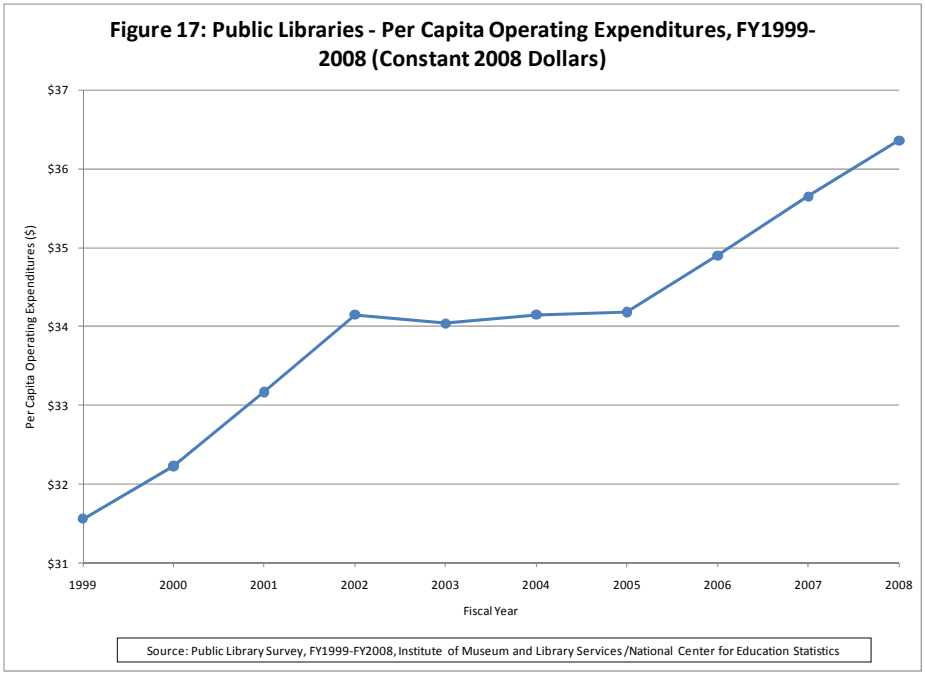




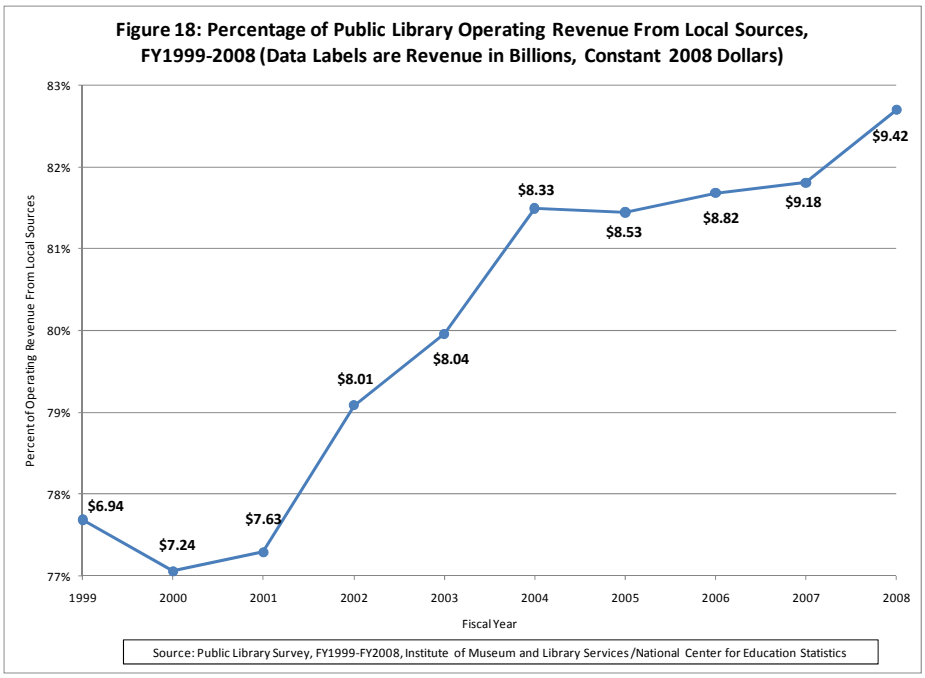
The percentage of librarians with American Library Association accredited master degrees in library science (ALA-MLS degrees) fell slightly during the study period. In FY1999, 69.0 percent of public librarians had ALA-MLS degrees; this percentage fell from then until FY2003, when it reached its low during the study period of 67.6 percent (Figure 14). From there, the percentage increased each year until it reached 68.3 percent in FY2006. In FY2008, the percentage of librarians with ALA-MLS degrees stood at 67.9 percent. In contrast, the number of library systems with at least one ALA-MLS degreed librarian increased somewhat during the study period, rising from 44.1 percent in FY1999 to 48.4 percent in FY2008 (Figure 15). This means that on average, public library systems were 9.9 percent more likely to have ALA-MLS degreed librarians in FY2008 than they were in FY1999.

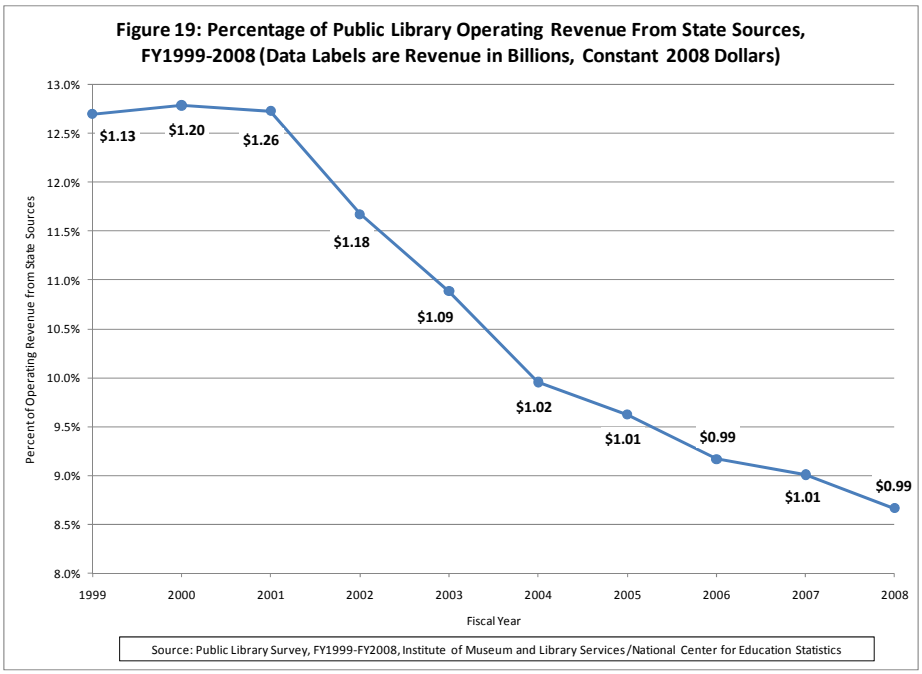
Operating Revenues and Expenditures





Total operating expenditures in public libraries steadily rose during the study period, going from $8.29 billion in FY1999 to $10.72 billion in FY2008 (figures are in constant 2008 dollars), an absolute increase of $2.43 billion and a percentage increase of 29.4 percent (Figure 16). Per capita operating expenditures increased during the period as well. Per capita operating expenditures increased from $31.56 in FY1999 to $36.36 in FY2008, an absolute increase of $4.80 per person and a percentage increase of 15.2 percent (Figure 17).





In the past ten years, local governments have borne an increasing share of the responsibility for funding libraries.[8] In FY2000, local governments supplied 77.1 percent of public library operating revenue (Figure

[8] Ohio incorrectly reported state operating revenues as local operating revenues and local operating revenues as state operating revenues in the FY2007 Public Libraries Survey (see user note at http://harvester.census.gov/imls/pubs/pls/pub_detail.asp?id=122). Ohio's total state operating revenues were actually $457.3 million and its total local operating revenues were actually $202.8 million in FY2007. This caused total state operating revenue to be underreported by $254.5 million and total local operating revenue to be over reported by $254.5 million in the FY2007 Public Libraries Survey findings section (figures 5 and 6 in the FY2007 report). This error was corrected in this year's findings section; figures 18 and 19 and the accompanying text reflect these corrections.

trend of increasing local contributions to operating revenue has been paralleled by a decrease in the share of operating revenue that is supplied by state governments. In FY1999-2001, state government funds comprised 12.7-12.8 percent of public library operating revenue (Figure 19). After that, the state share of operating revenue steadily declined, reaching its low of 8.7 percent in FY2008. Revenue from federal (0.6 percent in FY1999, 0.4 percent in FY2008) and 'other' sources (9.0 percent in FY1999, 8.2 percent in FY2008) remained relatively flat over the same time period.

This happened because of large absolute increases in operating revenues from local sources and modest reductions in the amount of operating revenue provided by state governments. Local sources provided $6.94 billion in operating revenue during FY1999; by FY2008, this figure had increased to $9.42 billion, an increase of 35.8 percent and $2.48 billion (in constant 2008 dollars). During the same period, state sources went from providing $1.13 billion dollars in operating revenue (in FY1999) to providing $0.99 billion in FY2008, a decrease of 13.0 percent and $146.9 million. Federal sources showed very little change ($55.8 million in FY1999, $50.5 million in FY2008), while 'other' sources increased by $130.8 million (from $802.4 million to $933.2 million, a 16.3 percent increase), helping to offset the decline in state funding.

Figure 20: Public Libraries: Circulation by Locale Type, FY2008			
The 50 States and DC			
Locale Type	Circulation in Thousands	Percentage of all Circulation	Percentage of Circulation by Major Locale Type
Large City	419,876	18.4%	
Midsize City	167,472	7.4%	34.3%
Small City	193,621	8.5%	
Large Suburb	874,190	38.4%	
Midsize Suburb	66,878	2.9%	43.3%
Small Suburb	44,024	1.9%	
Fringe Town	48,429	2.1%	
Distant Town	142,042	6.2%	12.2%
Remote Town	87,950	3.9%	
Fringe Rural	62,490	2.7%	
Distant Rural	122,727	5.4%	10.2%
Remote Rural	47,851	2.1%	
Total	**2,277,549**	**	**

Figure 20 (above) provides an illustration of this type of analysis using FY2008 data. The table compares circulation rates by locale code. Below we see that close to 40 percent of all circulation in the United States is accounted for by libraries serving large suburban communities. The large suburban circulation rate is followed by large cities, which account for 18.4 percent of all circulation nationally. Overall, towns account for 12.2 percent of national circulation and rural areas account for 10.2 percent of circulation nationally.

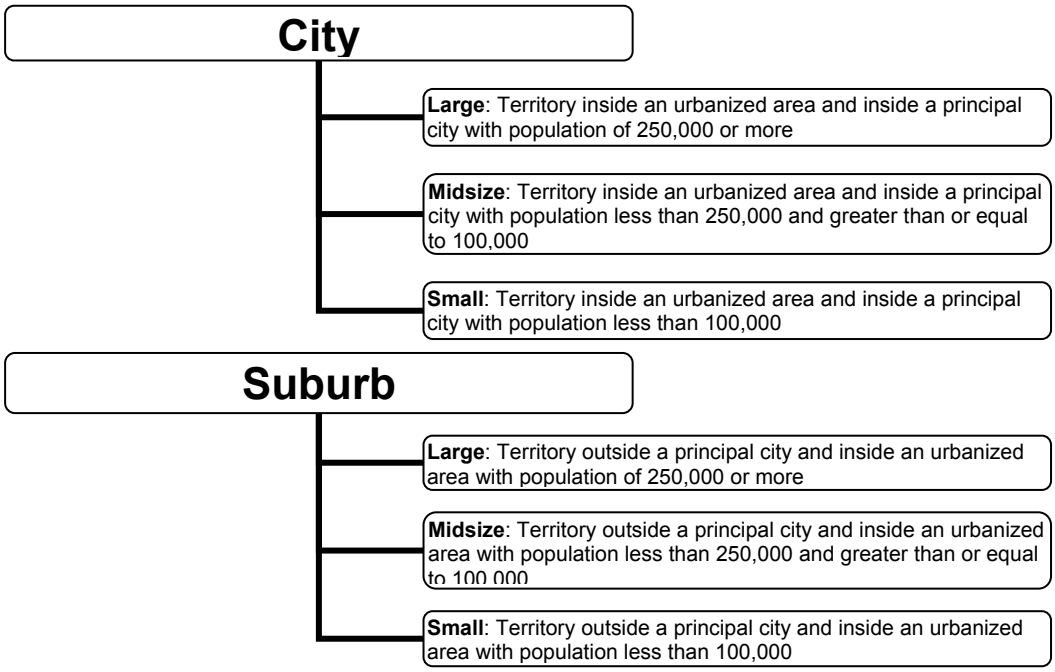
Service Outlets & Legal Basis and Interlibrary Relationships

The majority of public libraries (85.2 percent) are public agencies connected to some form of local government. In FY2008, 52.9 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government, 14.6 percent were separate government units known as library districts, 9.8 percent were part of a county/parish, 3.4 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement, 2.0 percent were part of a school district, 1.0 percent were part of a city/county, and 1.5 percent reported their legal basis as "other". 14.9 percent of public libraries were operated by nonprofit associations/agencies; this means that they were privately controlled, but met the legal definition of a public library in the states in which they were located (Table 5).[9]

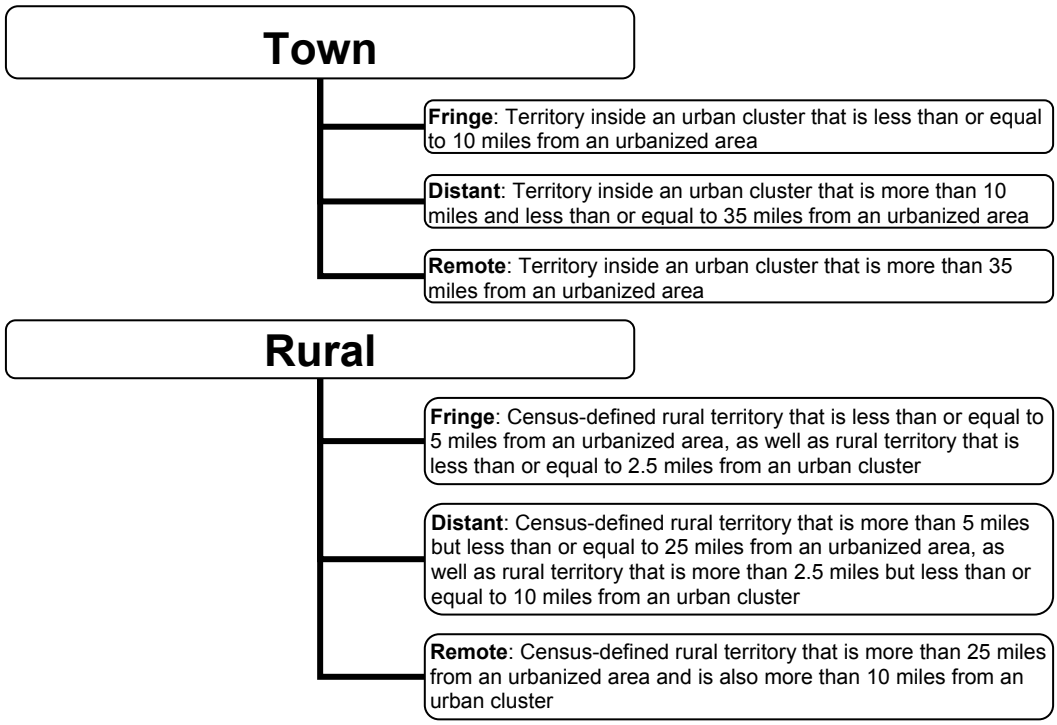
Though the majority of public libraries report single jurisdictions, many belong to broader service networks. 75.6 percent of public libraries were members of a federation or cooperative service, while 23.2 percent were not. 1.2 percent served as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative service (Table 7).[10]

An Introduction to Locale Codes

Beginning with the FY2008 data file, locale codes have been added to the outlet and administrative entity-level datasets. These locale codes allow users to quickly identify which library outlets and administrative entities are located in cities, suburbs, towns or rural areas. The new locale codes are based on an address's proximity to an urbanized area (a densely settled core with densely settled surrounding areas). The locale code system classifies territory into four major types: city, suburban, town, and rural. Each type has three subcategories. For city and suburb, these gradations are based on population size – large, midsize, and small. Towns and rural areas are further distinguished by their distance from an urbanized area. They can be characterized as fringe, distant, or remote. The coding methodology was developed by the Census Bureau as a way to identify the location of public schools in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data. As of FY2008 each library outlet and administrative entity survey has one of the 12 locale codes assigned to it. Bookmobiles and books by mail only outlets were not assigned locale codes (see below).



[9] This and other percentage totals in the report may not sum to 100 because of rounding.
[10] Libraries 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.



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

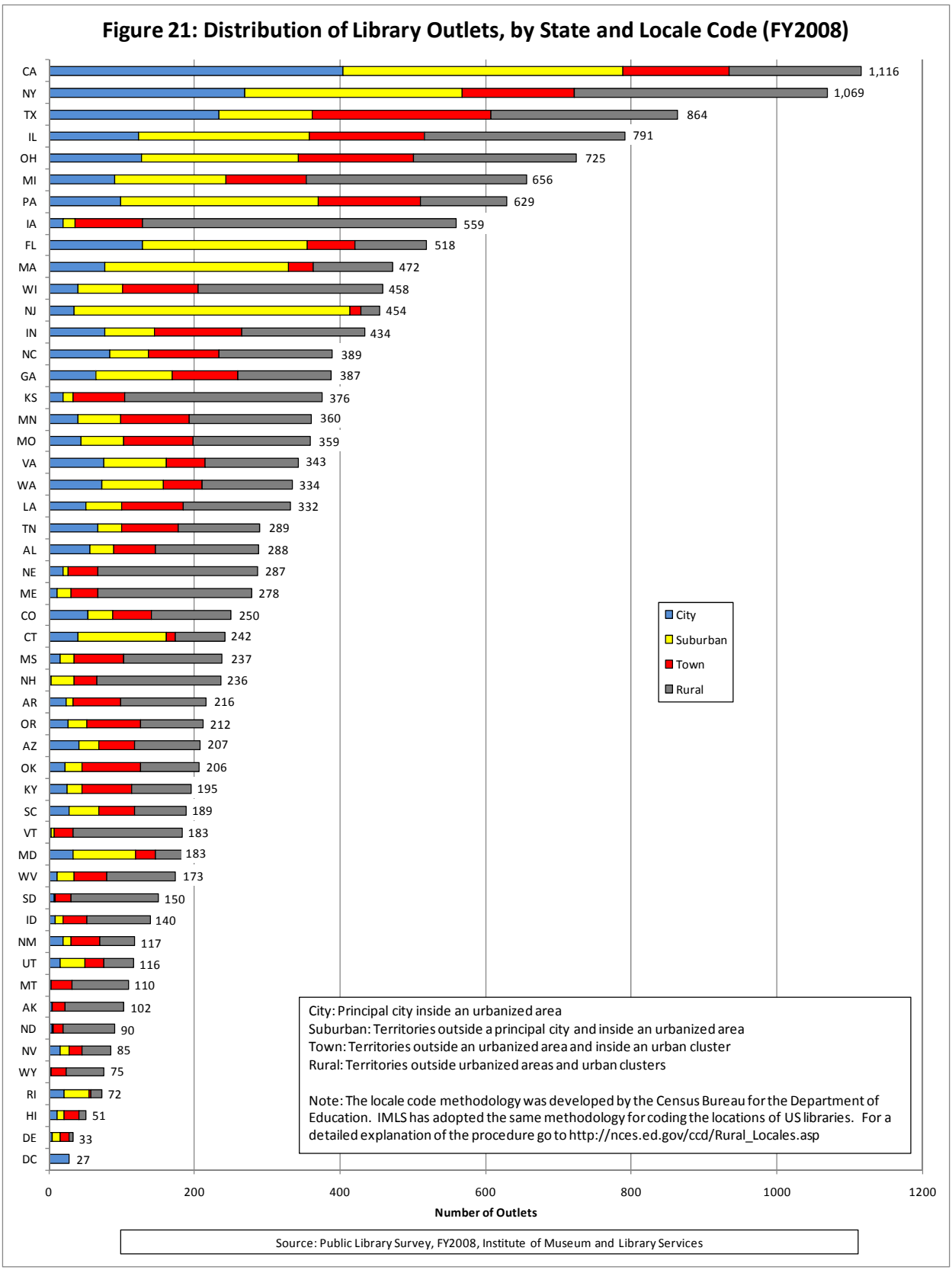


Figure 21 (above) was developed using the new locale codes. It identifies the number of library outlets in

cities, suburbs, towns and rural areas for each state. Because the codes were developed using a standardized methodology, cross state comparisons of library service areas can be made in a more reliable and consistent manner. As can be seen in the chart, library services are delivered to many different types of communities. A large number of the library outlets in the country are located in rural areas. In a sizable portion of the states (16 of the 50) over 50 percent of their outlets are located in rural areas. Among these states, Alaska, Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Vermont, have over 75 percent of their library outlets in rural areas. Geographic comparisons such as these provide a new way for understanding the nature of library services across the United States. In the coming year, IMLS will use the locale codes to explore some of the ways in which libraries are meeting the needs of these diverse communities.

Summary

The data suggest that demand for library services is continuing to increase over time. Per person visitation and per person circulation have both increased by nearly 20 percent from FY1999 to FY2008 and library program attendance per person increased 17.6 percent from FY2004 to FY2008. The availability of information technology resources has increased rapidly in response to patron demand; the number of Internet PCs per person nearly doubled from FY2000 to FY2008. There is also evidence that library use patterns have changed somewhat over time. Library visitors are making fewer reference inquiries per visit and checking out fewer materials per visit - reference transactions per visit declined by nearly 25 percent from FY1999 to FY2008 and circulations per visit declined by 5.3 percent from FY1997 to FY2008. At the same time, visitors are becoming more likely to attend library programs such as youth reading events, book clubs and literacy classes - library program attendance per visit increased by 7.5 percent from FY2004 to FY2008.

The PLS data also show that libraries have become more expensive to run and more dependent on local funding sources. Per person operating expenditures increased by 15.2 percent from FY1999 to FY2008 and total operating expenditures increased by nearly 30 percent during the same period. The share of operating revenues from local sources increased from 77.7 percent to 82.7 percent from FY1999 to FY2008 while the share of operating revenue from state sources decreased from 12.7 percent to 8.7 percent during the same period. IMLS reports will continue to document this and other related trends during subsequent fiscal years.

References

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

Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2006 Data files, available at http://harvester.census.gov/imls/data/pls/index.asp.

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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 2008

State	Number of public libraries[1]	Population of legal service area[2]		Unduplicated population of legal service area[3]		State population estimate[4]	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]	Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]	Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]
Total	9,221	298,390	100.0	294,936	100.0	302,864	100.0
Alabama	210	4,438	100.0	4,438	100.0	4,438	100.0
Alaska	86	680	100.0	680	100.0	680	100.0
Arizona	86	6,489	100.0	6,489	100.0	6,500	100.0
Arkansas	51	2,704	100.0	2,656	100.0	2,776	100.0
California	181	38,049	100.0	38,049	100.0	38,049	100.0
Colorado	115	4,861	100.0	4,861	100.0	4,920	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,307	100.0	3,511	100.0	3,511	100.0
Delaware	21	790	100.0	790	100.0	873	100.0
District of Columbia	1	588	100.0	588	100.0	588	100.0
Florida	80	18,982	100.0	18,776	100.0	18,807	100.0
Georgia	59	9,320	100.0	9,320	100.0	9,320	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,283	100.0	1,283	100.0	1,283	100.0
Idaho	104	1,352	100.0	1,332	100.0	1,524	100.0
Illinois	634	11,681	100.0	11,684	100.0	12,902	100.0
Indiana	238	5,822	100.0	5,700	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	539	2,964	100.0	2,964	100.0	3,003	100.0
Kansas	327	2,367	100.0	2,365	100.0	2,776	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,204	100.0	4,204	100.0	4,241	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,433	100.0	4,411	100.0	4,411	100.0
Maine	272	1,375	100.0	1,212	100.0	1,315	100.0
Maryland	24	5,600	100.0	5,600	100.0	5,600	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,475	100.0	6,449	100.0	6,450	100.0
Michigan	384	9,962	100.0	9,932	100.0	9,953	100.0
Minnesota	138	5,642	100.0	5,263	100.0	5,263	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,960	100.0	2,939	100.0	2,939	100.0
Missouri	152	5,121	100.0	5,121	100.0	5,912	100.0
Montana	80	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	270	1,388	100.0	1,299	100.0	1,775	100.0
Nevada	22	2,739	100.0	2,739	100.0	2,739	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,442	100.0	1,311	100.0	1,315	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and official state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries[1]	Population of legal service area[2]		Unduplicated population of legal service area[3]		State population estimate[4]	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]	Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]	Total (in thousands)	Response rate[5]
New Jersey	303	9,030	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	91	1,555	100.0	1,555	100.0	1,955	100.0
New York	755	19,079	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0
North Carolina	77	9,069	100.0	9,069	100.0	9,069	100.0
North Dakota	81	571	100.0	571	100.0	641	100.0
Ohio	251	11,511	100.0	11,511	100.0	11,511	100.0
Oklahoma	115	2,979	100.0	2,979	100.0	3,642	100.0
Oregon	126	3,351	100.0	3,351	100.0	3,745	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	12,060	100.0	11,971	100.0	12,284	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,298	100.0	1,058	100.0	1,058	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,414	100.0	4,414	100.0	4,414	100.0
South Dakota	114	717	100.0	699	100.0	804	100.0
Tennessee	187	6,082	100.0	6,082	100.0	6,107	100.0
Texas	561	22,262	100.0	22,262	100.0	23,904	100.0
Utah	69	2,636	100.0	2,616	100.0	2,616	100.0
Vermont	183	731	100.0	604	100.0	621	100.0
Virginia	91	7,661	100.0	7,599	100.0	7,712	100.0
Washington	64	6,458	100.0	6,458	100.0	6,588	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5,674	100.0	5,674	100.0	5,674	100.0
Wyoming	23	523	100.0	523	100.0	523	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	26	100.0	26	100.0	155	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	2,710	100.0	1,895	100.0	3,954	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: A state's total *population of legal service area* may be larger than the state's total *unduplicated population of legal service area* or the *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 following outlying areas (American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and Virgin Islands). Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area[1]											Response rate[2]
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
Total	9,221	10.8	17.1	14.5	16.2	19.1	10.5	6.0	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Alabama	210	7.6	15.2	14.3	22.4	21.9	9.0	6.7	1.9	1.0	†	†	100.0
Alaska	86	59.3	14.0	10.5	8.1	2.3	3.5	†	1.2	1.2	†	†	100.0
Arizona	86	10.5	11.6	10.5	16.3	19.8	11.6	4.7	10.5	1.2	2.3	1.2	100.0
Arkansas	51	†	3.9	†	11.8	17.6	23.5	31.4	9.8	2.0	†	†	100.0
California	181	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.7	12.7	15.5	26.0	26.0	6.6	4.4	4.4	100.0
Colorado	115	9.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.4	8.7	4.3	5.2	2.6	2.6	†	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	7.2	10.3	21.5	32.8	16.4	8.7	2.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	†	†	†	28.6	42.9	14.3	9.5	†	4.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	80	†	2.5	1.3	5.0	15.0	11.3	18.8	17.5	15.0	8.8	5.0	100.0
Georgia	59	†	†	†	†	11.9	16.9	27.1	25.4	11.9	6.8	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	21.2	21.2	14.4	18.3	10.6	8.7	4.8	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	634	7.7	21.9	18.3	15.5	18.9	11.7	4.6	1.3	†	†	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	3.8	17.6	16.0	18.9	20.2	12.6	6.7	3.4	0.4	0.4	†	100.0
Iowa	539	19.7	42.9	17.4	10.2	5.6	2.4	1.5	0.4	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	327	43.4	27.2	12.8	6.7	5.5	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	†	0.9	1.7	12.1	47.4	24.1	9.5	2.6	0.9	0.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	68	†	2.9	1.5	5.9	33.8	23.5	11.8	14.7	5.9	†	†	100.0
Maine	272	15.1	30.9	22.8	19.9	9.9	1.1	0.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	†	†	†	†	4.2	29.2	20.8	20.8	4.2	20.8	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7.6	12.7	12.7	18.9	28.9	12.4	5.4	1.1	†	0.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	1.8	5.7	19.8	25.5	25.0	10.9	6.0	4.2	0.8	0.3	†	100.0
Minnesota	138	10.1	23.2	15.2	15.2	15.9	5.8	2.9	7.2	3.6	†	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	†	†	2.0	6.0	18.0	34.0	26.0	12.0	2.0	†	†	100.0
Missouri	152	3.9	18.4	15.8	17.1	22.4	10.5	5.9	3.3	1.3	1.3	†	100.0
Montana	80	7.5	27.5	22.5	18.8	15.0	2.5	5.0	1.3	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	270	58.1	22.6	7.4	5.9	3.0	2.2	†	†	0.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	†	18.2	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	4.5	9.1	†	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	12.6	31.2	24.2	17.7	10.0	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 2008—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	303	†	5.3	8.3	26.4	33.0	14.2	8.3	3.0	1.3	0.3	†	100.0
New Mexico	91	27.5	19.8	14.3	15.4	9.9	6.6	3.3	2.2	†	1.1	†	100.0
New York	755	9.1	20.1	17.4	18.4	18.8	11.1	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	77	†	†	2.6	1.3	7.8	15.6	33.8	29.9	6.5	2.6	†	100.0
North Dakota	81	35.8	29.6	11.1	6.2	11.1	2.5	3.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	251	1.2	2.0	8.4	22.3	27.9	17.1	11.6	6.0	2.4	1.2	†	100.0
Oklahoma	115	7.8	30.4	20.0	14.8	15.7	5.2	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	†	100.0
Oregon	126	11.9	15.1	11.9	15.9	24.6	8.7	5.6	5.6	†	0.8	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	0.7	6.8	13.3	21.2	33.7	15.3	6.1	2.0	0.7	†	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	†	2.1	4.2	14.6	41.7	27.1	8.3	2.1	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	†	†	†	†	11.9	28.6	23.8	26.2	9.5	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	114	34.2	28.1	14.9	9.6	9.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	187	9.1	5.3	8.6	19.3	26.7	18.7	8.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	†	100.0
Texas	561	3.0	11.9	18.7	20.3	21.4	12.5	5.3	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	13.0	17.4	18.8	18.8	17.4	2.9	5.8	1.4	1.4	†	100.0
Vermont	183	19.1	39.9	22.4	10.4	6.6	1.1	0.5	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	91	†	2.2	2.2	5.5	20.9	27.5	19.8	14.3	6.6	†	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	10.9	14.1	7.8	10.9	17.2	9.4	6.3	14.1	3.1	4.7	1.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	4.1	18.6	28.9	27.8	9.3	9.3	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5.5	19.2	24.9	18.6	19.4	7.3	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	†	4.3	4.3	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	†	2.9	2.9	†	17.1	48.6	8.6	11.4	8.6	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

[1]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. (See Table 1.)

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

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											
Total	9,221	298,390	0.2	0.9	1.6	3.6	9.4	11.3	13.1	17.6	12.3	13.7	16.1	100.0
Alabama	210	4,438	0.2	1.3	2.5	7.5	16.7	16.1	23.8	17.0	14.9	†	†	100.0
Alaska	86	680	2.3	2.9	4.8	7.4	3.8	14.2	†	22.7	41.9	†	†	100.0
Arizona	86	6,489	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6	3.8	6.1	4.9	26.2	7.0	25.6	23.7	100.0
Arkansas	51	2,704	†	0.2	†	1.7	6.7	16.4	41.7	21.8	11.5	†	†	100.0
California	181	38,049	#	#	#	0.1	1.0	2.7	8.7	19.3	11.9	16.2	40.2	100.0
Colorado	115	4,861	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.8	6.0	7.5	7.3	20.9	18.7	34.4	†	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,307	#	0.6	1.7	7.3	24.7	25.3	26.1	14.3	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	790	†	†	†	4.8	17.4	13.8	17.0	†	47.0	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	588	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	80	18,982	†	#	#	0.2	1.0	1.8	5.6	12.2	20.6	26.1	32.4	100.0
Georgia	59	9,320	†	†	†	†	1.5	3.9	13.3	25.9	23.2	32.1	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,283	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1,352	1.0	3.0	3.9	10.2	12.1	26.3	28.4	15.2	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	634	11,681	0.3	2.0	3.6	6.0	16.4	21.4	16.2	9.2	†	†	24.8	100.0
Indiana	238	5,822	0.1	1.2	2.4	5.8	13.5	16.8	20.3	19.9	5.7	14.3	†	100.0
Iowa	539	2,964	2.4	12.8	11.1	13.4	14.7	14.5	19.6	11.4	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	327	2,367	2.8	6.1	6.0	6.8	11.2	10.3	6.0	18.3	32.5	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,204	†	0.1	0.2	2.6	21.6	23.7	19.5	8.9	6.6	16.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,433	†	0.1	0.1	0.7	8.9	13.3	11.8	33.0	32.2	†	†	100.0
Maine	272	1,375	1.8	9.7	16.5	28.0	32.6	6.8	4.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	5,600	†	†	†	†	0.4	4.4	8.0	16.2	4.8	66.2	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,475	0.3	1.2	2.6	8.0	26.2	23.4	21.0	8.2	†	9.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	9,962	0.1	0.4	2.9	7.2	14.8	14.7	16.9	22.7	10.7	9.5	†	100.0
Minnesota	138	5,642	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.6	6.1	5.3	5.0	27.9	30.7	†	19.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,960	†	†	0.1	0.8	4.4	21.0	30.7	33.7	9.2	†	†	100.0
Missouri	152	5,121	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.9	10.8	10.6	11.9	17.4	12.3	30.1	†	100.0
Montana	80	900	0.3	4.2	7.7	12.8	18.5	9.2	33.7	13.7	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	270	1,388	5.7	6.6	5.1	8.6	9.3	15.0	†	†	49.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	2,739	†	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	8.2	7.8	24.7	†	54.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,442	1.4	8.4	15.4	19.4	24.2	17.8	6.0	7.5	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	9,030	†	0.3	1.1	6.6	17.3	16.9	19.2	16.5	16.3	5.6	†	100.0
New Mexico	91	1,555	0.9	2.0	3.2	6.9	9.2	11.9	12.8	13.7	†	39.4	†	100.0
New York	755	19,079	0.2	1.3	2.5	5.0	11.4	15.1	9.8	5.2	2.4	5.0	42.0	100.0
North Carolina	77	9,069	†	†	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.1	20.0	37.9	17.0	18.7	†	100.0
North Dakota	81	571	3.1	6.7	5.4	6.3	27.0	11.0	40.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	251	11,511	#	0.1	0.7	3.6	9.4	12.9	16.2	17.9	19.8	19.5	†	100.0
Oklahoma	115	2,979	0.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	9.6	7.6	6.1	13.8	11.3	43.2	†	100.0
Oregon	126	3,351	0.3	1.0	1.6	4.4	16.2	10.1	13.9	31.5	†	21.2	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	12,060	#	0.4	1.8	5.8	20.9	20.6	16.7	11.2	9.9	†	12.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,298	†	0.1	0.6	3.8	24.8	32.5	24.9	13.3	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,414	†	†	†	†	2.0	9.1	15.2	42.2	31.5	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	114	717	3.2	6.9	7.7	11.0	24.8	8.9	11.9	25.6	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	187	6,082	0.2	0.3	1.1	4.1	13.5	20.1	17.0	9.5	11.5	22.8	†	100.0
Texas	561	22,262	#	0.5	1.7	3.7	8.7	11.1	9.3	17.0	9.6	9.1	29.2	100.0
Utah	69	2,636	0.1	0.6	1.5	3.6	7.9	14.5	6.3	24.8	10.9	29.7	†	100.0
Vermont	183	731	3.3	15.8	19.2	17.9	24.9	11.3	7.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	91	7,661	†	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.0	11.7	16.9	27.3	25.8	†	13.6	100.0
Washington	64	6,458	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.2	4.3	27.7	14.0	27.8	18.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	#	0.4	4.1	11.1	22.9	16.8	34.6	10.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5,674	0.3	2.2	6.0	8.9	21.8	17.4	15.0	13.4	4.7	10.4	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	523	†	0.4	0.9	8.7	20.7	39.1	30.2	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	26	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	2,710	†	0.1	0.1	†	4.0	22.9	7.2	19.6	46.1	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

[1]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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	80.9	17.7	1.3	100.0
Alabama	210	88.1	10.5	1.4	100.0
Alaska	86	91.9	8.1	0	100.0
Arizona	86	69.8	22.1	8.1	100.0
Arkansas	51	31.4	56.9	11.8	100.0
California	181	32.0	60.8	7.2	100.0
Colorado	115	67.8	30.4	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	195	86.2	13.8	0	100.0
Delaware	21	81.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	80	33.8	53.8	12.5	100.0
Georgia	59	10.2	89.8	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	79.8	20.2	0	100.0
Illinois	634	91.2	8.8	0	100.0
Indiana	238	67.2	32.4	0.4	100.0
Iowa	539	98.3	1.7	0	100.0
Kansas	327	95.7	4.3	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	19.8	80.2	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	16.2	83.8	0	100.0
Maine	272	99.3	0.7	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	70.8	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	88.6	11.4	0	100.0
Michigan	384	82.3	16.4	1.3	100.0
Minnesota	138	79.7	15.2	5.1	100.0
Mississippi	50	22.0	76.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	152	67.8	28.9	3.3	100.0
Montana	80	78.8	21.3	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	96.7	3.3	0	100.0
Nevada	22	36.4	59.1	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	97.8	2.2	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	85.5	14.2	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	91	87.9	12.1	0	100.0
New York	755	92.3	7.7	0	100.0
North Carolina	77	14.3	76.6	9.1	100.0
North Dakota	81	81.5	18.5	0	100.0
Ohio	251	56.6	40.2	3.2	100.0
Oklahoma	115	92.2	6.1	1.7	100.0
Oregon	126	81.0	17.5	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	87.1	12.3	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	81.3	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	7.1	83.3	9.5	100.0
South Dakota	114	86.0	12.3	1.8	100.0
Tennessee	187	84.5	15.0	0.5	100.0
Texas	561	87.2	12.3	0.5	100.0
Utah	69	69.6	30.4	0	100.0
Vermont	183	96.2	3.8	0	100.0
Virginia	91	31.9	56.0	12.1	100.0
Washington	64	62.5	25.0	12.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	71.1	28.9	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	94.5	5.2	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	85.7	14.3	0	100.0

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

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

[3]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.

[4]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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 2A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of administrative structure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	80.9	17.7	1.3
1,000,000 or more	27	0	63.0	37.0
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	70.2	29.8
250,000 to 499,999	106	1.9	82.1	16.0
100,000 to 249,999	337	7.4	81.6	11.0
50,000 to 99,999	557	30.2	66.4	3.4
25,000 to 49,999	967	62.3	36.3	1.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	81.5	18.1	0.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	92.0	7.9	0.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	97.3	2.7	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	98.7	1.3	0
Less than 1,000	997	99.8	0.2	0

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

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

[3]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.

[4]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.

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with: Branches	Number of libraries with: Bookmobiles	Number of outlets: Stationary outlets: Total[2]	Stationary outlets: Central libraries: Total	Stationary outlets: Central libraries: Response rate[3]	Stationary outlets: Branches: Total	Stationary outlets: Branches: Response rate[3]	Bookmobiles[1]: Total	Bookmobiles[1]: Response rate[3]
Total	9,221 [4]	1,559	670	16,671	9,042	100.0	7,629	100.0	797	100.0
Alabama	210	21	13	288	209	100.0	79	100.0	16	100.0
Alaska	86	6	2	102	86	100.0	16	100.0	2	100.0
Arizona	86	24	8	207	81	100.0	126	100.0	10	100.0
Arkansas	51	36	3	216	46	100.0	170	100.0	3	100.0
California	181	118	42	1,117	167	100.0	950	100.0	63	100.0
Colorado	115	36	9	250	101	100.0	149	100.0	10	100.0
Connecticut	195	26	9	242	195	100.0	47	100.0	9	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	80	51	23	518	60	100.0	458	100.0	29	100.0
Georgia	59	53	16	387	59	100.0	328	100.0	17	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	51	1	100.0	50	100.0	2	100.0
Idaho	104	17	9	140	102	100.0	38	100.0	10	100.0
Illinois	634	43	21	791	634	100.0	157	100.0	24	100.0
Indiana	238	72	30	434	238	100.0	196	100.0	35	100.0
Iowa	539	8	4	559	539	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0
Kansas	327	12	3	376	327	100.0	49	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	116	33	83	196	116	100.0	80	100.0	87	100.0
Louisiana	68	50	24	332	68	100.0	264	100.0	28	100.0
Maine	272	2	0	278	272	100.0	6	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	24	13	183	15	100.0	168	100.0	18	100.0
Massachusetts	370	40	4	474	370	100.0	104	100.0	4	100.0
Michigan	384	64	14	657	379	100.0	278	100.0	14	100.0
Minnesota	138	25	12	360	128	100.0	232	100.0	13	100.0
Mississippi	50	39	2	237	47	100.0	190	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	152	43	17	359	140	100.0	219	100.0	29	100.0
Montana	80	15	2	110	80	100.0	30	100.0	2	100.0
Nebraska	270	2	8	287	270	100.0	17	100.0	8	100.0
Nevada	22	14	5	85	19	100.0	66	100.0	5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5	0	236	231	100.0	5	100.0	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with: Branches	Number of libraries with: Bookmobiles	Number of outlets: Stationary outlets: Total[2]	Stationary outlets: Central libraries: Total	Stationary outlets: Central libraries: Response rate[3]	Stationary outlets: Branches: Total	Stationary outlets: Branches: Response rate[3]	Bookmobiles[1]: Total	Bookmobiles[1]: Response rate[3]
New Jersey	303	40	12	454	303	100.0	151	100.0	12	100.0
New Mexico	91	10	3	118	91	100.0	27	100.0	3	100.0
New York	755	57	7	1,069	753	100.0	316	100.0	8	100.0
North Carolina	77	64	32	389	66	100.0	323	100.0	35	100.0
North Dakota	81	6	13	90	80	100.0	10	100.0	13	100.0
Ohio	251	101	48	725	241	100.0	484	100.0	64	100.0
Oklahoma	115	9	4	206	115	100.0	91	100.0	5	100.0
Oregon	126	22	10	212	123	100.0	89	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	49	27	629	452	100.0	177	100.0	34	100.0
Rhode Island	48	7	2	72	48	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	42	34	31	189	41	100.0	148	100.0	33	100.0
South Dakota	114	11	7	150	114	100.0	36	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	187	28	5	289	187	100.0	102	100.0	6	100.0
Texas	561	68	9	864	561	100.0	303	100.0	12	100.0
Utah	69	18	17	116	55	100.0	61	100.0	18	100.0
Vermont	183	3	7	183	180	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0
Virginia	91	60	29	343	79	100.0	264	100.0	31	100.0
Washington	64	23	12	334	55	100.0	279	100.0	26	100.0
West Virginia	97	27	6	173	97	100.0	76	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	381	18	7	458	378	100.0	80	100.0	8	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	2	76	23	100.0	53	100.0	2	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	1	1	6	1	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	5	0	44	35	100.0	9	100.0	0	100.0

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

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

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

[4]Of the 9,221 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,469 were single-outlet libraries and 1,752 were multiple-outlet libraries. Single-outlet libraries are a central library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail-only outlet. Multiple-outlet libraries have two or more direct service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail-only outlets.

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 3A. Number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets			
				Stationary outlets			
		Branches	Book-mobiles[1]	Total[2]	Central libraries	Branches	Book-mobiles[1]
Total	9,221 [3]	1,559	670	16,671	9,042	7,629	797
1,000,000 or more	27	27	14	1,126	18	1,108	35
500,000 to 999,999	57	57	34	1,156	40	1,116	70
250,000 to 499,999	106	104	47	1,141	85	1,056	71
100,000 to 249,999	337	304	130	2,010	294	1,716	152
50,000 to 99,999	557	353	152	1,646	534	1,112	167
25,000 to 49,999	967	310	127	1,705	944	761	132
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	257	111	2,275	1,741	534	115
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	98	32	1,647	1,487	160	32
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	31	13	1,372	1,332	40	13
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	17	8	1,594	1,570	24	8
Less than 1,000	997	1	2	999	997	2	2

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

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

[3]Of the 9,221 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,469 were single-outlet libraries and 1,752 were multiple-outlet libraries. Single-outlet libraries are a central library, bookmobile, or books-by-mail-only outlet. Multiple-outlet libraries have two or more direct service outlets, including some combination of one central library, branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail-only outlets.

NOTE: The response rates are included in Table 3.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet[1]								Response rate[2]
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
Total	9,221	2.3	7.5	16.2	21.6	24.0	17.9	9.4	1.0	98.6
Alabama	210	0	6.2	17.1	23.3	34.8	12.4	4.8	1.4	99.0
Alaska	86	16.3	36.0	10.5	7.0	16.3	9.3	3.5	1.2	100.0
Arizona	86	0	2.3	12.8	24.4	30.2	22.1	8.1	0	95.3
Arkansas	51	0	3.9	19.6	33.3	25.5	9.8	7.8	0	96.1
California	181	0	6.1	13.8	26.0	26.0	23.8	4.4	0	99.4
Colorado	115	0.9	7.0	10.4	20.9	23.5	20.0	16.5	0.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	3.1	9.7	18.5	26.2	31.3	9.2	0	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	57.1	33.3	9.5	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	0	1.3	5.0	16.3	43.8	23.8	8.8	1.3	95.0
Georgia	59	0	0	10.2	33.9	33.9	16.9	3.4	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	11.5	25.0	32.7	15.4	12.5	1.9	0	98.1
Illinois	634	0.2	1.9	16.6	20.0	16.2	18.3	22.9	3.9	98.7
Indiana	238	0.8	1.7	7.6	21.8	22.7	27.7	17.2	0.4	100.0
Iowa	539	3.3	9.5	34.3	20.6	17.8	8.2	5.8	0.6	96.8
Kansas	327	5.5	25.1	14.4	15.6	17.4	12.8	7.3	1.5	98.2
Kentucky	116	0	0.9	6.0	34.5	37.9	12.1	5.2	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	1.5	16.2	35.3	27.9	17.6	1.5	0	100.0
Maine	272	12.9	25.0	22.1	19.1	12.5	7.0	1.5	0	99.3
Maryland	24	0	0	0	20.8	29.2	29.2	12.5	8.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	2.4	14.1	13.8	20.5	27.8	13.2	7.8	0.3	99.2
Michigan	384	0	2.6	12.2	23.4	27.9	25.8	7.0	1.0	98.7
Minnesota	138	2.2	4.3	18.1	25.4	36.2	12.3	1.4	0	99.3
Mississippi	50	0	4.0	16.0	30.0	32.0	16.0	2.0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	0	5.3	15.1	27.6	25.0	12.5	12.5	2.0	100.0
Montana	80	0	11.3	20.0	27.5	27.5	11.3	1.3	1.3	100.0
Nebraska	270	15.6	21.5	25.2	16.3	7.8	6.3	7.0	0.4	99.6
Nevada	22	0	13.6	27.3	22.7	18.2	18.2	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	8.2	16.0	21.6	24.7	13.9	11.7	3.5	0	97.8

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 2008—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	303	0.3	0.3	4.0	10.6	25.1	38.3	19.8	1.7	92.7
New Mexico	91	1.1	6.6	14.3	24.2	28.6	19.8	4.4	1.1	98.9
New York	755	0	3.2	25.0	18.5	18.4	17.6	15.6	1.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	6.5	24.7	35.1	20.8	11.7	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	81	11.1	19.8	29.6	18.5	14.8	3.7	2.5	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	2.4	7.2	13.9	17.9	34.7	22.3	1.6	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	10.4	7.8	21.7	33.9	20.0	5.2	0.9	100.0
Oregon	126	0.8	11.1	19.0	23.0	24.6	17.5	2.4	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	0	1.1	4.4	23.2	33.0	27.8	9.6	0.9	99.3
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	10.4	22.9	20.8	29.2	14.6	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	4.8	16.7	28.6	38.1	11.9	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	114	4.4	16.7	25.4	17.5	17.5	14.0	4.4	0	90.4
Tennessee	187	0.5	4.3	12.3	21.4	42.8	12.3	5.3	1.1	100.0
Texas	561	0.4	5.2	16.4	29.1	30.1	13.7	4.8	0.4	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	11.6	11.6	27.5	18.8	14.5	11.6	1.4	98.6
Vermont	183	9.8	21.3	30.1	20.2	13.1	4.9	0.5	0	93.4
Virginia	91	0	0	4.4	15.4	34.1	30.8	14.3	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	4.7	10.9	7.8	28.1	29.7	17.2	1.6	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	3.1	38.1	41.2	13.4	4.1	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.3	1.6	15.5	19.2	25.7	24.7	12.9	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	13.0	17.4	26.1	34.8	8.7	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	0	2.9	0	45.7	17.1	5.7	11.4	5.7	88.6

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 4A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	2.3	7.5	16.2	21.6	24.0	17.9	9.4	1.0
1,000,000 or more	27	0	0	0	18.5	48.1	25.9	7.4	0
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	0	0	15.8	42.1	31.6	8.8	1.8
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	1.9	14.2	39.6	35.8	7.5	0.9
100,000 to 249,999	337	0	1.2	5.9	21.7	33.5	23.1	11.9	2.7
50,000 to 99,999	557	0	1.1	8.1	22.1	23.9	24.4	17.2	3.2
25,000 to 49,999	967	0	1.2	7.2	13.8	19.8	26.9	27.3	3.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	0.2	1.8	5.2	12.8	28.0	32.8	18.3	1.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.4	2.3	7.1	23.8	35.6	23.1	7.4	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1.0	4.8	17.8	34.3	30.3	10.1	1.3	0.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	2.7	12.1	37.8	29.6	14.7	2.8	0.2	0
Less than 1,000	997	14.4	35.4	32.5	12.5	3.6	1.0	0.1	0.2

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	52.9	9.8	1.0	3.4	14.9	2.0	14.6	1.5	100.0
Alabama	210	74.8	7.6	0.5	17.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	86	40.7	17.4	0	7.0	24.4	0	0	10.5	100.0
Arizona	86	53.5	9.3	10.5	1.2	7.0	1.2	3.5	14.0	100.0
Arkansas	51	19.6	41.2	2.0	31.4	0	0	0	5.9	100.0
California	181	64.1	24.3	2.2	2.8	0	1.7	5.0	0	100.0
Colorado	115	35.7	12.2	0	7.0	0	0.9	44.3	0	100.0
Connecticut	195	51.8	0	0	0	48.2	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	14.3	28.6	4.8	0	0	0	52.4	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	37.5	43.8	1.3	15.0	0	0	2.5	0	100.0
Georgia	59	0	44.1	0	55.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	48.1	0	0	0	0	0	51.9	0	100.0
Illinois	634	49.2	0	0	0	0	0	50.8	0	100.0
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Iowa	539	99.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Kansas	327	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	68	5.9	88.2	1.5	2.9	0	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	272	37.9	0	0	0	62.1	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	4.2	95.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	93.2	0	0	0.3	6.5	0	0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	50.8	4.9	0	0	0	4.9	39.3	0	100.0
Minnesota	138	75.4	9.4	7.2	8.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	4.0	34.0	26.0	34.0	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	13.2	0	0	0	1.3	0	85.5	0	100.0
Montana	80	36.3	33.8	16.3	13.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	95.9	3.7	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	91.8	0	0	0.4	6.9	0	0	0.9	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis[1]								Response rate[10]
		Municipal government[2]	County/ parish[3]	City/ county[4]	Multi-jurisdictional[5]	Nonprofit association or agency libraries[6]	School district[7]	Library district[8]	Other[9]	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	303	76.9	4.6	0	2.0	16.5	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	91	62.6	1.1	2.2	0	14.3	0	0	19.8	100.0
New York	755	26.1	0.8	0	0	47.3	0.1	25.2	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	77	14.3	54.5	1.3	19.5	6.5	0	0	3.9	100.0
North Dakota	81	65.4	11.1	8.6	14.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	8.8	22.7	0	0	7.6	59.8	0.4	0.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	87.8	5.2	0.9	6.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	126	68.3	11.1	0	0	3.2	3.2	14.3	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	0	0.2	0	0	85.1	0	0	14.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	47.9	0	0	0	52.1	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	92.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	114	65.8	10.5	5.3	13.2	0.9	0	0	4.4	100.0
Tennessee	187	56.1	40.1	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	561	56.7	20.0	2.0	1.8	16.4	0.2	2.5	0.5	100.0
Utah	69	60.9	37.7	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	183	54.1	0	0	5.5	39.9	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	91	25.3	39.6	0	25.3	9.9	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	64	59.4	1.6	0	0	0	0	39.1	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	33.0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	88.5	2.1	0.8	7.1	0	0.3	0	1.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	34.3	0	0	0	5.7	0	0	60.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 5A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of legal basis and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	52.9	9.8	1.0	3.4	14.9	2.0	14.6	1.5
1,000,000 or more	27	25.9	40.7	0	7.4	11.1	0	11.1	3.7
500,000 to 999,999	57	19.3	52.6	8.8	5.3	1.8	0	12.3	0
250,000 to 499,999	106	16.0	48.1	3.8	17.9	3.8	0.9	9.4	0
100,000 to 249,999	337	35.3	30.6	2.1	13.9	3.9	0.9	12.2	1.2
50,000 to 99,999	557	40.4	21.2	2.9	10.4	7.4	2.2	14.4	1.3
25,000 to 49,999	967	40.1	18.0	1.0	5.0	11.9	2.1	20.6	1.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	45.4	10.9	1.1	2.3	15.3	3.2	20.2	1.5
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	50.7	6.7	0.5	1.8	18.6	3.9	16.4	1.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	56.5	4.9	1.0	1.6	18.7	1.5	14.2	1.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	66.3	3.3	0.5	1.7	16.1	0.5	10.3	1.2
Less than 1,000	997	75.4	1.0	0.2	1.8	14.2	0.3	4.8	2.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	34.6	15.9	12.2	5.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	4.8	0.6	24.5	100.0
Alabama	210	70.5	5.2	12.9	9.0	0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	86	79.1	3.5	16.3	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	86	11.6	47.7	5.8	10.5	7.0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2	15.1	100.0
Arkansas	51	21.6	0	41.2	0	2.0	0	29.4	2.0	0	0	3.9	100.0
California	181	60.2	7.2	16.0	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.1	0	100.0
Colorado	115	33.9	0.9	21.7	7.8	0	0	0	0.9	27.8	2.6	4.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	84.6	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	36.3	1.3	41.3	8.8	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Georgia	59	0	0	44.1	0	0	0	55.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	42.3	0	10.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	17.3	3.8	24.0	100.0
Illinois	634	28.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71.8	100.0
Indiana	238	14.3	0.8	9.7	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.6	100.0
Iowa	539	0.2	99.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Kansas	327	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	68	5.9	0	89.7	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	2.9	100.0
Maine	272	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	4.2	95.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.2	100.0
Michigan	384	23.2	1.0	2.9	2.6	0	0.3	0.3	0	6.8	3.1	59.9	100.0
Minnesota	138	71.0	9.4	11.6	0	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	2.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	4.0	62.0	0	0	0	32.0	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	37.5	19.7	25.0	7.9	0	0	2.0	6.6	1.3	0	0	100.0
Montana	80	31.3	8.8	41.3	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	88.5	7.8	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	0	0	54.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	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 2008—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	303	95.4	0	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	91	57.1	3.3	5.5	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.0	100.0
New York	755	4.8	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	24.2	0.1	69.7	100.0
North Carolina	77	13.0	0	54.5	14.3	0	0	14.3	3.9	0	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	81	71.6	0	19.8	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	1.2	0	100.0
Ohio	251	8.8	0.8	22.7	0	0	0	0.4	0	57.4	2.4	7.6	100.0
Oklahoma	115	87.8	0	7.0	0	0	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	126	68.3	0.8	17.5	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	4.0	0	7.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	1.3	3.1	2.8	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	89.9	100.0
Rhode Island	48	97.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	0	92.9	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	114	36.0	19.3	13.2	8.8	0	1.8	0	2.6	1.8	13.2	3.5	100.0
Tennessee	187	31.0	21.4	33.7	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	561	34.4	0.2	21.4	39.4	0	0	0.4	0	3.2	0	1.1	100.0
Utah	69	59.4	1.4	18.8	20.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	183	82.0	16.4	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	91	25.3	0	41.8	7.7	1.1	1.1	9.9	12.1	0	0	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	56.3	3.1	6.3	18.8	0	0	0	7.8	1.6	1.6	4.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	37.1	58.8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.8	94.8	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	2.9	80.0	0	0	2.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	5.7	100.0

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 6A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of geographic service area and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area[1]										
		Municipal government		County/parish		Metropolitan area		Multicounty		School district		Other
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,221	34.6	15.9	12.2	5.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	4.8	0.6	24.5
1,000,000 or more	27	22.2	0	22.2	40.7	3.7	0	3.7	0	0	0	7.4
500,000 to 999,999	57	15.8	3.5	49.1	22.8	0	0	3.5	3.5	0	0	1.8
250,000 to 499,999	106	14.2	2.8	46.2	15.1	0.9	0	10.4	1.9	0.9	0	7.5
100,000 to 249,999	337	29.7	3.6	32.6	11.6	0	0.3	10.1	3.9	2.4	0.6	5.3
50,000 to 99,999	557	30.3	6.8	27.1	7.4	0.4	0.2	7.2	1.4	4.1	0.4	14.7
25,000 to 49,999	967	29.2	7.7	23.2	6.4	0.4	0.2	2.9	0.6	7.3	0.6	21.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	28.8	10.9	15.7	5.8	0	0	0.6	0.3	7.5	0.5	29.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	31.5	15.2	9.6	5.7	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.7	29.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	31.9	21.7	5.0	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	3.7	0.4	30.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	39.7	27.0	3.4	2.5	0.1	0	0	0	2.0	0.7	24.7
Less than 1,000	997	57.9	20.6	1.3	0.9	0	0	0.1	0	1.2	0.7	17.4

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	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	Response rate[3]
		Percentage distribution			
Total	9,221	1.2	75.6	23.2	100.0
Alabama	210	6.7	63.3	30.0	100.0
Alaska	86	0	0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	86	4.7	43.0	52.3	100.0
Arkansas	51	0	0	100.0	100.0
California	181	0	96.7	3.3	100.0
Colorado	115	0	100.0	0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0	95.4	4.6	100.0
Delaware	21	0	0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	8.8	40.0	51.3	100.0
Georgia	59	0	0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	55.8	44.2	100.0
Illinois	634	0.2	98.6	1.3	100.0
Indiana	238	0	98.3	1.7	100.0
Iowa	539	0	100.0	0	100.0
Kansas	327	1.8	93.6	4.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	100.0	100.0
Maine	272	0.7	86.0	13.2	100.0
Maryland	24	0	58.3	41.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	100.0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	0	99.2	0.8	100.0
Minnesota	138	7.2	89.1	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	152	0	0	100.0	100.0
Montana	80	7.5	92.5	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	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 2008—Continued

State	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	Response rate[3]
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	303	0	96.0	4.0	100.0
New Mexico	91	1.1	8.8	90.1	100.0
New York	755	0.7	99.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	1.3	0	98.7	100.0
North Dakota	81	2.5	0	97.5	100.0
Ohio	251	0	73.7	26.3	100.0
Oklahoma	115	7.0	0	93.0	100.0
Oregon	126	4.8	73.8	21.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	4.2	67.2	28.7	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	114	0.9	0	99.1	100.0
Tennessee	187	0	93.0	7.0	100.0
Texas	561	0	95.7	4.3	100.0
Utah	69	0	0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	183	0.5	0.5	98.9	100.0
Virginia	91	0	0	100.0	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0	100.0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	0	0	100.0	100.0

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

[2]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. 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 7A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of interlibrary relationship and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	1.2	75.6	23.2
1,000,000 or more	27	18.5	55.6	25.9
500,000 to 999,999	57	8.8	45.6	45.6
250,000 to 499,999	106	6.6	46.2	47.2
100,000 to 249,999	337	5.9	53.1	40.9
50,000 to 99,999	557	5.2	62.3	32.5
25,000 to 49,999	967	1.7	72.2	26.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	1.0	77.1	21.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.3	81.8	17.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	0.3	82.7	17.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	0	79.2	20.8
Less than 1,000	997	0.1	72.0	27.9

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

[2]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. This excludes the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) system; multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library; and libraries that serve as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative.

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Registered Borrowers		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]
Total	9,221	1,504,861	5.1	93.5	300,917	1.0	92.5	2,277,549	7.7	97.8	166,892	0.6	96.1
Alabama	210	15,477	3.5	91.4	3,397	0.8	93.3	19,480	4.4	99.0	2,321	0.5	100.0
Alaska	86	3,473	5.1	100.0	424	0.6	100.0	4,276	6.3	100.0	387	0.6	100.0
Arizona	86	26,196	4.0	94.2	4,561	0.7	83.7	47,617	7.3	94.2	3,787	0.6	90.7
Arkansas	51	9,909	3.7	94.1	1,839	0.7	92.2	13,099	4.9	96.1	1,498	0.6	94.1
California	181	171,873	4.5	92.3	32,546	0.9	98.9	220,108	5.8	99.4	21,100	0.6	99.4
Colorado	115	30,666	6.3	100.0	5,905	1.2	90.4	58,214	12.0	99.1	2,705	0.6	99.1
Connecticut	195	23,775	6.8	89.7	4,879	1.4	85.6	32,866	9.4	92.8	2,165	0.6	92.8
Delaware	21	4,361	5.5	100.0	465	0.6	100.0	8,210	10.4	100.0	416	0.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,705	4.6	100.0	833	1.4	0	1,782	3.0	100.0	304	0.5	0
Florida	80	84,363	4.5	93.8	29,435	1.6	88.8	115,644	6.2	96.3	10,536	0.6	96.3
Georgia	59	36,980	4.0	100.0	9,386	1.0	96.6	43,664	4.7	100.0	3,735	0.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	5,891	4.6	100.0	895	0.7	100.0	7,020	5.5	100.0	875	0.7	100.0
Idaho	104	8,550	6.4	91.3	1,119	0.8	87.5	12,478	9.4	98.1	725	0.5	98.1
Illinois	634	77,553	6.6	97.9	14,064	1.2	98.4	105,342	9.0	98.7	5,356	0.5	98.9
Indiana	238	41,168	7.2	98.3	5,594	1.0	100.0	78,211	13.7	100.0	3,908	0.7	100.0
Iowa	539	18,534	6.3	90.9	1,864	0.6	91.8	28,349	9.6	96.3	2,012	0.7	95.2
Kansas	327	14,671	6.2	98.2	2,581	1.1	97.6	26,903	11.4	98.8	1,830	0.8	96.6
Kentucky	116	18,512	4.4	100.0	3,594	0.9	100.0	28,156	6.7	100.0	2,295	0.5	100.0
Louisiana	68	14,632	3.3	100.0	5,085	1.2	100.0	17,676	4.0	100.0	2,481	0.6	100.0
Maine	272	7,188	5.9	89.7	747	0.6	83.5	9,310	7.7	94.1	771	0.6	93.0
Maryland	24	32,814	5.9	95.8	5,905	1.1	100.0	55,165	9.9	100.0	3,251	0.6	100.0
Massachusetts	370	42,169	6.5	66.8	5,515	0.9	78.6	54,183	8.4	99.2	3,668	0.6	83.0
Michigan	384	54,390	5.5	93.5	8,974	0.9	91.9	79,293	8.0	98.4	5,193	0.5	97.4
Minnesota	138	28,793	5.5	97.8	4,193	0.8	95.7	56,508	10.7	100.0	4,025	0.8	89.9
Mississippi	50	8,859	3.0	100.0	1,698	0.6	100.0	8,572	2.9	100.0	1,413	0.5	100.0
Missouri	152	28,353	5.5	82.2	5,484	1.1	70.4	47,987	9.4	100.0	3,088	0.6	97.4
Montana	80	4,063	4.5	100.0	413	0.5	100.0	5,832	6.5	100.0	447	0.5	100.0
Nebraska	270	8,983	6.9	82.2	1,118	0.9	80.0	13,670	10.5	81.1	1,011	0.8	81.9
Nevada	22	10,956	4.0	95.5	1,797	0.7	100.0	17,878	6.5	100.0	1,131	0.4	100.0
New Hampshire	231	7,302	5.6	89.6	850	0.6	79.2	11,057	8.4	98.7	693	0.5	98.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2008 - Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Registered Borrowers		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per capita[1]	Response rate[2]
New Jersey	303	49,289	5.9	92.4	8,520	1.0	92.7	60,605	7.3	92.7	4,490	0.5	92.7
New Mexico	91	7,487	4.8	98.9	1,325	0.9	95.6	9,817	6.3	100.0	1,188	0.8	100.0
New York	755	117,214	6.2	100.0	28,035	1.5	99.9	155,220	8.2	100.0	11,179	0.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	37,600	4.1	98.7	12,128	1.3	98.7	52,659	5.8	100.0	5,050	0.6	100.0
North Dakota	81	2,426	4.3	95.1	415	0.7	85.2	4,117	7.2	100.0	271	0.5	85.2
Ohio	251	92,280	8.0	98.4	20,917	1.8	96.8	192,319	16.7	100.0	8,125	0.7	98.8
Oklahoma	115	14,551	4.9	100.0	2,145	0.7	100.0	20,706	7.0	100.0	2,108	0.7	100.0
Oregon	126	22,267	6.6	88.9	2,606	0.8	91.3	51,709	15.4	99.2	1,918	0.6	89.7
Pennsylvania	457	48,315	4.0	93.7	8,383	0.7	93.4	69,760	5.8	99.3	5,660	0.5	99.3
Rhode Island	48	6,330	6.0	97.9	852	0.8	95.8	7,376	7.0	97.9	514	0.5	97.9
South Carolina	42	16,770	3.8	100.0	4,804	1.1	100.0	23,748	5.4	100.0	2,324	0.5	100.0
South Dakota	114	3,922	5.6	92.1	611	0.9	89.5	5,876	8.4	92.1	398	0.6	85.1
Tennessee	187	20,454	3.4	98.9	3,994	0.7	100.0	24,777	4.1	100.0	3,021	0.5	100.0
Texas	561	74,221	3.3	98.9	15,813	0.7	99.5	109,274	4.9	99.8	11,791	0.5	99.6
Utah	69	17,487	6.7	85.5	4,415	1.7	79.7	33,915	13.0	97.1	1,713	0.7	97.1
Vermont	183	3,893	6.4	90.2	486	0.8	84.2	4,628	7.7	88.5	378	0.6	74.3
Virginia	91	39,888	5.2	98.9	7,267	1.0	89.0	69,749	9.2	100.0	4,444	0.6	100.0
Washington	64	42,271	6.5	92.2	6,524	1.0	82.8	78,346	12.1	100.0	4,389	0.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	6,008	3.3	99.0	881	0.5	99.0	7,605	4.2	100.0	786	0.4	100.0
Wisconsin	381	35,467	6.3	89.5	5,044	0.9	85.3	62,067	10.9	99.7	3,673	0.6	99.5
Wyoming	23	3,560	6.8	100.0	590	1.1	100.0	4,728	9.0	100.0	346	0.7	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	70	2.7	100.0	12	0.5	100.0	35	1.4	100.0	46	1.8	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	428	0.2	100.0	87	0.1	71.4	115	0.1	65.7	54	#	88.6

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 8A. Number of public library services and library services per capita in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Registered Borrowers	
		Total (in thousands)	Per capita[1]	Total (in thousands)	Per capita[1]	Total (in thousands)	Per capita[1]	Total (in thousands)	Per capita[1]
Total	9,221	1,504,861	5.1	300,917	1.0	2,277,549	7.7	166,892	0.6
1,000,000 or more	27	212,598	4.4	59,982	1.3	296,597	6.2	24,930	0.5
500,000 to 999,999	57	224,536	5.5	53,432	1.3	381,286	9.3	22,655	0.6
250,000 to 499,999	106	171,200	4.7	42,147	1.2	282,962	7.8	20,435	0.6
100,000 to 249,999	337	238,006	4.6	48,694	0.9	368,193	7.1	28,655	0.5
50,000 to 99,999	557	188,785	4.9	32,164	0.8	288,829	7.5	21,654	0.6
25,000 to 49,999	967	182,631	5.5	26,794	0.8	270,195	8.1	18,856	0.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	169,190	6.1	22,117	0.8	232,003	8.4	17,191	0.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	68,454	6.5	9,145	0.9	89,370	8.5	6,842	0.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	28,318	5.9	3,730	0.8	39,660	8.3	3,260	0.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	16,524	6.5	2,186	0.9	22,773	8.9	1,899	0.7
Less than 1,000	997	4,618	8.2	526	0.9	5,680	10.0	515	0.9

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rates are included in Table 8. Data were not imputed for outlying areas.
SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 9. Number of interlibrary loans provided to, and received from, per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[1]	Response rate[2]
Total	9,221	55,153	187.0	97.0	55,467	188.1	97.2
Alabama	210	119	26.8	98.6	149	33.6	99.0
Alaska	86	28	40.9	100.0	31	45.5	100.0
Arizona	86	364	56.1	94.2	376	57.9	93.0
Arkansas	51	27	10.1	96.1	39	14.7	96.1
California	181	2,768	72.7	98.3	2,668	70.1	97.8
Colorado	115	439	90.3	97.4	431	88.6	100.0
Connecticut	195	581	165.6	92.8	566	161.2	92.8
Delaware	21	163	206.9	100.0	172	217.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	#	#	100.0	#	0.3	100.0
Florida	80	330	17.6	93.8	363	19.3	95.0
Georgia	59	493	52.9	100.0	495	53.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	#	0.3	100.0	#	#	100.0
Idaho	104	76	56.8	97.1	77	57.5	97.1
Illinois	634	4,906	419.9	98.4	4,555	389.8	98.6
Indiana	238	115	20.1	100.0	132	23.2	100.0
Iowa	539	376	126.8	94.1	360	121.5	94.6
Kansas	327	545	230.6	98.5	548	231.5	98.8
Kentucky	116	46	10.9	100.0	78	18.5	100.0
Louisiana	68	83	18.9	100.0	105	23.7	100.0
Maine	272	329	271.6	95.2	349	288.1	95.2
Maryland	24	188	33.6	100.0	192	34.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	5,391	836.1	99.2	5,424	841.1	99.2
Michigan	384	3,205	322.6	87.5	3,250	327.2	88.8
Minnesota	138	1,155	219.5	100.0	1,120	212.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	16	5.3	100.0	25	8.5	100.0
Missouri	152	303	59.1	100.0	288	56.3	100.0
Montana	80	111	123.0	100.0	138	153.8	100.0
Nebraska	270	43	33.3	82.2	40	30.8	82.2
Nevada	22	63	23.1	100.0	58	21.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	149	113.4	96.1	156	119.2	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of interlibrary loans provided to, and received from, per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2008 - Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[1]	Response rate[2]
New Jersey	303	1,966	235.8	92.4	1,941	232.9	92.7
New Mexico	91	20	13.1	100.0	21	13.7	100.0
New York	755	6,530	345.0	99.9	6,725	355.3	99.9
North Carolina	77	38	4.2	97.4	64	7.1	97.4
North Dakota	81	65	114.1	96.3	47	81.8	96.3
Ohio	251	7,120	618.5	98.8	7,475	649.3	99.2
Oklahoma	115	44	14.9	100.0	44	14.9	100.0
Oregon	126	3,371	1006.0	100.0	3,298	984.1	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	3,524	294.4	99.3	3,594	300.2	99.3
Rhode Island	48	1,188	1123.0	97.9	988	934.2	97.9
South Carolina	42	24	5.5	100.0	46	10.5	100.0
South Dakota	114	33	47.4	92.1	43	62.1	92.1
Tennessee	187	74	12.2	99.5	70	11.5	99.5
Texas	561	273	12.3	100.0	424	19.0	100.0
Utah	69	28	10.6	98.6	25	9.6	98.6
Vermont	183	30	49.6	91.3	42	69.1	90.7
Virginia	91	151	19.9	97.8	155	20.4	98.9
Washington	64	205	31.8	95.3	206	31.9	96.9
West Virginia	97	88	48.9	97.9	82	45.2	97.9
Wisconsin	381	7,917	1395.0	99.7	7,943	1400.0	99.7
Wyoming	23	48	91.7	100.0	49	94.2	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	#	2.6	100.0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	35	#	#	97.1	#	0.1	97.1

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

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Table 9A. Number of interlibrary loans provided to and received from per 1,000 population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population[1]	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population[1]
Total	9,221	55,153	187.0	55,467	188.1
1,000,000 or more	27	623	13.0	672	14.1
500,000 to 999,999	57	1,390	34.0	1,346	33.0
250,000 to 499,999	106	4,090	112.6	4,233	116.5
100,000 to 249,999	337	5,387	103.3	5,539	106.3
50,000 to 99,999	557	8,507	220.2	8,170	211.4
25,000 to 49,999	967	11,569	348.9	12,095	364.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	13,915	505.3	14,122	512.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	5,886	557.0	5,487	519.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	2,529	529.1	2,486	520.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	1,030	403.1	1,078	421.8
Less than 1,000	997	227	400.5	239	421.9

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 10. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Total Programs		Children's Programs			Total Program Attendance			Children's Program Attendance		
		Total (in thous.)	Response rate[1]	Percentage of total circulation[2]	Total	Response rate[1]	Total	Response rate[1]	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[3]	Response rate[1]	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[3]	Response rate[1]
Total	9,221	786,349	95.3	34.5	3,446,578	97.8	2,316,293	97.6	67.2	82,399	279.4	97.3	60,994	206.8	97.3
Alabama	210	6,554	99.5	33.6	28,024	100.0	19,474	99.5	69.5	748	168.6	99.5	598	134.8	99.5
Alaska	86	1,424	80.2	33.3	9,233	100.0	7,792	100.0	84.4	193	283.3	100.0	162	238.2	100.0
Arizona	86	11,770	91.9	24.7	49,892	94.2	31,880	94.2	63.9	1,236	190.5	94.2	890	137.2	93.0
Arkansas	51	3,363	96.1	25.7	25,302	96.1	17,650	96.1	69.8	624	235.1	96.1	490	184.5	96.1
California	181	81,978	96.7	37.2	266,927	98.3	195,638	98.3	73.3	7,364	193.5	98.3	5,913	155.4	98.3
Colorado	115	19,265	97.4	33.1	78,682	100.0	54,539	100.0	69.3	1,869	384.4	100.0	1,444	297.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	11,516	90.8	35.0	76,558	92.8	51,472	92.8	67.2	1,682	479.2	92.8	1,098	312.8	92.8
Delaware	21	2,530	100.0	30.8	8,950	100.0	6,193	100.0	69.2	209	264.3	100.0	167	211.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	525	100.0	29.5	9,492	100.0	4,012	100.0	42.3	192	327.1	100.0	146	247.9	100.0
Florida	80	32,540	91.3	28.1	189,848	96.3	100,662	93.8	53.0	4,263	227.1	95.0	2,875	153.1	93.8
Georgia	59	17,947	100.0	41.1	57,682	100.0	41,379	100.0	71.7	1,710	183.5	100.0	1,455	156.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,630	100.0	37.5	5,955	100.0	4,506	100.0	75.7	165	128.2	100.0	134	104.4	100.0
Idaho	104	5,262	96.2	42.2	19,989	98.1	17,152	98.1	85.8	579	435.0	98.1	513	385.3	98.1
Illinois	634	40,988	98.6	38.9	125,930	98.9	91,293	98.6	72.5	3,443	294.6	98.9	2,701	231.2	98.7
Indiana	238	23,936	99.2	30.6	124,791	100.0	81,465	100.0	65.3	2,808	492.6	100.0	1,776	311.5	100.0
Iowa	539	10,150	89.8	35.8	56,030	96.7	43,610	95.9	77.8	1,257	424.1	96.7	1,059	357.3	95.7
Kansas	327	10,757	98.8	40.0	38,576	98.8	29,464	98.8	76.4	957	404.8	98.8	782	330.6	98.8
Kentucky	116	9,151	100.0	32.5	62,399	100.0	44,511	100.0	71.3	1,436	341.4	100.0	1,098	261.1	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,462	100.0	25.2	41,665	100.0	26,435	100.0	63.4	960	217.7	100.0	752	170.4	100.0
Maine	272	3,426	82.4	36.8	30,811	95.2	21,893	94.9	71.1	507	417.8	94.9	371	306.1	94.5
Maryland	24	20,293	100.0	36.8	56,899	100.0	37,206	100.0	65.4	1,627	290.5	100.0	1,143	204.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	19,154	97.8	35.4	101,461	99.2	65,346	99.2	64.4	2,143	332.3	98.4	1,512	234.5	98.4
Michigan	384	27,130	98.7	34.2	98,870	96.4	59,050	96.1	59.7	2,572	259.0	96.6	1,673	168.4	96.4
Minnesota	138	22,190	98.6	39.3	44,698	100.0	33,604	100.0	75.2	1,157	219.9	100.0	900	170.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,065	100.0	24.1	21,047	100.0	11,651	100.0	55.4	545	185.5	100.0	353	120.2	100.0
Missouri	152	17,515	96.7	36.5	57,183	100.0	40,796	99.3	71.3	1,399	273.2	99.3	1,069	208.7	98.7
Montana	80	1,847	100.0	31.7	9,229	100.0	6,584	100.0	71.3	230	255.3	98.8	159	176.2	98.8
Nebraska	270	5,724	81.1	41.9	23,732	82.2	18,169	82.2	76.6	597	459.4	82.2	501	385.5	82.2
Nevada	22	6,156	100.0	34.4	23,083	100.0	11,374	100.0	49.3	751	274.1	100.0	411	150.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	4,317	96.5	39.0	31,508	98.7	21,881	97.0	69.4	576	439.7	97.4	438	334.2	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Total Programs		Children's Programs			Total Program Attendance			Children's Program Attendance		
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate[1]	Percentage of total circulation[2]	Total	Response rate[1]	Total	Response rate[1]	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[3]	Response rate[1]	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[3]	Response rate[1]
New Jersey	303	21,899	92.7	36.1	145,465	92.7	91,648	92.7	63.0	2,813	337.4	92.4	1,883	225.8	92.4
New Mexico	91	3,316	100.0	33.8	15,290	100.0	11,525	100.0	75.4	363	233.6	100.0	293	188.4	100.0
New York	755	46,610	100.0	30.0	350,527	100.0	178,692	100.0	51.0	6,828	360.7	100.0	3,828	202.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	19,440	100.0	36.9	104,529	100.0	82,736	100.0	79.2	2,596	286.2	100.0	2,195	242.0	100.0
North Dakota	81	1,605	100.0	39.0	5,131	100.0	4,026	100.0	78.5	114	199.1	98.8	94	165.3	100.0
Ohio	251	61,693	96.0	32.1	239,200	99.6	167,362	99.6	70.0	5,671	492.7	98.8	4,175	362.7	99.6
Oklahoma	115	6,773	100.0	32.7	25,816	100.0	17,689	100.0	68.5	810	272.0	100.0	639	214.5	100.0
Oregon	126	19,249	77.8	37.2	51,667	99.2	43,430	99.2	84.1	1,267	378.0	98.4	1,119	333.9	98.4
Pennsylvania	457	24,932	99.3	35.7	168,594	98.2	117,872	99.1	69.9	3,827	319.7	96.1	3,013	251.7	99.3
Rhode Island	48	2,313	97.9	31.4	22,530	97.9	13,461	97.9	59.7	359	339.2	97.9	208	196.7	97.9
South Carolina	42	8,763	100.0	36.9	30,220	100.0	23,707	100.0	78.4	809	183.4	100.0	671	151.9	100.0
South Dakota	114	1,863	90.4	31.7	10,969	91.2	8,779	92.1	80.0	263	376.1	92.1	228	326.0	92.1
Tennessee	187	8,187	100.0	33.0	33,840	100.0	26,473	100.0	78.2	997	163.9	100.0	852	140.2	100.0
Texas	561	42,247	98.4	38.7	185,629	100.0	124,189	100.0	66.9	4,643	208.6	100.0	3,440	154.5	100.0
Utah	69	13,746	88.4	40.5	22,452	98.6	18,006	98.6	80.2	835	319.3	98.6	706	269.8	98.6
Vermont	183	1,903	71.6	41.1	22,205	90.2	16,310	90.2	73.5	369	610.5	82.0	280	463.1	78.1
Virginia	91	24,188	91.2	34.7	76,494	96.7	52,386	96.7	68.5	1,828	240.6	100.0	1,355	178.3	100.0
Washington	64	24,913	76.6	31.8	58,147	98.4	43,263	93.8	74.4	1,660	257.0	95.3	1,332	206.2	90.6
West Virginia	97	2,405	97.9	31.6	19,916	100.0	12,446	100.0	62.5	422	233.2	99.0	283	156.8	99.0
Wisconsin	381	22,104	99.5	35.6	70,399	99.5	55,662	99.7	79.1	1,810	319.0	99.5	1,555	274.1	99.0
Wyoming	23	1,633	100.0	34.5	13,112	100.0	9,950	100.0	75.9	317	606.0	100.0	262	500.8	100.0
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	29	100.0	82.8	219	100.0	210	100.0	95.9	4	156.8	100.0	4	152.2	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	26	65.7	22.8	795	88.6	384	94.3	48.3	24	14.7	74.3	15	8.1	97.1

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 10A. Circulation of children's materials, total and children's programs, and total and children's program attendance in public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of service and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials		Total programs	Children's programs		Total program attendance		Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thous.)	Percentage of total circulation[1]		Total	Percentage of total programs	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[2]	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population[2]
Total	9,221	786,349	34.5	3,446,578	2,316,293	67.2	82,399	279.4	60,994	206.8
1,000,000 or more	27	98,143	33.1	364,061	189,371	52.0	8,949	187.1	5,819	121.7
500,000 to 999,999	57	133,701	35.1	385,946	257,294	66.7	10,183	249.4	7,574	185.5
250,000 to 499,999	106	95,019	33.6	327,863	229,143	69.9	8,663	238.5	6,696	184.4
100,000 to 249,999	337	126,378	34.3	492,839	343,221	69.6	12,368	237.2	9,381	179.9
50,000 to 99,999	557	99,755	34.5	434,179	296,150	68.2	11,022	285.2	8,235	213.1
25,000 to 49,999	967	95,541	35.4	440,863	300,107	68.1	10,968	330.7	8,183	246.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	83,119	35.8	505,849	357,431	70.7	11,303	410.5	8,474	307.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	31,016	34.7	246,614	171,259	69.4	4,726	447.2	3,525	333.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	13,666	34.5	125,040	86,005	68.8	2,226	465.8	1,647	344.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	7,956	34.9	90,193	62,765	69.6	1,500	587.3	1,091	427.2
Less than 1,000	997	2,054	36.2	33,131	23,547	71.1	491	866.8	368	650.7

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

[2]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 10. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 11. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers				Uses of public-use Internet computers[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	9,221	219,736	13.2	3.7	98.0	355,442	1.2	95.1
Alabama	210	4,445	15.4	5.0	99.0	3,741	0.8	95.7
Alaska	86	558	5.5	4.1	100.0	1,005	1.5	100.0
Arizona	86	3,686	17.8	2.8	95.3	6,490	1.0	93.0
Arkansas	51	1,855	8.6	3.5	96.1	3,003	1.1	94.1
California	181	17,505	15.7	2.3	99.4	38,421	1.0	96.7
Colorado	115	3,971	15.9	4.1	100.0	8,071	1.7	94.8
Connecticut	195	3,434	14.2	4.9	92.8	5,774	1.6	84.6
Delaware	21	459	13.9	2.9	100.0	434	0.5	85.7
District of Columbia	1	325	12.0	2.8	100.0	148	0.3	100.0
Florida	80	13,200	25.5	3.5	93.8	21,754	1.2	91.3
Georgia	59	6,328	16.4	3.4	100.0	14,055	1.5	100.0
Hawaii	1	530	10.4	2.1	100.0	541	0.4	100.0
Idaho	104	1,245	8.9	4.7	98.1	1,875	1.4	95.2
Illinois	634	10,509	13.3	4.5	98.9	16,329	1.4	97.8
Indiana	238	6,944	16.0	6.1	100.0	10,110	1.8	99.2
Iowa	539	3,580	6.4	6.0	96.3	4,261	1.4	92.0
Kansas	327	3,015	8.0	6.4	98.8	3,914	1.7	98.5
Kentucky	116	3,278	16.7	3.9	100.0	4,482	1.1	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,365	13.1	4.9	100.0	6,561	1.5	100.0
Maine	272	1,437	5.2	5.9	95.2	1,393	1.1	91.5
Maryland	24	3,790	20.7	3.4	100.0	6,740	1.2	95.8
Massachusetts	370	5,030	10.6	3.9	99.2	9,317	1.4	91.9
Michigan	384	9,725	14.8	4.9	99.5	12,925	1.3	93.8
Minnesota	138	4,467	12.4	4.2	100.0	6,749	1.3	94.9
Mississippi	50	2,047	8.6	3.5	100.0	2,203	0.7	100.0
Missouri	152	4,592	12.8	4.5	100.0	5,105	1.0	94.7
Montana	80	855	7.8	4.7	100.0	1,286	1.4	100.0
Nebraska	270	1,906	6.6	7.3	82.2	2,480	1.9	82.2
Nevada	22	1,076	12.7	2.0	100.0	2,802	1.0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	1,152	4.9	4.4	97.8	1,330	1.0	89.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers				Uses of public-use Internet computers[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	303	6,539	14.4	3.9	92.7	12,009	1.4	92.7
New Mexico	91	1,405	11.9	4.5	100.0	1,884	1.2	97.8
New York	755	14,604	13.7	3.9	100.0	22,966	1.2	99.9
North Carolina	77	6,119	15.7	3.4	100.0	9,603	1.1	98.7
North Dakota	81	501	5.6	4.4	98.8	537	0.9	90.1
Ohio	251	11,480	15.8	5.0	99.6	22,696	2.0	96.4
Oklahoma	115	2,179	10.6	3.7	100.0	5,638	1.9	100.0
Oregon	126	2,240	10.6	3.3	100.0	4,073	1.2	90.5
Pennsylvania	457	7,166	11.4	3.0	98.9	8,857	0.7	97.2
Rhode Island	48	1,024	14.2	4.8	97.9	1,550	1.5	95.8
South Carolina	42	3,020	16.0	3.4	100.0	4,877	1.1	97.6
South Dakota	114	920	6.1	6.6	92.1	924	1.3	90.4
Tennessee	187	3,918	13.6	3.2	100.0	5,939	1.0	100.0
Texas	561	14,831	17.2	3.3	100.0	20,391	0.9	98.9
Utah	69	1,529	13.2	2.9	98.6	3,957	1.5	94.2
Vermont	183	920	5.0	7.6	94.0	836	1.4	86.3
Virginia	91	5,129	15.0	3.4	100.0	6,116	0.8	94.5
Washington	64	4,465	13.4	3.5	100.0	9,190	1.4	85.9
West Virginia	97	1,207	7.0	3.3	100.0	1,631	0.9	99.0
Wisconsin	381	4,519	9.9	4.0	100.0	7,487	1.3	95.3
Wyoming	23	712	9.4	6.8	100.0	981	1.9	100.0
Outlying areas								
Guam	1	66	11.0	12.7	100.0	37	1.4	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	421	11.1	1.2	82.9	194	0.1	80.0

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 11A. Number of public-use Internet computers in public libraries and uses of Internet computers per year in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet computers			Uses of Internet computers per year[1]	
		Total	Average per stationary outlet[2]	Per 5,000 population[3]	Total (in thousands)	Per capita[3]
Total	9,221	219,736	13.2	3.7	355,442	1.2
1,000,000 or more	27	26,987	24.0	2.8	50,319	1.1
500,000 to 999,999	57	24,958	21.6	3.1	55,024	1.3
250,000 to 499,999	106	21,193	18.6	2.9	43,052	1.2
100,000 to 249,999	337	34,326	17.1	3.3	59,938	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	557	26,584	16.2	3.4	45,419	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	967	25,094	14.7	3.8	39,516	1.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	27,283	12.0	5.0	34,810	1.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	14,024	8.5	6.6	14,603	1.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	8,552	6.2	8.9	6,978	1.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	7,283	4.6	14.3	4,432	1.7
Less than 1,000	997	3,452	3.5	30.5	1,350	2.4

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 12. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	816,099	2.8	97.9	49,596	168.2	97.9	49,160	166.7	97.8	1,790	6.1	97.9
Alabama	210	9,615	2.2	100.0	448	100.9	100.0	477	107.4	100.0	13	2.8	97.6
Alaska	86	2,491	3.7	100.0	123	180.4	100.0	199	292.9	100.0	7	9.7	100.0
Arizona	86	8,619	1.3	95.3	595	91.6	94.2	675	104.0	95.3	19	2.9	95.3
Arkansas	51	6,450	2.4	96.1	230	86.7	96.1	272	102.3	96.1	10	3.7	96.1
California	181	74,197	2.0	99.4	3,439	90.4	99.4	4,201	110.4	99.4	131	3.4	99.4
Colorado	115	12,039	2.5	98.3	1,005	206.8	99.1	1,020	209.8	99.1	27	5.5	100.0
Connecticut	195	15,609	4.4	92.8	790	224.9	92.3	946	269.4	92.8	30	8.4	90.8
Delaware	21	1,991	2.5	100.0	107	135.0	100.0	132	167.1	100.0	6	7.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,063	3.5	100.0	94	160.3	100.0	65	110.8	100.0	3	5.3	100.0
Florida	80	32,736	1.7	96.3	2,434	129.7	95.0	3,000	159.8	95.0	74	4.0	95.0
Georgia	59	16,087	1.7	100.0	662	71.1	100.0	799	85.7	100.0	25	2.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,399	2.6	100.0	142	110.6	100.0	125	97.7	100.0	5	4.1	100.0
Idaho	104	4,192	3.1	98.1	227	170.7	98.1	220	164.9	98.1	7	5.3	98.1
Illinois	634	45,263	3.9	98.7	2,781	238.0	98.7	2,571	220.0	98.9	107	9.1	98.7
Indiana	238	25,873	4.5	100.0	1,586	278.1	100.0	1,833	321.5	99.6	57	10.1	100.0
Iowa	539	12,235	4.1	96.7	625	210.9	96.7	711	239.8	96.7	37	12.4	96.7
Kansas	327	10,381	4.4	98.8	519	219.3	98.8	691	292.1	98.8	22	9.4	98.5
Kentucky	116	8,674	2.1	100.0	492	117.0	100.0	516	122.8	100.0	20	4.7	100.0
Louisiana	68	11,641	2.6	100.0	385	87.4	100.0	621	140.9	100.0	25	5.7	100.0
Maine	272	6,505	5.4	93.8	222	183.2	94.5	285	234.7	94.5	11	9.2	95.2
Maryland	24	14,378	2.6	100.0	1,041	185.9	100.0	815	145.6	100.0	38	6.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	32,713	5.1	99.2	1,585	245.8	99.2	1,569	243.4	99.2	56	8.6	99.2
Michigan	384	34,556	3.5	99.5	2,084	209.9	98.4	1,821	183.4	97.7	68	6.8	98.7
Minnesota	138	14,762	2.8	100.0	882	167.5	100.0	854	162.3	100.0	35	6.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	5,530	1.9	100.0	216	73.6	100.0	281	95.5	100.0	10	3.4	100.0
Missouri	152	18,034	3.5	100.0	865	169.0	100.0	826	161.4	100.0	41	8.1	100.0
Montana	80	2,732	3.0	100.0	118	131.5	100.0	133	147.8	100.0	5	5.8	100.0
Nebraska	270	6,643	5.1	82.6	296	227.9	82.6	301	232.1	82.6	15	11.7	83.3
Nevada	22	5,405	2.0	100.0	413	150.6	100.0	486	177.3	100.0	10	3.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	6,210	4.7	97.4	264	201.7	97.4	319	243.1	97.4	17	13.0	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	30,342	3.6	92.7	1,421	170.4	92.7	1,573	188.7	92.7	55	6.5	92.7
New Mexico	91	4,578	2.9	100.0	226	145.3	100.0	196	125.9	100.0	11	7.0	100.0
New York	755	74,635	3.9	100.0	5,207	275.1	100.0	4,002	211.4	100.0	200	10.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	16,833	1.9	100.0	729	80.3	100.0	637	70.2	100.0	35	3.9	98.7
North Dakota	81	2,453	4.3	100.0	98	172.0	100.0	104	182.0	98.8	5	8.0	98.8
Ohio	251	46,893	4.1	100.0	4,134	359.2	100.0	4,554	395.6	100.0	176	15.2	100.0
Oklahoma	115	7,249	2.4	100.0	317	106.4	100.0	305	102.5	100.0	13	4.2	100.0
Oregon	126	9,407	2.8	99.2	909	271.3	98.4	736	219.8	98.4	21	6.4	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	29,837	2.5	99.6	2,331	194.7	99.6	1,585	132.4	99.6	61	5.1	99.8
Rhode Island	48	4,420	4.2	97.9	153	144.5	97.9	213	201.7	97.9	7	6.9	97.9
South Carolina	42	9,421	2.1	100.0	419	94.9	100.0	499	113.0	100.0	22	4.9	100.0
South Dakota	114	3,134	4.5	92.1	129	184.0	92.1	156	222.8	92.1	6	8.0	92.1
Tennessee	187	11,595	1.9	100.0	505	83.0	100.0	515	84.6	100.0	17	2.8	100.0
Texas	561	41,797	1.9	100.0	2,110	94.8	100.0	2,329	104.6	100.0	67	3.0	100.0
Utah	69	6,556	2.5	98.6	779	297.9	97.1	552	211.0	97.1	16	6.2	98.6
Vermont	183	2,900	4.8	89.1	136	224.5	90.2	150	248.3	89.6	7	12.0	91.8
Virginia	91	19,181	2.5	100.0	1,133	149.1	100.0	960	126.3	100.0	35	4.6	100.0
Washington	64	16,433	2.5	96.9	1,267	196.2	93.8	1,261	195.3	93.8	46	7.1	96.9
West Virginia	97	5,119	2.8	100.0	208	115.0	100.0	235	130.1	100.0	7	4.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	19,843	3.5	100.0	2,519	444.0	100.0	1,701	299.7	100.0	50	8.9	99.7
Wyoming	23	2,447	4.7	100.0	198	379.0	100.0	134	257.2	100.0	5	9.9	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	212	8.2	100.0	#	9.6	100.0	4	165.6	100.0	#	0.2	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	273	0.2	62.9	53	42.3	42.9	5	4.2	42.9	10	7.6	51.4

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 12A. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of material and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	816,099	2.8	49,596	168.2	49,160	166.7	1,790	6.1
1,000,000 or more	27	105,158	2.2	7,378	154.2	6,082	127.2	237	5.0
500,000 to 999,999	57	102,619	2.5	6,284	153.9	6,042	148.0	220	5.4
250,000 to 499,999	106	84,178	2.3	4,903	135.0	4,985	137.3	176	4.9
100,000 to 249,999	337	114,513	2.2	7,071	135.6	7,334	140.7	248	4.8
50,000 to 99,999	557	99,797	2.6	5,934	153.6	6,183	160.0	208	5.4
25,000 to 49,999	967	100,264	3.0	6,100	183.9	6,098	183.9	207	6.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	100,839	3.7	6,100	221.5	5,934	215.5	229	8.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	48,863	4.6	2,828	267.7	2,987	282.6	119	11.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	28,324	5.9	1,615	337.9	1,666	348.6	76	15.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	22,216	8.7	1,044	408.6	1,317	515.4	51	19.8
Less than 1,000	997	9,326	16.5	339	599.1	531	938.8	19	32.9

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	3.0	11.2	31.2	21.4	16.0	14.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	97.9
Alabama	210	3.3	13.8	36.7	23.3	16.7	4.3	1.9	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	86	19.8	20.9	37.2	11.6	7.0	2.3	1.2	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	86	3.5	8.1	32.6	24.4	14.0	11.6	3.5	2.3	0	0	95.3
Arkansas	51	0	0	15.7	9.8	21.6	51.0	2.0	0	0	0	96.1
California	181	0.6	0	2.2	4.4	21.5	56.4	7.2	5.0	1.7	1.1	99.4
Colorado	115	0	12.2	34.8	16.5	16.5	15.7	2.6	1.7	0	0	98.3
Connecticut	195	1.0	4.1	19.5	22.1	27.2	26.2	0	0	0	0	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	33.3	38.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	0	1.3	5.0	12.5	16.3	45.0	8.8	7.5	3.8	0	96.3
Georgia	59	0	0	0	3.4	23.7	62.7	6.8	3.4	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	14.4	39.4	21.2	14.4	9.6	0	0	0	0	98.1
Illinois	634	2.1	9.0	33.0	22.4	16.9	15.8	0.8	0	0	0.2	98.7
Indiana	238	0.4	1.3	23.5	26.1	24.8	21.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0	100.0
Iowa	539	3.7	32.5	42.1	13.2	5.0	3.5	0	0	0	0	96.7
Kansas	327	13.1	24.5	33.9	17.1	5.5	5.2	0.6	0	0	0	98.8
Kentucky	116	0	0	20.7	39.7	26.7	11.2	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	1.5	2.9	4.4	11.8	39.7	32.4	5.9	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	272	7.0	25.7	39.0	22.1	4.4	1.5	0.4	0	0	0	93.8
Maryland	24	0	0	0	8.3	12.5	45.8	16.7	12.5	4.2	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.2	8.1	18.9	24.3	26.5	17.8	0.8	0	0	0.3	99.2
Michigan	384	0.5	3.6	30.2	29.9	18.5	15.6	1.0	0.3	0	0.3	99.5
Minnesota	138	2.2	5.8	39.9	21.7	15.9	10.1	2.9	0.7	0.7	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	14.0	20.0	26.0	36.0	4.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	2.0	3.9	27.0	31.6	20.4	11.8	1.3	0.7	1.3	0	100.0
Montana	80	1.3	15.0	48.8	22.5	5.0	7.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	10.0	31.9	40.0	11.9	4.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0	0	82.6
Nevada	22	0	0	22.7	22.7	18.2	27.3	4.5	0	4.5	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	7.4	14.7	42.9	23.8	8.7	2.6	0	0	0	0	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	0	0.7	14.9	25.7	36.6	20.1	1.0	1.0	0	0	92.7
New Mexico	91	8.8	18.7	36.3	16.5	8.8	9.9	0	1.1	0	0	100.0
New York	755	2.1	11.7	36.3	21.2	11.9	15.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	2.6	3.9	20.8	63.6	6.5	2.6	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	81	8.6	12.3	45.7	21.0	7.4	4.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0.8	4.8	22.7	29.9	37.1	2.0	2.0	0.8	0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	2.6	13.9	42.6	20.9	12.2	6.1	0	1.7	0	0	100.0
Oregon	126	3.2	8.7	28.6	24.6	19.0	13.5	1.6	0.8	0	0	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	0.4	2.4	35.9	30.4	19.5	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	18.8	25.0	27.1	25.0	0	2.1	0	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	4.8	11.9	19.0	52.4	7.1	4.8	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	114	2.6	14.9	57.0	14.0	7.9	3.5	0	0	0	0	92.1
Tennessee	187	5.3	17.6	30.5	25.1	12.3	7.0	0.5	1.6	0	0	100.0
Texas	561	0.5	5.7	41.4	27.6	13.0	9.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0	100.0
Utah	69	0	0	37.7	23.2	24.6	10.1	2.9	1.4	0	0	98.6
Vermont	183	10.9	36.6	37.2	10.4	4.4	0.5	0	0	0	0	89.1
Virginia	91	1.1	0	3.3	18.7	17.6	48.4	9.9	1.1	0	0	100.0
Washington	64	1.6	9.4	21.9	10.9	18.8	25.0	3.1	7.8	1.6	0	96.9
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	42.3	21.6	19.6	13.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.5	12.3	40.2	21.3	15.2	10.0	0.3	0.3	0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	17.4	39.1	43.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	17.1	20.0	22.9	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	62.9

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 13A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by size of print materials collection and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	3.0	11.2	31.2	21.4	16.0	14.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
1,000,000 or more	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	33.3	44.4	18.5
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.8	64.9	8.8	3.5
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	0	0	0.9	24.5	57.5	14.2	2.8	0
100,000 to 249,999	337	0	0	0.6	0.6	1.5	83.7	11.9	1.8	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	557	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	13.5	82.8	0.9	0	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	967	0	0.4	2.3	9.4	42.0	45.8	0.1	0	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	0.2	0.8	9.5	37.2	43.5	8.8	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.7	2.2	34.3	49.2	13.0	0.6	0	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1.6	7.8	62.0	27.0	1.6	0.1	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	3.3	26.5	63.3	6.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	997	18.7	45.9	33.9	1.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 14. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Electronic Books				Databases				Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions			
		Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]	Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]	Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]
Total	9,221	13,997,483	1,518.0	0	97.2	400,912	43.5	32.0	97.8	569,817	61.8	0	96.3
Alabama	210	425,341	2,025.4	0	96.7	17,390	82.8	81.0	100.0	3,046	14.5	0	96.2
Alaska	86	14,204	165.2	0	100.0	4,439	51.6	50.0	100.0	57	0.7	0	100.0
Arizona	86	260,136	3,024.8	0	90.7	3,713	43.2	42.0	90.7	6,932	80.6	0	91.9
Arkansas	51	31,394	615.6	0	94.1	4,330	84.9	84.0	96.1	200	3.9	0	96.1
California	181	404,320	2,233.8	5.0	96.7	4,371	24.1	18.0	99.4	7,322	40.5	0	94.5
Colorado	115	145,793	1,267.8	0	98.3	1,779	15.5	3.0	100.0	152	1.3	0	99.1
Connecticut	195	55,886	286.6	18.0	92.8	6,955	35.7	33.0	92.8	363	1.9	0	91.8
Delaware	21	1	0	0	0	839	40.0	39.0	0	14	0.7	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1,999	1,999.0	1,999.0	100.0	59	59.0	59.0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Florida	80	842,813	10,535.2	0.5	93.8	6,475	80.9	72.5	96.3	11,947	149.3	0	92.5
Georgia	59	72,424	1,227.5	0	100.0	10,309	174.7	146.0	100.0	1,490	25.3	3.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	9,139	9,139.0	9,139.0	100.0	104	104.0	104.0	100.0	98	98.0	98.0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,929	57.0	0	98.1	5,466	52.6	51.0	98.1	29	0.3	0	100.0
Illinois	634	506,152	798.3	0	98.9	14,659	23.1	18.0	98.6	10,520	16.6	0	98.7
Indiana	238	91,767	385.6	0	98.3	10,581	44.5	39.0	100.0	1,825	7.7	0	97.9
Iowa	539	44,663	82.9	0	96.7	9,792	18.2	14.0	95.9	2,740	5.1	0	85.0
Kansas	327	705,933	2,158.8	731.0	98.8	10,422	31.9	30.0	98.8	11,896	36.4	0	96.9
Kentucky	116	132,860	1,145.3	0	100.0	6,512	56.1	51.0	100.0	14,137	121.9	0	100.0
Louisiana	68	58,960	867.1	0	100.0	4,626	68.0	61.0	100.0	104	1.5	0	100.0
Maine	272	2,983	11.0	0	95.2	13,595	50.0	52.0	95.6	230	0.8	0	95.2
Maryland	24	31,972	1,332.2	123.0	100.0	1,388	57.8	57.0	100.0	462	19.3	0	95.8
Massachusetts	370	138,169	373.4	0	98.9	14,078	38.0	37.0	99.2	1,706	4.6	0	98.6
Michigan	384	193,820	504.7	0	98.7	2,768	7.2	0	99.2	320	0.8	0	99.0
Minnesota	138	2,065,410	14,966.7	15,187.0	100.0	3,090	22.4	18.0	100.0	279	2.0	0	100.0
Mississippi	50	13,183	263.7	0	100.0	2,986	59.7	55.0	100.0	35	0.7	0	100.0
Missouri	152	228,625	1,504.1	0	100.0	3,079	20.3	14.0	100.0	3,906	25.7	11.0	100.0
Montana	80	259,230	3,240.4	0	100.0	4,219	52.7	57.0	100.0	44	0.6	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	373,304	1,382.6	0	82.6	5,511	20.4	20.0	82.6	514	1.9	0	82.6
Nevada	22	62,112	2,823.3	0	100.0	893	40.6	33.0	100.0	19	0.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	49,063	212.4	0	92.2	5,036	21.8	22.0	98.7	312	1.4	0	93.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 14. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Electronic Books				Databases				Current Electronic Serial Subsriptions			
		Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]	Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]	Total	Average[1]	Median	Response rate[2]
New Jersey	303	113,658	375.1	0	92.7	9,512	31.4	28.0	92.7	509	1.7	0	92.7
New Mexico	91	5,572	61.2	0	100.0	3,844	42.2	37.0	100.0	102	1.1	0	100.0
New York	755	592,937	785.3	0	100.0	23,598	31.3	22.0	100.0	372,689	493.6	0	100.0
North Carolina	77	256,183	3,327.1	0	96.1	4,808	62.4	59.0	100.0	64	0.8	0	94.8
North Dakota	81	41,654	514.2	0	97.5	690	8.5	7.0	100.0	22	0.3	0	96.3
Ohio	251	631,233	2,514.9	0	98.4	79,758	317.8	270.0	100.0	98,793	393.6	0	97.6
Oklahoma	115	7,307	63.5	0	100.0	3,552	30.9	23.0	100.0	43	0.4	0	100.0
Oregon	126	25,473	202.2	0	99.2	4,393	34.9	29.0	99.2	1,030	8.2	1.0	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	717,435	1,569.9	0	99.6	23,295	51.0	45.0	100.0	1,356	3.0	0	99.8
Rhode Island	48	9,675	201.6	0	97.9	1,185	24.7	14.0	97.9	48	1.0	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	64,949	1,546.4	0	100.0	1,904	45.3	38.0	100.0	370	8.8	0	100.0
South Dakota	114	61,076	535.8	0	90.4	3,663	32.1	24.0	92.1	50	0.4	0	90.4
Tennessee	187	65,388	349.7	0	100.0	6,585	35.2	32.0	100.0	58	0.3	0	100.0
Texas	561	224,122	399.5	0	100.0	29,066	51.8	50.0	100.0	3,597	6.4	0	100.0
Utah	69	38,942	564.4	0	98.6	3,193	46.3	39.0	98.6	172	2.5	0	98.6
Vermont	183	46	0.3	0	92.9	2,554	14.0	19.0	92.9	17	0.1	0	92.9
Virginia	91	836,355	9,190.7	0	97.8	2,385	26.2	22.0	100.0	4,075	44.8	0	94.5
Washington	64	63,835	997.4	0	92.2	1,585	24.8	21.0	100.0	5,976	93.4	0	85.9
West Virginia	97	5,135	52.9	0	99.0	1,367	14.1	12.0	100.0	59	0.6	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	3,008,483	7,896.3	8,805.0	99.5	13,513	35.5	36.0	100.0	71	0.2	0	99.5
Wyoming	23	440	19.1	0	100.0	998	43.4	40.0	100.0	17	0.7	0	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	—	—	—	0	2	2.0	2.0	100.0	—	—	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	127	3.6	0	51.4	24	0.7	0	68.6	0	0	0	65.7

— Not available.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 14A. Total, average, and median number of electronic materials in public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of material and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Electronic Books			Databases			Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions		
		Number	Average[1]	Median	Number	Average[1]	Median	Number	Average[1]	Median
Total	9,221	13,997,483	1,518.0	0	400,912	43.5	32.0	569,817	61.8	0
1,000,000 or more	27	573,256	21,231.7	7,417.0	3,073	113.8	91.0	39,273	1,454.6	6.0
500,000 to 999,999	57	575,873	10,103.0	2,152.0	6,160	108.1	77.0	44,761	785.3	0
250,000 to 499,999	106	892,454	8,419.4	963.0	9,938	93.8	66.5	36,224	341.7	0
100,000 to 249,999	337	1,223,710	3,631.2	12.0	23,530	69.8	53.0	20,236	60.0	0
50,000 to 99,999	557	1,424,581	2,557.6	0	43,593	78.3	47.0	61,697	110.8	0
25,000 to 49,999	967	1,809,783	1,871.5	0	53,875	55.7	43.0	140,183	145.0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	2,651,956	1,504.2	0	84,062	47.7	37.0	101,029	57.3	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	1,689,001	1,128.3	0	62,976	42.1	32.0	61,629	41.2	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1,337,309	998.0	0	44,411	33.1	28.0	30,111	22.5	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	1,362,687	866.3	0	42,737	27.2	23.0	33,093	21.0	0
Less than 1,000	997	456,873	458.2	0	26,557	26.6	23.0	1,581	1.6	0

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 15. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases, by source of databases and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases							
		Total	Local	State[1]	Other[2]	Percentage distribution			Response rate[3]
						Local	State[1]	Other[2]	
Total	9,221	400,912	51,407	298,521	50,984	12.8	74.5	12.7	97.8
Alabama	210	17,390	808	16,337	245	4.6	93.9	1.4	100.0
Alaska	86	4,439	161	4,250	28	3.6	95.7	0.6	100.0
Arizona	86	3,713	499	2,663	551	13.4	71.7	14.8	90.7
Arkansas	51	4,330	652	3,598	80	15.1	83.1	1.8	96.1
California	181	4,371	2,112	84	2,175	48.3	1.9	49.8	99.4
Colorado	115	1,779	684	616	479	38.4	34.6	26.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	6,955	842	5,884	229	12.1	84.6	3.3	92.8
Delaware	21	839	79	675	85	9.4	80.5	10.1	0
District of Columbia	1	59	59	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	6,475	1,385	4,944	146	21.4	76.4	2.3	96.3
Georgia	59	10,309	1,695	8,614	0	16.4	83.6	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	104	0	104	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	5,466	195	5,224	47	3.6	95.6	0.9	98.1
Illinois	634	14,659	4,505	9,111	1,043	30.7	62.2	7.1	98.6
Indiana	238	10,581	1,457	8,806	318	13.8	83.2	3.0	100.0
Iowa	539	9,792	787	8,785	220	8.0	89.7	2.2	95.9
Kansas	327	10,422	362	670	9,390	3.5	6.4	90.1	98.8
Kentucky	116	6,512	725	5,665	122	11.1	87.0	1.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	4,626	546	4,080	0	11.8	88.2	0	100.0
Maine	272	13,595	154	237	13,204	1.1	1.7	97.1	95.6
Maryland	24	1,388	372	581	435	26.8	41.9	31.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	14,078	1,750	11,856	472	12.4	84.2	3.4	99.2
Michigan	384	2,768	1,999	61	708	72.2	2.2	25.6	99.2
Minnesota	138	3,090	550	1,862	678	17.8	60.3	21.9	100.0
Mississippi	50	2,986	289	2,647	50	9.7	88.6	1.7	100.0
Missouri	152	3,079	1,069	1,876	134	34.7	60.9	4.4	100.0
Montana	80	4,219	191	3,976	52	4.5	94.2	1.2	100.0
Nebraska	270	5,511	340	5,118	53	6.2	92.9	1.0	82.6
Nevada	22	893	205	660	28	23.0	73.9	3.1	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5,036	461	4,496	79	9.2	89.3	1.6	98.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 15. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases, by source of databases and state: Fiscal year 2008 —Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases							
		Total	Local	State[1]	Other[2]	Percentage Distribution			Response rate[3]
						Local	State[1]	Other[2]	
New Jersey	303	9,512	1,766	6,841	905	18.6	71.9	9.5	92.7
New Mexico	91	3,844	295	3,367	182	7.7	87.6	4.7	100.0
New York	755	23,598	7,429	10,691	5,478	31.5	45.3	23.2	100.0
North Carolina	77	4,808	438	4,312	58	9.1	89.7	1.2	100.0
North Dakota	81	690	70	567	53	10.1	82.2	7.7	100.0
Ohio	251	79,758	6,767	66,766	6,225	8.5	83.7	7.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	3,552	902	2,645	5	25.4	74.5	0.1	100.0
Oregon	126	4,393	594	3,132	667	13.5	71.3	15.2	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	23,295	1,627	19,394	2,274	7.0	83.3	9.8	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,185	519	314	352	43.8	26.5	29.7	97.9
South Carolina	42	1,904	431	1,470	3	22.6	77.2	0.2	100.0
South Dakota	114	3,663	49	2,689	925	1.3	73.4	25.3	92.1
Tennessee	187	6,585	597	5,930	58	9.1	90.1	0.9	100.0
Texas	561	29,066	1,595	26,758	713	5.5	92.1	2.5	100.0
Utah	69	3,193	518	2,675	0	16.2	83.8	0	98.6
Vermont	183	2,554	135	2,419	0	5.3	94.7	0	92.9
Virginia	91	2,385	747	1,638	0	31.3	68.7	0	100.0
Washington	64	1,585	823	704	58	51.9	44.4	3.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,367	203	1,164	0	14.9	85.1	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	13,513	888	10,668	1,957	6.6	78.9	14.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	998	81	897	20	8.1	89.9	2.0	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	2	2	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	24	16	6	2	66.7	25.0	8.3	68.6

[1]State government or state library

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 15A. Total licensed databases in public libraries and percentage distribution of databases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of databases and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total licensed databases						
		Total	Local	State[1]	Other[2]	Local	State[1]	Other[2]
						Percentage Distribution		
Total	9,221	400,912	51,407	298,521	50,984	12.8	74.5	12.7
1,000,000 or more	27	3,073	1,426	764	883	46.4	24.9	28.7
500,000 to 999,999	57	6,160	2,736	2,710	714	44.4	44.0	11.6
250,000 to 499,999	106	9,938	3,757	5,564	617	37.8	56.0	6.2
100,000 to 249,999	337	23,530	6,439	15,135	1,956	27.4	64.3	8.3
50,000 to 99,999	557	43,593	10,514	26,208	6,871	24.1	60.1	15.8
25,000 to 49,999	967	53,875	9,556	40,423	3,896	17.7	75.0	7.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	84,062	9,764	67,382	6,916	11.6	80.2	8.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	62,976	3,967	52,234	6,775	6.3	82.9	10.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	44,411	1,400	36,179	6,832	3.2	81.5	15.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	42,737	1,276	32,733	8,728	3.0	76.6	20.4
Less than 1,000	997	26,557	572	19,189	6,796	2.2	72.3	25.6

[1]State government or state library

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 16. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with "ALA-MLS" degrees; and number of libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2008

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				
						Librarians with "ALA-MLS"[2]						
		Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]			
Total	9,221	145,243.5	98.1	47,925.6	98.1	32,561.9	98.1	97,317.9	98.1	67.9	22.4	4,463
Alabama	210	1,756.4	100.0	694.0	100.0	288.9	100.0	1,062.4	100.0	41.6	16.4	75
Alaska	86	315.3	100.0	109.4	100.0	60.5	100.0	205.9	100.0	55.3	19.2	19
Arizona	86	2,268.3	95.3	644.6	95.3	512.3	95.3	1,623.7	95.3	79.5	22.6	43
Arkansas	51	1,038.8	96.1	310.7	98.0	115.6	98.0	728.2	96.1	37.2	11.1	35
California	181	12,725.2	98.9	3,592.7	98.9	3,336.4	98.9	9,132.5	98.9	92.9	26.2	170
Colorado	115	2,907.8	100.0	911.8	100.0	590.8	99.1	1,996.0	100.0	64.8	20.3	66
Connecticut	195	2,411.4	92.8	1,041.2	92.8	749.8	92.8	1,370.2	92.8	72.0	31.1	155
Delaware	21	323.8	100.0	123.9	100.0	60.2	81.0	199.9	100.0	48.6	18.6	12
District of Columbia	1	445.3	100.0	123.3	100.0	123.3	100.0	322.0	100.0	100.0	27.7	1
Florida	80	7,303.0	95.0	2,148.0	96.3	1,836.7	96.3	5,155.0	95.0	85.5	25.1	76
Georgia	59	3,108.1	100.0	708.2	100.0	687.6	100.0	2,399.9	100.0	97.1	22.1	59
Hawaii	1	555.6	100.0	174.0	100.0	174.0	100.0	381.6	100.0	100.0	31.3	1
Idaho	104	694.9	98.1	197.2	98.1	73.1	98.1	497.7	98.1	37.1	10.5	28
Illinois	634	8,427.1	98.7	2,838.3	98.7	1,751.4	98.7	5,588.8	98.7	61.7	20.8	348
Indiana	238	4,577.2	100.0	1,434.4	100.0	905.5	100.0	3,142.8	100.0	63.1	19.8	141
Iowa	539	1,671.4	96.7	930.9	96.7	236.4	100.0	740.5	96.7	25.4	14.1	80
Kansas	327	1,831.4	98.8	933.5	98.5	274.1	98.5	897.8	98.5	29.4	15.0	55
Kentucky	116	2,112.5	100.0	1,037.2	100.0	305.2	100.0	1,075.3	100.0	29.4	14.4	43
Louisiana	68	2,296.2	100.0	849.2	100.0	361.9	100.0	1,447.0	100.0	42.6	15.8	53
Maine	272	714.9	95.6	345.3	95.6	160.4	95.6	369.6	95.6	46.4	22.4	91
Maryland	24	3,502.4	100.0	1,313.2	100.0	678.2	100.0	2,189.2	100.0	51.6	19.4	24
Massachusetts	370	3,818.2	99.2	1,741.2	99.2	1,135.0	99.2	2,077.0	99.2	65.2	29.7	262
Michigan	384	5,147.4	99.5	1,950.4	99.5	1,345.7	99.5	3,197.0	99.5	69.0	26.1	220
Minnesota	138	2,375.0	100.0	808.4	100.0	546.1	100.0	1,566.6	100.0	67.6	23.0	60
Mississippi	50	1,242.0	100.0	590.0	100.0	107.0	100.0	652.0	100.0	18.1	8.6	40
Missouri	152	3,179.7	100.0	772.7	100.0	399.1	100.0	2,407.0	100.0	51.7	12.6	57
Montana	80	347.0	100.0	183.9	100.0	50.1	100.0	163.1	100.0	27.3	14.4	22
Nebraska	270	811.1	82.2	359.3	82.2	111.5	82.2	451.9	82.2	31.0	13.7	29
Nevada	22	996.1	100.0	235.0	100.0	178.0	100.0	761.1	100.0	75.7	17.9	11
New Hampshire	231	855.8	97.4	461.5	97.4	192.3	94.8	394.3	97.4	41.7	22.5	95

See notes at end of table.

Table 16. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with "ALA-MLS" degrees; and number of libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2008—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				
						Librarians with "ALA-MLS"[2]						
		Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]	Total	Response rate[3]			
New Jersey[4]	303	5,200.5	92.7	1,464.0	92.7	1,453.0	92.7	3,736.5	92.7	99.2	27.9	250
New Mexico	91	723.9	100.0	296.8	100.0	145.3	100.0	427.1	100.0	48.9	20.1	26
New York	755	13,228.4	100.0	4,355.0	100.0	3,706.5	100.0	8,873.4	100.0	85.1	28.0	407
North Carolina	77	3,181.8	100.0	745.0	100.0	709.8	100.0	2,436.8	100.0	95.3	22.3	75
North Dakota	81	221.6	100.0	115.7	100.0	35.5	95.1	105.9	100.0	30.6	16.0	11
Ohio	251	9,778.3	100.0	2,879.9	100.0	2,051.7	100.0	6,898.4	100.0	71.2	21.0	190
Oklahoma	115	1,283.4	100.0	616.8	100.0	226.5	100.0	666.5	100.0	36.7	17.6	35
Oregon	126	1,715.9	100.0	499.7	100.0	395.6	100.0	1,216.1	100.0	79.2	23.1	72
Pennsylvania	457	4,950.2	99.6	1,525.6	99.6	1,083.9	99.6	3,424.6	99.6	71.0	21.9	261
Rhode Island	48	624.6	97.9	239.4	97.9	212.6	97.9	385.2	97.9	88.8	34.0	47
South Carolina	42	1,875.4	100.0	581.6	100.0	448.5	100.0	1,293.8	100.0	77.1	23.9	41
South Dakota	114	359.9	92.1	142.3	92.1	46.0	87.7	217.6	92.1	32.3	12.8	19
Tennessee	187	1,838.5	100.0	562.5	100.0	312.1	100.0	1,276.0	100.0	55.5	17.0	42
Texas	561	7,267.2	100.0	2,273.6	100.0	1,654.2	99.8	4,993.6	100.0	72.8	22.8	209
Utah	69	1,158.3	98.6	328.3	98.6	174.7	98.6	830.1	98.6	53.2	15.1	20
Vermont	183	325.5	93.4	193.8	94.0	50.9	94.0	131.7	93.4	26.3	15.6	41
Virginia	91	3,975.8	100.0	1,025.1	100.0	895.6	100.0	2,950.7	100.0	87.4	22.5	83
Washington	64	3,641.3	100.0	869.2	100.0	831.0	100.0	2,772.1	100.0	95.6	22.8	47
West Virginia	97	626.0	100.0	319.4	100.0	94.6	100.0	306.6	100.0	29.6	15.1	36
Wisconsin	381	3,071.9	100.0	1,152.3	100.0	642.7	100.0	1,919.7	100.0	55.8	20.9	167
Wyoming	23	436.1	100.0	176.3	100.0	44.1	100.0	259.8	100.0	25.0	10.1	13
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	32.0	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	32.0	100.0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	35	301.0	100.0	84.0	85.7	18.0	100.0	217.0	100.0	21.4	6.0	12

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

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

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

[4]The number of "certified" librarians was reported in the Librarians with "ALA-MLS" column, as the state does not distinguish between Master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA) and all other Master's degrees in library science awarded by institutions of higher education. Nationally, 7162 Master's degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2007-08 (Digest of Education Statistics, 2009, [NCES 2010013], Table 272. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.) Data for Master's degrees from ALA-accredited programs were not available yet. However, the 4-year average was 87 percent, which is an estimated 5,887 graduates in 2006-2007. (ALA, Office for Human Resource Development and Recruitment, Degrees and Certificates Awarded by U.S. Library and Information Studies Education Programs).

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 16A. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with "ALA-MLS" degrees, and number of public libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians in the 50 states and the District of Columbia by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	Librarians with "ALA-MLS"[2]				
Total	9,221	145,243.5	47,925.6	32,561.9	97,317.9	67.9	22.4	4,463
1,000,000 or more	27	18,678.0	4,991.4	4,781.6	13,686.7	95.8	25.6	26
500,000 to 999,999	57	20,308.9	5,611.8	4,990.7	14,697.1	88.9	24.6	57
250,000 to 499,999	106	16,577.5	4,953.5	4,082.7	11,624.1	82.4	24.6	106
100,000 to 249,999	337	23,134.3	6,535.7	4,980.0	16,598.6	76.2	21.5	335
50,000 to 99,999	557	18,872.9	6,011.7	4,300.5	12,861.2	71.5	22.8	538
25,000 to 49,999	967	18,435.1	6,496.2	4,364.3	11,938.9	67.2	23.7	877
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	16,467.5	6,441.1	3,531.3	10,026.4	54.8	21.4	1,301
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	6,873.0	3,194.1	1,054.1	3,678.8	33.0	15.3	689
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	3,175.5	1,790.3	314.8	1,385.2	17.6	9.9	310
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	2,050.1	1,398.2	131.5	651.9	9.4	6.4	176
Less than 1,000	997	670.5	501.5	30.3	169.0	6.0	4.5	48

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff[1]										Response rate[2]
		Percentage distribution										
		0	0.01 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
Total	9,221	2.4	16.4	15.8	22.0	16.1	15.1	6.5	3.1	1.6	0.9	98.1
Alabama	210	1.0	9.5	18.1	34.8	18.6	13.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	100.0
Alaska	86	18.6	43.0	8.1	15.1	9.3	3.5	0	2.3	0	0	100.0
Arizona	86	2.3	2.3	14.0	29.1	22.1	14.0	5.8	4.7	3.5	2.3	95.3
Arkansas	51	2.0	0	3.9	19.6	11.8	31.4	27.5	2.0	2.0	0	96.1
California	181	1.1	0.6	0	4.4	8.3	28.2	26.0	14.9	10.5	6.1	98.9
Colorado	115	0.9	6.1	16.5	24.3	19.1	15.7	7.0	4.3	3.5	2.6	100.0
Connecticut	195	3.6	4.1	8.2	20.0	27.7	21.5	11.8	2.1	1.0	0	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	38.1	33.3	14.3	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	80	1.3	0	2.5	5.0	11.3	22.5	21.3	15.0	10.0	11.3	95.0
Georgia	59	0	0	0	0	11.9	33.9	25.4	16.9	8.5	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.9	21.2	24.0	24.0	11.5	9.6	6.7	0	1.0	0	98.1
Illinois	634	1.3	14.8	18.8	22.1	12.1	16.9	8.4	4.6	0.9	0.2	98.7
Indiana	238	0	5.5	14.3	19.7	15.5	27.3	8.8	6.7	1.3	0.8	100.0
Iowa	539	2.8	40.3	24.7	18.9	8.0	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.2	0	96.7
Kansas	327	3.4	41.0	19.9	19.3	7.3	5.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	98.8
Kentucky	116	0	0	1.7	10.3	49.1	25.9	7.8	1.7	2.6	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	1.5	0	11.8	19.1	38.2	10.3	10.3	7.4	1.5	100.0
Maine	272	16.2	35.7	13.6	17.3	12.1	4.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	95.6
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	12.5	20.8	8.3	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.8	15.4	8.1	21.6	23.0	24.1	5.4	1.4	0	0.3	99.2
Michigan	384	0.3	6.8	17.2	27.3	20.6	16.1	4.9	4.7	1.8	0.3	99.5
Minnesota	138	0	11.6	24.6	26.8	13.0	13.0	3.6	2.9	3.6	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	0	10.0	18.0	46.0	14.0	6.0	6.0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	0	11.8	16.4	28.3	19.7	12.5	5.9	0.7	2.6	2.0	100.0
Montana	80	0	16.3	28.8	35.0	11.3	3.8	5.0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	17.0	34.1	23.0	14.1	7.0	3.7	0.4	0	0.7	0	82.2
Nevada	22	0	0	18.2	22.7	9.1	36.4	0	4.5	4.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5.2	25.1	19.9	29.4	10.8	8.7	0.9	0	0	0	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff[1]										Response rate[2]
		0	0.01 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	303	0	1.7	4.3	23.8	27.1	28.7	9.2	2.3	2.6	0.3	92.7
New Mexico	91	11.0	6.6	20.9	31.9	15.4	7.7	3.3	2.2	1.1	0	100.0
New York	755	0	19.6	19.7	17.6	15.1	14.6	9.5	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	2.6	10.4	36.4	29.9	13.0	6.5	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	81	8.6	46.9	11.1	21.0	7.4	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	2.4	11.2	21.1	32.3	17.1	9.2	4.0	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	25.2	19.1	31.3	13.0	7.0	0	1.7	0.9	1.7	100.0
Oregon	126	0	20.6	14.3	19.0	21.4	13.5	5.6	4.0	0.8	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	0.2	6.3	16.8	30.2	24.7	14.7	4.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	2.1	4.2	2.1	29.2	18.8	33.3	6.3	2.1	2.1	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	7.1	26.2	23.8	14.3	19.0	7.1	2.4	100.0
South Dakota	114	1.8	37.7	26.3	21.9	7.9	2.6	0.9	0.9	0	0	92.1
Tennessee	187	0	21.4	20.3	26.2	18.2	9.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0
Texas	561	2.0	10.3	16.4	33.2	19.3	10.2	5.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	100.0
Utah	69	0	11.6	17.4	30.4	14.5	15.9	1.4	5.8	1.4	1.4	98.6
Vermont	183	8.7	45.4	23.0	13.7	7.1	2.2	0	0	0	0	93.4
Virginia	91	0	1.1	1.1	14.3	18.7	27.5	17.6	8.8	8.8	2.2	100.0
Washington	64	0	15.6	7.8	14.1	15.6	18.8	4.7	7.8	9.4	6.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	11.3	25.8	30.9	18.6	9.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0	12.1	25.2	29.4	13.4	14.4	3.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	8.7	30.4	34.8	21.7	4.3	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	0	0	11.4	25.7	40.0	14.3	5.7	2.9	0	0	100.0

[1]Paid staff were reported in FTEs. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places. 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]Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not imputed for the outlying areas.

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 17A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff[1]									
		0	.01 to .99	1.0 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,221	2.4	16.4	15.8	22.0	16.1	15.1	6.5	3.1	1.6	0.9
1,000,000 or more	27	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.3
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.6	75.4
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	2.8	20.8	63.2	12.3
100,000 to 249,999	337	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	4.5	34.1	41.5	18.4	0.6
50,000 to 99,999	557	0	0.2	0.2	1.1	4.8	33.0	42.4	16.9	1.4	0
25,000 to 49,999	967	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	16.2	56.7	19.3	3.0	0.1	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	0.1	0.5	2.0	20.4	42.8	31.0	3.0	0.1	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.3	3.5	12.2	48.3	29.9	5.5	0.2	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1.0	13.7	33.1	45.4	6.1	0.6	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	3.6	39.5	39.4	16.3	0.9	0.3	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	997	14.2	64.5	17.2	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0	0

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 18. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue: Total	Federal[1]	State	Local	Other[2]	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate[3]
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total	9,221	$11,391,455	$50,467	$987,040	$9,420,743	$933,189	0.4	8.7	82.7	8.2	97.9
Alabama	210	98,557	1,369	5,106	81,762	10,320	1.4	5.2	83.0	10.5	100.0
Alaska	86	31,847	1,007	934	28,363	1,544	3.2	2.9	89.1	4.8	100.0
Arizona	86	199,710	1,031	645	185,677	12,356	0.5	0.3	93.0	6.2	94.2
Arkansas	51	62,599	96	4,583	53,936	3,984	0.2	7.3	86.2	6.4	96.1
California	181	1,326,125	4,202	34,133	1,194,133	93,657	0.3	2.6	90.0	7.1	98.9
Colorado	115	258,686	278	124	237,065	21,219	0.1	#	91.6	8.2	100.0
Connecticut	195	178,261	147	1,916	150,919	25,279	0.1	1.1	84.7	14.2	92.8
Delaware	21	25,985	1	3,167	21,252	1,565	#	12.2	81.8	6.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	45,836	923	0	44,563	350	2.0	0	97.2	0.8	100.0
Florida	80	661,524	610	31,402	600,014	29,498	0.1	4.7	90.7	4.5	96.3
Georgia	59	208,289	403	35,267	161,147	11,471	0.2	16.9	77.4	5.5	100.0
Hawaii	1	35,414	1,242	31,359	0	2,813	3.5	88.6	0	7.9	100.0
Idaho	104	42,948	182	1,134	37,676	3,956	0.4	2.6	87.7	9.2	98.1
Illinois	634	714,485	3,149	34,423	618,145	58,768	0.4	4.8	86.5	8.2	98.4
Indiana	238	288,458	684	18,549	249,145	20,080	0.2	6.4	86.4	7.0	100.0
Iowa	539	99,122	551	2,749	87,069	8,752	0.6	2.8	87.8	8.8	96.7
Kansas	327	108,371	297	3,988	94,378	9,708	0.3	3.7	87.1	9.0	98.8
Kentucky	116	151,674	725	7,520	131,383	12,045	0.5	5.0	86.6	7.9	100.0
Louisiana	68	185,157	5,431	8,443	159,179	12,104	2.9	4.6	86.0	6.5	100.0
Maine	272	39,734	8	372	29,256	10,099	#	0.9	73.6	25.4	95.6
Maryland	24	269,984	2,806	33,916	190,191	43,070	1.0	12.6	70.4	16.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	262,334	2,293	9,186	227,276	23,580	0.9	3.5	86.6	9.0	98.1
Michigan	384	444,180	188	10,157	403,566	30,269	#	2.3	90.9	6.8	97.7
Minnesota	138	198,576	471	7,732	173,255	17,118	0.2	3.9	87.2	8.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	48,273	433	9,893	32,552	5,395	0.9	20.5	67.4	11.2	100.0
Missouri	152	211,365	1,842	4,277	187,149	18,098	0.9	2.0	88.5	8.6	100.0
Montana	80	22,416	39	379	19,715	2,283	0.2	1.7	88.0	10.2	100.0
Nebraska	270	48,035	238	569	43,871	3,357	0.5	1.2	91.3	7.0	82.2
Nevada	22	101,658	1,246	3,665	73,083	23,665	1.2	3.6	71.9	23.3	100.0
New Hampshire	231	51,722	4	27	47,831	3,860	#	0.1	92.5	7.5	98.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 18. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	$495,335	$966	$8,195	$465,396	$20,778	0.2	1.7	94.0	4.2	92.4
New Mexico	91	47,396	338	2,548	42,159	2,351	0.7	5.4	88.9	5.0	100.0
New York	755	1,135,733	5,332	58,347	933,124	138,930	0.5	5.1	82.2	12.2	100.0
North Carolina	77	209,891	1,420	16,920	176,493	15,058	0.7	8.1	84.1	7.2	100.0
North Dakota	81	12,832	2	720	10,701	1,409	#	5.6	83.4	11.0	100.0
Ohio	251	730,592	0	449,875	204,256	76,460	0	61.6	28.0	10.5	100.0
Oklahoma	115	92,084	270	2,770	83,642	5,402	0.3	3.0	90.8	5.9	100.0
Oregon	126	169,587	686	712	158,108	10,081	0.4	0.4	93.2	5.9	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	345,622	4,453	84,638	206,783	49,748	1.3	24.5	59.8	14.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	47,599	321	8,736	32,758	5,784	0.7	18.4	68.8	12.2	97.9
South Carolina	42	114,403	509	9,818	98,430	5,647	0.4	8.6	86.0	4.9	100.0
South Dakota	114	21,664	28	10	20,446	1,163	0.1	#	94.5	5.4	92.1
Tennessee	187	103,860	365	439	94,671	8,386	0.4	0.4	91.2	8.1	100.0
Texas	561	449,846	1,063	5,034	424,639	19,109	0.2	1.1	94.4	4.2	100.0
Utah	69	85,348	351	837	79,626	4,535	0.4	1.0	93.3	5.3	98.6
Vermont	183	20,637	36	82	14,645	5,874	0.2	0.4	71.0	28.5	92.3
Virginia	91	277,224	568	17,259	246,073	13,324	0.2	6.2	88.8	4.8	100.0
Washington	64	336,147	564	1,099	322,324	12,160	0.2	0.3	95.9	3.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	33,406	256	8,953	21,024	3,172	0.8	26.8	62.9	9.5	100.0
Wisconsin	381	212,951	988	4,323	196,340	11,301	0.5	2.0	92.2	5.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	27,975	57	110	25,555	2,253	0.2	0.4	91.4	8.1	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	1,470	0	0	1,436	34	0	0	97.7	2.3	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	3,994	24	645	3,378	374	0.6	14.6	76.4	8.5	51.4

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 18A. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	$11,391,455	$50,467	$987,040	$9,420,743	$933,189	0.4	8.7	82.7	8.2
1,000,000 or more	27	1,764,023	10,826	112,871	1,460,148	180,178	0.6	6.4	82.8	10.2
500,000 to 999,999	57	1,765,749	5,870	150,576	1,479,470	129,832	0.3	8.5	83.8	7.4
250,000 to 499,999	106	1,352,131	8,960	148,824	1,100,553	93,793	0.7	11.0	81.4	6.9
100,000 to 249,999	337	1,790,501	7,293	153,530	1,507,158	122,520	0.4	8.6	84.2	6.8
50,000 to 99,999	557	1,443,358	4,760	152,619	1,184,925	101,053	0.3	10.6	82.1	7.0
25,000 to 49,999	967	1,393,693	4,121	113,810	1,169,703	106,059	0.3	8.2	83.9	7.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	1,157,635	3,845	94,948	954,675	104,167	0.3	8.2	82.5	9.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	421,679	2,207	38,573	334,690	46,202	0.5	9.1	79.4	11.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	174,096	1,312	12,266	134,138	26,375	0.8	7.0	77.1	15.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	100,177	862	5,856	75,530	17,923	0.9	5.8	75.4	17.9
Less than 1,000	997	28,412	410	3,165	19,752	5,085	1.4	11.1	69.5	17.9

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 19. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	$38.62	97.9	$0.17	97.7	$3.35	97.7	$31.94	97.7	$3.16	97.7
Alabama	210	22.21	100.0	0.31	100.0	1.15	100.0	18.42	100.0	2.33	100.0
Alaska	86	46.85	100.0	1.48	100.0	1.37	100.0	41.73	100.0	2.27	100.0
Arizona	86	30.77	94.2	0.16	95.3	0.10	94.2	28.61	95.3	1.90	95.3
Arkansas	51	23.57	96.1	0.04	96.1	1.73	96.1	20.31	96.1	1.50	96.1
California	181	34.85	98.9	0.11	99.4	0.90	99.4	31.38	99.4	2.46	98.9
Colorado	115	53.22	100.0	0.06	100.0	0.03	100.0	48.77	100.0	4.37	100.0
Connecticut	195	50.78	92.8	0.04	92.8	0.55	92.8	42.99	92.8	7.20	92.8
Delaware	21	32.90	100.0	#	100.0	4.01	100.0	26.91	100.0	1.98	100.0
District of Columbia	1	77.91	100.0	1.57	100.0	0	100.0	75.75	100.0	0.59	100.0
Florida	80	35.23	96.3	0.03	96.3	1.67	96.3	31.96	96.3	1.57	96.3
Georgia	59	22.35	100.0	0.04	100.0	3.78	100.0	17.29	100.0	1.23	100.0
Hawaii	1	27.59	100.0	0.97	100.0	24.43	100.0	0	100.0	2.19	100.0
Idaho	104	32.24	98.1	0.14	98.1	0.85	98.1	28.29	98.1	2.97	98.1
Illinois	634	61.15	98.4	0.27	98.6	2.95	98.7	52.91	98.4	5.03	98.4
Indiana	238	50.60	100.0	0.12	100.0	3.25	100.0	43.71	100.0	3.52	100.0
Iowa	539	33.44	96.7	0.19	96.8	0.93	96.7	29.37	96.7	2.95	96.7
Kansas	327	45.83	98.8	0.13	98.8	1.69	98.8	39.91	98.8	4.11	98.8
Kentucky	116	36.08	100.0	0.17	100.0	1.79	100.0	31.25	100.0	2.87	100.0
Louisiana	68	41.98	100.0	1.23	100.0	1.91	100.0	36.09	100.0	2.74	100.0
Maine	272	32.77	95.6	0.01	95.6	0.31	95.6	24.13	95.6	8.33	95.2
Maryland	24	48.21	100.0	0.50	100.0	6.06	100.0	33.96	100.0	7.69	100.0
Massachusetts	370	40.68	98.1	0.36	98.1	1.42	98.1	35.24	98.1	3.66	98.1
Michigan	384	44.72	97.7	0.02	90.6	1.02	90.6	40.63	90.6	3.05	90.6
Minnesota	138	37.73	100.0	0.09	100.0	1.47	100.0	32.92	100.0	3.25	100.0
Mississippi	50	16.43	100.0	0.15	100.0	3.37	100.0	11.08	100.0	1.84	100.0
Missouri	152	41.27	100.0	0.36	100.0	0.84	100.0	36.54	100.0	3.53	100.0
Montana	80	24.90	100.0	0.04	100.0	0.42	100.0	21.90	100.0	2.54	100.0
Nebraska	270	36.98	82.2	0.18	82.2	0.44	82.2	33.78	82.2	2.58	82.2
Nevada	22	37.12	100.0	0.45	100.0	1.34	100.0	26.68	100.0	8.64	100.0
New Hampshire	231	39.45	98.3	#	97.8	0.02	97.8	36.48	98.3	2.94	98.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 19. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	$59.42	92.4	$0.12	92.4	$0.98	92.4	$55.83	92.4	$2.49	92.4
New Mexico	91	30.48	100.0	0.22	100.0	1.64	100.0	27.11	100.0	1.51	100.0
New York	755	60.00	100.0	0.28	100.0	3.08	100.0	49.30	100.0	7.34	100.0
North Carolina	77	23.14	100.0	0.16	100.0	1.87	100.0	19.46	100.0	1.66	100.0
North Dakota	81	22.49	100.0	#	100.0	1.26	100.0	18.75	100.0	2.47	100.0
Ohio	251	63.47	100.0	0	100.0	39.08	100.0	17.74	100.0	6.64	100.0
Oklahoma	115	30.91	100.0	0.09	100.0	0.93	100.0	28.08	100.0	1.81	100.0
Oregon	126	50.61	99.2	0.20	100.0	0.21	99.2	47.18	99.2	3.01	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	28.87	99.6	0.37	99.6	7.07	99.6	17.27	99.6	4.16	99.6
Rhode Island	48	45.00	97.9	0.30	97.9	8.26	97.9	30.97	97.9	5.47	97.9
South Carolina	42	25.92	100.0	0.12	100.0	2.22	100.0	22.30	100.0	1.28	100.0
South Dakota	114	31.00	92.1	0.04	92.1	0.01	92.1	29.26	92.1	1.66	92.1
Tennessee	187	17.08	100.0	0.06	100.0	0.07	100.0	15.57	100.0	1.38	100.0
Texas	561	20.21	100.0	0.05	100.0	0.23	100.0	19.07	100.0	0.86	100.0
Utah	69	32.63	98.6	0.13	98.6	0.32	98.6	30.44	98.6	1.73	98.6
Vermont	183	34.18	92.3	0.06	92.3	0.14	92.3	24.26	93.4	9.73	93.4
Virginia	91	36.48	100.0	0.07	100.0	2.27	100.0	32.38	100.0	1.75	100.0
Washington	64	52.05	100.0	0.09	100.0	0.17	100.0	49.91	100.0	1.88	100.0
West Virginia	97	18.47	100.0	0.14	100.0	4.95	100.0	11.63	100.0	1.75	100.0
Wisconsin	381	37.53	100.0	0.17	100.0	0.76	100.0	34.60	100.0	1.99	100.0
Wyoming	23	53.51	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.21	100.0	48.88	100.0	4.31	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	56.58	100.0	0	0	0	0	55.26	100.0	1.31	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	2.94	51.4	0.01	80.0	0.36	82.9	2.14	65.7	0.24	74.3

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 19A. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue[1]				
		Total	Federal[2]	State	Local	Other[3]
Total	9,221	$38.62	$0.17	$3.35	$31.94	$3.16
1,000,000 or more	27	36.88	0.23	2.36	30.52	3.77
500,000 to 999,999	57	43.24	0.14	3.69	36.23	3.18
250,000 to 499,999	106	37.23	0.25	4.10	30.30	2.58
100,000 to 249,999	337	34.34	0.14	2.94	28.91	2.35
50,000 to 99,999	557	37.35	0.12	3.95	30.66	2.62
25,000 to 49,999	967	42.02	0.12	3.43	35.27	3.20
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	42.04	0.14	3.45	34.67	3.78
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	39.91	0.21	3.65	31.67	4.37
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	36.42	0.27	2.57	28.06	5.52
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	39.22	0.34	2.29	29.57	7.02
Less than 1,000	997	50.19	0.72	5.59	34.89	8.98

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	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	Response rate[2]
		Percentage distribution										
Total	9,221	3.5	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.4	11.1	19.5	38.8	97.7
Alabama	210	2.4	11.0	8.1	5.2	9.0	6.7	7.6	11.0	14.3	24.8	100.0
Alaska	86	16.3	1.2	1.2	0	2.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.3	55.8	100.0
Arizona	86	2.3	0	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	4.7	11.6	26.7	47.7	95.3
Arkansas	51	0	2.0	3.9	9.8	2.0	13.7	21.6	17.6	17.6	11.8	96.1
California	181	0	0	1.7	0.6	0.6	7.7	4.4	7.7	30.9	46.4	99.4
Colorado	115	0	0.9	1.7	0	4.3	3.5	2.6	4.3	12.2	70.4	100.0
Connecticut	195	4.1	6.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	10.8	69.2	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	4.8	9.5	19.0	19.0	28.6	19.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	0	0	3.8	5.0	11.3	6.3	20.0	16.3	37.5	96.3
Georgia	59	0	0	5.1	11.9	16.9	25.4	13.6	13.6	10.2	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	0	6.7	4.8	7.7	15.4	34.6	30.8	98.1
Illinois	634	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.4	2.2	3.6	7.7	11.0	21.0	49.8	98.4
Indiana	238	1.3	0.4	0	1.3	0.8	0.4	3.8	4.6	17.2	70.2	100.0
Iowa	539	0.2	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.3	8.2	9.1	17.4	30.1	25.6	96.7
Kansas	327	0.3	0	0.9	1.2	2.1	5.8	8.6	17.1	24.8	39.1	98.8
Kentucky	116	3.4	0.9	0	0	1.7	3.4	5.2	19.0	32.8	33.6	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	4.4	2.9	16.2	23.5	50.0	100.0
Maine	272	9.9	11.8	8.1	7.7	5.5	9.6	6.3	9.2	11.8	20.2	95.6
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	29.2	45.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.4	3.8	4.1	7.3	30.0	49.2	98.1
Michigan	384	0	0	0.3	3.4	2.1	7.0	5.5	13.3	21.1	47.4	90.6
Minnesota	138	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	2.9	2.9	6.5	26.8	58.0	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	2.0	10.0	16.0	20.0	28.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	152	1.3	0	0.7	2.6	5.3	17.1	15.1	14.5	23.0	20.4	100.0
Montana	80	0	1.3	0	2.5	2.5	6.3	8.8	27.5	28.8	22.5	100.0
Nebraska	270	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.9	6.3	21.5	63.3	82.2
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	4.5	9.1	45.5	36.4	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5.6	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.2	3.9	2.6	7.8	19.9	50.6	98.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	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	Response rate[2]
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	303	0	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.3	6.3	84.8	92.4
New Mexico	91	3.3	4.4	1.1	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.3	14.3	18.7	45.1	100.0
New York	755	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.4	6.5	6.6	10.2	17.5	49.5	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	1.3	3.9	7.8	24.7	13.0	22.1	11.7	15.6	100.0
North Dakota	81	2.5	2.5	16.0	19.8	9.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	8.6	3.7	100.0
Ohio	251	62.5	1.6	1.2	3.2	0.4	1.6	6.0	4.8	7.6	11.2	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0.9	0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	9.6	26.1	28.7	23.5	100.0
Oregon	126	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.6	4.8	12.7	23.0	57.1	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	5.3	21.9	15.8	14.2	8.3	8.8	6.3	5.9	6.3	7.2	99.6
Rhode Island	48	6.3	0	2.1	0	4.2	0	4.2	2.1	29.2	52.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	7.1	19.0	9.5	14.3	26.2	16.7	7.1	100.0
South Dakota	114	0.9	2.6	0	5.3	1.8	7.0	3.5	12.3	22.8	43.9	92.1
Tennessee	187	0.5	12.3	13.4	16.6	13.4	13.4	8.6	7.0	8.6	6.4	100.0
Texas	561	1.6	5.0	5.7	7.8	9.3	10.2	10.5	18.2	17.6	14.1	100.0
Utah	69	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.8	5.8	8.7	20.3	24.6	30.4	98.6
Vermont	183	8.2	5.5	6.6	4.9	6.6	5.5	6.6	12.0	17.5	26.8	93.4
Virginia	91	0	1.1	0	1.1	7.7	9.9	14.3	16.5	17.6	31.9	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.1	1.6	7.8	14.1	70.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	4.1	34.0	12.4	17.5	7.2	5.2	4.1	7.2	3.1	5.2	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0	0	0	0	0.3	2.4	2.6	8.7	34.4	51.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	17.4	78.3	100.0
Outlying area												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	71.4	14.3	5.7	0	0	0	0	2.9	2.9	2.9	65.7

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 20A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	3.5	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.4	11.1	19.5	38.8
1,000,000 or more	27	3.7	0	0	0	0	7.4	0	11.1	33.3	44.4
500,000 to 999,999	57	1.8	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	10.5	24.6	59.6
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.5	3.8	16.0	28.3	41.5
100,000 to 249,999	337	2.7	0.3	1.2	2.1	3.0	9.8	8.9	13.6	22.3	36.2
50,000 to 99,999	557	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.7	7.7	7.2	10.4	17.6	39.7
25,000 to 49,999	967	3.8	2.8	2.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.0	11.2	17.2	44.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	4.3	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.5	9.7	17.6	43.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	3.9	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.1	6.4	6.1	10.0	19.0	37.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	2.8	4.7	3.2	4.1	4.3	6.0	7.5	12.4	19.8	35.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.6	4.3	7.1	7.4	11.9	23.2	33.2
Less than 1,000	997	4.1	1.8	3.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	6.7	11.7	18.7	39.2

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 21. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Total (in thousands)	Percentage distribution: Staff	Collection	Other[1]	Response rate[2]
Total	9,221	$10,724,925	65.7	12.8	21.5	97.7
Alabama	210	93,203	65.5	12.9	21.7	100.0
Alaska	86	30,975	65.5	9.8	24.7	100.0
Arizona	86	170,752	62.9	15.8	21.2	95.3
Arkansas	51	56,971	57.9	14.8	27.3	96.1
California	181	1,256,910	67.2	10.2	22.6	98.9
Colorado	115	226,517	63.7	13.4	22.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	181,473	70.1	11.2	18.7	92.8
Delaware	21	24,050	64.0	13.8	22.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	45,935	56.7	9.6	33.7	100.0
Florida	80	573,669	60.4	12.9	26.6	96.3
Georgia	59	202,224	67.5	14.4	18.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	33,755	67.1	14.9	18.0	100.0
Idaho	104	37,058	67.4	13.0	19.6	98.1
Illinois	634	652,292	62.1	12.6	25.3	95.4
Indiana	238	284,289	62.9	14.3	22.8	100.0
Iowa	539	99,049	65.8	14.5	19.7	96.5
Kansas	327	104,673	63.4	13.9	22.7	98.8
Kentucky	116	113,617	60.9	14.1	25.0	100.0
Louisiana	68	142,642	57.9	10.9	31.1	100.0
Maine	272	39,550	67.4	10.7	21.9	95.2
Maryland	24	263,136	68.4	14.3	17.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	270,047	69.3	13.9	16.8	98.1
Michigan	384	383,411	63.6	12.5	23.9	97.7
Minnesota	138	194,045	67.6	11.7	20.7	100.0
Mississippi	50	44,951	68.0	10.7	21.3	100.0
Missouri	152	188,539	61.1	17.5	21.4	100.0
Montana	80	20,141	65.5	13.4	21.1	100.0
Nebraska	270	44,924	65.2	15.2	19.6	82.2
Nevada	22	86,522	63.3	18.6	18.0	100.0
New Hampshire	231	50,748	71.4	12.3	16.2	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 21. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other[1]	Response rate[2]
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	303	$462,302	68.6	11.2	20.2	92.4
New Mexico	91	44,225	65.0	14.6	20.3	100.0
New York	755	1,093,576	69.0	11.1	19.9	100.0
North Carolina	77	200,625	69.4	12.7	17.9	100.0
North Dakota	81	12,702	60.6	16.7	22.7	100.0
Ohio	251	722,628	64.5	15.6	20.0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	83,721	63.2	14.1	22.7	100.0
Oregon	126	156,030	65.9	11.0	23.1	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	339,344	62.9	14.4	22.6	99.6
Rhode Island	48	45,008	72.0	10.9	17.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	111,759	65.2	15.8	19.0	100.0
South Dakota	114	20,150	69.6	15.1	15.3	92.1
Tennessee	187	101,773	67.1	11.0	21.9	100.0
Texas	561	438,040	67.3	14.3	18.4	100.0
Utah	69	83,849	64.5	16.9	18.6	98.6
Vermont	183	19,591	64.2	11.6	24.1	92.3
Virginia	91	269,931	68.1	12.2	19.7	100.0
Washington	64	337,394	65.2	13.5	21.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	29,660	64.8	14.2	21.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	208,880	69.6	11.9	18.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	27,668	70.3	11.2	18.5	100.0
Outlying areas						
Guam	1	—	—	—	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	3,118	83.9	7.2	8.9	60.0

— Not available.

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

[2]Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries that reported total operating expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures, divided by the total number of libraries in the survey frame. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 21A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures			
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other[1]
			Percentage distribution		
Total	9,221	$10,724,925	65.7	12.8	21.5
1,000,000 or more	27	1,715,869	64.6	12.1	23.3
500,000 to 999,999	57	1,676,324	65.0	14.0	21.1
250,000 to 499,999	106	1,264,645	66.1	13.5	20.4
100,000 to 249,999	337	1,683,520	66.7	12.4	20.8
50,000 to 99,999	557	1,342,472	67.5	12.6	20.0
25,000 to 49,999	967	1,299,138	66.5	12.3	21.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	1,072,190	65.7	12.4	21.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	390,605	63.6	13.3	23.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	160,912	61.6	14.3	24.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	93,307	57.6	14.7	27.7
Less than 1,000	997	25,945	52.9	16.2	30.9

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 22. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	$36.36	97.7	$23.89	97.4	$4.67	97.9	$7.81	97.9
Alabama	210	21.00	100.0	13.75	100.0	2.71	100.0	4.55	100.0
Alaska	86	45.57	100.0	29.87	100.0	4.46	100.0	11.24	100.0
Arizona	86	26.31	95.3	16.57	94.2	4.16	95.3	5.59	94.2
Arkansas	51	21.45	96.1	12.42	96.1	3.17	96.1	5.86	96.1
California	181	33.03	98.9	22.21	99.4	3.36	99.4	7.47	98.9
Colorado	115	46.60	100.0	29.68	100.0	6.25	100.0	10.67	100.0
Connecticut	195	51.69	92.8	36.22	92.8	5.80	92.8	9.67	92.8
Delaware	21	30.45	100.0	19.50	100.0	4.20	100.0	6.75	100.0
District of Columbia	1	78.08	100.0	44.30	100.0	7.49	100.0	26.28	100.0
Florida	80	30.55	96.3	18.46	96.3	3.95	96.3	8.14	96.3
Georgia	59	21.70	100.0	14.65	100.0	3.13	100.0	3.92	100.0
Hawaii	1	26.30	100.0	17.64	100.0	3.92	100.0	4.74	100.0
Idaho	104	27.82	98.1	18.75	98.1	3.63	98.1	5.45	98.1
Illinois	634	55.83	95.4	34.66	95.0	7.04	98.6	14.13	98.6
Indiana	238	49.87	100.0	31.35	100.0	7.13	100.0	11.40	100.0
Iowa	539	33.41	96.5	21.98	96.5	4.85	96.3	6.58	96.5
Kansas	327	44.26	98.8	28.05	98.8	6.15	98.8	10.06	98.8
Kentucky	116	27.02	100.0	16.46	100.0	3.82	100.0	6.74	100.0
Louisiana	68	32.34	100.0	18.74	100.0	3.54	100.0	10.06	100.0
Maine	272	32.62	95.2	22.00	95.2	3.50	94.9	7.13	95.2
Maryland	24	46.99	100.0	32.15	100.0	6.74	100.0	8.09	100.0
Massachusetts	370	41.88	98.1	29.01	98.1	5.83	98.1	7.04	98.1
Michigan	384	38.60	97.7	24.54	96.6	4.82	96.9	9.24	96.9
Minnesota	138	36.87	100.0	24.91	100.0	4.33	100.0	7.62	100.0
Mississippi	50	15.30	100.0	10.41	100.0	1.63	100.0	3.26	100.0
Missouri	152	36.81	100.0	22.50	100.0	6.45	100.0	7.86	100.0
Montana	80	22.37	100.0	14.66	100.0	3.00	100.0	4.71	100.0
Nebraska	270	34.59	82.2	22.54	82.2	5.26	82.2	6.79	82.2
Nevada	22	31.59	100.0	20.00	100.0	5.89	100.0	5.70	100.0
New Hampshire	231	38.71	96.5	27.73	91.8	4.79	96.5	6.31	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 22. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	$55.46	92.4	$38.04	90.4	$6.21	92.4	$11.23	92.4
New Mexico	91	28.44	100.0	18.49	100.0	4.17	100.0	5.78	100.0
New York	755	57.78	100.0	39.88	100.0	6.40	100.0	11.49	100.0
North Carolina	77	22.12	100.0	15.36	100.0	2.81	100.0	3.95	100.0
North Dakota	81	22.26	100.0	13.49	100.0	3.72	100.0	5.05	100.0
Ohio	251	62.77	100.0	40.47	100.0	9.78	100.0	12.53	100.0
Oklahoma	115	28.11	100.0	17.75	100.0	3.97	100.0	6.38	100.0
Oregon	126	46.56	99.2	30.70	99.2	5.12	99.2	10.73	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	28.35	99.6	17.84	99.3	4.10	99.6	6.42	99.6
Rhode Island	48	42.55	97.9	30.64	97.9	4.65	97.9	7.26	97.9
South Carolina	42	25.32	100.0	16.51	100.0	4.00	100.0	4.81	100.0
South Dakota	114	28.83	92.1	20.07	92.1	4.34	92.1	4.42	92.1
Tennessee	187	16.73	100.0	11.23	100.0	1.83	100.0	3.67	100.0
Texas	561	19.68	100.0	13.25	100.0	2.81	100.0	3.62	100.0
Utah	69	32.05	98.6	20.67	98.6	5.42	98.6	5.96	98.6
Vermont	183	32.45	92.3	20.84	93.4	3.78	94.0	7.83	92.9
Virginia	91	35.52	100.0	24.20	100.0	4.32	100.0	7.00	100.0
Washington	64	52.24	100.0	34.06	100.0	7.04	100.0	11.15	100.0
West Virginia	97	16.40	100.0	10.64	100.0	2.33	100.0	3.44	100.0
Wisconsin	381	36.81	100.0	25.62	100.0	4.39	100.0	6.80	100.0
Wyoming	23	52.92	100.0	37.22	100.0	5.93	100.0	9.77	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	—	0	40.96	100.0	—	0	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	2.03	60.0	2.13	80.0	0.23	71.4	0.22	48.6

— Not available.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 22A. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita[1] operating expenditures			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other[2]
Total	9,221	$36.36	$23.89	$4.67	$7.81
1,000,000 or more	27	35.87	23.17	4.35	8.35
500,000 to 999,999	57	41.05	26.68	5.73	8.65
250,000 to 499,999	106	34.82	23.00	4.71	7.11
100,000 to 249,999	337	32.29	21.55	4.02	6.73
50,000 to 99,999	557	34.74	23.44	4.36	6.94
25,000 to 49,999	967	39.17	26.04	4.82	8.30
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	38.94	25.58	4.84	8.53
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	36.97	23.50	4.93	8.54
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	33.67	20.75	4.81	8.13
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	36.53	21.05	5.37	10.11
Less than 1,000	997	45.83	24.27	7.44	14.17

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

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

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

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

Table 23. Total collection expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures: Total (in thousands)	Response rate[3]	Print materials expenditures: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate[3]	Electronic materials expenditures[1]: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate[3]	Other materials expenditures[2]: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Response rate[3]
Total	9,221	$1,377,404	97.9	69.3	97.1	11.3	97.4	19.4	97.0
Alabama	210	12,007	100.0	68.4	100.0	7.0	100.0	24.6	100.0
Alaska	86	3,029	100.0	78.7	100.0	9.8	100.0	11.6	100.0
Arizona	86	26,990	95.3	66.2	95.3	14.6	94.2	19.1	94.2
Arkansas	51	8,428	96.1	76.1	96.1	7.6	96.1	16.3	94.1
California	181	127,776	99.4	69.8	99.4	13.3	99.4	16.9	99.4
Colorado	115	30,383	100.0	57.7	100.0	14.0	100.0	28.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	20,350	92.8	72.9	92.3	11.5	92.3	15.6	92.8
Delaware	21	3,318	100.0	90.2	100.0	4.5	95.2	5.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	4,409	100.0	54.7	100.0	19.2	100.0	26.1	100.0
Florida	80	74,148	96.3	68.7	86.3	12.6	86.3	18.7	86.3
Georgia	59	29,184	100.0	77.6	96.6	6.4	96.6	16.0	96.6
Hawaii	1	5,030	100.0	74.9	100.0	24.0	100.0	1.1	100.0
Idaho	104	4,829	98.1	79.4	98.1	8.2	98.1	12.4	98.1
Illinois	634	82,283	98.6	69.0	98.6	15.0	98.4	15.9	98.4
Indiana	238	40,635	100.0	71.1	100.0	6.2	100.0	22.6	100.0
Iowa	539	14,387	96.3	71.0	96.3	6.2	96.3	22.9	96.3
Kansas	327	14,552	98.8	66.6	98.8	23.8	98.8	9.6	98.8
Kentucky	116	16,070	100.0	66.4	100.0	11.1	100.0	22.5	100.0
Louisiana	68	15,612	100.0	73.4	100.0	5.7	100.0	20.9	100.0
Maine	272	4,240	94.9	81.9	94.5	4.0	94.5	14.2	94.1
Maryland	24	37,756	100.0	60.9	100.0	15.8	100.0	23.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	37,605	98.1	72.3	98.1	7.3	98.1	20.4	98.1
Michigan	384	47,882	96.9	68.5	93.0	10.1	93.0	21.4	93.0
Minnesota	138	22,783	100.0	71.2	96.4	9.2	100.0	19.6	97.1
Mississippi	50	4,793	100.0	78.2	100.0	7.9	100.0	13.9	100.0
Missouri	152	33,059	100.0	64.4	100.0	18.4	100.0	17.3	100.0
Montana	80	2,697	100.0	69.4	100.0	18.2	100.0	12.4	100.0
Nebraska	270	6,831	82.2	72.2	82.2	11.8	82.2	16.0	82.2
Nevada	22	16,125	100.0	55.2	100.0	17.6	100.0	27.2	100.0
New Hampshire	231	6,279	96.5	77.5	97.8	7.1	97.4	15.3	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 23. Total collection expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures: Total (in thousands)	Total collection expenditures: Response rate[3]	Print materials expenditures: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Print materials expenditures: Response rate[3]	Electronic materials expenditures[1]: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Electronic materials expenditures[1]: Response rate[3]	Other materials expenditures[2]: Percentage of total collection expenditures	Other materials expenditures[2]: Response rate[3]
New Jersey	303	$51,787	92.4	71.6	92.4	9.7	92.4	18.7	92.4
New Mexico	91	6,477	100.0	75.3	100.0	9.8	100.0	14.9	100.0
New York	755	121,163	100.0	78.6	100.0	9.9	100.0	11.6	100.0
North Carolina	77	25,490	100.0	82.9	100.0	7.2	100.0	9.8	100.0
North Dakota	81	2,120	100.0	75.6	100.0	10.1	100.0	14.3	100.0
Ohio	251	112,582	100.0	53.9	100.0	10.8	100.0	35.3	100.0
Oklahoma	115	11,827	100.0	74.9	100.0	9.3	100.0	15.8	100.0
Oregon	126	17,172	99.2	68.3	99.2	9.0	99.2	22.7	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	49,043	99.6	65.5	99.6	9.4	99.6	25.2	99.6
Rhode Island	48	4,914	97.9	70.0	97.9	15.8	97.9	14.2	97.9
South Carolina	42	17,642	100.0	72.8	100.0	8.9	100.0	18.3	100.0
South Dakota	114	3,034	92.1	82.2	92.1	8.7	91.2	9.1	91.2
Tennessee	187	11,158	100.0	71.8	100.0	11.3	100.0	16.8	100.0
Texas	561	62,553	100.0	70.8	100.0	11.7	100.0	17.5	100.0
Utah	69	14,169	98.6	66.4	78.3	6.3	98.6	27.3	78.3
Vermont	183	2,282	94.0	80.9	81.4	4.2	87.4	15.0	80.9
Virginia	91	32,846	100.0	69.6	100.0	11.4	100.0	19.0	100.0
Washington	64	45,445	100.0	73.4	95.3	14.8	95.3	11.8	95.3
West Virginia	97	4,206	100.0	76.0	100.0	6.2	100.0	17.7	100.0
Wisconsin	381	24,928	100.0	70.9	99.5	5.6	99.5	23.5	99.5
Wyoming	23	3,098	100.0	71.3	100.0	8.4	100.0	20.3	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	375	71.4	58.4	65.7	9.7	45.7	6.5	42.9

— Not available.

[1]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. This includes expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. It also includes expenditures for database licenses.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 23A. Total collection expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total collection expenditures (in thousands)	Total collection expenditures: Print materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures	Total collection expenditures: Electronic materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures[1]	Total collection expenditures: Other materials expenditures as percentage of total collection expenditures[2]
Total	9,221	$1,377,404	69.3	11.3	19.4
1,000,000 or more	27	208,150	76.4	10.8	12.8
500,000 to 999,999	57	233,855	65.1	14.2	20.7
250,000 to 499,999	106	171,101	65.5	12.3	22.2
100,000 to 249,999	337	209,490	67.7	11.8	20.5
50,000 to 99,999	557	168,485	68.1	11.5	20.4
25,000 to 49,999	967	159,992	68.1	11.4	20.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	133,260	70.8	8.9	20.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	52,142	73.7	5.8	20.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	22,987	77.6	3.7	18.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	13,730	79.3	3.6	17.0
Less than 1,000	997	4,212	78.7	6.0	15.3

[1]Electronic 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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	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	Response rate[1]
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,221	4.1	19.5	14.1	14.4	13.1	10.1	5.7	14.8	4.1	97.7
Alabama	210	1.9	27.6	16.2	18.1	17.1	8.1	4.3	4.8	1.9	100.0
Alaska	86	10.5	47.7	5.8	9.3	11.6	7.0	3.5	3.5	1.2	100.0
Arizona	86	2.3	8.1	17.4	11.6	24.4	7.0	2.3	16.3	10.5	95.3
Arkansas	51	0	5.9	5.9	11.8	13.7	13.7	11.8	35.3	2.0	96.1
California	181	0.6	0	0.6	1.7	3.9	8.3	6.6	49.7	28.7	98.9
Colorado	115	2.6	13.9	13.0	14.8	13.9	10.4	3.5	18.3	9.6	100.0
Connecticut	195	1.0	8.7	6.7	12.8	13.3	23.1	6.2	26.7	1.5	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	19.0	38.1	19.0	4.8	14.3	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	3.8	0	2.5	6.3	11.3	11.3	37.5	27.5	96.3
Georgia	59	0	0	0	0	5.1	16.9	11.9	54.2	11.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	2.9	29.8	19.2	14.4	14.4	6.7	1.0	10.6	1.0	98.1
Illinois	634	1.7	19.7	16.1	14.5	12.0	8.0	5.7	18.5	3.8	95.4
Indiana	238	0.8	6.7	12.6	16.0	14.3	15.1	8.4	21.4	4.6	100.0
Iowa	539	6.3	45.1	20.6	13.0	7.1	3.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	96.5
Kansas	327	17.7	36.4	18.3	10.4	8.0	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.2	98.8
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	0.9	14.7	32.8	24.1	6.9	15.5	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	1.5	1.5	4.4	14.7	23.5	10.3	32.4	11.8	100.0
Maine	272	19.1	36.8	13.6	11.4	9.2	6.6	1.5	1.8	0	95.2
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	45.8	41.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	2.4	11.1	9.2	9.5	18.9	19.5	8.4	20.0	1.1	98.1
Michigan	384	0.3	10.7	12.5	20.3	16.1	14.1	6.5	14.8	4.7	97.7
Minnesota	138	2.2	13.8	18.1	19.6	13.8	6.5	9.4	10.9	5.8	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	6.0	14.0	18.0	22.0	18.0	22.0	0	100.0
Missouri	152	3.3	15.1	13.8	21.1	18.4	10.5	4.6	8.6	4.6	100.0
Montana	80	1.3	27.5	27.5	17.5	17.5	0	1.3	7.5	0	100.0
Nebraska	270	25.6	41.9	14.1	5.9	5.9	2.6	1.5	1.9	0.7	82.2
Nevada	22	0	0	22.7	4.5	13.6	13.6	4.5	27.3	13.6	100.0
New Hampshire	231	9.1	28.6	17.7	17.7	12.1	5.6	3.9	5.2	0	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	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	Response rate[1]
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	303	0	2.0	5.3	8.9	15.2	14.5	16.2	33.0	5.0	92.4
New Mexico	91	6.6	18.7	23.1	17.6	14.3	8.8	2.2	7.7	1.1	100.0
New York	755	0.5	20.8	16.7	14.8	11.8	9.0	4.6	18.3	3.4	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	1.3	5.2	13.0	18.2	54.5	7.8	100.0
North Dakota	81	19.8	45.7	12.3	8.6	4.9	3.7	0	4.9	0	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	2.0	7.2	15.1	19.1	15.1	30.7	10.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0.9	28.7	25.2	18.3	11.3	4.3	2.6	6.1	2.6	100.0
Oregon	126	0.8	17.5	15.9	7.9	15.9	15.1	8.7	13.5	4.8	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	0.2	8.5	17.9	24.1	20.6	11.8	4.8	10.3	1.8	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	0	10.4	12.5	20.8	20.8	2.1	31.3	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	4.8	11.9	16.7	16.7	38.1	11.9	100.0
South Dakota	114	14.9	42.1	17.5	9.6	6.1	5.3	2.6	0.9	0.9	92.1
Tennessee	187	3.7	27.8	18.2	19.3	12.8	8.0	2.1	5.9	2.1	100.0
Texas	561	1.8	19.1	18.4	21.7	15.2	7.7	3.9	9.6	2.7	100.0
Utah	69	0	15.9	10.1	30.4	5.8	14.5	7.2	10.1	5.8	98.6
Vermont	183	14.2	38.8	21.3	12.0	7.1	4.4	1.6	0.5	0	92.3
Virginia	91	0	2.2	1.1	7.7	12.1	14.3	12.1	34.1	16.5	100.0
Washington	64	4.7	15.6	3.1	7.8	6.3	12.5	7.8	20.3	21.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	25.8	24.7	20.6	12.4	8.2	0	7.2	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0	14.2	19.7	23.6	13.6	11.3	8.1	8.4	1.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	4.3	30.4	13.0	13.0	39.1	0	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	0	8.6	20.0	17.1	11.4	2.9	0	0	0	60.0

— Not available.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 24A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by total operating expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	9,221	4.1	19.5	14.1	14.4	13.1	10.1	5.7	14.8	4.1
1,000,000 or more	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	86.8
100,000 to 249,999	337	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	1.5	59.9	37.7
50,000 to 99,999	557	0	0	0.4	0.5	2.3	6.5	9.9	71.1	9.3
25,000 to 49,999	967	0	0.4	0.8	2.2	8.9	18.5	17.7	49.3	2.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	0.2	0.9	2.8	13.5	26.3	28.3	13.9	14.1	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.4	6.1	14.2	31.2	31.7	11.5	3.3	1.6	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1.2	19.8	32.1	33.8	10.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	4.0	52.3	33.0	8.5	1.3	0.9	0	0.1	0
Less than 1,000	997	29.4	60.2	8.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0	0.1	0

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 24. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.
SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita[1] operating expenditures										Response rate[2]
		$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	9,221	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	5.3	6.0	11.8	21.2	48.3	97.7
Alabama	210	0.5	5.2	4.8	9.0	6.7	9.5	8.6	12.4	15.7	27.6	100.0
Alaska	86	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	2.3	0	9.3	86.0	100.0
Arizona	86	0	0	2.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	8.1	10.5	26.7	45.3	95.3
Arkansas	51	0	0	5.9	3.9	3.9	11.8	23.5	23.5	13.7	13.7	96.1
California	181	0	0	0.6	1.1	0.6	3.9	6.1	8.8	24.9	54.1	98.9
Colorado	115	0	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	5.2	2.6	16.5	68.7	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	5.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	8.7	77.4	92.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	4.8	19.0	19.0	52.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	80	0	0	0	0	3.8	7.5	6.3	22.5	18.8	41.3	96.3
Georgia	59	0	0	0	1.7	0	11.9	8.5	45.8	22.0	10.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	0	1.0	3.8	4.8	12.5	41.3	36.5	98.1
Illinois	634	0.2	0	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	9.8	23.0	59.6	95.4
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.5	11.8	82.8	100.0
Iowa	539	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.6	7.2	6.1	14.1	30.1	37.7	96.5
Kansas	327	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.8	9.2	27.5	57.2	98.8
Kentucky	116	0	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	5.2	9.5	23.3	31.9	24.1	100.0
Louisiana	68	0	0	0	1.5	0	2.9	4.4	13.2	29.4	48.5	100.0
Maine	272	2.9	7.0	5.9	5.1	5.1	8.8	6.3	10.7	14.7	33.5	95.2
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.8	79.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0	0	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	6.8	22.7	65.4	98.1
Michigan	384	0	0	0.5	1.6	2.9	4.9	5.2	15.9	22.9	46.1	97.7
Minnesota	138	0	0	0	0.7	0	3.6	1.4	5.1	27.5	61.6	100.0
Mississippi	50	0	0	0	6.0	4.0	22.0	32.0	26.0	8.0	2.0	100.0
Missouri	152	0	0	0.7	1.3	5.9	7.9	12.5	15.1	29.6	27.0	100.0
Montana	80	0	1.3	0	0	1.3	5.0	5.0	21.3	45.0	21.3	100.0
Nebraska	270	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.4	2.2	2.6	15.2	16.3	58.1	82.2
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	13.6	27.3	54.5	100.0
New Hampshire	231	3.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	5.2	5.6	20.8	53.2	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita[1] operating expenditures: $0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate[2]
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	303	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	3.6	7.6	84.2	92.4
New Mexico	91	0	0	0	1.1	4.4	2.2	5.5	9.9	22.0	54.9	100.0
New York	755	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	3.2	5.3	9.8	18.3	61.3	100.0
North Carolina	77	0	0	0	0	2.6	5.2	27.3	20.8	27.3	16.9	100.0
North Dakota	81	1.2	1.2	6.2	3.7	4.9	11.1	9.9	18.5	24.7	18.5	100.0
Ohio	251	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	7.2	90.0	100.0
Oklahoma	115	0	0.9	0	0.9	2.6	1.7	7.8	23.5	29.6	33.0	100.0
Oregon	126	0	0	0	0	1.6	2.4	2.4	10.3	22.2	61.1	99.2
Pennsylvania	457	0	0.2	0.9	2.2	5.3	14.4	13.6	19.3	24.1	20.1	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	6.3	0	2.1	0	0	2.1	8.3	14.6	66.7	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	0	2.4	14.3	14.3	28.6	28.6	11.9	100.0
South Dakota	114	0	1.8	0.9	4.4	1.8	4.4	6.1	14.9	19.3	46.5	92.1
Tennessee	187	0.5	9.1	11.2	11.8	15.5	17.1	7.5	11.8	8.0	7.5	100.0
Texas	561	0.5	1.6	2.7	6.2	7.8	10.2	12.5	20.5	20.0	18.0	100.0
Utah	69	0	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	7.2	7.2	14.5	29.0	37.7	98.6
Vermont	183	0.5	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.5	4.9	10.4	21.3	43.7	92.3
Virginia	91	0	0	1.1	0	0	4.4	7.7	19.8	24.2	42.9	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	0	0	1.6	6.3	1.6	10.9	9.4	70.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	1.0	16.5	22.7	24.7	7.2	11.3	9.3	7.2	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.0	2.4	6.8	32.3	57.2	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.4	82.6	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	11.4	14.3	11.4	5.7	5.7	8.6	0	0	2.9	0	60.0

— Not available.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 25A. Percentage distribution of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by total per capita operating expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita[1] operating expenditures									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,221	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	5.3	6.0	11.8	21.2	48.3
1,000,000 or more	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	14.8	22.2	59.3
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.8	3.5	24.6	68.4
250,000 to 499,999	106	0	0	0	0	0	5.7	1.9	18.9	23.6	50.0
100,000 to 249,999	337	0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	3.0	9.5	16.9	24.9	43.3
50,000 to 99,999	557	0	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.3	5.6	7.7	13.3	20.8	45.8
25,000 to 49,999	967	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.2	5.0	5.6	10.8	20.1	50.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.4	3.3	6.2	5.8	10.5	17.8	52.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	0.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	3.3	5.9	6.4	11.6	20.5	46.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.7	5.0	6.6	12.2	24.4	43.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.4	5.0	5.6	12.0	25.3	45.6
Less than 1,000	997	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.0	2.1	4.8	4.3	12.2	16.8	54.5

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 26. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue									Response rate[3]
		Total	Federal[1]	State	Local	Other[2]	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total	9,221	$1,376,806	$21,569	$91,425	$914,662	$349,149	1.6	6.6	66.4	25.4	98.0
Alabama	210	13,755	257	4,602	7,299	1,597	1.9	33.5	53.1	11.6	100.0
Alaska	86	2,387	115	524	1,152	595	4.8	22.0	48.3	24.9	100.0
Arizona	86	100,442	28	115	54,184	46,115	#	0.1	53.9	45.9	93.0
Arkansas	51	7,570	0	278	6,869	424	0	3.7	90.7	5.6	96.1
California	181	182,282	496	16,390	122,394	43,002	0.3	9.0	67.1	23.6	98.3
Colorado	115	93,438	400	228	42,273	50,537	0.4	0.2	45.2	54.1	100.0
Connecticut	195	14,667	0	1,570	5,597	7,500	0	10.7	38.2	51.1	92.8
Delaware	21	12,852	0	4,317	6,692	1,843	0	33.6	52.1	14.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	43,402	9,000	0	34,402	0	20.7	0	79.3	0	100.0
Florida	80	91,605	402	3,254	83,025	4,923	0.4	3.6	90.6	5.4	96.3
Georgia	59	17,704	0	1,640	14,823	1,240	0	9.3	83.7	7.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	16,425	0	16,425	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	3,661	9	7	3,274	372	0.2	0.2	89.4	10.2	98.1
Illinois	634	113,853	195	1,831	97,263	14,564	0.2	1.6	85.4	12.8	98.9
Indiana	238	47,110	10	1,875	44,559	666	#	4.0	94.6	1.4	100.0
Iowa	539	37,802	0	1,938	24,296	11,568	0	5.1	64.3	30.6	97.2
Kansas	327	4,673	0	0	2,210	2,463	0	0	47.3	52.7	98.8
Kentucky	116	20,167	17	2,680	11,140	6,330	0.1	13.3	55.2	31.4	100.0
Louisiana	68	6,595	152	0	2,693	3,750	2.3	0	40.8	56.9	100.0
Maine	272	7,367	100	20	3,753	3,495	1.4	0.3	50.9	47.4	95.2
Maryland	24	19,454	0	1,249	18,108	96	0	6.4	93.1	0.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	31,071	77	8,905	15,682	6,407	0.2	28.7	50.5	20.6	98.1
Michigan	384	29,632	2,601	94	15,255	11,681	8.8	0.3	51.5	39.4	98.7
Minnesota	138	15,180	0	2	14,720	459	0	#	97.0	3.0	100.0
Mississippi	50	7,260	99	1,220	5,441	500	1.4	16.8	74.9	6.9	100.0
Missouri	152	16,103	288	0	11,055	4,761	1.8	0	68.6	29.6	99.3
Montana	80	1,476	0	0	311	1,166	0	0	21.0	79.0	100.0
Nebraska	270	6,950	90	6	6,640	213	1.3	0.1	95.5	3.1	82.2
Nevada	22	4,321	248	110	3,907	56	5.7	2.5	90.4	1.3	100.0
New Hampshire	231	3,481	0	#	2,785	696	0	#	80.0	20.0	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue									Response rate[3]
		Total	Federal[1]	State	Local	Other[2]	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	303	$22,931	$161	$551	$21,124	$1,095	0.7	2.4	92.1	4.8	92.7
New Mexico	91	4,320	0	1,715	2,225	380	0	39.7	51.5	8.8	100.0
New York	755	113,071	431	9,157	51,227	52,257	0.4	8.1	45.3	46.2	100.0
North Carolina	77	9,234	276	8	8,136	814	3.0	0.1	88.1	8.8	100.0
North Dakota	81	631	0	8	466	156	0	1.3	73.9	24.8	97.5
Ohio	251	7,849	980	13	120	6,735	12.5	0.2	1.5	85.8	100.0
Oklahoma	115	9,350	14	74	829	8,433	0.2	0.8	8.9	90.2	100.0
Oregon	126	13,089	613	0	10,290	2,186	4.7	0	78.6	16.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	28,841	473	7,147	5,702	15,519	1.6	24.8	19.8	53.8	99.3
Rhode Island	48	8,699	412	655	5,606	2,025	4.7	7.5	64.4	23.3	97.9
South Carolina	42	8,958	70	1,373	6,408	1,107	0.8	15.3	71.5	12.4	100.0
South Dakota	114	12,368	0	19	12,203	146	0	0.2	98.7	1.2	92.1
Tennessee	187	4,518	16	31	2,830	1,643	0.3	0.7	62.6	36.4	100.0
Texas	561	77,582	3,321	711	56,284	17,266	4.3	0.9	72.5	22.3	100.0
Utah	69	7,711	73	71	6,315	1,251	0.9	0.9	81.9	16.2	98.6
Vermont	183	800	0	0	258	542	0	0	32.3	67.7	94.0
Virginia	91	38,234	71	37	37,805	321	0.2	0.1	98.9	0.8	98.9
Washington	64	7,347	0	0	4,572	2,775	0	0	62.2	37.8	100.0
West Virginia	97	5,554	0	415	3,494	1,645	0	7.5	62.9	29.6	100.0
Wisconsin	381	15,829	74	158	10,950	4,647	0.5	1.0	69.2	29.4	100.0
Wyoming	23	7,203	0	0	6,015	1,189	0	0	83.5	16.5	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerto Rico	35	336	171	104	171	72	32.9	20.0	33.1	13.9	65.7

— Not available.

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 26A. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue								
		Total	Federal[1]	State	Local	Other[2]	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,221	$1,376,806	$21,569	$91,425	$914,662	$349,149	1.6	6.6	66.4	25.4
1,000,000 or more	27	109,155	3,321	22,994	81,593	1,247	3.0	21.1	74.7	1.1
500,000 to 999,999	57	232,355	9,733	8,598	166,042	47,982	4.2	3.7	71.5	20.7
250,000 to 499,999	106	150,891	360	7,513	86,632	56,386	0.2	5.0	57.4	37.4
100,000 to 249,999	337	218,501	663	7,242	127,910	82,685	0.3	3.3	58.5	37.8
50,000 to 99,999	557	173,351	1,495	8,854	139,278	23,723	0.9	5.1	80.3	13.7
25,000 to 49,999	967	180,718	393	9,873	132,050	38,402	0.2	5.5	73.1	21.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	191,511	3,579	16,139	119,573	52,221	1.9	8.4	62.4	27.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	76,960	515	6,279	42,859	27,307	0.7	8.2	55.7	35.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	21,116	1,234	1,505	8,974	9,404	5.8	7.1	42.5	44.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	18,280	214	1,710	8,482	7,874	1.2	9.4	46.4	43.1
Less than 1,000	997	3,967	62	719	1,268	1,917	1.6	18.1	32.0	48.3

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 27. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital revenue category and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Response rate[1]	Total capital revenue: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
Total	9,221	$1,376,806	98.0	66.3	6.4	3.7	9.9	3.9	9.8
Alabama	210	13,755	100.0	55.2	9.0	4.3	11.4	7.6	12.4
Alaska	86	2,387	100.0	89.5	0	2.3	5.8	0	2.3
Arizona	86	100,442	93.0	65.1	1.2	7.0	7.0	4.7	15.1
Arkansas	51	7,570	96.1	66.7	5.9	0	7.8	5.9	13.7
California	181	182,282	98.3	44.8	1.1	1.1	11.6	6.1	35.4
Colorado	115	93,438	100.0	68.7	2.6	0.9	6.1	4.3	17.4
Connecticut	195	14,667	92.8	74.4	4.1	3.1	6.2	4.6	7.7
Delaware	21	12,852	100.0	66.7	0	0	9.5	4.8	19.0
District of Columbia	1	43,402	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	91,605	96.3	51.3	2.5	3.8	3.8	1.3	37.5
Georgia	59	17,704	100.0	54.2	0	0	10.2	5.1	30.5
Hawaii	1	16,425	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	3,661	98.1	65.4	10.6	4.8	7.7	2.9	8.7
Illinois	634	113,853	98.9	73.0	4.6	1.6	7.9	3.2	9.8
Indiana	238	47,110	100.0	43.3	3.8	4.2	16.8	5.5	26.5
Iowa	539	37,802	97.2	72.7	3.3	4.3	12.2	3.0	4.5
Kansas	327	4,673	98.8	56.9	15.3	8.9	11.0	4.0	4.0
Kentucky	116	20,167	100.0	81.9	0	0.9	2.6	3.4	11.2
Louisiana	68	6,595	100.0	77.9	1.5	0	2.9	2.9	14.7
Maine	272	7,367	95.2	69.9	8.5	4.0	8.1	3.3	6.3
Maryland	24	19,454	100.0	29.2	0	0	8.3	12.5	50.0
Massachusetts	370	31,071	98.1	46.5	8.1	5.7	23.0	6.5	10.3
Michigan	384	29,632	98.7	72.4	8.3	3.1	6.0	3.6	6.5
Minnesota	138	15,180	100.0	70.3	8.7	1.4	8.0	5.1	6.5
Mississippi	50	7,260	100.0	54.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	4.0	14.0
Missouri	152	16,103	99.3	74.3	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.3	9.2
Montana	80	1,476	100.0	87.5	5.0	0	3.8	0	3.8
Nebraska	270	6,950	82.2	75.2	8.9	3.3	9.6	2.2	0.7
Nevada	22	4,321	100.0	68.2	4.5	4.5	9.1	4.5	9.1
New Hampshire	231	3,481	97.0	71.0	6.9	5.6	10.4	3.9	2.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Total capital revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital revenue category and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Response rate[1]	Total capital revenue: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	303	$22,931	92.7	72.3	1.7	1.0	6.3	5.9	12.9
New Mexico	91	4,320	100.0	50.5	8.8	6.6	11.0	11.0	12.1
New York	755	113,071	100.0	62.3	7.5	3.2	9.3	4.0	13.8
North Carolina	77	9,234	100.0	50.6	1.3	2.6	24.7	7.8	13.0
North Dakota	81	631	97.5	77.8	7.4	2.5	7.4	2.5	2.5
Ohio	251	7,849	100.0	51.8	14.7	6.4	16.7	2.8	7.6
Oklahoma	115	9,350	100.0	56.5	11.3	6.1	13.0	3.5	9.6
Oregon	126	13,089	100.0	66.7	7.9	3.2	8.7	6.3	7.1
Pennsylvania	457	28,841	99.3	73.7	5.7	3.3	7.4	3.3	6.6
Rhode Island	48	8,699	97.9	52.1	4.2	6.3	16.7	12.5	8.3
South Carolina	42	8,958	100.0	35.7	0	0	31.0	4.8	28.6
South Dakota	114	12,368	92.1	86.0	5.3	0	5.3	1.8	1.8
Tennessee	187	4,518	100.0	81.3	4.8	1.6	4.8	1.6	5.9
Texas	561	77,582	100.0	64.5	8.9	5.5	9.1	3.4	8.6
Utah	69	7,711	98.6	65.2	4.3	2.9	13.0	2.9	11.6
Vermont	183	800	94.0	77.6	6.6	5.5	9.3	0	1.1
Virginia	91	38,234	98.9	72.5	1.1	0	5.5	3.3	17.6
Washington	64	7,347	100.0	78.1	3.1	1.6	6.3	1.6	9.4
West Virginia	97	5,554	100.0	62.9	3.1	7.2	16.5	4.1	6.2
Wisconsin	381	15,829	100.0	68.5	7.6	4.2	9.7	4.2	5.8
Wyoming	23	7,203	100.0	60.9	8.7	0	13.0	0	17.4
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	35	336	65.7	31.4	2.9	2.9	20.0	8.6	0

— Not available.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 27A. Total capital revenue of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital revenue category and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital revenue (in thousands)	Total capital revenue: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,221	$1,376,806	66.3	6.4	3.7	9.9	3.9	9.8
1,000,000 or more	27	109,155	44.4	0	0	0	0	55.6
500,000 to 999,999	57	232,355	26.3	1.8	0	0	7.0	64.9
250,000 to 499,999	106	150,891	47.2	0.9	0	4.7	4.7	42.5
100,000 to 249,999	337	218,501	43.6	1.5	1.8	10.1	5.9	37.1
50,000 to 99,999	557	173,351	53.0	1.1	3.1	10.2	8.4	24.2
25,000 to 49,999	967	180,718	59.9	3.7	2.8	12.8	6.0	14.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	191,511	62.6	5.3	4.0	12.0	5.2	11.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	76,960	64.5	7.1	4.9	11.9	3.9	7.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	21,116	73.0	8.0	3.7	9.2	2.4	3.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	18,280	74.7	8.8	3.6	7.9	2.5	2.4
Less than 1,000	997	3,967	79.7	9.4	3.7	5.6	0.7	0.8

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 27. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.
SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 28. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures category and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate[1]	Total capital expenditures: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
Total	9,221	$1,254,081	98.0	55.6	10.6	5.4	13.1	4.7	10.7
Alabama	210	7,577	100.0	53.3	11.4	6.7	15.2	6.2	7.1
Alaska	86	2,307	100.0	87.2	2.3	2.3	3.5	2.3	2.3
Arizona	86	49,828	94.2	54.7	10.5	3.5	14.0	1.2	16.3
Arkansas	51	6,655	92.2	54.9	3.9	5.9	15.7	7.8	11.8
California	181	118,098	98.3	42.5	3.3	1.1	12.2	8.3	32.6
Colorado	115	70,891	100.0	49.6	8.7	5.2	9.6	7.8	19.1
Connecticut	195	24,692	92.8	62.6	6.7	4.1	12.3	3.6	10.8
Delaware	21	7,840	100.0	23.8	14.3	0	28.6	9.5	23.8
District of Columbia	1	14,334	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	80	76,334	96.3	43.8	3.8	1.3	10.0	2.5	38.8
Georgia	59	24,468	100.0	47.5	0	3.4	11.9	6.8	30.5
Hawaii	1	438	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	10,483	98.1	43.3	25.0	12.5	8.7	2.9	7.7
Illinois	634	75,846	98.9	58.4	6.0	3.3	12.9	6.5	12.9
Indiana	238	36,888	100.0	39.9	4.6	5.9	18.9	9.2	21.4
Iowa	539	29,018	97.6	78.3	8.5	3.9	4.8	1.3	3.2
Kansas	327	2,192	97.2	69.7	13.5	5.2	8.6	1.8	1.2
Kentucky	116	37,057	100.0	51.7	2.6	5.2	7.8	8.6	24.1
Louisiana	68	19,372	100.0	44.1	2.9	1.5	13.2	5.9	32.4
Maine	272	4,716	95.2	64.7	12.5	7.4	8.8	2.2	4.4
Maryland	24	23,615	100.0	33.3	0	0	12.5	4.2	50.0
Massachusetts	370	29,068	98.1	44.9	13.8	8.1	20.3	6.2	6.8
Michigan	384	53,656	99.0	22.1	18.0	9.4	25.3	7.8	17.4
Minnesota	138	13,160	100.0	62.3	10.9	3.6	10.9	5.1	7.2
Mississippi	50	7,305	100.0	54.0	4.0	4.0	18.0	6.0	14.0
Missouri	152	30,298	100.0	59.2	5.9	2.6	13.2	5.9	13.2
Montana	80	2,169	100.0	52.5	25.0	6.3	8.8	1.3	6.3
Nebraska	270	4,818	82.2	55.6	26.3	4.4	11.5	1.9	0.4
Nevada	22	4,508	100.0	50.0	13.6	4.5	9.1	9.1	13.6
New Hampshire	231	1,683	96.1	74.9	9.5	6.1	5.6	3.0	0.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 28. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures category and state: Fiscal year 2008 —Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate[1]	$0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	303	$18,590	92.7	55.1	6.3	6.3	18.2	5.6	8.6
New Mexico	91	4,679	100.0	51.6	11.0	5.5	13.2	9.9	8.8
New York	755	135,222	100.0	34.7	16.0	7.4	20.4	4.8	16.7
North Carolina	77	8,550	100.0	51.9	1.3	2.6	22.1	10.4	11.7
North Dakota	81	6,225	100.0	75.3	8.6	4.9	7.4	2.5	1.2
Ohio	251	49,093	100.0	44.6	5.6	3.6	17.1	8.0	21.1
Oklahoma	115	5,945	100.0	61.7	13.0	7.0	9.6	4.3	4.3
Oregon	126	18,651	100.0	57.9	8.7	7.9	11.9	5.6	7.9
Pennsylvania	457	29,919	99.6	68.5	6.3	3.1	10.3	4.6	7.2
Rhode Island	48	10,450	97.9	45.8	4.2	4.2	25.0	16.7	4.2
South Carolina	42	6,588	100.0	38.1	2.4	2.4	16.7	11.9	28.6
South Dakota	114	7,646	92.1	43.0	28.9	8.8	14.0	0.9	4.4
Tennessee	187	3,275	100.0	80.7	5.9	2.1	4.8	2.7	3.7
Texas	561	58,509	100.0	67.4	8.7	5.0	9.4	2.5	7.0
Utah	69	4,189	98.6	62.3	5.8	5.8	13.0	1.4	11.6
Vermont	183	643	94.0	65.6	15.8	11.5	6.0	0	1.1
Virginia	91	27,755	100.0	63.7	1.1	1.1	9.9	5.5	18.7
Washington	64	43,027	100.0	48.4	7.8	6.3	9.4	3.1	25.0
West Virginia	97	3,992	100.0	15.5	33.0	12.4	27.8	4.1	7.2
Wisconsin	381	17,363	100.0	62.5	10.2	5.5	11.5	3.4	6.8
Wyoming	23	4,456	100.0	34.8	17.4	0	21.7	13.0	13.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	138	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	1,162	62.9	42.9	2.9	0	11.4	2.9	2.9

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 28A. Total capital expenditures of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Total capital expenditures: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,221	$1,254,081	55.6	10.6	5.4	13.1	4.7	10.7
1,000,000 or more	27	134,051	22.2	0	0	3.7	0	74.1
500,000 to 999,999	57	172,512	14.0	0	0	3.5	3.5	78.9
250,000 to 499,999	106	121,168	30.2	0	0	6.6	3.8	59.4
100,000 to 249,999	337	176,775	34.4	1.2	2.1	12.2	6.8	43.3
50,000 to 99,999	557	179,563	38.6	2.0	2.9	15.3	11.7	29.6
25,000 to 49,999	967	173,929	46.7	3.8	2.7	19.3	10.2	17.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	180,156	49.4	7.0	6.5	19.0	6.5	11.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	72,233	53.9	11.9	7.9	15.7	4.3	6.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	23,647	63.3	14.0	6.0	11.4	2.1	3.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	16,539	68.2	15.2	6.1	6.9	1.7	2.0
Less than 1,000	997	3,508	70.0	19.6	3.9	5.0	0.7	0.8

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in Table 28. Missing data were not imputed for the outlying areas.
SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 29. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries					
		Number		Square footage			
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage[3]	Per 1,000 population[4]	Response rate[5]
Alabama	210	184	100.0	1,367	8,334	724	89.1
Alaska	86	79	100.0	250	3,160	1,327	100.0
Arizona	86	60	100.0	507	8,748	657	96.7
Arkansas	51	14	100.0	201	16,729	607	85.7
California	181	58	100.0	1,405	24,218	475	100.0
Colorado	115	77	100.0	649	8,424	933	100.0
Connecticut	195	168	100.0	1,966	12,686	1,012	92.3
Delaware	21	17	100.0	103	6,045	422	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	27	100.0	393	14,569	634	100.0
Georgia	59	6	100.0	134	22,333	509	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	83	100.0	445	5,421	752	98.8
Illinois	634	578	100.0	7,187	12,609	1,221	98.6
Indiana	238	160	100.0	2,091	13,149	1,530	99.4
Iowa	539	530	100.0	3,038	5,910	1,335	97.0
Kansas	327	313	100.0	1,679	5,380	1,643	99.7
Kentucky	116	23	100.0	232	10,091	419	100.0
Louisiana	68	11	100.0	54	5,383	370	90.9
Maine	272	270	100.0	1,246	4,943	1,161	93.3
Maryland	24	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	328	100.0	4,130	12,825	1,077	98.2
Michigan	384	316	100.0	3,389	10,792	847	99.4
Minnesota	138	108	100.0	723	6,694	1,106	100.0
Mississippi	50	11	100.0	183	16,662	624	100.0
Missouri	152	103	100.0	916	8,977	1,113	99.0
Montana	80	63	100.0	369	5,858	989	100.0
Nebraska	270	261	100.0	1,117	4,754	2,229	90.0
Nevada	22	8	100.0	77	9,638	518	100.0
New Hampshire	231	226	100.0	1,029	5,278	974	86.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 29. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries: Number: Total[1]	Number: Response rate[2]	Square footage: Total (in thousands)	Square footage: Average square footage[3]	Square footage: Per 1,000 population[4]	Square footage: Response rate[5]
New Jersey	303	259	100.0	2,920	11,966	759	94.2
New Mexico	91	80	100.0	509	6,357	1,002	100.0
New York	755	697	100.0	6,662	9,627	939	99.3
North Carolina	77	11	100.0	238	21,655	813	100.0
North Dakota	81	65	100.0	226	3,641	951	95.4
Ohio	251	142	100.0	1,807	12,815	1,045	99.3
Oklahoma	115	106	100.0	690	6,506	1,003	100.0
Oregon	126	100	100.0	820	8,201	718	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	395	100.0	2,982	7,549	519	100.0
Rhode Island	48	39	100.0	496	12,724	796	100.0
South Carolina	42	3	100.0	37	12,225	630	100.0
South Dakota	114	98	100.0	369	4,341	1,291	86.7
Tennessee	187	158	100.0	1,050	6,646	400	100.0
Texas	561	489	100.0	4,331	8,858	586	100.0
Utah	69	43	100.0	509	12,114	739	97.7
Vermont	183	173	100.0	596	3,529	1,409	97.7
Virginia	91	29	100.0	319	12,255	719	89.7
Washington	64	40	100.0	267	8,903	886	75.0
West Virginia	97	69	100.0	394	5,790	630	98.6
Wisconsin	381	360	100.0	3,656	10,155	1,000	100.0
Wyoming	23	3	100.0	24	8,088	1,290	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	35	30	100.0	—	—	—	0

† Not applicable.

— Not available.

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

[2]The 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.

[3]The 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.

[4]Per 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 29A. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Single-outlet public libraries			
			Square footage		
		Total[1]	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage[2]	Per 1,000 population[3]
1,000,000 or more	27	0	†	†	†
500,000 to 999,999	57	0	†	†	†
250,000 to 499,999	106	1	70	70,000	161
100,000 to 249,999	337	24	1,379	57,448	446
50,000 to 99,999	557	167	6,487	39,317	596
25,000 to 49,999	967	598	14,776	25,044	749
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	1,433	19,124	13,525	879
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	1,373	9,881	7,282	1,037
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	1,299	5,940	4,689	1,313
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	1,551	4,350	2,904	1,788
Less than 1,000	997	995	1,770	1,923	3,350

† Not applicable.

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

[2]The 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.

[3]Per 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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 30. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage[3]	Per 1,000 population[4]	Response rate[5]	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage[3]	Per 1,000 population[4]	Response rate[5]
Alabama	210	25	100.0	752	34,199	334	88.0	409	5,675	235	91.1
Alaska	86	7	100.0	231	33,037	471	100.0	69	4,293	140	100.0
Arizona	86	26	100.0	946	45,056	202	100.0	1,123	8,915	199	100.0
Arkansas	51	35	100.0	595	19,206	301	96.9	641	3,885	288	98.2
California	181	123	100.0	6,051	56,032	256	99.1	8,094	8,529	233	99.9
Colorado	115	37	100.0	1,205	50,217	509	100.0	1,503	10,224	367	98.7
Connecticut	195	27	100.0	1,239	45,871	956	100.0	330	7,181	274	97.9
Delaware	21	4	100.0	49	24,296	362	100.0	145	10,376	294	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	680	100.0	362	13,905	615	100.0
Florida	80	53	100.0	2,165	65,595	171	100.0	6,330	13,820	351	100.0
Georgia	59	53	100.0	1,679	31,681	185	100.0	2,605	8,040	297	98.8
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	82	100.0	556	11,129	434	100.0
Idaho	104	21	100.0	345	18,145	472	100.0	99	2,671	156	97.4
Illinois	634	56	100.0	3,204	57,209	553	100.0	1,527	9,727	296	100.0
Indiana	238	78	100.0	3,078	39,976	875	98.7	1,533	7,860	367	99.5
Iowa	539	9	100.0	409	45,429	611	100.0	115	6,741	191	85.0
Kansas	327	14	100.0	522	37,253	389	100.0	380	7,926	350	98.0
Kentucky	116	93	100.0	1,170	12,575	320	100.0	524	6,630	215	100.0
Louisiana	68	57	100.0	1,288	22,603	303	100.0	1,382	5,256	334	99.6
Maine	272	2	100.0	100	50,000	1,310	100.0	—	—	—	0
Maryland	24	24	100.0	699	46,579	380	100.0	2,426	14,441	433	100.0
Massachusetts	370	42	100.0	2,547	60,636	975	100.0	701	7,007	283	98.0
Michigan	384	68	100.0	2,439	38,710	459	100.0	1,596	5,743	277	100.0
Minnesota	138	27	100.0	988	49,414	333	100.0	2,032	8,795	512	99.6
Mississippi	50	39	100.0	612	17,488	310	97.2	866	4,657	332	97.9
Missouri	152	49	100.0	1,012	27,358	346	100.0	1,869	8,654	449	98.6
Montana	80	17	100.0	318	18,705	603	100.0	62	2,081	191	100.0
Nebraska	270	9	100.0	345	38,278	437	100.0	287	16,860	444	100.0
Nevada	22	14	100.0	191	17,348	280	100.0	939	14,224	362	100.0
New Hampshire	231	5	100.0	136	27,209	810	100.0	13	2,542	76	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 30. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	44	100.0	1,881	42,751	427	100.0	1,157	7,819	274	98.0
New Mexico	91	11	100.0	373	33,876	356	100.0	269	9,978	259	100.0
New York	755	58	100.0	2,901	51,799	303	100.0	3,793	12,003	322	100.0
North Carolina	77	66	100.0	1,771	32,199	259	100.0	2,315	7,167	268	100.0
North Dakota	81	15	100.0	96	8,715	425	73.3	117	12,959	671	90.0
Ohio	251	109	100.0	3,973	41,384	481	97.0	3,747	7,921	400	97.7
Oklahoma	115	9	100.0	404	44,924	176	100.0	745	8,187	325	100.0
Oregon	126	24	100.0	808	35,140	398	100.0	457	5,257	218	100.0
Pennsylvania	457	57	100.0	1,454	26,439	245	96.5	1,069	6,111	158	98.9
Rhode Island	48	9	100.0	363	40,309	835	100.0	150	6,247	422	100.0
South Carolina	42	39	100.0	1,222	32,163	295	100.0	1,016	6,866	240	100.0
South Dakota	114	16	100.0	146	9,707	393	93.8	75	2,428	247	86.1
Tennessee	187	29	100.0	1,250	43,092	361	100.0	821	8,131	244	99.0
Texas	561	72	100.0	3,216	45,948	246	97.2	3,482	11,646	249	98.7
Utah	69	21	100.0	388	32,322	388	100.0	525	9,546	280	90.2
Vermont	183	7	100.0	107	15,315	1,320	100.0	1	968	143	33.3
Virginia	91	62	100.0	1,379	28,135	314	98.0	2,347	8,959	330	99.2
Washington	64	24	100.0	869	57,965	340	100.0	1,983	7,108	329	100.0
West Virginia	97	28	100.0	414	14,785	351	100.0	206	2,709	182	100.0
Wisconsin	381	21	100.0	1,139	63,278	632	100.0	546	6,825	303	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	100.0	448	22,397	889	100.0	219	4,138	435	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	1,616	100.0	24	4,800	924	100.0
Puerto Rico	35	5	100.0	—	—	—	0	†	400	—	11.1

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

[2]The 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.

[3]The 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

[4]Per 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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Table 30A. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries in the 50 states and and the District of Columbia, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: Fiscal year 2008

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	27	27	5,506	323,858	173	15,007	13,568	320
500,000 to 999,999	57	57	8,987	230,444	320	14,115	12,693	351
250,000 to 499,999	106	104	7,127	85,861	253	11,567	10,985	322
100,000 to 249,999	337	311	14,245	52,957	341	12,791	7,502	267
50,000 to 99,999	557	389	12,632	34,799	493	5,705	5,229	232
25,000 to 49,999	967	364	6,571	19,101	536	2,665	3,544	239
10,000 to 24,999	1,763	326	3,384	11,170	667	1,263	2,442	303
5,000 to 9,999	1,497	120	751	6,765	906	337	2,279	508
2,500 to 4,999	1,340	36	134	4,332	1,180	79	2,253	813
1,000 to 2,499	1,573	21	79	4,176	2,324	30	1,301	1,052
Less than 1,000	997	2	3	1,681	2,938	1	450	1,304

[1]This is the total number of multiple-outlet public libraries on the public library outlet data file (multiple outlets consisting of bookmobiles

[2]The 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
							Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Average 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	210	209	100.0	2,119	11,394	89.0	16	4,074	32	2,592	30	4,288	47	5,867
Alaska	86	86	100.0	481	5,592	100.0	51	1,457	12	3,315	9	6,369	7	8,001
Arizona	86	81	100.0	1,454	18,399	97.5	9	2,246	10	4,417	9	4,417	13	6,513
Arkansas	51	46	100.0	796	18,515	93.5	†	†	2	—	†	†	5	3,567
California	181	167	100.0	7,456	44,916	99.4	1	1,300	3	2,310	1	6,300	3	8,693
Colorado	115	101	100.0	1,854	18,355	100.0	11	1,635	19	2,470	18	4,058	18	7,825
Connecticut	195	195	100.0	3,205	17,609	93.3	1	1,334	14	3,737	20	4,369	42	8,241
Delaware	21	19	100.0	151	7,966	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	3,143
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	60	100.0	2,558	42,633	100.0	†	†	2	3,391	1	1,200	4	8,642
Georgia	59	59	100.0	1,813	30,730	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	102	100.0	789	7,815	99.0	22	1,488	21	2,244	15	3,296	18	6,296
Illinois	634	634	100.0	10,391	16,599	98.7	49	2,175	139	3,141	116	5,054	98	9,065
Indiana	238	238	100.0	5,169	21,902	99.2	9	1,995	42	3,834	38	7,630	45	11,102
Iowa	539	539	100.0	3,447	6,590	97.0	106	1,662	231	2,712	94	6,047	55	10,258
Kansas	327	327	100.0	2,200	6,749	99.7	142	1,686	89	3,730	42	6,432	22	10,680
Kentucky	116	116	100.0	1,402	12,083	100.0	†	†	1	2,120	2	2,350	14	4,861
Louisiana	68	68	100.0	1,342	20,033	98.5	†	†	2	1,938	1	5,299	4	5,232
Maine	272	272	100.0	1,346	5,298	93.4	41	1,588	84	2,703	62	3,050	54	6,439
Maryland	24	15	100.0	699	46,579	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	370	100.0	6,676	18,342	98.4	28	1,471	47	3,231	47	6,067	70	9,808
Michigan	384	379	100.0	5,827	15,458	99.5	7	2,056	22	2,772	76	3,320	98	6,339
Minnesota	138	128	100.0	1,711	13,369	100.0	14	1,996	32	2,715	21	5,057	21	6,978
Mississippi	50	47	100.0	795	17,290	97.9	†	†	†	†	1	3,331	3	7,027
Missouri	152	140	100.0	1,928	13,870	99.3	6	1,261	28	2,775	24	9,751	24	8,268
Montana	80	80	100.0	687	8,588	100.0	6	1,914	22	2,381	18	4,640	15	6,515
Nebraska	270	270	100.0	1,462	5,990	90.4	157	2,607	61	4,263	20	7,567	16	11,235
Nevada	22	19	100.0	268	14,102	100.0	†	†	3	4,979	4	4,198	2	8,500
New Hampshire	231	231	100.0	1,165	5,826	86.6	29	1,162	72	2,059	56	4,006	41	6,837

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of centrals		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
							Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Average 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]
New Jersey	303	303	100.0	4,801	16,669	95.0	†	†	16	3,742	25	3,649	80	6,397
New Mexico	91	91	100.0	881	9,683	100.0	25	2,855	18	3,679	13	2,357	14	7,423
New York	755	753	100.0	9,562	12,784	99.3	69	2,552	152	3,153	130	4,395	139	7,376
North Carolina	77	66	100.0	2,009	30,442	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	7,683	1	12,000
North Dakota	81	80	100.0	322	4,406	91.3	29	1,433	24	2,326	8	3,475	5	3,729
Ohio	251	241	100.0	5,780	24,387	98.3	3	1,786	5	2,873	21	6,619	56	9,355
Oklahoma	115	115	100.0	1,094	9,512	100.0	9	1,758	35	2,733	23	5,134	17	6,428
Oregon	126	123	100.0	1,628	13,238	100.0	15	1,324	19	1,843	14	2,710	20	6,309
Pennsylvania	457	452	100.0	4,436	9,858	99.6	3	1,635	31	2,010	60	2,886	96	4,395
Rhode Island	48	48	100.0	859	17,896	100.0	†	†	1	9,445	2	2,423	7	5,725
South Carolina	42	41	100.0	1,259	30,705	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	114	114	100.0	515	5,146	87.7	39	1,465	32	3,295	17	4,536	11	5,466
Tennessee	187	187	100.0	2,300	12,298	100.0	17	1,192	10	1,542	16	2,512	36	3,052
Texas	561	561	100.0	7,548	13,502	99.6	17	2,377	67	3,024	105	4,187	114	5,951
Utah	69	55	100.0	897	16,604	98.2	2	3,515	8	2,752	9	5,727	10	7,387
Vermont	183	180	100.0	704	3,998	97.8	35	1,169	73	2,179	41	4,090	19	8,035
Virginia	91	79	100.0	1,697	22,630	94.9	†	†	2	3,200	2	6,063	5	9,607
Washington	64	55	100.0	1,137	25,257	81.8	7	1,249	9	2,415	5	4,460	7	10,644
West Virginia	97	97	100.0	808	8,414	99.0	1	2,280	4	1,757	18	2,362	28	5,028
Wisconsin	381	378	100.0	4,795	12,685	100.0	21	2,315	73	2,423	95	4,469	71	6,888
Wyoming	23	23	100.0	472	20,531	100.0	†	†	1	4,950	1	12,375	6	9,009
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	35	35	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	1	—	1	—	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: 10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]	Number of centrals	Average square footage[3]
Alabama	210	46	13,131	18	17,859	14	22,417	4	83,383	2	86,129	†	†	†	†
Alaska	86	2	7,651	3	12,029	†	†	1	62,100	1	140,000	†	†	†	†
Arizona	86	16	9,197	10	17,553	3	15,667	8	51,695	1	106,000	1	100,000	1	280,000
Arkansas	51	8	6,551	11	11,501	16	26,331	3	16,550	1	132,000	†	†	†	†
California	181	22	15,531	28	20,035	46	37,532	45	48,318	8	65,218	7	180,345	3	281,121
Colorado	115	17	15,382	7	27,129	4	50,537	4	62,625	1	53,800	2	308,591	†	†
Connecticut	195	64	15,013	32	24,823	17	43,450	5	94,731	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	9	6,699	2	11,808	2	24,296	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	400,000	†	†
Florida	80	12	12,871	7	16,369	11	20,974	8	35,040	8	51,704	3	147,827	4	219,566
Georgia	59	7	13,005	10	16,688	16	24,449	15	33,923	7	35,956	4	100,866	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	105,000
Idaho	104	11	10,215	9	21,356	5	32,838	1	79,381	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	634	120	18,687	74	35,381	29	69,401	8	95,386	†	†	†	†	1	756,000
Indiana	238	48	22,475	30	34,453	16	64,878	8	85,607	1	367,000	1	—	†	†
Iowa	539	30	14,863	13	33,382	8	59,889	2	97,500	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	327	18	18,030	7	37,571	2	59,924	3	81,117	2	89,774	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	55	7,075	28	12,866	11	17,542	3	35,667	1	110,400	1	167,031	†	†
Louisiana	68	23	8,978	16	12,920	8	18,822	10	32,577	4	106,944	†	†	†	†
Maine	272	27	13,446	3	50,000	1	80,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	11,000	6	15,321	4	28,625	2	49,581	1	39,100	1	343,000	†	†
Massachusetts	370	107	17,503	46	33,030	20	43,144	4	75,156	†	†	1	970,000	†	†
Michigan	384	95	14,048	41	23,991	22	51,222	15	66,601	2	9,900	1	420,000	†	†
Minnesota	138	21	14,804	8	18,087	3	41,384	4	44,866	3	77,167	†	†	1	353,000
Mississippi	50	9	7,597	17	14,609	13	24,228	4	36,570	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	152	31	10,875	15	20,480	6	14,342	4	92,674	1	190,870	1	121,000	†	†
Montana	80	12	9,488	2	43,584	4	43,728	1	66,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	270	8	20,022	6	29,421	†	†	†	†	2	96,102	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	33,311	2	14,633	4	15,704	1	18,500	1	42,000	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	231	23	12,368	8	19,231	1	60,000	1	75,645	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	100	14,085	43	22,867	25	40,720	9	47,302	4	85,901	1	61,265	†	†
New Mexico	91	9	15,841	6	28,640	3	29,564	2	43,433	†	†	1	119,050	†	†
New York	755	142	13,468	84	29,792	27	42,144	6	74,420	1	115,458	1	403,000	2	425,000
North Carolina	77	6	13,158	10	22,276	22	22,032	19	34,182	5	77,982	1	156,000	†	†
North Dakota	81	9	9,582	2	21,086	3	35,683	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	251	70	15,506	41	22,336	26	33,060	11	39,411	6	173,556	2	411,701	†	†
Oklahoma	115	18	12,019	6	28,150	2	23,753	2	27,407	1	53,000	2	107,250	†	†
Oregon	126	30	13,530	11	24,553	7	28,430	6	68,223	†	†	1	125,000	†	†
Pennsylvania	457	153	8,413	68	14,007	28	23,004	9	41,548	3	91,756	†	†	1	286,556
Rhode Island	48	20	12,315	13	21,975	4	39,172	1	116,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	5	4,429	12	10,406	10	17,622	10	42,244	4	128,304	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	114	11	12,042	2	29,996	1	50,000	1	19,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	187	50	5,980	35	13,209	15	21,288	4	55,306	2	91,024	2	315,000	†	†
Texas	561	120	8,352	70	15,888	30	34,850	25	44,617	6	74,258	3	128,878	4	384,465
Utah	69	8	7,174	11	18,773	2	32,873	4	102,666	1	9,055	†	†	†	†
Vermont	183	11	13,266	1	44,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	91	17	12,769	23	14,595	17	22,821	10	59,151	3	60,000	†	†	†	†
Washington	64	10	14,834	5	15,774	4	33,759	6	54,780	1	36,000	1	362,987	†	†
West Virginia	97	27	7,945	9	11,045	9	27,706	1	53,600	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	381	74	16,215	27	31,878	11	65,257	4	81,075	1	95,000	1	457,919	†	†
Wyoming	23	7	16,777	6	24,618	2	67,841	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	1	42,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	35	6	—	17	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

[2]The 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.

[3]The 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
							Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage[3]	Response rate[4]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]
Alabama	210	79	100.0	409	5,675	91.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Alaska	86	16	100.0	69	4,293	100.0	†	†	1	840	1	2,000	7	1,740
Arizona	86	126	100.0	1,123	8,915	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	4,015
Arkansas	51	170	100.0	649	3,883	98.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	3	2,477
California	181	950	100.0	8,094	8,529	99.9	†	†	1	850	1	8,982	4	530
Colorado	115	149	100.0	1,503	10,224	98.7	†	†	4	1,231	6	1,437	5	4,348
Connecticut	195	47	100.0	330	7,181	97.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	14	100.0	145	10,376	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	26	100.0	362	13,905	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	80	458	100.0	6,330	13,820	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Georgia	59	328	100.0	2,605	8,040	98.8	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	50	100.0	556	11,129	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	38	100.0	99	2,671	97.4	†	†	2	1,660	1	—	8	1,649
Illinois	634	157	100.0	1,527	9,727	100.0	†	†	1	1,050	1	144	15	1,388
Indiana	238	196	100.0	1,533	7,860	99.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	14	3,568
Iowa	539	20	100.0	115	6,741	85.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	327	49	100.0	380	7,926	98.0	†	†	4	361	2	4,258	10	4,696
Kentucky	116	79	98.8	524	6,630	100.0	†	†	1	2,120	†	†	2	2,885
Louisiana	68	264	100.0	1,382	5,256	99.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	4	1,136
Maine	272	6	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	168	100.0	2,426	14,441	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	102	98.1	701	7,007	98.0	†	†	1	400	†	†	6	2,422
Michigan	384	278	100.0	1,596	5,743	100.0	†	†	†	†	5	1,073	1	1,080
Minnesota	138	232	100.0	2,032	8,795	99.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,467
Mississippi	50	190	100.0	866	4,657	97.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	3,000
Missouri	152	219	100.0	1,869	8,654	98.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	12	2,687
Montana	80	30	100.0	62	2,081	100.0	†	†	1	1,000	4	600	6	2,843
Nebraska	270	17	100.0	287	16,860	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	66	100.0	939	14,224	100.0	†	†	4	1,345	4	1,388	†	†
New Hampshire	231	5	100.0	13	2,542	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	600	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
							Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
		Total[1]	Response rate[2]	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage[3]	Response rate[4]	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	303	151	100.0	1,157	7,819	98.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Mexico	91	27	100.0	269	9,978	100.0	†	†	1	4,608	†	†	1	500
New York	755	316	100.0	3,793	12,003	100.0	†	†	1	3,100	2	4,608	10	1,705
North Carolina	77	323	100.0	2,315	7,167	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
North Dakota	81	10	100.0	117	12,959	90.0	†	†	†	†	1	3,486	†	†
Ohio	251	484	100.0	3,747	7,921	97.7	†	†	†	†	2	1,934	8	2,674
Oklahoma	115	91	100.0	745	8,187	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	126	89	100.0	467	5,242	100.0	2	450	†	†	1	3,000	3	809
Pennsylvania	457	177	100.0	1,069	6,111	98.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	48	24	100.0	150	6,247	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	11,002	†	†
South Carolina	42	148	100.0	1,016	6,866	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	114	36	100.0	75	2,428	86.1	†	†	1	—	2	—	8	513
Tennessee	187	102	100.0	821	8,131	99.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,500
Texas	561	303	100.0	3,482	11,646	98.7	†	†	1	888	1	3,000	8	1,750
Utah	69	61	100.0	525	9,546	90.2	†	†	†	†	2	1,180	2	1,307
Vermont	183	3	100.0	1	968	33.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	968
Virginia	91	264	100.0	2,347	8,959	99.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Washington	64	279	100.0	1,983	7,108	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	97	76	100.0	206	2,709	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	4	1,970
Wisconsin	381	80	100.0	546	6,825	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	2,469	1	770
Wyoming	23	53	100.0	219	4,138	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	2,603
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	5	100.0	24	4,800	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	35	9	100.0	†	400	11.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: 10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]	Number of branches	Average square footage[3]
Alabama	210	7	2,234	9	1,455	13	1,364	30	6,942	20	8,264	†	†	†	†
Alaska	86	†	†	2	8,696	†	†	1	4,200	4	8,020	†	†	†	†
Arizona	86	13	1,668	7	1,637	20	2,478	29	10,299	2	33,500	39	12,054	14	14,052
Arkansas	51	8	3,872	26	2,066	69	4,016	53	3,208	11	10,745	†	†	†	†
California	181	41	2,171	32	1,877	66	4,387	176	6,878	124	10,205	163	8,858	342	10,900
Colorado	115	20	3,662	14	6,234	9	6,151	31	13,060	17	14,577	43	14,119	†	†
Connecticut	195	5	4,006	7	5,778	14	8,236	21	7,634	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	†	†	3	5,463	2	4,009	†	†	9	13,428	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	26	13,905	†	†
Florida	80	†	†	10	4,618	45	6,191	76	8,355	85	11,305	120	17,982	122	18,454
Georgia	59	5	4,325	19	3,852	61	5,754	90	7,039	68	9,378	85	10,879	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	50	11,129
Idaho	104	9	1,748	9	2,409	7	3,446	2	10,397	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	634	16	1,920	11	5,089	16	7,851	19	15,436	†	†	†	†	78	12,814
Indiana	238	39	3,337	33	4,517	39	8,722	36	12,336	13	12,052	22	12,101	†	†
Iowa	539	5	1,400	6	1,414	3	13,287	6	10,575	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	327	8	1,325	†	†	†	†	5	14,362	20	12,123	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	11	2,609	16	3,972	19	6,170	9	9,831	5	14,670	16	9,038	†	†
Louisiana	68	33	2,073	52	2,469	41	5,402	76	5,244	58	9,695	†	†	†	†
Maine	272	1	—	†	†	5	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	2	1,100	17	5,743	19	7,571	33	11,994	5	26,550	92	17,976	†	†
Massachusetts	370	9	2,554	11	6,370	29	7,017	18	6,880	†	†	28	9,979	†	†
Michigan	384	36	1,485	46	2,692	28	6,152	93	6,179	47	9,839	22	9,245	†	†
Minnesota	138	18	3,621	9	2,370	16	6,786	89	6,660	59	9,933	†	†	40	16,658
Mississippi	50	6	1,980	40	2,937	66	3,362	63	5,763	13	12,130	†	†	†	†
Missouri	152	27	1,915	31	3,178	44	5,142	28	11,944	28	12,368	49	16,063	†	†
Montana	80	9	1,373	†	†	10	2,960	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	270	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	17	16,860	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	3	1,333	†	†	15	2,581	1	16,000	15	14,761	†	†	24	26,988
New Hampshire	231	2	2,613	1	2,160	†	†	1	4,725	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2008—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	303	2	4,225	7	6,825	42	5,331	53	8,327	27	10,039	20	9,335	†	†
New Mexico	91	2	7,837	1	3,242	4	12,761	2	1,500	†	†	16	11,959	†	†
New York	755	12	2,341	20	5,352	20	6,398	27	9,197	8	10,889	8	9,033	208	14,870
North Carolina	77	3	4,076	20	5,086	84	4,233	131	6,246	43	9,235	42	15,003	†	†
North Dakota	81	7	12,550	†	†	2	18,925	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	251	24	3,649	98	3,119	80	6,909	75	7,877	109	10,133	88	13,026	†	†
Oklahoma	115	†	†	7	3,355	8	3,773	28	6,020	8	11,369	40	10,796	†	†
Oregon	126	12	1,753	6	2,533	16	2,106	33	7,561	†	†	16	8,798	†	†
Pennsylvania	457	6	2,333	27	2,559	41	4,697	23	4,036	27	11,333	†	†	53	7,687
Rhode Island	48	1	1,250	5	4,235	8	4,419	9	9,018	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	1	700	15	2,893	24	4,685	63	7,105	45	9,157	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	114	13	360	†	†	1	2,742	11	5,875	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	187	9	2,379	4	2,809	18	2,986	8	4,181	23	11,313	39	11,348	†	†
Texas	561	26	2,085	23	4,920	2	2,000	42	12,117	41	17,280	47	12,250	112	13,746
Utah	69	14	2,628	4	1,110	†	†	14	12,244	6	13,946	19	14,073	†	†
Vermont	183	1	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	91	8	2,645	41	4,673	59	5,766	83	8,291	52	13,240	†	†	21	20,405
Washington	64	21	1,080	7	1,516	6	5,790	98	5,382	39	7,120	64	9,311	44	11,685
West Virginia	97	15	1,670	23	2,249	25	2,730	9	5,886	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	381	3	324	24	2,807	10	4,854	20	8,766	8	8,248	12	15,176	†	†
Wyoming	23	21	2,544	18	7,121	4	2,920	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	5	4,800	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Puerto Rico	35	†	†	9	400	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

[2]The 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.

[3]The 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

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Table A1. Number of library visits and reference transactions of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Library visits per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Reference transactions per capita[1]
Total	†	5.10	Total	†	1.02
Ohio	1	8.02	Ohio	1	1.82
Indiana	2	7.22	Utah	2	1.69
Nebraska	3	6.92	Florida	3	1.57
Wyoming	4	6.81	New York	4	1.48
Connecticut	5	6.77	District of Columbia[2]	5	1.42
Utah	6	6.68	Connecticut	6	1.39
Oregon	7	6.64	North Carolina	7	1.34
Illinois	8	6.64	Colorado	8	1.21
Washington	9	6.55	Illinois	9	1.20
Massachusetts	10	6.54	Louisiana	10	1.15
Vermont	11	6.45	Wyoming	11	1.13
Idaho	12	6.42	Kansas	12	1.09
Colorado	13	6.31	South Carolina	13	1.09
Iowa	14	6.25	Missouri	14	1.07
Wisconsin	15	6.25	Maryland	15	1.05
Kansas	16	6.20	New Jersey	16	1.02
New York	17	6.19	Washington	17	1.01
Rhode Island	18	5.98	Georgia	18	1.01
Maine	19	5.93	Indiana	19	0.98
New Jersey	20	5.91	Virginia	20	0.96
Maryland	21	5.86	Michigan	21	0.90
South Dakota	22	5.61	Wisconsin	22	0.89
New Hampshire	23	5.57	South Dakota	23	0.87
Missouri	24	5.54	Nebraska	24	0.86
Delaware	25	5.52	California	25	0.86
Michigan	26	5.48	Massachusetts	26	0.86
Minnesota	27	5.47	Kentucky	27	0.85
Virginia	28	5.25	New Mexico	28	0.85
Alaska	29	5.11	Idaho	29	0.84
Oklahoma	30	4.88	Rhode Island	30	0.81
New Mexico	31	4.82	Vermont	31	0.80
District of Columbia[2]	32	4.60	Minnesota	32	0.80
Hawaii[3]	33	4.59	Oregon	33	0.78
California	34	4.52	Alabama	34	0.77
Montana	35	4.51	North Dakota	35	0.73
Florida	36	4.49	Oklahoma	36	0.72
Kentucky	37	4.40	Texas	37	0.71
North Dakota	38	4.25	Arizona	38	0.70
North Carolina	39	4.15	Pennsylvania	39	0.70
Arizona	40	4.04	Hawaii[3]	40	0.70
Pennsylvania	41	4.04	Arkansas	41	0.69
Nevada	42	4.00	Tennessee	42	0.66
Georgia	43	3.97	Nevada	43	0.66
South Carolina	44	3.80	New Hampshire	44	0.65
Arkansas	45	3.73	Iowa	45	0.63
Alabama	46	3.49	Alaska	46	0.62
Tennessee	47	3.36	Maine	47	0.62
Texas	48	3.33	Delaware	48	0.59
West Virginia	49	3.32	Mississippi	49	0.58
Louisiana	50	3.32	West Virginia	50	0.49
Mississippi	51	3.01	Montana	51	0.46

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A2. Number of circulation transactions of public libraries per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Circulation transactions per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population[1]
Total	†	7.72	Total	†	188.07
Ohio	1	16.71	Wisconsin	1	1399.88
Oregon	2	15.43	Oregon	2	984.09
Indiana	3	13.72	Rhode Island	3	934.20
Utah	4	12.97	Massachusetts	4	841.11
Washington	5	12.13	Ohio	5	649.31
Colorado	6	11.98	Illinois	6	389.83
Kansas	7	11.38	New York	7	355.31
Wisconsin	8	10.94	Michigan	8	327.24
Minnesota	9	10.74	Pennsylvania	9	300.22
Nebraska	10	10.52	Maine	10	288.09
Delaware	11	10.39	New Jersey	11	232.87
Maryland	12	9.85	Kansas	12	231.54
Iowa	13	9.56	Delaware	13	217.83
Missouri	14	9.37	Minnesota	14	212.85
Idaho	15	9.37	Connecticut	15	161.24
Connecticut	16	9.36	Montana	16	153.81
Virginia	17	9.18	Iowa	17	121.48
Wyoming	18	9.04	New Hampshire	18	119.19
Illinois	19	9.02	Wyoming	19	94.18
New Hampshire	20	8.43	Colorado	20	88.59
South Dakota	21	8.41	North Dakota	21	81.82
Massachusetts	22	8.40	California	22	70.12
New York	23	8.20	Vermont	23	69.08
Michigan	24	7.98	South Dakota	24	62.15
Maine	25	7.68	Arizona	25	57.92
Vermont	26	7.67	Idaho	26	57.47
Arizona	27	7.34	Missouri	27	56.30
New Jersey	28	7.27	Georgia	28	53.15
North Dakota	29	7.22	Alaska	29	45.53
Rhode Island	30	6.97	West Virginia	30	45.23
Oklahoma	31	6.95	Maryland	31	34.29
Kentucky	32	6.70	Alabama	32	33.56
Nevada	33	6.53	Washington	33	31.87
Montana	34	6.48	Nebraska	34	30.77
New Mexico	35	6.31	Louisiana	35	23.70
Alaska	36	6.29	Indiana	36	23.18
Florida	37	6.16	Nevada	37	21.15
Pennsylvania	38	5.83	Virginia	38	20.39
North Carolina	39	5.81	Florida	39	19.34
California	40	5.78	Texas	40	19.03
Hawaii[3]	41	5.47	Kentucky	41	18.51
South Carolina	42	5.38	Oklahoma	42	14.89
Arkansas	43	4.93	Arkansas	43	14.67
Texas	44	4.91	New Mexico	44	13.72
Georgia	45	4.69	Tennessee	45	11.48
Alabama	46	4.39	South Carolina	46	10.46
West Virginia	47	4.21	Utah	47	9.58
Tennessee	48	4.07	Mississippi	48	8.50
Louisiana	49	4.01	North Carolina	49	7.06
District of Columbia[2]	50	3.03	District of Columbia[2]	50	0.35
Mississippi	51	2.92	Hawaii[3]	51	0.04

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A3. Average number of public-use Internet computers of public libraries per stationary outlet and number per 5,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Average number public-use Internet computers per stationary outlet	State	Ranking	Public-use Internet computers Per 5,000 population[1]
Total	†	13.18	Total	†	3.73
Florida	1	25.48	Vermont	1	7.62
Maryland	2	20.71	Nebraska	2	7.34
Arizona	3	17.81	Wyoming	3	6.81
Texas	4	17.17	South Dakota	4	6.58
Kentucky	5	16.72	Kansas	5	6.37
Georgia	6	16.35	Indiana	6	6.09
Indiana	7	16.00	Iowa	7	6.04
South Carolina	8	15.98	Maine	8	5.93
Colorado	9	15.88	Alabama	9	5.01
Ohio	10	15.83	Ohio	10	4.99
North Carolina	11	15.73	Louisiana	11	4.95
California	12	15.67	Michigan	12	4.90
Alabama	13	15.43	Connecticut	13	4.89
Virginia	14	14.95	Rhode Island	14	4.84
Michigan	15	14.80	Montana	15	4.75
New Jersey	16	14.40	Idaho	16	4.67
Rhode Island	17	14.22	New Mexico	17	4.52
Connecticut	18	14.19	Illinois	18	4.50
Delaware	19	13.91	Missouri	19	4.48
New York	20	13.66	New Hampshire	20	4.39
Tennessee	21	13.56	North Dakota	21	4.39
Washington	22	13.37	Minnesota	22	4.24
Illinois	23	13.29	Alaska	23	4.10
Utah	24	13.18	Colorado	24	4.08
Louisiana	25	13.15	Wisconsin	25	3.98
Missouri	26	12.79	New Jersey	26	3.92
Nevada	27	12.66	Massachusetts	27	3.90
Minnesota	28	12.41	Kentucky	28	3.90
District of Columbia[2]	29	12.04	New York	29	3.86
New Mexico	30	11.91	Oklahoma	30	3.66
Pennsylvania	31	11.39	Florida	31	3.52
Massachusetts	32	10.61	Arkansas	32	3.49
Oklahoma	33	10.58	Mississippi	33	3.48
Oregon	34	10.57	Washington	34	3.46
Hawaii[3]	35	10.39	South Carolina	35	3.42
Wisconsin	36	9.87	Georgia	36	3.40
Wyoming	37	9.37	Maryland	37	3.38
Idaho	38	8.89	Virginia	38	3.37
Mississippi	39	8.64	North Carolina	39	3.37
Arkansas	40	8.59	Oregon	40	3.34
Kansas	41	8.02	West Virginia	41	3.34
Montana	42	7.77	Texas	42	3.33
West Virginia	43	6.98	Tennessee	43	3.22
Nebraska	44	6.64	Pennsylvania	44	2.99
Iowa	45	6.40	Utah	45	2.92
South Dakota	46	6.13	Delaware	46	2.91
North Dakota	47	5.57	Arizona	47	2.84
Alaska	48	5.47	District of Columbia[2]	48	2.76
Maine	49	5.17	California	49	2.30
Vermont	50	5.03	Hawaii[3]	50	2.06
New Hampshire	51	4.88	Nevada	51	1.96

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A4. Number of print materials of public libraries per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Print materials per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Audio materials per 1,000 population[1]
Total	†	2.77	Total	†	168.16
Maine	1	5.37	Wisconsin	1	443.95
Nebraska	2	5.11	Wyoming	2	379.03
Massachusetts	3	5.07	Ohio	3	359.16
Vermont	4	4.80	Utah	4	297.89
New Hampshire	5	4.74	Indiana	5	278.15
Wyoming	6	4.68	New York	6	275.09
Indiana	7	4.54	Oregon	7	271.30
South Dakota	8	4.48	Massachusetts	8	245.83
Connecticut	9	4.45	Illinois	9	237.99
Kansas	10	4.39	Nebraska	10	227.88
North Dakota	11	4.30	Connecticut	11	224.89
Rhode Island	12	4.18	Vermont	12	224.49
Iowa	13	4.13	Kansas	13	219.33
Ohio	14	4.07	Iowa	14	210.93
New York	15	3.94	Michigan	15	209.85
Illinois	16	3.87	Colorado	16	206.78
Alaska	17	3.66	New Hampshire	17	201.74
New Jersey	18	3.64	Washington	18	196.16
Missouri	19	3.52	Pennsylvania	19	194.68
District of Columbia[2]	20	3.51	Maryland	20	185.86
Wisconsin	21	3.50	South Dakota	21	183.96
Michigan	22	3.48	Maine	22	183.20
Idaho	23	3.15	Alaska	23	180.43
Montana	24	3.03	North Dakota	24	172.00
New Mexico	25	2.94	Idaho	25	170.69
West Virginia	26	2.83	New Jersey	26	170.40
Oregon	27	2.81	Missouri	27	168.95
Minnesota	28	2.80	Minnesota	28	167.50
Hawaii[3]	29	2.65	District of Columbia[2]	29	160.33
Louisiana	30	2.64	Nevada	30	150.62
Maryland	31	2.57	Virginia	31	149.08
Washington	32	2.54	New Mexico	32	145.31
Virginia	33	2.52	Rhode Island	33	144.47
Delaware	34	2.52	Delaware	34	134.97
Utah	35	2.51	Montana	35	131.54
Pennsylvania	36	2.49	Florida	36	129.65
Colorado	37	2.48	Kentucky	37	117.05
Oklahoma	38	2.43	West Virginia	38	115.03
Arkansas	39	2.43	Hawaii[3]	39	110.60
Alabama	40	2.17	Oklahoma	40	106.39
South Carolina	41	2.13	Alabama	41	100.85
Kentucky	42	2.06	South Carolina	42	94.91
Nevada	43	1.97	Texas	43	94.76
California	44	1.95	Arizona	44	91.62
Tennessee	45	1.91	California	45	90.38
Mississippi	46	1.88	Louisiana	46	87.39
Texas	47	1.88	Arkansas	47	86.69
North Carolina	48	1.86	Tennessee	48	83.05
Florida	49	1.74	North Carolina	49	80.33
Georgia	50	1.73	Mississippi	50	73.60
Arizona	51	1.33	Georgia	51	71.06

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A5. Number of video materials and current print serial subscriptions of public libraries per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Video materials per 1,000 population[1]	State	Ranking	Current print serial subscriptions per 1,000 population[1]
Total	†	166.68	Total	†	6.07
Ohio	1	395.58	Ohio	1	15.25
Indiana	2	321.49	New Hampshire	2	13.03
Wisconsin	3	299.70	Iowa	3	12.42
Alaska	4	292.91	Vermont	4	11.98
Kansas	5	292.14	Nebraska	5	11.75
Connecticut	6	269.44	New York	6	10.57
Wyoming	7	257.18	Indiana	7	10.06
Vermont	8	248.28	Wyoming	8	9.87
Massachusetts	9	243.35	Alaska	9	9.72
New Hampshire	10	243.06	Kansas	10	9.41
Iowa	11	239.84	Maine	11	9.17
Maine	12	234.71	Illinois	12	9.15
Nebraska	13	232.09	Wisconsin	13	8.86
South Dakota	14	222.81	Massachusetts	14	8.63
Illinois	15	220.04	Connecticut	15	8.42
Oregon	16	219.76	Missouri	16	8.10
New York	17	211.41	South Dakota	17	7.99
Utah	18	210.96	North Dakota	18	7.98
Colorado	19	209.76	Delaware	19	7.19
Rhode Island	20	201.74	Washington	20	7.14
Washington	21	195.29	New Mexico	21	6.98
New Jersey	22	188.72	Rhode Island	22	6.90
Michigan	23	183.38	Maryland	23	6.83
North Dakota	24	182.00	Michigan	24	6.82
Nevada	25	177.28	Minnesota	25	6.60
Delaware	26	167.09	New Jersey	26	6.55
Idaho	27	164.94	Oregon	27	6.38
Minnesota	28	162.28	Utah	28	6.20
Missouri	29	161.37	Montana	29	5.75
Florida	30	159.79	Louisiana	30	5.69
Montana	31	147.84	Colorado	31	5.52
Maryland	32	145.61	District of Columbia[2]	32	5.31
Louisiana	33	140.89	Idaho	33	5.27
Pennsylvania	34	132.43	Pennsylvania	34	5.07
West Virginia	35	130.12	South Carolina	35	4.89
Virginia	36	126.32	Kentucky	36	4.65
New Mexico	37	125.86	Virginia	37	4.56
Kentucky	38	122.80	Oklahoma	38	4.21
South Carolina	39	112.96	Hawaii[3]	39	4.12
District of Columbia[2]	40	110.80	West Virginia	40	3.97
California	41	110.41	Florida	41	3.96
Alabama	42	107.45	North Carolina	42	3.86
Texas	43	104.61	Arkansas	43	3.74
Arizona	44	103.96	Nevada	44	3.50
Oklahoma	45	102.45	California	45	3.44
Arkansas	46	102.34	Mississippi	46	3.40
Hawaii[3]	47	97.69	Texas	47	2.99
Mississippi	48	95.46	Arizona	48	2.90
Georgia	49	85.70	Alabama	49	2.85
Tennessee	50	84.62	Tennessee	50	2.78
North Carolina	51	70.18	Georgia	51	2.74

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A6. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and paid FTE librarians of public libraries per 25,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 population[1]	State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population[1]
Total	†	12.31	Total	†	4.06
Ohio	1	21.24	Kansas	1	9.87
Wyoming	2	20.85	New Hampshire	2	8.80
Indiana	3	20.07	Wyoming	3	8.43
Kansas	4	19.36	Vermont	4	8.02
District of Columbia[2]	5	18.92	Iowa	5	7.85
Illinois	6	18.03	Connecticut	6	7.41
New York	7	17.47	Maine	7	7.12
Connecticut	8	17.17	Nebraska	8	6.91
New Hampshire	9	16.32	Massachusetts	9	6.75
Maryland	10	15.63	Indiana	10	6.29
Nebraska	11	15.61	Ohio	11	6.25
New Jersey	12	15.60	Kentucky	12	6.17
Missouri	13	15.52	Illinois	13	6.07
Colorado	14	14.95	Maryland	14	5.86
Massachusetts	15	14.80	New York	15	5.75
Rhode Island	16	14.76	Rhode Island	16	5.66
Maine	17	14.74	District of Columbia[2]	17	5.24
Washington	18	14.10	Oklahoma	18	5.18
Iowa	19	14.10	Montana	19	5.11
Wisconsin	20	13.53	South Dakota	20	5.09
Vermont	21	13.48	Wisconsin	21	5.08
Virginia	22	13.08	North Dakota	22	5.07
Idaho	23	13.04	Mississippi	23	5.02
Louisiana	24	13.01	Michigan	24	4.91
Michigan	25	12.96	Louisiana	25	4.81
South Dakota	26	12.88	New Mexico	26	4.77
Oregon	27	12.80	Colorado	27	4.69
Kentucky	28	12.56	West Virginia	28	4.42
New Mexico	29	11.64	New Jersey	29	4.39
Alaska	30	11.60	Alaska	30	4.02
Minnesota	31	11.28	Delaware	31	3.92
Utah	32	11.07	Alabama	32	3.91
Hawaii[3]	33	10.82	Minnesota	33	3.84
Oklahoma	34	10.77	Missouri	34	3.77
South Carolina	35	10.62	Oregon	35	3.73
Mississippi	36	10.57	Idaho	36	3.70
Pennsylvania	37	10.34	Hawaii[3]	37	3.39
Delaware	38	10.25	Virginia	38	3.37
Alabama	39	9.89	Washington	39	3.36
Arkansas	40	9.78	South Carolina	40	3.29
Florida	41	9.72	Pennsylvania	41	3.19
North Dakota	42	9.71	Utah	42	3.14
Montana	43	9.63	Arkansas	43	2.92
Nevada	44	9.09	Florida	44	2.86
North Carolina	45	8.77	Texas	45	2.55
Arizona	46	8.74	Arizona	46	2.48
West Virginia	47	8.65	California	47	2.36
California	48	8.36	Tennessee	48	2.31
Georgia	49	8.34	Nevada	49	2.14
Texas	50	8.16	North Carolina	50	2.05
Tennessee	51	7.56	Georgia	51	1.90

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A7. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) librarians with an "ALA-MLS" and other paid FTE staff of public libraries per 25,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians with "ALA-MLS" per 25,000 population[1]	State	Ranking	Other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population[1]
Total	†	2.76	Total	†	8.25
Connecticut	1	5.34	Ohio	1	14.98
District of Columbia[2]	2	5.24	Indiana	2	13.78
Rhode Island	3	5.02	District of Columbia[2]	3	13.68
New York	4	4.90	Wyoming	4	12.42
Ohio	5	4.46	Illinois	5	11.96
Massachusetts	6	4.40	Missouri	6	11.75
New Jersey	7	4.36	New York	7	11.72
Indiana	8	3.97	New Jersey	8	11.21
Illinois	9	3.75	Washington	9	10.73
New Hampshire	10	3.67	Colorado	10	10.27
Hawaii[3]	11	3.39	Maryland	11	9.77
Michigan	12	3.39	Connecticut	12	9.76
Maine	13	3.31	Virginia	13	9.71
Washington	14	3.22	Kansas	14	9.49
Colorado	15	3.04	Idaho	15	9.34
Maryland	16	3.03	Rhode Island	16	9.10
Oregon	17	2.95	Oregon	17	9.07
Virginia	18	2.95	Nebraska	18	8.70
Kansas	19	2.90	Wisconsin	19	8.46
Wisconsin	20	2.83	Louisiana	20	8.20
Minnesota	21	2.59	Massachusetts	21	8.05
South Carolina	22	2.54	Michigan	22	8.05
Florida	23	2.45	Utah	23	7.93
New Mexico	24	2.34	South Dakota	24	7.78
Pennsylvania	25	2.26	Maine	25	7.62
Alaska	26	2.23	Alaska	26	7.57
California	27	2.19	New Hampshire	27	7.52
Nebraska	28	2.15	Minnesota	28	7.44
Wyoming	29	2.11	Hawaii[3]	29	7.43
Vermont	30	2.11	South Carolina	30	7.33
Louisiana	31	2.05	Pennsylvania	31	7.15
Iowa	32	1.99	Nevada	32	6.95
Arizona	33	1.97	New Mexico	33	6.87
North Carolina	34	1.96	Florida	34	6.86
Missouri	35	1.95	Arkansas	35	6.85
Delaware	36	1.91	North Carolina	36	6.72
Oklahoma	37	1.90	Georgia	37	6.44
Texas	38	1.86	Kentucky	38	6.39
Georgia	39	1.84	Delaware	39	6.33
Kentucky	40	1.81	Arizona	40	6.26
Utah	41	1.67	Iowa	41	6.24
South Dakota	42	1.65	California	42	6.00
Alabama	43	1.63	Alabama	43	5.99
Nevada	44	1.62	Texas	44	5.61
North Dakota	45	1.55	Oklahoma	45	5.59
Montana	46	1.39	Mississippi	46	5.55
Idaho	47	1.37	Vermont	47	5.45
West Virginia	48	1.31	Tennessee	48	5.24
Tennessee	49	1.28	North Dakota	49	4.64
Arkansas	50	1.09	Montana	50	4.53
Mississippi	51	0.91	West Virginia	51	4.24

† Not applicable.

[1]An "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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A8. Total and state operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Total operating revenue per capita[1]	State	Ranking	State operating revenue per capita[1]
Total	†	$38.62	Total	†	$3.35
District of Columbia[2]	1	77.91	Ohio	1	39.08
Ohio	2	63.47	Hawaii[3]	2	24.43
Illinois	3	61.15	Rhode Island	3	8.26
New York	4	60.00	Pennsylvania	4	7.07
New Jersey	5	59.42	Maryland	5	6.06
Wyoming	6	53.51	West Virginia	6	4.95
Colorado	7	53.22	Delaware	7	4.01
Washington	8	52.05	Georgia	8	3.78
Connecticut	9	50.78	Mississippi	9	3.37
Oregon	10	50.61	Indiana	10	3.25
Indiana	11	50.60	New York	11	3.08
Maryland	12	48.21	Illinois	12	2.95
Alaska	13	46.85	Virginia	13	2.27
Kansas	14	45.83	South Carolina	14	2.22
Rhode Island	15	45.00	Louisiana	15	1.91
Michigan	16	44.72	North Carolina	16	1.87
Louisiana	17	41.98	Kentucky	17	1.79
Missouri	18	41.27	Arkansas	18	1.73
Massachusetts	19	40.68	Kansas	19	1.69
New Hampshire	20	39.45	Florida	20	1.67
Minnesota	21	37.73	New Mexico	21	1.64
Wisconsin	22	37.53	Minnesota	22	1.47
Nevada	23	37.12	Massachusetts	23	1.42
Nebraska	24	36.98	Alaska	24	1.37
Virginia	25	36.48	Nevada	25	1.34
Kentucky	26	36.08	North Dakota	26	1.26
Florida	27	35.23	Alabama	27	1.15
California	28	34.85	Michigan	28	1.02
Vermont	29	34.18	New Jersey	29	0.98
Iowa	30	33.44	Oklahoma	30	0.93
Delaware	31	32.90	Iowa	31	0.93
Maine	32	32.77	California	32	0.90
Utah	33	32.63	Idaho	33	0.85
Idaho	34	32.24	Missouri	34	0.84
South Dakota	35	31.00	Wisconsin	35	0.76
Oklahoma	36	30.91	Connecticut	36	0.55
Arizona	37	30.77	Nebraska	37	0.44
New Mexico	38	30.48	Montana	38	0.42
Pennsylvania	39	28.87	Utah	39	0.32
Hawaii[3]	40	27.59	Maine	40	0.31
South Carolina	41	25.92	Texas	41	0.23
Montana	42	24.90	Oregon	42	0.21
Arkansas	43	23.57	Wyoming	43	0.21
North Carolina	44	23.14	Washington	44	0.17
North Dakota	45	22.49	Vermont	45	0.14
Georgia	46	22.35	Arizona	46	0.10
Alabama	47	22.21	Tennessee	47	0.07
Texas	48	20.21	Colorado	48	0.03
West Virginia	49	18.47	New Hampshire	49	0.02
Tennessee	50	17.08	South Dakota	50	0.01
Mississippi	51	16.43	District of Columbia[2]	51	0

† Not applicable.

[1]Total 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.

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A9. Local and other operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Local operating revenue per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Other operating revenue per capita[1]
Total	†	$31.94	Total	†	$3.16
District of Columbia[2]	1	75.75	Vermont	1	9.73
New Jersey	2	55.83	Nevada	2	8.64
Illinois	3	52.91	Maine	3	8.33
Washington	4	49.91	Maryland	4	7.69
New York	5	49.30	New York	5	7.34
Wyoming	6	48.88	Connecticut	6	7.20
Colorado	7	48.77	Ohio	7	6.64
Oregon	8	47.18	Rhode Island	8	5.47
Indiana	9	43.71	Illinois	9	5.03
Connecticut	10	42.99	Colorado	10	4.37
Alaska	11	41.73	Wyoming	11	4.31
Michigan	12	40.63	Pennsylvania	12	4.16
Kansas	13	39.91	Kansas	13	4.11
Missouri	14	36.54	Massachusetts	14	3.66
New Hampshire	15	36.48	Missouri	15	3.53
Louisiana	16	36.09	Indiana	16	3.52
Massachusetts	17	35.24	Minnesota	17	3.25
Wisconsin	18	34.60	Michigan	18	3.05
Maryland	19	33.96	Oregon	19	3.01
Nebraska	20	33.78	Idaho	20	2.97
Minnesota	21	32.92	Iowa	21	2.95
Virginia	22	32.38	New Hampshire	22	2.94
Florida	23	31.96	Kentucky	23	2.87
California	24	31.38	Louisiana	24	2.74
Kentucky	25	31.25	Nebraska	25	2.58
Rhode Island	26	30.97	Montana	26	2.54
Utah	27	30.44	New Jersey	27	2.49
Iowa	28	29.37	North Dakota	28	2.47
South Dakota	29	29.26	California	29	2.46
Arizona	30	28.61	Alabama	30	2.33
Idaho	31	28.29	Alaska	31	2.27
Oklahoma	32	28.08	Hawaii[3]	32	2.19
New Mexico	33	27.11	Wisconsin	33	1.99
Delaware	34	26.91	Delaware	34	1.98
Nevada	35	26.68	Arizona	35	1.90
Vermont	36	24.26	Washington	36	1.88
Maine	37	24.13	Mississippi	37	1.84
South Carolina	38	22.30	Oklahoma	38	1.81
Montana	39	21.90	West Virginia	39	1.75
Arkansas	40	20.31	Virginia	40	1.75
North Carolina	41	19.46	Utah	41	1.73
Texas	42	19.07	South Dakota	42	1.66
North Dakota	43	18.75	North Carolina	43	1.66
Alabama	44	18.42	Florida	44	1.57
Ohio	45	17.74	New Mexico	45	1.51
Georgia	46	17.29	Arkansas	46	1.50
Pennsylvania	47	17.27	Tennessee	47	1.38
Tennessee	48	15.57	South Carolina	48	1.28
West Virginia	49	11.63	Georgia	49	1.23
Mississippi	50	11.08	Texas	50	0.86
Hawaii[3]	51	0	District of Columbia[2]	51	0.59

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A10. Total operating expenditures and collection expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Total collection expenditures per capita[1]
Total	†	$36.36	Total	†	$4.67
District of Columbia[2]	1	78.08	Ohio	1	9.78
Ohio	2	62.77	District of Columbia[2]	2	7.49
New York	3	57.78	Indiana	3	7.13
Illinois	4	55.83	Illinois	4	7.04
New Jersey	5	55.46	Washington	5	7.04
Wyoming	6	52.92	Maryland	6	6.74
Washington	7	52.24	Missouri	7	6.45
Connecticut	8	51.69	New York	8	6.40
Indiana	9	49.87	Colorado	9	6.25
Maryland	10	46.99	New Jersey	10	6.21
Colorado	11	46.60	Kansas	11	6.15
Oregon	12	46.56	Wyoming	12	5.93
Alaska	13	45.57	Nevada	13	5.89
Kansas	14	44.26	Massachusetts	14	5.83
Rhode Island	15	42.55	Connecticut	15	5.80
Massachusetts	16	41.88	Utah	16	5.42
New Hampshire	17	38.71	Nebraska	17	5.26
Michigan	18	38.60	Oregon	18	5.12
Minnesota	19	36.87	Iowa	19	4.85
Missouri	20	36.81	Michigan	20	4.82
Wisconsin	21	36.81	New Hampshire	21	4.79
Virginia	22	35.52	Rhode Island	22	4.65
Nebraska	23	34.59	Alaska	23	4.46
Iowa	24	33.41	Wisconsin	24	4.39
California	25	33.03	South Dakota	25	4.34
Maine	26	32.62	Minnesota	26	4.33
Vermont	27	32.45	Virginia	27	4.32
Louisiana	28	32.34	Delaware	28	4.20
Utah	29	32.05	New Mexico	29	4.17
Nevada	30	31.59	Arizona	30	4.16
Florida	31	30.55	Pennsylvania	31	4.10
Delaware	32	30.45	South Carolina	32	4.00
South Dakota	33	28.83	Oklahoma	33	3.97
New Mexico	34	28.44	Florida	34	3.95
Pennsylvania	35	28.35	Hawaii[3]	35	3.92
Oklahoma	36	28.11	Kentucky	36	3.82
Idaho	37	27.82	Vermont	37	3.78
Kentucky	38	27.02	North Dakota	38	3.72
Arizona	39	26.31	Idaho	39	3.63
Hawaii[3]	40	26.30	Louisiana	40	3.54
South Carolina	41	25.32	Maine	41	3.50
Montana	42	22.37	California	42	3.36
North Dakota	43	22.26	Arkansas	43	3.17
North Carolina	44	22.12	Georgia	44	3.13
Georgia	45	21.70	Montana	45	3.00
Arkansas	46	21.45	North Carolina	46	2.81
Alabama	47	21.00	Texas	47	2.81
Texas	48	19.68	Alabama	48	2.71
Tennessee	49	16.73	West Virginia	49	2.33
West Virginia	50	16.40	Tennessee	50	1.83
Mississippi	51	15.30	Mississippi	51	1.63

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A11. Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita[1]	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita[1]
Total	†	$23.89	Total	†	$18.22
District of Columbia[2]	1	44.30	District of Columbia[2]	1	37.86
Ohio	2	40.47	Ohio	2	30.99
New York	3	39.88	Connecticut	3	30.22
New Jersey	4	38.04	New York	4	30.05
Wyoming	5	37.22	Illinois	5	28.34
Connecticut	6	36.22	New Jersey	6	28.28
Illinois	7	34.66	Wyoming	7	27.92
Washington	8	34.06	Washington	8	25.92
Maryland	9	32.15	Massachusetts	9	25.22
Indiana	10	31.35	Indiana	10	24.50
Oregon	11	30.70	Maryland	11	24.09
Rhode Island	12	30.64	Rhode Island	12	23.88
Alaska	13	29.87	Colorado	13	23.47
Colorado	14	29.68	Kansas	14	22.63
Massachusetts	15	29.01	New Hampshire	15	22.04
Kansas	16	28.05	Oregon	16	20.87
New Hampshire	17	27.73	Alaska	17	18.96
Wisconsin	18	25.62	Minnesota	18	18.82
Minnesota	19	24.91	Virginia	19	18.71
Michigan	20	24.54	Wisconsin	20	18.57
Virginia	21	24.20	Michigan	21	18.03
Nebraska	22	22.54	Maine	22	17.77
Missouri	23	22.50	Missouri	23	17.67
California	24	22.21	Nebraska	24	17.54
Maine	25	22.00	Hawaii[3]	25	17.53
Iowa	26	21.98	Iowa	26	17.16
Vermont	27	20.84	Vermont	27	16.85
Utah	28	20.67	California	28	15.97
South Dakota	29	20.07	South Dakota	29	15.63
Nevada	30	20.00	Nevada	30	15.09
Delaware	31	19.50	Utah	31	15.04
Idaho	32	18.75	Delaware	32	14.71
Louisiana	33	18.74	Idaho	33	14.41
New Mexico	34	18.49	Louisiana	34	14.36
Florida	35	18.46	Florida	35	14.01
Pennsylvania	36	17.84	Oklahoma	36	13.74
Oklahoma	37	17.75	Pennsylvania	37	13.70
Hawaii[3]	38	17.64	New Mexico	38	12.94
Arizona	39	16.57	Arizona	39	12.47
South Carolina	40	16.51	Kentucky	40	12.41
Kentucky	41	16.46	South Carolina	41	12.38
North Carolina	42	15.36	North Carolina	42	11.79
Montana	43	14.66	Montana	43	11.19
Georgia	44	14.65	Alabama	44	11.14
Alabama	45	13.75	Georgia	45	10.95
North Dakota	46	13.49	North Dakota	46	10.86
Texas	47	13.25	Texas	47	10.02
Arkansas	48	12.42	Arkansas	48	9.79
Tennessee	49	11.23	Tennessee	49	8.79
West Virginia	50	10.64	West Virginia	50	8.15
Mississippi	51	10.41	Mississippi	51	7.75

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Table A12. Number of registered borrowers of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Ranking	Number of registered borrowers per capita[1]
Total	†	0.57
Nebraska	1	0.78
Kansas	2	0.77
Minnesota	3	0.76
New Mexico	4	0.76
Oklahoma	5	0.71
Ohio	6	0.71
Indiana	7	0.69
Hawaii[3]	8	0.68
Washington	9	0.68
Iowa	10	0.68
Wyoming	11	0.66
Utah	12	0.66
Wisconsin	13	0.65
Maine	14	0.64
Vermont	15	0.63
Connecticut	16	0.62
Missouri	17	0.60
New York	18	0.59
Virginia	19	0.58
Arizona	20	0.58
Maryland	21	0.58
Oregon	22	0.57
South Dakota	23	0.57
Alaska	24	0.57
Massachusetts	25	0.57
Arkansas	26	0.56
Louisiana	27	0.56
Florida	28	0.56
North Carolina	29	0.56
Colorado	30	0.56
California	31	0.55
Kentucky	32	0.55
Idaho	33	0.54
New Jersey	34	0.54
Texas	35	0.53
New Hampshire	36	0.53
Delaware	37	0.53
South Carolina	38	0.53
Alabama	39	0.52
Michigan	40	0.52
District of Columbia[2]	41	0.52
Montana	42	0.50
Tennessee	43	0.50
Rhode Island	44	0.49
Mississippi	45	0.48
North Dakota	46	0.47
Pennsylvania	47	0.47
Illinois	48	0.46
West Virginia	49	0.43
Nevada	50	0.41
Georgia	51	0.40

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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Appendix B—Technical Notes

Reporting Period

The FY 2008 PLS requested data for state fiscal year 2008. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among local jurisdictions (these states are listed in the *Other* column in Table A–1 below). However, each public library provided data for a 12-month period. Note: The FY starting date and ending date of *each* public library are included on the data file.

Table B–1. Reporting periods of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2008

July 2007 through June 2008	January 2008 through December 2008	Other[1]
Arizona	Arkansas	Alabama[2]
California	Colorado	Alaska[3]
Connecticut	Indiana	District of Columbia[2]
Delaware	Kansas	Florida[2]
Georgia	Louisiana	Idaho[2]
Hawaii	Minnesota	Illinois[11]
Iowa	North Dakota	Maine[5]
Kentucky	New Jersey	Michigan[6]
Maryland	Ohio	Mississippi[2]
Massachusetts	South Dakota	Missouri[7]
Montana	Washington	Nebraska[4]
Nevada	Wisconsin	New Hampshire[8]
New Mexico	Puerto Rico	New York[9]
North Carolina		Pennsylvania[8]
Oklahoma		Texas[10]
Oregon		Utah[8]
Rhode Island		Vermont[3]
South Carolina		Guam[2]
Tennessee		
Virginia		
West Virginia		
Wyoming		

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

[2]October 2007 to September 2008.

[3]January 2007 to September 2008.

[4]January 2007 to December 2008.

[5]April 2007 to December 2008.

[6]December 2006 to September 2008.

[7]October 2006 to December 2008.

[8]July 2007 to December 2008.

[9]March 2007 to December 2008.

[10]February 2007 to December 2008.

[11]October 2006 to June 2008.

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in some tables to provide a clearer picture of data patterns. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To obtain a raw number from a percentage distribution table, multiply the percentage for the item by the total for the item. (The total may be in a different table.) For example, in Table 5, the number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with municipal government as their legal basis is 4,878 (9,221 x 0.529). The percentages are rounded, so multiplying a percentage by a total may not give an exact count for a desired category.

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

Caveats for Using the Data

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

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

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

Survey Items

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

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

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

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

happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice. Twenty-three states had such overlapping service areas in FY 2008. (See following table.)

Table B–2. States with public libraries with overlapping service areas: Fiscal Year 2008

Arkansas	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Florida	New Jersey
Idaho	New York
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Kansas	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Utah
Massachusetts	Vermont
Michigan	Virginia
Minnesota	Puerto Rico
Mississippi	

SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Survey of Public Libraries in the United States, Fiscal Year 2008.

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

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

Survey Universe

The PLS is designed as a universe survey. The survey frame consists of 9,259 public libraries (9,221 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 38 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), as identified by state library agencies. (Public libraries in one outlying area, American Samoa, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agency has never responded to the request for participation in the survey. Because their public libraries have not been identified, they are not included in the response rate calculations.) The survey frame (and the survey response rates in the next section) includes 296 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria in the FSCS Public Library Definition (see Appendix C, item 203 of the Administrative Entity definitions for the criteria). These libraries are included because they qualify as public libraries under state law. Military libraries that provide public library service and libraries that serve residents of institutions are not included. Data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, although 48 such libraries were reported.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 9,073 of the 9,259 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2008 PLS (including Guam and Puerto Rico), for a unit response rate of 98.0 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public libraries for which the following data were reported: population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items: total paid employees, total operating revenue, total operating expenditures, print materials, and total circulation. (Note: Some individual survey items, such as population of legal service area, service outlets, and type of legal basis have a 100.0 percent response rate for their state because the state library agency provided these data for all public libraries in their state).

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

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

Data Collection

The FY 2008 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on December 10, 2008. States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 15, July 29, or August 26, 2009), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data over the Internet via a web-based reporting system called WebPLUS (Web Public Library Universe System). WebPLUS was developed by the Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in December of 2009. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The respondent generates an Edit Report following direct data entry or import of their data into WebPLUS. The Edit Report, which can be viewed on-screen or printed, is used to identify and correct any errors, and to confirm the accuracy of data that generated edit warnings but required no change, before submitting the final file to the Census Bureau. In the FY 2008 PLS, four types of edit checks were performed:

1. *Relational edit checks.* This is a data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an edit message is generated if the number of “ALA-MLS” Librarians (librarians with master’s degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association) is greater than “Total Librarians”.

2. *Out-of-range edit checks.* This is a range check that compares the data reported for an item to the “acceptable range” of numeric values for the item. For example, an edit message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 11.16 or greater than 129.67, or if the current year/past year change in Children’s Circulation is less than 0.30 or greater than 3.44.

3. *Arithmetic edit checks.* This is an arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an edit message is generated if Total Operating Revenue is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Revenue).

4. *Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.* This is a check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an edit message is generated if the Reporting Period Start Date is missing, or Print Materials is 0, or the Legal Basis Code is not a valid code.

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

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

Imputation

Imputation is a procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing. This is done to give the researcher a complete data set, as well as to give estimates of totals for the entire universe. This section describes the imputation methods that were used to fill in the missing data items for the 2008 survey year.

The responding and nonresponding libraries were sorted into imputation cells based on OBE region code and the size of the population. The cumulative root frequency method was used to determine the imputation cells. In survey year 2008, there were a total of 51 items subjected to imputations. The variable Registered Borrowers and the detail variables for Database (State Database, Local Database, and Other Database) were new items in survey year 2006. These variables were first imputed in survey year 2008. Data from 2006 and 2007 were used to impute these 4 new items. The other 47 items used data from survey years 2004 to 2007.

The imputation for nonresponding libraries was performed using the data calculated from respondents in their imputation cells. Item imputation was performed on each record with items that were not reported. All imputed data are flagged.

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

First Stage: Initial imputations

One or more of the methods outlined below is used to impute for nearly all missing values in the list of targeted variables for the FY 2008 PLS data set. Only the missing values for TOTSTAFF were not imputed in the first stage.

<u>METHOD 1</u>: Prior year multiplied by mean growth rate. The imputed value is equal to the prior year reported data times the cell mean growth rate. The growth rate is calculated by the mean of the growth rates of all the respondents in the imputation cells. It goes back as far as four years to find reported data.

<u>METHOD 2</u>: Adjusted cell mean. The adjustment factor is the ratio of the library's Population of Legal Service Area to the cell mean Population of Legal Service Area. The imputed value is equal to the cell mean of the item times the adjustment factor.

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

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

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

METHOD 6: Direct substitution of prior year data.

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

Group One:

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

- **Master (MASTER)**
- **Librarians (LIBRARIA)**
- **Other Paid Employees (OTHPAID)**
- **Local Government (LOCGVT)**
- **Total Operating Revenue (TOTINCM)**
- **Salaries (SALARIES)**
- **Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)**
- **Other Materials Expenditures (OTHMATEX)**
- **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)**
- **Other Operating Expenditures (OTHOPEXP)**
- **Total Operating Expenditures (TOTOPEXP)**
- **Print Materials (BKVOL)**
- **Audio (AUDIO)**
- **Video (VIDEO)**
- **Electronic Subscriptions (ESUBSCRP)**
- **Library Visits (VISITS)**
- **Total Circulation (TOTCIR)**
- **Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)**
- **Registered Borrowers (REGBOR)**

Group Two:

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

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

Group Three:

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

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

Group Four:

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

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

Group Five:

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

- **Benefits (BENEFIT):**
  - Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)
- **Electronic Materials Expenditures (ELMATEXP):**
  - Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)
- **Hours Open (HRS_OPEN):**
  - Total number of outlets. The total number of outlets is equal to the sum of Central Library (CENTLIB), Branches (BRANLIB), and Bookmobiles (BKMOB).
- **Loans To (LOANTO):**
  - Loans From (LOANFM)
- **General Public Terminals(GPTERMS):**
  - Visits (VISITS)

Group Six:

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

- **Printed Material Expenditures (PRMATEXP):**
  - Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)
- **State Databases (DB_ST):**
  - Database (DATABASE)
- **Children's Circulation (KIDCIRCL):**
  - Total Circulation (TOTCIR)
- **Loans From (LOANFM):**
  - Loans To (LOANTO)

- **Total Library Programs (TOTPRO):**
    - Children's Programs (KIDPRO)
- **Children's Program Attendance (KIDATTEN):**
    - Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)
- **Electronic Users (PITUSR):**
    - General Public Terminals (GPTERMS)

The **Children's Program (KIDPRO)** variable can be considered part of both Groups One and Six. If missing values are imputed using method 5, then the **Total Library Programs (TOTPRO)** is used as the highly correlated value in the cell median calculations.

Second Stage: Adjustments

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

METHOD 8: Obtained value by relationship of total to detail items.

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

METHOD 9: Raking of detail items to match total.

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

METHOD 10: Special impute for an item.

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

METHOD 11: Changed by consistency check.

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

Group One:

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

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

Group Two:

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

- **Total Staff (TOTSTAFF)**
- **Salaries (SALARIES)**
- **Benefits (BENEFIT)**
- **Total Staff Expenditures (STAFFEXP)**
- **Print Materials Expenditures (PRMATEXP)**
- **Total Collection Expenditures (TOTEXPCO)**
- **Other Operating Expenditures (OTHOPEXP)**
- **Total Operating Expenditures (TOTOPEXP)**
- **Total Capital Revenue (CAP_REV)**

- **Other Databases (DB_OTH)**
- **Databases (DATABASE)**

Group Three:

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

- **State Databases (DB_ST)**
- **Local Databases (DB_LOC)**
- **Other Databases (DB_OTH)**

Group Four:

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

- **Total Capital Expenditures (CAPITAL)**
- **Hours Open (HRS_OPEN)**

Group Five:

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

- **Total Circulation (TOTCIR)**
- **Loans From (LOANFM)**
- **Total Library Programs (TOTPRO)**
- **Children's Programs (KIDPRO)**
- **Total Attendance at Library Programs (TOTATTEN)**
- **Children's Program Attendance (KIDATTEN)**
- **General Public Terminals (GPTERMS)**
- **Electronic Users (PITUSR)**

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

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

Nonsampling Errors

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

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

Appendix C—Survey Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

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

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
100	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 IMLS. 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.
101	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 IMLS. 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.
102	State Total Population Estimate	This is the most recent total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to IMLS. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.
103	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 WebPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the WebPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WebPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately. 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.

Administrative Entity Data Element Definitions

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

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
150	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by WebPLUS to the administrative entity.
151	LIB ID	This is the state-assigned identification code for the administrative entity.
152	Name	This is the legal name of the administrative entity. Note: Provide the name of the public library. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WebPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Standard Abbreviations for WebPLUS in Appendix I.)
Street Address		
153	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the administrative entity. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
154	City (of street address)	This is the city or town in which the administrative entity is located.
155	ZIP Code (of street address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the administrative entity.
156	ZIP+4 (of street address)	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the street address of the administrative entity.
Mailing Address		
157	Mailing Address	This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
158	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
159	ZIP Code (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal ZIP code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
160	ZIP+4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal ZIP code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
161	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the headquarters of the administrative entity is located.

162	Phone	This is the telephone number of the administrative entity, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the Administrative Entity has no phone, enter "–3" (for Not Applicable).
163	Web Address	This is the Web address of the administrative entity. http://_____ Note: If the Administrative Entity has no web address, enter "–3" (for Not Applicable).
200	Interlibrary Relationship Code	Select one of the following: HQ—Headquarters of a Federation or Cooperative. The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the federation or cooperative. Note: Agencies that serve other libraries rather than the public should not be reported to FSCS. ME—Member of a Federation or Cooperative. An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with (a) other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc., and (b) libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library federations or cooperatives. (Do not include OCLC.) Do not include multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches and that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library. NO—Not a Member of a Federation or Cooperative.
201	Legal Basis Code	The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions. It reflects the state or local law, which authorizes the library. Select one of the following: CC—City/County. A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city. CI—Municipal Government (city, town or village). A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area. CO—County/Parish. An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

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

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

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

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

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

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

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

OT—Other.

202 Administrative Structure Code

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

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

Select one of the following:

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

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

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

203 FSCS Public Library Definition

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

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

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

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

204 Geographic Code

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

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

		CI1—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (exactly) CI2—Municipal Government (city, town or village) (most nearly) CO1—County/Parish (exactly) CO2—County/Parish (most nearly) MA1—Metropolitan Area (exactly) MA2—Metropolitan Area (most nearly) MC1—Multi-County (exactly) MC2—Multi-County (most nearly) SD1—School District (exactly) SD2—School District (most nearly) OTH—Other
205	Legal Service Area Boundary Change	Answer <Y>es or <N>o to the following question: "*Did the administrative entity's legal service area boundaries change since last year?*" Note: Changes are likely to result, for example, when a municipality annexes land, when one municipality in a county becomes either an independent city or its own county necessitating its exclusion from the first county's geography, or when an administrative entity contracts to provide public library service for some additional geographic area other than the geographic area for which it was established (e.g., a municipal library contracts to serve county residents).
206	Reporting Period Starting Date	This is the starting date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity's data being submitted to IMLS. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.
207	Reporting Period Ending Date	This is the ending date (month, day, and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the administrative entity's data being submitted to IMLS. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year.
208	Population of the Legal Service Area	The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

209	Number of Central Libraries	This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library, which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library. Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. In the administrative entity file, this simply means reporting "0" or "1" for central library. Where two or more libraries are considered "centrals" for state or local purposes, one central library and one or more branch libraries should be reported. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.
210	Number of Branch Libraries	A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following: 1. Separate quarters; 2. An organized collection of library materials; 3. Paid staff; and 4. Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.
211	Number of Bookmobiles	A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2. Paid staff; and 3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

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

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

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

OPERATING REVENUE

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

300	Local Government Revenue	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.
301	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).
302	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.
303	Other Operating Revenue	This is all operating revenue other than that reported under local, state, and federal (data elements #300, #301, and #302). Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any non-monetary gifts and donations.
304	Total Operating Revenue	This is the sum of Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Operating Revenue (data elements #300 through #303).

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

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

Staff Expenditures

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

Collection Expenditures

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

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

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

CAPITAL REVENUE

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

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

403	Other Capital Revenue	Report private (non-governmental funds), including grants received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.
404	Total Capital Revenue	This is the sum of Local Government Capital Revenue, State Government Capital Revenue, Federal Government Capital Revenue, and Other Capital Revenue (data elements #400 through #403). Note: The amounts reported for Total Capital Revenue and Total Capital Expenditures are not expected to be equal.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

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

LIBRARY COLLECTION

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

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

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

451	Electronic Books (E-Books)	E-books are digital documents (including those digitized by the library), licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen in analogy to a printed book (monograph). Include non-serial government documents. E-books are loaned to users on portable devices (e-book readers) or by transmitting the contents to the user's personal computer for a limited time. Include e-books held locally and remote e-books for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Report the number of physical or electronic units, including duplicates, for all outlets. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, the number of titles may be counted. E-books packaged together as a unit (e.g., multiple titles on a single e-book reader) and checked out as a unit are counted as one unit. Note: Under this category report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).
452	Audio	These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings, such as web-based or downloaded audiobooks and MP3 files. Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two audiocassettes for one recorded book) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).
453	Video	These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, web-based or downloaded files, etc. Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two video cassettes for one movie) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

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.

Licensed Databases

Report the number of licensed databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired through payment by the library, or by formal agreement with the State Library or a cooperative agreement within the state or region. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common user interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data.

Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions (data element #459). Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface

Report the number of licensed databases acquired through payment or formal agreement, by source of access:

454*	Local	
455*	State (state government or state library)	
456*	Other cooperative agreements (or consortia) within state or region	
457**	Total Licensed Databases	This is the sum of Local, State, and Other licensed databases (data elements #454 through #456).

Current Serial Subscriptions

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

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

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

SERVICES

500	Public Service Hours Per Year	This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets. Note: Include the hours open for public service for Centrals (data element #209), Branches (data element #210), Bookmobiles (data element #211), and Books-by-Mail Only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For administrative entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however, extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.
501	Library Visits	This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year. Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

502	Reference Transactions	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).
503*	Number of Registered Borrowers	A registered borrower is a library user who has applied for and received an identification number or card from the public library that has established conditions under which the user may borrow library materials and gain access to other library resources. (*Output Measures for Public Libraries, 2nd edition*). Note: Files should have been purged within the past three (3) years.
550	Total Circulation	The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.
551	Circulation of Children's Materials	The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users, including renewals.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

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

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

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

600	Total Number of Library Programs	A program is any planned event which introduces the group attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities or which directly provides information to participants. Programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include film showings, lectures, story hours, literacy, English as a second language, citizenship classes, and book discussions. Count all programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Exclude programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a film series offered once a week for eight weeks should be counted as eight programs. Note: Exclude library activities delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, resume writing assistance, homework assistance, and mentoring activities.
601	Number of Children's Programs	A children's program is any planned event for which the primary audience is children and which introduces the group of children attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities for children or which directly provides information to participants. Children's programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Children's programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or educational information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include story hours and summer reading events. Count all children's programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Do not include children's programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities. If children's programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a story hour offered once a week, 48 weeks a year, should be counted as 48 programs. Exclude library activities for children delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. This figure is a subset of the Total Number of Library Programs (data element #600).

		Note: *Output Measures for Public Library Services to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures* (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.
602	Total Attendance at Library Programs	This is a total count of the audience at all library programs during the reporting period. (See Total Number of Library Programs, data element #600, for the definition of a library program.)
603	Children's Program Attendance	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. Note: Do not count attendance at library activities for children that are delivered on a one-to-one basis, rather than to a group, such as one-to-one literacy tutoring, services to homebound, homework assistance, and mentoring activities. (See Number of Children's Programs, data element #601, for the definition of a children's library program.)

OTHER ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

650***	Number of Internet Computers Used by General Public	Report the number of the library's Internet computers [personal computers (PCs) and laptops], whether purchased, leased, or donated, used by the general public in the library.
651***	Number of Users of Public Internet Computers Per Year	Report the total number of individuals that have used Internet computers in the library during the last year. If the computer is used for multiple purposes (Internet access, word-processing, OPAC, etc.) and Internet users cannot be isolated, report all usage. A typical week or other reliable estimate may be used to determine the annual number. Sign-up forms or Web-log tracking software also may provide a reliable count of users. Note: The number of users may be counted manually, using registration logs. Count each user that uses public internet computers, regardless of the amount of time spent on the computer. A user who uses the library's public internet computer(s) three times a year would count as three customers. Software such as "Historian" can also be used to track the number of users at each public internet computer. If the data element is collected as a weekly figure, multiply that figure by 52 to annualize it.

* New data element
** Renumbered data elements
*** Revised data element name or definition

Outlet Data Element Definitions

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

709 Outlet Type Code

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

Select one of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

710 Metropolitan Status Code

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

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

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

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

NO—Not in a Metropolitan Area.

711 Square Footage of Outlet

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

712	Number of Bookmobiles in the Bookmobile Outlet Record	The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record. Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles. Complete this data element only if the outlet record is of the type BS—Bookmobile(s) (see outlet data element #709). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2. A paid staff; and 3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Count vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

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