

Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2003

E.D. TAB



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September 2005

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Introduction

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

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

This report provides summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year (FY) 2003. It covers service measures such as access to the Internet, number of users of electronic resources, number of Internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating revenue and expenditures, type of geographic service area, type of legal basis, type of administrative structure, number and type of public library service outlets, and square footage of outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is a universe survey. A total of 8,955 of the 9,214 public libraries responded to the FY 2003 survey (8,952 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), for a unit response rate of 97.2 percent. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report. The FY 2003 survey is the 16th in the series.¹ The data were submitted using customized personal computer survey software furnished by NCES. (See "Data Collection" in appendix C for more information.)

Organization of This Report

This report includes the following major sections:

- Introduction
 - Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report
 - Key Library Terminology
 - Types of Tables Included in This Report
 - Calculations Included in the Tables
 - Caveats for Using the Data
 - Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report
 - History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today
- Findings from the FY 2003 data collection
- Tables (including 11 state ranking tables in appendix A)
- Technical Notes (appendix C)
- Glossary (appendix D)
- Survey Instrument (appendix E)

Key Library Terminology

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

¹Trend data from some of the earlier surveys are discussed in *Public Library Trends Analysis, Fiscal Years 1992–1996* (NCES 2001–324) (Glover 2001), an NCES Statistical Analysis Report.

necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and (5) that is supported in whole or in part with public funds. (Note: In this report, the term public library means an administrative entity.)

- **Administrative entity.** An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 2.
- **Public library service outlet.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail-only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report. See appendix D for definitions of these terms. Table 3 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Types of Tables Included in This Report

There are 66 tables in this report: Tables 1 through 1B provide overview data, by state, about the number of public libraries and population of legal service area. Tables 2 through 25 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set (tables 2 through 25) displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 outlying areas (Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, whose data are not included in the table totals). The “A” table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of population of legal service area. Tables 26 and 27 include data about square footage. Appendix A includes 11 tables of state rankings.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the tables to provide a clearer picture of data patterns. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To obtain a raw number from a percentage distribution table, multiply the percentage for the item by the total for the item (the total may be in a different table). For example, in table 12, the number of public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with fewer than 5,000 print materials is 332 ($9,211 \times .036$). The percentages are rounded, so multiplying a percentage by a total may not give an exact count for a desired category. Selected tables include *per capita* values for some items and *per 1,000 population*, *per 5,000 population*, or *per 25,000 population* values for others (e.g., table 8). Scales (per capita, per 1,000, etc.) were selected to provide the clearest display of differences across categories in the data.

Caveats for Using the Data

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

State data comparisons should be made with caution because of differences in state fiscal year reporting periods (see “Reporting Period” in appendix C) and adherence to survey definitions.² The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state. See the section on “Imputation” in appendix C for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

²The definitions used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries may not be consistent with the PLS definitions. The 1994 NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and the 1995 NCES *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency in definitions among states. The reports are available on the NCES website at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=041#052>.

Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report

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

- Information on public library service outlets, including the location of public library service outlets with respect to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail-only outlets, and number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet.
- Web address of the public library.
- Identifying information about individual public libraries and their outlets, such as address and telephone number, and legal service area boundary change.
- The public library's status as a Federal State Cooperative System (FSCS) public library. (The survey includes the question, "*Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?*")
- Capital revenue, current electronic serial subscriptions, print materials expenditures, other materials expenditures, number of data bases, number of electronic books.

History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today

History of the Public Libraries Survey

In 1985, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) conducted a pilot project in 15 states to assess the feasibility of a federal-state cooperative program for the collection of public library data. The project was jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's former Library Programs (LP) office. In 1987, the project's final report recommended the development of a nationwide data collection system. The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297) charged NCES with developing a voluntary FSCS for the annual collection of public library data.³ 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 E.D. TAB report in this series, *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989*, which included data from 8,699 public libraries in 50 states and the District of Columbia, was released by NCES in 1991. A data file and survey report have been released annually since then. The states have always submitted their data electronically, via customized personal computer survey software furnished by NCES.

Cooperative Data Collection Today

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

Data are collected through the PLS, conducted annually by NCES through the FSCS for Public Library Data. FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit data for each of 9,000 public libraries to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by SDCs appointed by

³This was superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-382) and, more recently, by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002.

the State Librarian. The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this report.

Findings

Number of Public Libraries and Population of Legal Service Area

- There were 9,211⁴ public libraries (administrative entities)⁵ in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2003 (table 1).
- Public libraries served 97 percent⁶ of the total population of the states and the District of Columbia, either in legally established geographic service areas or in areas under contract.
- Eleven percent of the public libraries served 72 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States; each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (derived from tables 1A and 1B).⁷

Service Outlets

- In FY 2003, 81 percent of public libraries had one single direct-service outlet (an outlet that provides service directly to the public) (table 2). Nineteen percent had more than one direct-service outlet. Types of direct-service outlets include central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets.
- A total of 1,547 public libraries (17 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,479 branch outlets (table 3). The total number of central library outlets was 9,062. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 16,541. Eight percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 864 bookmobiles.
- Eleven percent of public libraries had an average number of weekly public service hours per outlet of less than 20 hours, 38 percent had weekly public service hours per outlet of 20-39 hours, and 51 percent had weekly public service hours per outlet of 40 hours or more (table 4).

Legal Basis and Interlibrary Relationships

- In FY 2003, 53 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government, 10 percent were part of a county/parish, 15 percent were nonprofit association libraries or agency libraries, 14 percent were separate government units known as library districts, 3 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement, 2 percent were part of a school district, 1 percent were part of a city/county, and 1 percent reported their legal basis as “other” (table 5).⁸
- Seventy-six percent of public libraries were members of a federation or cooperative service, while 23 percent were not. One percent served as the headquarters of a federation, or cooperative service (table 7).⁹

⁴Of the 9,211 public libraries, 7,433 were single-outlet libraries and 1,778 were multiple-outlet libraries.

⁵See the glossary (appendix D) for definitions of the terms used in this report.

⁶This 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 2003* [NCES 2005–362]).

⁷The sum of the five columns in table 1A where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 11.4 percent. The sum of the five columns in table 1B where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 71.7 percent. (The percentages are based on unrounded data.)

⁸Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

⁹Libraries that identify themselves as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative service are not included in the count of members of a federation or cooperative service.

Library Services

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

- Total nationwide circulation of public library materials was 2 billion, or 7 materials circulated per capita. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the highest circulation per capita was 14.7, and the lowest was 2.1 (table 8).
- Nationwide, 26.7 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 8).
- Nationwide, reference transactions in public libraries totaled 302.3 million, or 1.1 reference transactions per capita (table 8).
- Nationwide, library visits to public libraries totaled 1.3 billion, or 4.6 library visits per capita (table 8).

Children's Services

- Nationwide, circulation of children's materials was 699.9 million, or 36 percent of total circulation, in FY 2003. Attendance at children's programs was 53.2 million (table 9).

Internet Access and Electronic Services

- Nationwide, uses of electronic resources per year totaled 331.9 million, or 1.2 uses of electronic resources per capita (table 10).¹⁰
- Internet terminals available for public use in public libraries nationwide numbered 157 thousand, or 2.8 per 5,000 population. The average number of Internet terminals available for public use per stationary outlet was 9.5 (table 10).¹¹
- Ninety-nine percent¹² of the unduplicated population of legal service areas had access to the Internet through their local public library.

Collections

- Nationwide, public libraries had 802 million print materials in their collections, or 2.9 volumes per capita, in FY 2003. By state, the number of print materials per capita ranged from 1.7 to 5.2 (table 11).
- Public libraries nationwide had 37.4 million audio materials and 32.6 million video materials in their collections (table 11).

Staff

- Public libraries had a total of 136 thousand paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in FY 2003, or 12.1 paid FTE staff per 25,000 population (tables 13 and A6). Of the total FTE staff, 22 percent, or 2.7 per

¹⁰The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week as three users. In this finding, "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base.

¹¹The average was calculated by dividing the total number of Internet terminals available for public use in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. (See table 3 for outlet data.)

¹²This percentage was derived by summing the unduplicated population of legal service areas for all public libraries that provided public-use Internet terminals, and then dividing the total by the unduplicated population of legal service areas in the United States (table 1). (Also see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2003* [NCES 2005–362]).

25,000 population, had master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association ("ALA-MLS" degrees); 11 percent were librarians by title but did not have the ALA-MLS degree; and 67 percent were in other positions (tables 13 and A7).¹³

- Forty-five percent of all public libraries, or 4,182 libraries, had librarians with "ALA-MLS" degrees (table 13).

Operating Revenue and Expenditures

Operating Revenue

- In FY 2003, 80 percent of public libraries' total operating revenue of about \$8.7 billion came from local sources, 11 percent from state sources, 1 percent from federal sources, and 9 percent from other sources, such as monetary gifts and donations, interest, library fines, fees, or grants (table 15).
- Nationwide, the average total per capita¹⁴ operating revenue for public libraries was \$31.18 (table 16). Of that, \$24.93 was from local sources, \$3.39 from state sources, \$0.17 from federal sources, and \$2.68 from other sources.
- Per capita operating revenue from local sources was under \$3.00 for 8 percent of public libraries, \$3.00 to \$14.99 for 33 percent of libraries, \$15.00 to \$29.99 for 33 percent of libraries, and \$30.00 or more for 26 percent of libraries (table 17).¹⁵

Operating Expenditures

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were \$8.3 billion in FY 2003 (table 18). Of this, 66 percent was expended for paid staff and 14 percent for the library collection.
- Twenty-nine percent of public libraries had operating expenditures of less than \$50,000, 41 percent expended \$50,000 to \$399,999, and 30 percent expended \$400,000 or more (derived from table 21).
- Nationwide, the average per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was \$29.60 (table 19). By state, the highest average per capita operating expenditure was \$53.94, and the lowest was \$13.09.
- Expenditures for library collection materials in electronic format¹⁶ were 1 percent of total operating expenditures for public libraries (table 20).

¹³Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

¹⁵Percentages are based on unrounded data.

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

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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 2003

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area		Official state population estimate	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
Total ²	9,211	283,481	100.0	280,368	100.0	287,867	100.0
Alabama	208	4,447	100.0	4,447	100.0	4,447	100.0
Alaska	85	649	100.0	649	100.0	649	100.0
Arizona	90	5,270	100.0	5,256	100.0	5,473	100.0
Arkansas	47	2,603	100.0	2,567	100.0	2,673	100.0
California	179	35,571	100.0	35,571	100.0	35,591	100.0
Colorado	115	4,442	100.0	4,392	100.0	4,517	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,178	100.0	3,461	100.0	3,461	100.0
Delaware	21	785	100.0	784	100.0	784	100.0
District of Columbia	1	563	100.0	563	100.0	563	100.0
Florida	69	16,792	100.0	16,792	100.0	17,072	100.0
Georgia	58	8,143	100.0	8,143	100.0	8,143	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,245	100.0	1,245	100.0	1,245	100.0
Idaho	104	1,146	100.0	1,146	100.0	1,366	100.0
Illinois	629	11,285	100.0	11,284	100.0	12,419	100.0
Indiana	238	5,800	100.0	5,678	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	539	2,922	100.0	2,922	100.0	2,944	100.0
Kansas	325	2,297	100.0	2,297	100.0	2,724	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,056	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,093	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,507	100.0	4,496	100.0	4,496	100.0
Maine	273	1,337	100.0	1,189	100.0	1,289	100.0
Maryland	24	5,380	100.0	5,369	100.0	5,369	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,427	100.0	6,427	100.0	6,428	100.0
Michigan	384	9,943	100.0	9,912	100.0	9,938	100.0
Minnesota	140	5,430	100.0	5,034	100.0	5,034	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,893	100.0	2,872	100.0	2,872	100.0
Missouri	168	5,155	100.0	5,109	100.0	5,597	100.0
Montana	79	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	275	1,392	100.0	1,386	100.0	1,711	100.0
Nevada	22	2,297	100.0	2,297	100.0	2,297	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,397	100.0	1,280	100.0	1,292	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 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries ¹	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area		Official state population estimate	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
New Jersey	308	9,067	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	90	1,690	100.0	1,690	100.0	1,875	100.0
New York	752	18,960	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0
North Carolina	75	8,323	100.0	8,323	100.0	8,323	100.0
North Dakota	83	555	100.0	551	100.0	642	100.0
Ohio	250	11,353	100.0	11,353	100.0	11,353	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,888	100.0	2,828	100.0	3,451	100.0
Oregon	125	3,178	100.0	3,178	100.0	3,505	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	12,012	100.0	11,948	100.0	12,281	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,283	100.0	1,048	100.0	1,048	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,130	100.0	4,107	100.0	4,107	100.0
South Dakota	125	668	100.0	584	100.0	755	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,815	100.0	5,749	100.0	5,827	100.0
Texas	552	20,275	100.0	20,275	100.0	21,780	100.0
Utah	72	2,319	100.0	2,319	100.0	2,319	100.0
Vermont	188	664	100.0	577	100.0	609	100.0
Virginia	90	7,280	100.0	7,280	100.0	7,288	100.0
Washington	64	5,973	100.0	5,973	100.0	6,098	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,491	100.0	5,491	100.0	5,491	100.0
Wyoming	23	499	100.0	499	100.0	499	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	164	100.0	164	100.0	164	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	78	100.0	78	100.0	78	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	108	100.0	108	100.0	108	100.0

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

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: A state's total *population of legal service area* may be more than the *unduplicated population of legal service area* and the *official state population estimate* because some public libraries have overlapping service areas. (See glossary in appendix D for definitions of these terms.) Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate for population of legal service area is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. The other population items are single state-reported figures. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate
		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 ²	9,211	11.2	17.9	14.4	15.9	19.2	10.2	5.8	3.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Alabama	208	8.2	21.2	14.4	15.9	21.6	8.2	7.7	1.4	1.4	†	†	100.0
Alaska	85	62.4	10.6	11.8	7.1	4.7	1.2	†	1.2	1.2	†	†	100.0
Arizona	90	11.1	16.7	18.9	16.7	11.1	11.1	1.1	8.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	100.0
Arkansas	47	†	†	†	10.6	21.3	23.4	31.9	10.6	2.1	†	†	100.0
California	179	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.2	14.0	15.6	25.7	24.6	6.7	4.5	3.9	100.0
Colorado	115	8.7	18.3	18.3	13.9	17.4	10.4	2.6	6.1	2.6	1.7	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	7.2	11.9	20.6	33.5	14.9	8.8	2.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	†	†	4.8	23.8	42.9	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	69	†	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.9	14.5	14.5	24.6	14.5	5.8	5.8	100.0
Georgia	58	†	†	†	†	13.8	17.2	27.6	29.3	5.2	6.9	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	21.2	21.2	15.4	17.3	11.5	7.7	4.8	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	629	7.3	22.7	18.0	16.4	19.6	10.7	4.0	1.3	†	†	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	3.8	18.9	16.0	18.5	19.3	12.6	6.7	3.4	0.4	0.4	†	100.0
Iowa	539	19.9	42.7	17.4	10.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	0.4	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	325	43.1	26.8	13.2	7.7	4.9	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	†	0.9	0.9	12.9	50.9	21.6	10.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	65	†	†	1.5	6.2	32.3	27.7	12.3	13.8	6.2	†	†	100.0
Maine	273	14.7	34.1	22.7	17.6	9.5	1.1	0.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	†	†	†	†	4.2	29.2	20.8	20.8	8.3	16.7	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7.8	12.7	13.0	18.4	29.5	12.4	4.9	1.1	†	0.3	†	100.0
Michigan	384	2.3	6.3	18.8	25.8	25.0	10.9	5.7	4.2	0.8	0.3	†	100.0
Minnesota	140	10.7	23.6	15.0	17.1	12.9	5.7	3.6	6.4	4.3	0.7	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	†	†	2.0	4.1	18.4	34.7	26.5	14.3	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	168	7.7	17.9	17.3	16.7	20.2	9.5	5.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	†	100.0
Montana	79	6.3	27.8	22.8	19.0	15.2	2.5	5.1	1.3	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	275	56.4	24.7	6.9	5.8	3.3	2.2	†	†	0.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	†	18.2	18.2	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	4.5	†	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	14.3	31.3	25.2	15.2	9.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate
		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	308	†	5.2	8.4	26.3	33.4	14.0	8.1	2.9	1.3	0.3	†	100.0
New Mexico	90	17.8	27.8	12.2	17.8	11.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	†	1.1	†	100.0
New York	752	10.5	21.0	16.1	18.0	18.1	11.3	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	†	†	2.7	1.3	8.0	16.0	36.0	28.0	5.3	2.7	†	100.0
North Dakota	83	36.1	31.3	8.4	8.4	9.6	2.4	3.6	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	†	1.6	5.6	22.0	33.2	19.6	10.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	†	100.0
Oklahoma	112	8.9	28.6	20.5	15.2	15.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	†	100.0
Oregon	125	11.2	16.8	11.2	16.0	26.4	6.4	5.6	5.6	†	0.8	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	0.9	7.3	13.0	22.1	32.7	15.0	5.7	2.4	0.7	†	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	†	2.1	6.3	16.7	37.5	27.1	8.3	2.1	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	†	†	†	†	14.3	26.2	23.8	26.2	9.5	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	40.8	26.4	14.4	7.2	8.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	12.0	8.2	8.7	14.7	27.7	17.4	7.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	†	100.0
Texas	552	3.6	12.3	19.2	19.9	22.3	11.6	5.1	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
Utah	72	4.2	12.5	20.8	19.4	26.4	5.6	4.2	5.6	†	1.4	†	100.0
Vermont	188	20.2	42.0	20.2	10.1	6.4	1.1	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	†	1.1	3.3	5.6	24.4	24.4	20.0	15.6	4.4	†	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	12.5	15.6	6.3	10.9	15.6	10.9	6.3	12.5	4.7	3.1	1.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	4.1	18.6	28.9	27.8	9.3	9.3	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5.5	22.4	22.4	18.9	18.7	7.1	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	†	4.3	4.3	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

¹The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. (See table 1.)²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported population of legal service area. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹												
		Total population (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
			Percentage distribution											
Total ²	9,211	283,481	0.2	1.0	1.7	3.7	10.0	11.6	13.2	18.0	12.2	12.9	15.4	100.0
Alabama	208	4,447	0.3	1.8	2.4	5.3	16.1	14.0	25.3	11.5	23.2	†	†	100.0
Alaska	85	649	3.0	2.5	5.7	6.7	11.1	7.0	†	21.7	42.2	†	†	100.0
Arizona	90	5,270	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.1	2.5	6.9	1.3	25.7	17.6	16.1	25.9	100.0
Arkansas	47	2,603	†	†	†	1.5	7.7	15.4	41.0	22.4	12.0	†	†	100.0
California	179	35,571	#	#	#	0.1	1.1	2.8	9.0	18.9	13.0	17.0	38.0	100.0
Colorado	115	4,442	0.2	0.8	1.7	2.5	6.6	10.2	5.1	24.6	23.8	24.6	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,178	#	0.6	2.1	7.0	25.4	23.8	26.5	14.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	785	†	†	0.5	3.9	16.6	13.9	6.6	16.7	41.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	563	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	69	16,792	†	#	#	#	0.9	2.3	3.9	17.4	22.4	18.7	34.2	100.0
Georgia	58	8,143	†	†	†	†	2.0	4.5	14.8	34.6	11.8	32.3	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,245	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	1,146	1.1	3.4	4.7	10.9	14.6	23.2	25.3	16.7	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	629	11,285	0.3	2.1	3.7	6.5	17.8	20.8	14.3	8.9	†	†	25.7	100.0
Indiana	238	5,800	0.1	1.3	2.4	5.8	13.0	16.9	20.3	20.0	5.7	14.4	†	100.0
Iowa	539	2,922	2.5	12.9	11.2	13.5	14.5	15.8	18.0	11.6	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	325	2,297	2.9	6.2	6.2	7.9	10.5	12.6	3.6	18.4	31.8	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,056	†	0.1	0.1	2.9	24.3	22.6	22.6	3.8	6.5	17.2	†	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,507	†	†	0.1	0.8	8.0	15.1	12.5	28.3	35.2	†	†	100.0
Maine	273	1,337	1.9	11.1	17.5	26.2	31.5	7.0	4.8	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	5,380	†	†	†	†	0.4	4.5	7.7	15.5	14.2	57.8	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,427	0.3	1.2	2.7	7.8	26.8	24.1	19.7	8.3	†	9.2	†	100.0
Michigan	384	9,943	0.1	0.5	2.8	7.3	14.6	14.7	16.4	22.8	11.2	9.6	†	100.0
Minnesota	140	5,430	0.2	1.1	1.5	3.3	5.6	5.3	7.0	25.7	36.7	13.8	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,893	†	†	0.1	0.6	4.6	22.0	30.6	42.0	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	168	5,155	0.2	1.0	2.2	4.1	10.8	10.5	11.9	17.3	12.3	29.9	†	100.0
Montana	79	900	0.3	4.2	7.7	12.8	18.5	9.2	33.7	13.7	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	275	1,392	5.7	7.3	4.9	8.5	10.5	14.5	†	†	48.6	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	2,297	†	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	16.3	†	54.1	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,397	1.7	8.8	16.6	17.3	23.5	18.0	6.3	7.7	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹												
		Total population (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
			Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	308	9,067	†	0.3	1.1	6.7	17.7	16.8	19.2	16.3	16.3	5.6	†	100.0
New Mexico	90	1,690	0.6	2.3	2.1	7.1	8.3	7.5	16.0	23.1	†	32.9	†	100.0
New York	752	18,960	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.0	11.0	15.3	9.9	5.2	2.4	5.0	42.2	100.0
North Carolina	75	8,323	†	†	0.1	0.1	1.2	5.7	23.2	38.0	14.7	17.0	†	100.0
North Dakota	83	555	3.2	7.6	4.2	9.4	25.7	11.5	38.3	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	11,353	†	0.1	0.4	3.7	12.1	15.4	16.4	14.3	14.0	23.6	†	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,888	0.2	1.8	2.7	4.0	9.1	6.1	8.3	13.9	10.8	43.1	†	100.0
Oregon	125	3,178	0.3	1.1	1.7	4.5	18.3	8.4	14.8	29.9	†	21.1	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	12,012	#	0.5	1.8	6.0	20.0	20.0	15.2	13.6	10.3	†	12.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,283	†	0.1	0.9	4.8	23.1	32.3	25.2	13.5	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	42	4,130	†	†	†	†	2.7	9.0	15.6	41.2	31.4	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	668	4.2	7.7	9.0	9.5	24.7	9.5	12.7	22.7	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,815	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.3	15.0	19.4	16.9	7.2	11.4	25.1	†	100.0
Texas	552	20,275	0.1	0.6	1.9	3.9	10.0	11.3	9.8	15.1	9.1	9.0	29.3	100.0
Utah	72	2,319	0.1	0.7	2.2	4.5	14.9	5.6	10.7	31.0	†	30.3	†	100.0
Vermont	188	664	4.0	18.2	19.3	20.2	25.7	12.5	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	7,280	†	#	0.1	0.6	5.1	11.1	17.8	32.9	18.3	†	14.1	100.0
Washington	64	5,973	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.5	4.0	4.8	26.5	21.7	19.6	19.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	#	0.4	4.1	11.2	22.8	16.8	34.6	10.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,491	0.3	2.6	5.4	9.2	21.1	17.0	13.7	15.3	4.6	10.9	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	499	†	0.5	0.9	8.6	21.0	38.9	30.1	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	164	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	78	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	108	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported population of legal service area. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
Total ²	9,211	80.7	17.8	1.5	100.0
Alabama	208	87.0	11.5	1.4	100.0
Alaska	85	91.8	8.2	0	100.0
Arizona	90	75.6	22.2	2.2	100.0
Arkansas	47	25.5	61.7	12.8	100.0
California	179	31.3	61.5	7.3	100.0
Colorado	115	70.4	27.8	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	86.1	13.9	0	100.0
Delaware	21	81.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	69	26.1	59.4	14.5	100.0
Georgia	58	10.3	87.9	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	82.7	17.3	0	100.0
Illinois	629	90.0	10.0	0	100.0
Indiana	238	66.8	32.8	0.4	100.0
Iowa	539	98.1	1.9	0	100.0
Kansas	325	95.7	4.3	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	12.9	87.1	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	12.3	87.7	0	100.0
Maine	273	98.9	1.1	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	85.7	14.3	0	100.0
Michigan	384	82.3	14.8	2.9	100.0
Minnesota	140	80.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
Mississippi	49	18.4	79.6	2.0	100.0
Missouri	168	70.8	17.3	11.9	100.0
Montana	79	77.2	22.8	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	96.7	3.3	0	100.0
Nevada	22	40.9	54.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	96.5	3.5	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	308	85.4	14.6	0	100.0
New Mexico	90	91.1	5.6	3.3	100.0
New York	752	91.9	8.1	0	100.0
North Carolina	75	13.3	77.3	9.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	81.9	18.1	0	100.0
Ohio	250	56.8	40.8	2.4	100.0
Oklahoma	112	92.0	8.0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	82.4	15.2	2.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	87.2	12.4	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	81.3	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	9.5	85.7	4.8	100.0
South Dakota	125	90.4	8.0	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	86.4	13.0	0.5	100.0
Texas	552	86.1	13.4	0.5	100.0
Utah	72	70.8	27.8	1.4	100.0
Vermont	188	94.1	5.9	0	100.0
Virginia	90	31.1	56.7	12.2	100.0
Washington	64	62.5	26.6	10.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	69.1	30.9	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	94.2	5.5	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	0	100.0

¹The types of administrative structure are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 2A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
		Percentage distribution		
Total	9,211	80.7	17.8	1.5
1,000,000 or more	25	0	64.0	36.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	69.2	30.8
250,000 to 499,999	97	2.1	77.3	20.6
100,000 to 249,999	329	5.8	82.7	11.6
50,000 to 99,999	531	29.4	67.2	3.4
25,000 to 49,999	935	58.8	39.0	2.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	80.6	18.7	0.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	91.2	8.5	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	96.8	3.2	0.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	98.8	1.2	0
Less than 1,000	1,032	99.6	0.4	0

¹The types of administrative structure are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

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 2.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
		Branches	Book- mobiles	Total ¹	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles	
					Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate
					Response rate		Response rate			
Total ²	9,211 ³	1,547	729	16,541	9,062	100.0	7,479	100.0	864	100.0
Alabama	208	22	14	284	207	100.0	77	100.0	17	100.0
Alaska	85	6	1	102	85	100.0	17	100.0	1	100.0
Arizona	90	21	6	185	86	100.0	99	100.0	14	100.0
Arkansas	47	34	3	210	43	100.0	167	100.0	3	100.0
California	179	115	47	1,084	166	100.0	918	100.0	69	100.0
Colorado	115	32	10	242	104	100.0	138	100.0	12	100.0
Connecticut	194	27	7	244	194	100.0	50	100.0	7	100.0
Delaware	21	3	2	33	19	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	69	48	25	487	53	100.0	434	100.0	33	100.0
Georgia	58	52	23	369	58	100.0	311	100.0	23	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	50	1	100.0	49	100.0	1	100.0
Idaho	104	16	6	142	102	100.0	40	100.0	6	100.0
Illinois	629	48	24	793	629	100.0	164	100.0	29	100.0
Indiana	238	70	31	434	238	100.0	196	100.0	37	100.0
Iowa	539	9	6	563	539	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0
Kansas	325	12	3	374	325	100.0	49	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	116	31	93	190	116	100.0	74	100.0	98	100.0
Louisiana	65	51	26	334	65	100.0	269	100.0	28	100.0
Maine	273	3	0	280	273	100.0	7	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	23	11	176	17	100.0	159	100.0	15	100.0
Massachusetts	370	49	7	483	370	100.0	113	100.0	7	100.0
Michigan	384	63	17	661	379	100.0	282	100.0	18	100.0
Minnesota	140	25	15	357	129	100.0	228	100.0	16	100.0
Mississippi	49	40	2	239	48	100.0	191	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	168	44	20	388	166	100.0	222	100.0	30	100.0
Montana	79	15	3	108	79	100.0	29	100.0	4	100.0
Nebraska	275	2	8	291	275	100.0	16	100.0	8	100.0
Nevada	22	13	4	85	19	100.0	66	100.0	4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	7	2	237	230	100.0	7	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
		Branches	Bookmobiles	Total ¹	Central libraries		Branches		Total	Response rate
					Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
New Jersey	308	41	13	455	308	100.0	147	100.0	13	100.0
New Mexico	90	6	3	113	90	100.0	23	100.0	3	100.0
New York	752	57	9	1,083	751	100.0	332	100.0	11	100.0
North Carolina	75	62	37	379	64	100.0	315	100.0	41	100.0
North Dakota	83	6	14	91	82	100.0	9	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	100	52	720	244	100.0	476	100.0	66	100.0
Oklahoma	112	9	1	206	112	100.0	94	100.0	1	100.0
Oregon	125	19	10	210	122	100.0	88	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	47	26	630	453	100.0	177	100.0	37	100.0
Rhode Island	48	7	2	72	48	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	42	34	31	184	41	100.0	143	100.0	35	100.0
South Dakota	125	6	7	144	125	100.0	19	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	184	25	2	286	184	100.0	102	100.0	2	100.0
Texas	552	71	13	841	552	100.0	289	100.0	14	100.0
Utah	72	19	22	112	53	100.0	59	100.0	24	100.0
Vermont	188	4	9	191	187	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0
Virginia	90	60	32	341	78	100.0	263	100.0	34	100.0
Washington	64	23	11	325	55	100.0	270	100.0	20	100.0
West Virginia	97	29	6	176	97	100.0	79	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	380	19	8	456	377	100.0	79	100.0	11	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	3	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	1	1	6	1	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	0	2	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	1	1	5	0	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0

¹Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.³Of the 9,211 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,430 were single-outlet libraries and 1,781 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 3A. Number of public libraries with branches and bookmobiles, and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets			
				Stationary outlets		Book-mobiles	
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total ¹	Central libraries	Branches	
Total	9,211 ²	1,547	729	16,541	9,062	7,479	864
Response rate	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,000,000 or more	25	25	15	1,029	18	1,011	33
500,000 to 999,999	52	52	32	1,104	40	1,064	62
250,000 to 499,999	97	95	47	1,108	81	1,027	78
100,000 to 249,999	329	299	137	1,981	290	1,691	163
50,000 to 99,999	531	337	158	1,602	514	1,088	179
25,000 to 49,999	935	328	140	1,741	914	827	144
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	258	134	2,282	1,757	525	137
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	99	41	1,626	1,454	172	42
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	36	14	1,369	1,319	50	14
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	15	8	1,664	1,644	20	9
Less than 1,000	1,032	3	3	1,035	1,031	4	3

†Not applicable.

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

²Of the 9,211 public libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,430 were single-outlet libraries and 1,781 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate
		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 ²	9,211	2.7	8.1	17.2	20.6	22.7	17.3	10.2	1.2	98.3
Alabama	208	0	7.7	19.2	27.4	31.3	10.6	3.4	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	8.2	41.2	12.9	12.9	9.4	11.8	3.5	0	100.0
Arizona	90	0	8.9	16.7	18.9	30.0	15.6	8.9	1.1	100.0
Arkansas	47	0	2.1	25.5	29.8	23.4	8.5	8.5	2.1	93.6
California	179	0	6.1	12.8	26.8	22.9	24.6	6.1	0.6	98.9
Colorado	115	0.9	6.1	12.2	20.0	25.2	20.9	13.0	1.7	99.1
Connecticut	194	1.5	5.2	9.3	16.0	25.8	31.4	10.3	0.5	91.8
Delaware	21	0	0	9.5	9.5	52.4	19.0	9.5	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	69	0	0	8.7	21.7	34.8	18.8	14.5	1.4	100.0
Georgia	58	0	1.7	10.3	27.6	34.5	19.0	5.2	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	12.5	26.0	30.8	14.4	11.5	3.8	0	96.2
Illinois	629	0.6	3.0	16.4	19.1	15.7	18.8	21.6	4.8	99.2
Indiana	238	0.8	2.1	9.2	18.9	23.5	26.9	17.6	0.8	100.0
Iowa	539	3.7	9.5	36.2	19.5	15.6	10.4	5.0	0.2	99.4
Kansas	325	4.9	26.2	17.2	12.9	19.7	8.9	8.9	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0.9	12.1	36.2	35.3	10.3	3.4	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	3.1	18.5	41.5	21.5	13.8	1.5	0	100.0
Maine	273	16.8	26.0	19.4	16.8	13.2	6.2	1.5	0	96.0
Maryland	24	0	0	8.3	16.7	25.0	33.3	12.5	4.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.0	14.6	12.2	20.8	23.5	17.3	8.4	0.3	98.4
Michigan	384	0	2.6	13.5	23.4	28.1	22.9	8.6	0.8	99.7
Minnesota	140	2.1	2.9	17.9	27.9	33.6	12.1	2.9	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	24.5	26.5	30.6	12.2	4.1	0	100.0
Missouri	168	1.2	6.0	11.3	13.1	30.4	13.7	16.7	7.7	90.5
Montana	79	0	10.1	22.8	31.6	22.8	10.1	1.3	1.3	98.7
Nebraska	275	16.0	24.4	26.2	13.1	6.9	6.9	6.2	0.4	93.5
Nevada	22	0	4.5	31.8	9.1	31.8	22.7	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	10.0	17.4	23.9	21.3	14.3	7.8	5.2	0	99.6

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 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate
		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	308	0.3	0.3	4.5	13.6	26.0	39.0	15.6	0.6	94.2
New Mexico	90	3.3	6.7	8.9	23.3	33.3	17.8	5.6	1.1	95.6
New York	752	0	4.3	26.9	19.9	16.5	16.0	14.5	2.0	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	5.3	30.7	32.0	20.0	9.3	2.7	100.0
North Dakota	83	10.8	21.7	30.1	18.1	12.0	3.6	3.6	0	98.8
Ohio	250	0	0	2.0	2.8	10.8	41.6	38.8	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	8.9	8.9	20.5	33.0	18.8	7.1	2.7	99.1
Oregon	125	1.6	10.4	17.6	23.2	23.2	16.0	6.4	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	0	0.7	3.5	24.9	33.3	26.7	9.7	1.1	99.8
Rhode Island	48	0	0	10.4	18.8	31.3	20.8	16.7	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	2.4	16.7	23.8	40.5	14.3	2.4	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	12.0	21.6	27.2	9.6	13.6	10.4	5.6	0	72.8
Tennessee	184	1.1	3.8	17.4	16.3	40.8	13.0	7.1	0.5	100.0
Texas	552	0.9	3.8	19.6	27.2	29.5	13.4	5.4	0.2	100.0
Utah	72	8.3	8.3	19.4	25.0	11.1	15.3	12.5	0	100.0
Vermont	188	12.8	21.8	27.1	23.4	11.7	3.2	0	0	95.7
Virginia	90	0	0	4.4	17.8	34.4	25.6	16.7	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	3.1	15.6	10.9	21.9	32.8	12.5	3.1	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	1.0	45.4	37.1	11.3	5.2	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	3.9	18.9	18.7	21.1	22.1	15.0	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	4.3	26.1	26.1	34.8	8.7	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

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

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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**Table 4A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and population of legal service area:
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003**

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	9,211	2.7	8.1	17.2	20.6	22.7	17.3	10.2	1.2
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	28.0	32.0	28.0	8.0	4.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	0	0	19.2	34.6	26.9	15.4	3.8
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	1.0	0	13.4	42.3	28.9	14.4	0
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	7.3	25.2	25.2	23.1	15.5	3.6
50,000 to 99,999	531	0.4	0.9	8.5	19.8	24.1	20.7	21.7	4.0
25,000 to 49,999	935	0.1	1.0	6.5	13.9	18.3	26.1	28.9	5.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.1	1.2	5.9	12.1	26.2	32.6	20.6	1.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.4	2.1	7.9	21.6	36.2	25.4	6.3	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	1.1	4.1	19.8	35.1	29.1	9.0	1.4	0.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	3.6	13.3	40.2	27.0	13.5	2.4	0.1	0
Less than 1,000	1,032	16.3	39.0	29.7	10.6	4.0	0.5	0	0

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

NOTE: Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. The response rate is included in table 4.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/parish ²	City/county ³	Multi-jurisdictional ⁴	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁵	School district ⁶	Library district ⁷	Other ⁸	
Total ⁹	9,211	52.8	10.1	1.4	3.4	15.1	1.9	14.0	1.4	100.0
Alabama	208	74.0	7.2	0.5	18.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	85	47.1	15.3	0	4.7	25.9	0	0	7.1	100.0
Arizona	90	24.4	25.6	41.1	1.1	0	0	0	7.8	100.0
Arkansas	47	17.0	44.7	2.1	34.0	0	0	0	2.1	100.0
California	179	64.2	25.1	2.2	1.7	0	1.7	5.0	0	100.0
Colorado	115	38.3	13.0	0.9	6.1	0	0.9	40.9	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	50.5	0	0	0	49.5	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	14.3	28.6	4.8	0	0	0	52.4	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	69	29.0	50.7	2.9	15.9	0	0	1.4	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	43.1	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	45.2	0	0	3.8	0	0	51.0	0	100.0
Illinois	629	51.0	0	0	0	0	0	49.0	0	100.0
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Iowa	539	98.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	100.0
Kansas	325	91.4	4.3	0	0.9	0	0	2.8	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	9.5	0	0.9	0	0	89.7	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	90.8	1.5	3.1	0	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	273	38.1	0	0	0	61.9	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	93.2	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0.3	100.0
Michigan	384	52.6	5.7	0	0	0	4.9	36.7	0	100.0
Minnesota	140	75.0	8.6	7.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mississippi	49	4.1	34.7	26.5	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	168	8.3	0.6	0	0	11.9	0	79.2	0	100.0
Montana	79	35.4	34.2	16.5	13.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	95.6	3.3	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.7	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	97.4	0	0	0.4	2.2	0	0	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/parish ²	City/county ³	Multi-jurisdictional ⁴	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁵	School district ⁶	Library district ⁷	Other ⁸	
						Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	308	75.3	4.5	0	1.9	17.9	0	0	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	90	60.0	3.3	0	1.1	13.3	0	1.1	21.1	100.0
New York	752	27.1	0.8	0	0	48.5	0.1	23.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	13.3	53.3	2.7	20.0	6.7	0	0	4.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	66.3	10.8	8.4	14.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	23.2	0	0	7.2	60.0	0	0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	88.4	4.5	0.9	6.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	68.8	12.8	0	0	3.2	2.4	12.8	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	0	0	0	0	85.7	0	0	14.3	100.0
Rhode Island	48	45.8	0	0	0	54.2	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	42	2.4	92.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	64.0	8.0	7.2	15.2	0.8	0	0	4.8	100.0
Tennessee	184	55.4	40.8	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	552	55.6	21.0	2.0	1.8	17.8	0	1.6	0.2	100.0
Utah	72	59.7	38.9	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	188	52.7	0	0	6.4	40.4	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	40.0	0	25.6	8.9	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	64	65.6	0	0	0	0	0	34.4	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	33.0	0	17.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	89.2	2.1	0.5	6.3	0	0.3	0	1.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions. (See glossary in appendix D for definitions of these terms.)

²An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

³A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

⁴The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

⁵The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁶The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁷A district, authority, board or commission is authorized by state law to provide library services.

⁸This includes libraries under the legal bases of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

⁹Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of legal basis. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 5A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹							
		Municipal government	County/ parish ²	City/ county ³	Multi- jurisdictional ⁴	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ⁵	School district ⁶	Library district ⁷	Other ⁸
Total	9,211	52.8	10.1	1.4	3.4	15.1	1.9	14.0	1.4
1,000,000 or more	25	28.0	40.0	0	8.0	12.0	0	8.0	4.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	19.2	55.8	7.7	3.8	1.9	1.9	9.6	0
250,000 to 499,999	97	19.6	48.5	3.1	15.5	4.1	0	9.3	0
100,000 to 249,999	329	33.1	30.4	3.3	14.9	4.3	0.9	11.6	1.5
50,000 to 99,999	531	39.7	21.5	3.0	11.5	6.8	2.3	14.1	1.1
25,000 to 49,999	935	38.1	19.0	1.6	5.6	12.4	2.1	19.9	1.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	45.0	11.6	1.4	2.1	15.3	3.7	19.4	1.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	51.1	7.1	0.9	1.5	18.3	3.6	16.1	1.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	57.5	5.1	1.4	1.8	18.3	1.1	13.4	1.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	64.6	3.1	0.8	1.9	17.4	0.5	10.2	1.4
Less than 1,000	1,032	75.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	14.3	0.2	4.4	1.6

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions. (See glossary in appendix D for definitions of these terms.)

²An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

³A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

⁴The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

⁵The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁶The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁷A district, authority, board or commission is authorized by state law to provide library services.

⁸This includes libraries under the legal bases of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. 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 5.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹											Response rate
		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 ²	9,211	34.2	16.7	11.5	5.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	4.7	0.5	24.2	100.0
Alabama	208	69.7	5.3	12.5	9.1	0	0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	81.2	3.5	14.1	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	90	4.4	63.3	2.2	7.8	17.8	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	100.0
Arkansas	47	14.9	0	44.7	0	2.1	2.1	31.9	2.1	0	0	2.1	100.0
California	179	59.8	7.3	16.2	13.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.1	0	100.0
Colorado	115	37.4	0.9	22.6	7.0	0	0	0.9	0	26.1	2.6	2.6	100.0
Connecticut	194	84.5	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	69	27.5	1.4	44.9	8.7	0	0	17.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	43.1	0	0	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	44.2	0	10.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	10.6	4.8	27.9	100.0
Illinois	629	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.2	100.0
Indiana	238	16.0	0.8	9.7	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.9	100.0
Iowa	539	0.2	99.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Kansas	325	91.7	0	4.3	3.1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	99.1	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	0	92.3	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	3.1	100.0
Maine	273	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	20.8	4.2	70.8	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.2	100.0
Michigan	384	23.2	1.0	2.9	2.6	0	0	0.3	0	6.8	3.1	60.2	100.0
Minnesota	140	75.0	5.7	10.7	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	4.1	61.2	0	0	0	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	168	46.4	14.3	26.8	2.4	0.6	0	4.2	3.0	1.2	0	1.2	100.0
Montana	79	30.4	8.9	41.8	19.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	88.7	7.6	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	0	0	54.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	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 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area ¹											Response rate
		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	308	95.5	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	90	34.4	27.8	11.1	10.0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	14.4	100.0
New York	752	4.4	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	22.7	0.1	71.5	100.0
North Carolina	75	12.0	0	53.3	14.7	0	0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	83	72.3	0	19.3	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	1.2	0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	0	0	23.2	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	7.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	88.4	0	5.4	0	0.9	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	125	68.8	0.8	18.4	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	2.4	0.8	7.2	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	1.3	4.9	2.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.9	88.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	43.8	56.3	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	125	37.6	24.8	11.2	8.0	0	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	9.6	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	29.9	21.7	34.2	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	552	30.6	0	22.1	31.5	3.3	7.1	0.4	0	5.1	0	0	100.0
Utah	72	58.3	1.4	19.4	20.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	188	83.5	16.0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	0	41.1	7.8	1.1	1.1	10.0	12.2	0	0	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	64.1	0	10.9	6.3	1.6	4.7	1.6	10.9	0	0	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	37.1	58.8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.8	94.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying Areas													
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

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

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported geographic service area. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 6A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	
Total	9,211	34.2	16.7	11.5	5.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	4.7	0.5	24.2
1,000,000 or more	25	12.0	4.0	24.0	28.0	4.0	16.0	4.0	0	0	0	8.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	15.4	1.9	42.3	23.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	0	1.9
250,000 to 499,999	97	16.5	3.1	39.2	18.6	1.0	3.1	9.3	3.1	0	0	6.2
100,000 to 249,999	329	27.4	6.1	28.3	11.9	1.5	2.1	11.6	3.6	2.1	0.3	5.2
50,000 to 99,999	531	27.9	7.5	25.2	8.1	1.3	1.5	8.1	1.5	4.3	0.2	14.3
25,000 to 49,999	935	27.5	7.8	22.1	7.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	0.3	7.9	0.5	21.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	28.7	10.9	16.1	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	8.0	0.4	28.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	30.5	15.6	10.0	5.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.8	0.5	30.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	33.3	21.5	5.1	6.2	0.3	0.5	0	0.1	3.4	0.2	29.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	38.8	28.0	2.9	2.5	0.3	0	0.1	0	1.9	0.9	24.7
Less than 1,000	1,032	57.3	22.3	1.3	1.4	0	0	0.1	0	0.8	0.5	16.5

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

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. 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 6.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹			Response rate
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
		Percentage distribution			
Total ³	9,211	1.3	75.5	23.3	100.0
Alabama	208	7.7	65.4	26.9	100.0
Alaska	85	0	0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	90	2.2	0	97.8	100.0
Arkansas	47	0	0	100.0	100.0
California	179	0	96.6	3.4	100.0
Colorado	115	0	100.0	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0	95.4	4.6	100.0
Delaware	21	0	0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	69	7.2	71.0	21.7	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.0	53.8	45.2	100.0
Illinois	629	0	99.5	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	0	98.3	1.7	100.0
Iowa	539	0	100.0	0	100.0
Kansas	325	1.8	93.5	4.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	100.0	100.0
Maine	273	0.7	86.4	12.8	100.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	100.0	0	100.0
Michigan	384	0	99.0	1.0	100.0
Minnesota	140	7.9	88.6	3.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	168	0	0	100.0	100.0
Montana	79	7.6	92.4	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	0	100.0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	0	50.0	50.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	0	90.9	9.1	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹			Response rate
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	308	0	94.2	5.8	100.0
New Mexico	90	5.6	11.1	83.3	100.0
New York	752	0.7	99.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	2.4	0	97.6	100.0
Ohio	250	0	74.0	26.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	7.1	0	92.9	100.0
Oregon	125	15.2	66.4	18.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	2.6	67.5	29.8	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2.1	95.8	2.1	100.0
South Carolina	42	4.8	0	95.2	100.0
South Dakota	125	0	0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	184	0	95.1	4.9	100.0
Texas	552	0	96.9	3.1	100.0
Utah	72	0	0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	188	1.1	1.1	97.9	100.0
Virginia	90	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	380	0	100.0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	100.0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹See the glossary in appendix D for definitions of the types of interlibrary relationship.

²Member of a federation or cooperative excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative.

³Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 7A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹		
		Headquarters of a federation or cooperative	Member of a federation or cooperative ²	Not a member of a federation or cooperative
		Percentage distribution		
Total	9,211	1.3	75.5	23.3
1,000,000 or more	25	12.0	68.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	13.5	51.9	34.6
250,000 to 499,999	97	6.2	53.6	40.2
100,000 to 249,999	329	5.8	55.0	39.2
50,000 to 99,999	531	6.0	62.7	31.3
25,000 to 49,999	935	1.8	73.3	24.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1.1	76.6	22.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.4	81.3	18.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	0.2	81.1	18.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	0.2	78.4	21.4
Less than 1,000	1,032	0.1	71.5	28.4

¹See the glossary in appendix D for definitions of the types of interlibrary relationship.

²Member of a federation or cooperative excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a federation or cooperative.

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 7.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate
Total ²	9,211	1,284,175	4.6	92.1	302,338	1.1	91.1	1,965,000	7.0	96.8	26,669	95.1	96.0	26,587	94.8	96.2
Alabama	208	13,716	3.1	91.3	3,404	0.8	92.3	17,484	3.9	100.0	59	13.2	97.6	66	14.9	96.2
Alaska	85	3,124	4.8	100.0	324	0.5	100.0	3,959	6.1	100.0	23	36.2	100.0	28	43.9	100.0
Arizona	90	21,283	4.0	97.8	5,121	1.0	93.3	39,675	7.5	100.0	90	17.1	97.8	84	16.1	96.7
Arkansas	47	8,051	3.1	91.5	1,603	0.6	87.2	10,996	4.3	93.6	26	10.2	87.2	22	8.7	89.4
California	179	149,241	4.2	86.6	35,759	1.0	98.3	198,536	5.6	98.9	1,425	40.1	97.8	1,402	39.4	97.8
Colorado	115	28,091	6.4	97.4	5,713	1.3	93.0	44,446	10.1	99.1	194	44.1	100.0	204	46.5	100.0
Connecticut	194	23,153	6.7	88.1	4,319	1.2	86.6	32,217	9.3	91.8	393	113.6	90.2	392	113.3	90.7
Delaware	21	3,123	4.0	95.2	445	0.6	85.7	4,791	6.1	95.2	172	219.7	95.2	165	210.7	95.2
District of Columbia	1	2,174	3.9	100.0	1,062	1.9	100.0	1,155	2.1	100.0	5	9.6	100.0	#	0.3	100.0
Florida	69	68,073	4.1	94.2	24,050	1.4	91.3	93,326	5.6	100.0	282	16.8	98.6	293	17.4	98.6
Georgia	58	29,637	3.6	100.0	8,385	1.0	100.0	39,409	4.8	100.0	121	14.9	100.0	119	14.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	5,859	4.7	100.0	982	0.8	100.0	6,723	5.4	100.0	#	0.3	100.0	#	0.3	100.0
Idaho	104	6,944	6.1	86.5	1,001	0.9	81.7	9,486	8.3	95.2	31	27.4	93.3	39	33.8	94.2
Illinois	629	63,852	5.7	99.0	16,689	1.5	98.1	92,625	8.2	98.9	2,159	191.3	97.3	2,105	186.6	99.0
Indiana	238	35,752	6.3	98.3	7,463	1.3	97.1	67,906	12.0	99.6	79	14.0	100.0	102	18.0	100.0
Iowa	539	16,153	5.5	91.1	2,061	0.7	87.4	26,816	9.2	97.6	189	64.8	94.8	150	51.2	95.5
Kansas	325	13,661	5.9	100.0	2,774	1.2	100.0	23,276	10.1	100.0	327	142.3	99.7	367	159.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	15,081	3.7	100.0	2,220	0.5	100.0	22,746	5.6	100.0	28	7.0	100.0	49	12.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	13,298	3.0	100.0	5,294	1.2	100.0	17,772	4.0	100.0	65	14.5	100.0	92	20.4	100.0
Maine	273	6,168	5.2	87.2	914	0.8	76.6	8,547	7.2	94.1	55	45.9	95.2	70	59.1	95.6
Maryland	24	26,956	5.0	83.3	7,392	1.4	100.0	51,230	9.5	100.0	135	25.2	100.0	120	22.4	100.0
Massachusetts	370	35,775	5.6	64.3	5,509	0.9	74.9	49,377	7.7	98.1	2,512	390.9	98.1	2,565	399.1	98.1
Michigan	384	42,773	4.3	99.2	7,850	0.8	98.2	60,274	6.1	99.7	1,999	201.7	99.5	2,005	202.3	99.5
Minnesota	140	25,194	5.0	97.1	4,757	0.9	93.6	49,553	9.8	99.3	585	116.2	96.4	617	122.6	96.4
Mississippi	49	7,666	2.7	100.0	1,483	0.5	93.9	9,365	3.3	100.0	8	2.8	100.0	22	7.8	100.0
Missouri	168	22,852	4.5	83.3	4,109	0.8	81.0	41,874	8.2	84.5	189	36.9	85.1	207	40.5	85.1
Montana	79	3,517	3.9	98.7	470	0.5	98.7	5,259	5.8	98.7	20	22.5	98.7	29	32.4	98.7
Nebraska	275	7,404	5.3	71.3	1,057	0.8	69.8	12,261	8.8	71.6	34	24.6	71.6	35	25.5	72.0
Nevada	22	9,440	4.1	100.0	1,537	0.7	100.0	13,464	5.9	100.0	26	11.5	100.0	30	13.2	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6,062	4.7	82.2	928	0.7	77.0	9,573	7.5	89.1	95	73.9	88.7	95	74.4	90.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Response rate
New Jersey	308	42,435	5.1	93.5	7,985	1.0	94.2	52,443	6.3	93.8	605	72.6	93.2	586	70.3	91.6
New Mexico	90	5,798	3.4	96.7	1,129	0.7	93.3	8,086	4.8	95.6	17	9.9	96.7	22	12.9	96.7
New York	752	105,965	5.6	100.0	26,566	1.4	100.0	129,968	6.9	100.0	3,475	183.6	99.9	3,429	181.2	99.9
North Carolina	75	31,387	3.8	97.3	8,971	1.1	97.3	44,762	5.4	100.0	49	5.9	94.7	55	6.6	98.7
North Dakota	83	2,596	4.7	86.7	387	0.7	77.1	4,167	7.6	91.6	55	99.3	89.2	43	77.9	90.4
Ohio	250	80,994	7.1	92.8	19,680	1.7	96.4	166,840	14.7	100.0	2,358	207.7	95.6	2,334	205.6	97.6
Oklahoma	112	13,466	4.8	98.2	2,068	0.7	99.1	17,168	6.1	99.1	36	12.9	99.1	47	16.6	99.1
Oregon	125	19,803	6.2	81.6	3,212	1.0	88.0	45,322	14.3	99.2	2,024	636.8	98.4	1,987	625.1	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	42,346	3.5	91.4	8,334	0.7	89.4	62,061	5.2	99.8	1,403	117.4	99.6	1,378	115.3	99.3
Rhode Island	48	6,150	5.9	97.9	946	0.9	97.9	7,264	6.9	97.9	702	669.2	97.9	705	672.8	97.9
South Carolina	42	13,903	3.4	97.6	4,591	1.1	100.0	20,003	4.9	100.0	11	2.7	100.0	39	9.4	100.0
South Dakota	125	3,582	6.1	72.8	506	0.9	68.0	5,190	8.9	72.8	41	70.2	72.8	50	86.2	72.8
Tennessee	184	18,192	3.2	100.0	4,418	0.8	97.3	23,442	4.1	99.5	36	6.3	99.5	31	5.4	98.9
Texas	552	61,465	3.0	97.3	22,806	1.1	98.2	91,976	4.5	99.6	226	11.1	100.0	247	12.2	100.0
Utah	72	13,561	5.8	84.7	3,765	1.6	76.4	28,061	12.1	100.0	22	9.7	100.0	24	10.5	100.0
Vermont	188	3,052	5.3	84.0	485	0.8	69.7	4,104	7.1	87.8	29	49.8	87.8	50	87.1	86.2
Virginia	90	31,870	4.4	93.3	8,480	1.2	91.1	61,749	8.5	100.0	71	9.7	98.9	86	11.9	100.0
Washington	64	32,391	5.4	85.9	6,437	1.1	79.7	62,213	10.4	100.0	169	28.2	96.9	176	29.5	96.9
West Virginia	97	6,027	3.3	100.0	1,221	0.7	100.0	7,607	4.2	100.0	19	10.7	99.0	25	13.7	99.0
Wisconsin	380	32,231	5.9	93.2	5,178	0.9	93.9	54,388	9.9	100.0	3,970	723.1	99.5	3,768	686.3	99.5
Wyoming	23	2,890	5.8	100.0	498	1.0	100.0	4,067	8.2	100.0	23	46.3	100.0	25	50.2	100.0
Outlying areas																
Guam	1	40	0.2	100.0	9	0.1	100.0	25	0.2	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	109	1.4	100.0	—	—	0	69	0.9	100.0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Virgin Islands	1	28	0.3	100.0	1	#	100.0	22	0.2	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

— Not available.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). 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 nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 8A. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ¹
Total	9,211	1,284,175	4.6	302,338	1.1	1,965,000	7.0	26,669	95.1	26,587	94.8
Response rate	†	92.1	†	91.1	†	96.8	†	96.0	†	96.2	†
1,000,000 or more	25	165,096	3.8	67,420	1.5	220,144	5.0	276	6.3	179	4.1
500,000 to 999,999	52	181,126	5.0	51,458	1.4	305,968	8.4	1,156	31.8	831	22.8
250,000 to 499,999	97	142,080	4.1	39,337	1.1	241,765	7.0	2,284	66.4	2,329	67.8
100,000 to 249,999	329	210,228	4.2	49,364	1.0	329,802	6.5	2,912	57.6	2,591	51.3
50,000 to 99,999	531	169,052	4.6	31,383	0.9	261,730	7.1	3,491	94.7	3,167	85.9
25,000 to 49,999	935	162,942	5.0	25,869	0.8	240,388	7.4	5,525	171.0	5,801	179.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	153,137	5.5	22,378	0.8	218,721	7.9	6,787	243.7	6,961	250.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	57,084	5.5	8,327	0.8	81,867	7.9	2,594	250.0	2,767	266.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	24,332	5.1	3,857	0.8	36,625	7.7	1,077	227.7	1,186	250.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	15,177	5.6	2,392	0.9	22,270	8.3	464	172.3	625	232.3
Less than 1,000	1,032	3,922	6.6	555	0.9	5,718	9.6	105	177.1	150	253.4

†Not applicable.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 9. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation ¹	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
Total ²	9,211	699,947	93.7	35.6	53,261	95.8
Alabama	208	6,026	99.0	34.5	681	97.1
Alaska	85	1,343	78.8	33.9	134	100.0
Arizona	90	10,611	98.9	26.7	794	100.0
Arkansas	47	3,037	93.6	27.6	361	93.6
California	179	78,099	96.6	39.3	5,003	96.6
Colorado	115	15,729	94.8	35.4	1,064	97.4
Connecticut	194	11,592	89.2	36.0	934	90.7
Delaware	21	1,693	95.2	35.3	164	100.0
District of Columbia	1	387	100.0	33.5	136	100.0
Florida	69	27,396	88.4	29.4	2,747	95.7
Georgia	58	16,096	100.0	40.8	1,356	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,427	100.0	36.1	123	100.0
Idaho	104	3,935	91.3	41.5	323	93.3
Illinois	629	37,967	99.0	41.0	2,568	99.2
Indiana	238	22,028	97.9	32.4	1,616	100.0
Iowa	539	9,679	90.2	36.1	905	94.6
Kansas	325	9,304	99.7	40.0	658	100.0
Kentucky	116	6,672	100.0	29.3	799	100.0
Louisiana	65	5,017	100.0	28.2	809	100.0
Maine	273	3,200	83.2	37.4	290	94.9
Maryland	24	20,024	100.0	39.1	879	100.0
Massachusetts	370	18,764	94.1	38.0	1,393	95.7
Michigan	384	22,702	98.7	37.7	1,526	99.7
Minnesota	140	20,068	97.1	40.5	859	99.3
Mississippi	49	2,494	95.9	26.6	319	100.0
Missouri	168	16,057	82.7	38.3	869	85.1
Montana	79	1,792	94.9	34.1	149	98.7
Nebraska	275	5,367	71.6	43.8	390	71.6
Nevada	22	4,487	95.5	33.3	526	100.0
New Hampshire	230	3,993	88.3	41.7	392	87.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation ¹	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
New Jersey	308	19,258	94.2	36.7	1,654	94.2
New Mexico	90	2,719	96.7	33.6	323	95.6
New York	752	42,913	100.0	33.0	3,420	100.0
North Carolina	75	15,725	100.0	35.1	2,109	100.0
North Dakota	83	1,647	92.8	39.5	103	92.8
Ohio	250	52,335	97.2	31.4	3,311	97.6
Oklahoma	112	5,684	99.1	33.1	535	99.1
Oregon	125	14,587	74.4	32.2	1,066	96.8
Pennsylvania	453	23,321	99.6	37.6	2,097	96.9
Rhode Island	48	2,404	97.9	33.1	203	97.9
South Carolina	42	7,652	100.0	38.3	560	100.0
South Dakota	125	1,650	71.2	31.8	184	71.2
Tennessee	184	8,571	97.3	36.6	745	98.4
Texas	552	35,311	97.6	38.4	3,151	98.4
Utah	72	11,593	88.9	41.3	424	100.0
Vermont	188	1,729	73.4	42.1	208	83.5
Virginia	90	21,898	87.8	35.5	1,494	96.7
Washington	64	18,848	75.0	30.3	1,147	93.8
West Virginia	97	2,484	92.8	32.7	240	100.0
Wisconsin	380	20,289	98.9	37.3	1,321	99.7
Wyoming	23	1,345	91.3	33.1	199	100.0
Outlying areas						
Guam	1	17	100.0	67.6	2	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	33	100.0	48.1	1	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	9	100.0	42.9	1	100.0

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

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 9A. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials (in thousands)	Children's program attendance (in thousands)
Total	9,211	699,947	53,261
Response rate	†	93.7	95.8
1,000,000 or more	25	74,789	5,181
500,000 to 999,999	52	108,554	6,442
250,000 to 499,999	97	84,045	5,682
100,000 to 249,999	329	117,433	8,834
50,000 to 99,999	531	91,551	6,914
25,000 to 49,999	935	87,608	6,981
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	81,781	7,386
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	30,355	3,087
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	13,306	1,402
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	8,379	1,051
Less than 1,000	1,032	2,146	302

†Not applicable.

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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 10. Number of public-use Internet terminals in public libraries and users of electronic resources per year, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet terminals				Uses of electronic resources per year ¹		
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate
Total ⁴	9,211	156,563	9.5	2.8	97.2	331,904	1.2	89.4
Alabama	208	2,939	10.3	3.3	99.0	3,842	0.9	89.4
Alaska	85	598	5.9	4.6	100.0	883	1.4	100.0
Arizona	90	2,489	13.5	2.4	100.0	8,272	1.6	68.9
Arkansas	47	1,078	5.1	2.1	93.6	1,535	0.6	87.2
California	179	12,461	11.5	1.8	99.4	33,445	0.9	78.8
Colorado	115	2,486	10.3	2.8	100.0	7,518	1.7	74.8
Connecticut	194	2,213	9.1	3.2	91.8	6,281	1.8	80.9
Delaware	21	274	8.3	1.7	95.2	488	0.6	61.9
District of Columbia	1	153	5.7	1.4	100.0	261	0.5	100.0
Florida	69	7,053	14.5	2.1	100.0	17,322	1.0	84.1
Georgia	58	4,731	12.8	2.9	100.0	9,579	1.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	303	6.1	1.2	100.0	225	0.2	0
Idaho	104	760	5.4	3.3	95.2	1,361	1.2	82.7
Illinois	629	6,847	8.6	3.0	99.4	17,721	1.6	97.0
Indiana	238	4,866	11.2	4.3	100.0	6,546	1.2	97.9
Iowa	539	2,539	4.5	4.3	99.3	3,860	1.3	99.1
Kansas	325	2,256	6.0	4.9	100.0	3,307	1.4	98.8
Kentucky	116	2,061	10.8	2.5	100.0	3,293	0.8	99.1
Louisiana	65	2,380	7.1	2.6	100.0	2,977	0.7	100.0
Maine	273	1,065	3.8	4.5	96.0	1,050	0.9	78.8
Maryland	24	2,816	16.0	2.6	100.0	4,406	0.8	91.7
Massachusetts	370	4,054	8.4	3.2	98.4	7,446	1.2	85.7
Michigan	384	6,802	10.3	3.4	99.7	17,330	1.7	98.2
Minnesota	140	2,907	8.1	2.9	100.0	6,436	1.3	84.3
Mississippi	49	1,548	6.5	2.7	100.0	1,339	0.5	100.0
Missouri	168	3,267	8.4	3.2	85.1	3,291	0.6	47.6
Montana	79	518	4.8	2.9	98.7	767	0.9	98.7
Nebraska	275	1,392	4.8	5.0	71.6	2,381	1.7	69.8
Nevada	22	800	9.4	1.7	100.0	1,205	0.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,095	4.6	4.3	91.3	2,199	1.7	77.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of public-use Internet terminals in public libraries and users of electronic resources per year, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet terminals				Uses of electronic resources per year ¹		
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³	Response rate
New Jersey	308	4,626	10.2	2.8	94.2	9,088	1.1	91.6
New Mexico	90	974	8.6	2.9	96.7	1,140	0.7	92.2
New York	752	10,430	9.6	2.8	100.0	20,475	1.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	4,165	11.0	2.5	100.0	9,098	1.1	98.7
North Dakota	83	391	4.3	3.5	97.6	728	1.3	89.2
Ohio	250	9,276	12.9	4.1	96.8	27,596	2.4	80.8
Oklahoma	112	1,683	8.2	3.0	100.0	1,784	0.6	99.1
Oregon	125	1,795	8.5	2.8	99.2	7,479	2.4	81.6
Pennsylvania	453	6,710	10.7	2.8	99.8	16,811	1.4	86.8
Rhode Island	48	742	10.3	3.5	97.9	1,506	1.4	97.9
South Carolina	42	2,198	11.9	2.7	100.0	4,418	1.1	97.6
South Dakota	125	738	5.1	6.3	72.8	1,124	1.9	66.4
Tennessee	184	2,672	9.3	2.3	100.0	6,506	1.1	96.7
Texas	552	10,909	13.0	2.7	99.8	18,331	0.9	95.7
Utah	72	1,221	10.9	2.6	100.0	6,026	2.6	86.1
Vermont	188	701	3.7	6.1	93.1	626	1.1	84.6
Virginia	90	3,753	11.0	2.6	100.0	5,237	0.7	55.6
Washington	64	3,525	10.8	3.0	100.0	7,128	1.2	60.9
West Virginia	97	931	5.3	2.6	100.0	1,072	0.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	3,940	8.6	3.6	99.7	8,321	1.5	94.5
Wyoming	23	432	5.8	4.3	95.7	844	1.7	100.0
Outlying areas								
Guam	1	17	2.8	0.5	100.0	5	#	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	20	10.0	1.3	100.0	13	0.2	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	40	8.0	1.9	100.0	15	0.1	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week as three users. In this table, "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base.²The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use Internet terminals in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See table 3 for the number of service outlets.³Per 5,000 population and per capita are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.⁴Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 10A. Number of public-use Internet terminals in public libraries and users of electronic resources per year, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of public-use Internet terminals			Uses of electronic resources per year ¹	
		Total	Average per stationary outlet ²	Per 5,000 population ³	Total (in thousands)	Per capita ³
Total	9,211	156,563	9.5	2.8	331,904	1.2
Response rate	†	97.2	†	†	89.4	†
1,000,000 or more	25	16,970	16.5	2.0	48,752	1.1
500,000 to 999,999	52	17,845	16.2	2.5	52,042	1.4
250,000 to 499,999	97	15,156	13.7	2.2	39,073	1.1
100,000 to 249,999	329	23,847	12.0	2.4	54,772	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	531	19,397	12.1	2.7	45,112	1.2
25,000 to 49,999	935	18,457	10.6	2.9	37,710	1.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	19,836	8.7	3.6	32,944	1.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	10,180	6.3	4.9	11,649	1.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	6,583	4.8	7.0	5,548	1.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	5,696	3.4	10.6	3,309	1.2
Less than 1,000	1,032	2,596	2.5	21.9	994	1.7

†Not applicable.

¹The number of users (not uses) per year was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week as three users. In this table, "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 11. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate
Total ³	9,211	801,958	2.9	97.4	37,365	133.3	97.2	32,566	116.2	97.3	1,902	6.8	96.1
Alabama	208	9,147	2.1	99.5	343	77.1	100.0	305	68.6	100.0	14	3.1	73.1
Alaska	85	2,251	3.5	100.0	92	142.5	100.0	123	190.0	100.0	7	11.0	100.0
Arizona	90	9,324	1.8	100.0	425	81.0	100.0	419	79.7	100.0	21	3.9	100.0
Arkansas	47	5,395	2.1	93.6	136	52.9	93.6	137	53.6	93.6	9	3.7	93.6
California	179	76,700	2.2	98.9	2,739	77.0	97.8	2,821	79.3	97.2	157	4.4	98.3
Colorado	115	11,710	2.7	100.0	639	145.5	100.0	751	171.0	100.0	28	6.4	100.0
Connecticut	194	14,430	4.2	90.2	586	169.3	90.7	702	203.0	91.2	31	8.9	89.7
Delaware	21	1,552	2.0	95.2	70	89.9	95.2	76	96.8	95.2	5	6.9	95.2
District of Columbia	1	2,536	4.5	100.0	66	116.9	100.0	20	35.6	100.0	4	7.9	100.0
Florida	69	31,520	1.9	100.0	1,675	99.8	98.6	1,647	98.1	98.6	74	4.4	98.6
Georgia	58	14,905	1.8	100.0	465	57.1	100.0	491	60.4	100.0	25	3.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,187	2.6	100.0	241	193.3	100.0	79	63.5	100.0	5	4.3	100.0
Idaho	104	3,692	3.2	94.2	148	129.3	95.2	132	115.1	95.2	7	5.8	95.2
Illinois	629	42,819	3.8	99.5	1,871	165.8	99.5	1,926	170.7	99.4	151	13.3	98.9
Indiana	238	24,055	4.2	100.0	1,268	223.3	100.0	1,357	238.9	100.0	62	11.0	100.0
Iowa	539	11,850	4.1	97.6	492	168.3	98.5	497	170.1	98.5	39	13.5	98.1
Kansas	325	10,771	4.7	99.7	408	177.5	99.7	519	225.8	100.0	24	10.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	8,115	2.0	100.0	321	79.2	100.0	296	73.0	100.0	16	4.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	11,195	2.5	100.0	259	57.6	100.0	390	86.7	100.0	31	6.9	100.0
Maine	273	6,161	5.2	93.4	159	133.3	95.2	174	146.3	95.2	12	9.8	87.5
Maryland	24	15,330	2.9	100.0	850	158.4	100.0	547	102.0	100.0	33	6.1	100.0
Massachusetts	370	31,027	4.8	98.4	976	151.8	98.4	955	148.6	98.4	86	13.3	98.4
Michigan	384	32,346	3.3	99.7	1,510	152.4	99.7	1,095	110.4	99.7	72	7.2	99.7
Minnesota	140	15,602	3.1	99.3	796	158.1	97.9	648	128.7	97.9	38	7.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	5,613	2.0	100.0	161	56.0	100.0	193	67.3	100.0	11	3.7	98.0
Missouri	168	18,670	3.7	85.7	729	142.7	85.7	592	115.8	85.7	39	7.7	79.2
Montana	79	2,661	3.0	98.7	81	90.2	98.7	78	86.7	98.7	5	6.1	98.7
Nebraska	275	6,199	4.5	87.3	237	170.9	84.0	217	156.2	84.0	16	11.5	83.6
Nevada	22	3,975	1.7	100.0	229	99.6	100.0	239	103.9	100.0	12	5.1	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5,848	4.6	90.4	203	158.6	89.1	204	159.5	90.9	15	11.9	88.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Print materials ¹			Audio			Video			Current print serial subscriptions		
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population ²	Response rate
New Jersey	308	31,291	3.8	94.2	1,139	136.6	94.2	999	119.8	94.2	62	7.4	94.2
New Mexico	90	4,157	2.5	96.7	133	79.0	96.7	86	51.1	95.6	8	4.6	96.7
New York	752	76,954	4.1	100.0	4,516	238.6	100.0	2,639	139.4	100.0	194	10.2	100.0
North Carolina	75	15,620	1.9	100.0	525	63.1	100.0	464	55.8	100.0	33	3.9	100
North Dakota	83	2,261	4.1	97.6	70	127.5	97.6	64	116.4	97.6	5	8.2	96.4
Ohio	250	48,434	4.3	100.0	3,726	328.2	99.6	3,298	290.5	100.0	131	11.5	100.0
Oklahoma	112	6,631	2.3	99.1	262	92.7	99.1	254	89.7	99.1	15	5.2	97.3
Oregon	125	8,731	2.7	99.2	588	185.0	96.0	469	147.5	96.8	23	7.3	96.8
Pennsylvania	453	32,196	2.7	100.0	2,186	182.9	99.6	1,107	92.7	99.6	71	5.9	99.8
Rhode Island	48	4,139	3.9	97.9	121	115.9	97.9	149	142.1	97.9	8	7.4	97.9
South Carolina	42	8,557	2.1	100.0	315	76.7	100.0	302	73.5	100.0	21	5.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	3,011	5.2	72.8	79	135.4	72.8	105	179.0	72.8	6	10.7	72.8
Tennessee	184	10,656	1.9	100.0	377	65.6	100.0	361	62.9	100.0	19	3.2	99.5
Texas	552	38,347	1.9	100.0	1,549	76.4	100.0	1,454	71.7	100.0	76	3.8	100.0
Utah	72	6,193	2.7	100.0	452	195.0	100.0	319	137.4	100.0	14	6.0	100.0
Vermont	188	2,742	4.8	88.8	93	161.3	88.3	88	152.7	88.8	8	13.8	88.8
Virginia	90	19,123	2.6	100.0	851	116.9	97.8	620	85.1	98.9	37	5.1	100.0
Washington	64	17,579	2.9	96.9	976	163.5	96.9	810	135.6	96.9	45	7.5	95.3
West Virginia	97	4,969	2.7	100.0	155	85.7	100.0	157	86.9	100.0	7	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	19,313	3.5	99.7	977	177.9	100.0	1,105	201.2	100.0	66	11.9	97.6
Wyoming	23	2,467	4.9	100.0	99	198.7	100.0	85	170.6	100.0	5	10.5	100.0
Outlying areas													
Guam	1	237	1.4	100.0	1	3.4	100.0	2	10.6	100.0	#	2.9	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	41	0.5	100.0	#	1.3	100.0	3	39.5	100.0	#	1.3	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	181	1.7	100.0	#	2.0	100.0	1	7.8	100.0	#	2.1	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹These materials were referred to as "book and serial volumes" in past years.

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

³Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 11A. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	9,211	801,958	2.9	37,365	133.3	32,566	116.2	1,902	6.8
Response Rate	†	97.4	†	97.2	†	97.3	†	96.1	†
1,000,000 or more	25	104,590	2.4	6,134	140.5	3,686	84.4	235	5.4
500,000 to 999,999	52	106,056	2.9	5,445	149.7	4,057	111.5	267	7.3
250,000 to 499,999	97	81,730	2.4	3,971	115.5	3,187	92.7	173	5.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	114,445	2.3	5,451	107.9	4,893	96.8	239	4.7
50,000 to 99,999	531	94,989	2.6	4,463	121.0	4,236	114.9	263	7.1
25,000 to 49,999	935	97,354	3.0	4,518	139.8	4,208	130.2	219	6.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	98,757	3.5	4,192	150.5	4,076	146.3	241	8.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	46,270	4.5	1,698	163.6	1,948	187.7	122	11.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	26,726	5.7	836	176.7	1,070	226.3	69	14.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	22,098	8.2	503	186.9	870	323.5	55	20.6
Less than 1,000	1,032	8,943	15.1	156	263.5	336	567.1	20	34.4

†Not applicable.

¹These materials were referred to as "book and serial volumes" in past years.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate
		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 ²	9,211	3.6	12.6	31.3	21.2	14.9	14.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	97.4
Alabama	208	2.9	16.3	36.1	23.1	15.9	4.3	1.4	0	0	0	99.5
Alaska	85	21.2	24.7	31.8	12.9	5.9	2.4	1.2	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	90	6.7	10.0	31.1	22.2	14.4	8.9	4.4	2.2	0	0	100.0
Arkansas	47	2.1	0	10.6	14.9	25.5	44.7	2.1	0	0	0	93.6
California	179	0.6	0.6	2.2	3.4	21.8	58.1	4.5	6.1	1.1	1.7	98.9
Colorado	115	0.9	16.5	32.2	17.4	13.9	16.5	0.9	1.7	0	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	4.6	22.2	26.3	23.7	22.7	0	0	0	0	90.2
Delaware	21	0	0	47.6	23.8	14.3	9.5	4.8	0	0	0	95.2
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	69	0	0	4.3	8.7	18.8	43.5	13.0	10.1	1.4	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	0	5.2	24.1	60.3	8.6	1.7	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	1.9	20.2	35.6	24.0	11.5	6.7	0	0	0	0	94.2
Illinois	629	2.5	9.1	34.2	22.3	15.7	15.7	0.3	0	0	0.2	99.5
Indiana	238	0.4	1.7	28.2	24.8	24.8	17.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0	100.0
Iowa	539	6.1	33.8	39.9	12.8	3.9	3.3	0.2	0	0	0	97.6
Kansas	325	12.0	27.4	35.7	15.4	4.9	3.7	0.6	0.3	0	0	99.7
Kentucky	116	0	0	20.7	44.0	23.3	10.3	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	3.1	10.8	44.6	33.8	6.2	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	273	8.1	24.9	39.9	21.6	3.7	1.8	0	0	0	0	93.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	41.7	12.5	12.5	8.3	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	4.1	8.9	19.5	24.9	25.4	16.5	0.5	0	0	0.3	98.4
Michigan	384	0.5	3.9	33.9	29.9	16.1	14.3	0.8	0.3	0	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	140	2.1	8.6	39.3	19.3	14.3	10.7	4.3	1.4	0	0	99.3
Mississippi	49	0	0	10.2	18.4	26.5	42.9	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	168	0.6	7.7	32.1	29.8	15.5	11.3	0.6	0.6	1.8	0	85.7
Montana	79	2.5	11.4	50.6	21.5	7.6	6.3	0	0	0	0	98.7
Nebraska	275	11.3	36.7	36.4	10.5	2.9	1.5	0.7	0	0	0	87.3
Nevada	22	0	4.5	22.7	22.7	18.2	22.7	4.5	4.5	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5.7	20.9	43.9	20.0	7.0	2.6	0	0	0	0	90.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of print materials collection ¹										Response rate
		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	308	0	0.3	13.6	31.5	30.2	22.1	1.6	0.6	0	0	94.2
New Mexico	90	16.7	22.2	28.9	13.3	8.9	8.9	0	1.1	0	0	96.7
New York	752	1.7	11.8	38.7	19.7	12.1	14.9	0.4	0.3	0	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	2.7	5.3	22.7	62.7	4.0	2.7	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	83	8.4	16.9	45.8	18.1	6.0	4.8	0	0	0	0	97.6
Ohio	250	0	0.8	7.2	19.6	31.2	36.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
Oklahoma	112	6.3	14.3	38.4	19.6	13.4	6.3	0.9	0.9	0	0	99.1
Oregon	125	2.4	13.6	24.8	26.4	17.6	13.6	0.8	0.8	0	0	99.2
Pennsylvania	453	0.2	4.4	35.3	29.6	17.0	12.4	0.7	0.2	0	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	0	25.0	25.0	29.2	18.8	2.1	0	0	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	2.4	14.3	28.6	45.2	4.8	4.8	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	9.6	24.0	43.2	12.8	8.0	2.4	0	0	0	0	72.8
Tennessee	184	6.5	21.7	32.6	22.8	8.2	6.0	0.5	1.6	0	0	100.0
Texas	552	0.9	8.7	39.9	27.9	12.5	8.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	0	100.0
Utah	72	0	5.6	31.9	31.9	18.1	9.7	1.4	1.4	0	0	100.0
Vermont	188	18.6	29.8	38.3	9.6	3.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	88.8
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	25.6	16.7	45.6	8.9	0	1.1	0	100.0
Washington	64	3.1	6.3	23.4	15.6	17.2	20.3	6.3	6.3	1.6	0	96.9
West Virginia	97	0	6.2	38.1	24.7	19.6	10.3	1.0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	1.6	13.4	41.8	20.0	13.4	9.2	0.3	0	0.3	0	99.7
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
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0

¹These materials were referred to as "book and serial volumes" in past years.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported print materials. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 12A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of print materials collection and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	9,211	3.6	12.6	31.3	21.2	14.9	14.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.0	28.0	28.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.3	59.6	15.4	7.7
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	0	0	0	1.0	19.6	59.8	17.5	2.1	0
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0.6	0	0.6	83.9	13.1	1.8	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	531	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.3	13.4	83.1	0.4	0	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	935	0.2	0.2	2.1	10.1	43.0	44.4	0	0	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.1	0.8	11.2	38.8	40.7	8.4	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.5	2.4	35.1	51.1	10.7	0.2	0	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	1.1	9.4	64.5	24.0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	4.9	30.0	59.7	5.3	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,032	21.8	47.7	29.6	0.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0

¹These materials were referred to as "book and serial volumes" in past years.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 13. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with an "ALA-MLS"; and number of public libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with "ALA-MLS"	Percentage of total FTE staff with "ALA-MLS"	Number of public libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Librarians with "ALA-MLS" ¹		Total	Response rate			
						Total	Response rate					
Total ²	9,211	136,171.9	97.4	45,114.5	97.5	30,479.1	97.6	91,057.4	97.4	67.6	22.4	4,182
Alabama	208	1,624.3	100.0	689.8	100.0	261.7	100.0	934.5	100.0	37.9	16.1	74
Alaska	85	320.4	100.0	116.6	100.0	70.2	100.0	203.8	100.0	60.2	21.9	19
Arizona	90	2,004.5	100.0	567.3	100.0	451.2	100.0	1,437.3	100.0	79.5	22.5	36
Arkansas	47	852.9	93.6	256.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	596.3	93.6	36.5	11.0	36
California	179	12,239.8	98.3	3,531.1	98.3	3,285.3	98.9	8,708.7	98.9	93.0	26.8	168
Colorado	115	2,468.9	100.0	751.9	100.0	529.3	98.3	1,717.0	100.0	70.4	21.4	62
Connecticut	194	2,557.8	91.8	969.3	91.8	738.4	91.8	1,588.5	91.8	76.2	28.9	151
Delaware	21	240.8	100.0	83.0	100.0	41.3	81.0	157.8	100.0	49.8	17.2	9
District of Columbia	1	425.0	100.0	157.0	100.0	137.0	100.0	268.0	100.0	87.3	32.2	1
Florida	69	6,622.1	100.0	2,088.2	100.0	1,732.8	100.0	4,533.9	100.0	83.0	26.2	66
Georgia	58	2,856.9	100.0	713.1	100.0	688.9	100.0	2,143.9	100.0	96.6	24.1	58
Hawaii	1	543.6	100.0	163.0	100.0	163.0	100.0	380.6	100.0	100.0	30.0	1
Idaho	104	599.7	96.2	175.0	96.2	60.6	96.2	424.7	96.2	34.6	10.1	26
Illinois	629	7,907.3	99.0	2,721.7	99.4	1,724.9	99.5	5,185.6	99.2	63.4	21.8	268
Indiana	238	4,616.9	100.0	1,358.8	100.0	901.8	100.0	3,258.1	100.0	66.4	19.5	143
Iowa	539	1,598.6	98.7	875.8	98.7	225.0	98.9	722.8	98.7	25.7	14.1	77
Kansas	325	1,673.5	100.0	634.4	100.0	235.8	100.0	1,039.1	100.0	37.2	14.1	66
Kentucky	116	1,745.7	100.0	854.0	100.0	196.1	100.0	891.7	100.0	23.0	11.2	39
Louisiana	65	2,288.2	100.0	876.2	100.0	346.0	100.0	1,412.0	100.0	39.5	15.1	50
Maine	273	700.7	96.0	318.0	96.0	142.4	96.0	382.7	96.0	44.8	20.3	77
Maryland	24	3,074.9	100.0	1,197.5	100.0	633.2	100.0	1,877.4	100.0	52.9	20.6	24
Massachusetts	370	3,740.9	98.4	1,724.6	98.4	1,105.4	98.4	2,016.3	98.4	64.1	29.5	258
Michigan	384	4,882.5	99.7	1,848.4	99.7	1,266.1	99.7	3,034.1	99.7	68.5	25.9	207
Minnesota	140	2,508.5	100.0	817.1	100.0	526.9	100.0	1,691.3	100.0	64.5	21.0	59
Mississippi	49	1,243.0	100.0	479.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	764.0	100.0	26.7	10.3	38
Missouri	168	2,782.5	86.9	761.5	86.9	337.5	87.5	2,021.0	86.9	44.3	12.1	67
Montana	79	323.4	100.0	182.6	98.7	36.5	98.7	140.9	98.7	20.0	11.3	14
Nebraska	275	802.6	71.3	399.6	71.6	105.4	71.6	403.0	71.6	26.4	13.1	28
Nevada	22	838.8	100.0	218.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	620.7	100.0	73.6	19.1	10
New Hampshire	230	723.7	97.0	425.2	97.0	157.4	98.3	298.5	97.0	37.0	21.7	79

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with an "ALA-MLS"; and number of public libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								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				
		Response rate	Response rate	Librarians with "ALA-MLS" ¹		Response rate	Response rate					
				Total	Response rate			Total	Response rate			
New Jersey ³	308	5,281.2	93.8	1,464.2	94.2	1,457.7	94.2	3,817.1	93.8	99.6	27.6	259
New Mexico	90	626.2	94.4	259.5	94.4	116.3	96.7	366.8	94.4	44.8	18.6	28
New York	752	12,305.4	100.0	4,010.1	100.0	3,358.4	100.0	8,295.3	100.0	83.7	27.3	395
North Carolina	75	2,812.8	100.0	634.6	100.0	603.4	100.0	2,178.1	100.0	95.1	21.5	72
North Dakota	83	212.7	98.8	110.0	98.8	24.6	98.8	102.7	98.8	22.4	11.6	10
Ohio	250	9,783.5	100.0	2,605.1	100.0	1,889.3	100.0	7,178.4	100.0	72.5	19.3	180
Oklahoma	112	1,164.8	99.1	603.3	99.1	197.7	99.1	561.5	99.1	32.8	17.0	30
Oregon	125	1,682.6	100.0	516.2	100.0	384.8	100.0	1,166.4	100.0	74.5	22.9	67
Pennsylvania	453	4,632.3	99.6	1,553.9	100.0	1,063.7	100.0	3,078.4	99.6	68.5	23.0	227
Rhode Island	48	652.2	97.9	233.8	97.9	199.4	97.9	418.4	97.9	85.3	30.6	46
South Carolina	42	1,582.5	100.0	505.2	100.0	378.5	100.0	1,077.3	100.0	74.9	23.9	40
South Dakota	125	332.6	72.8	137.1	72.8	36.8	72.8	195.6	72.8	26.9	11.1	15
Tennessee	184	1,806.6	100.0	570.7	100.0	273.2	100.0	1,235.9	100.0	47.9	15.1	32
Texas	552	6,431.9	99.6	2,080.6	99.6	1,492.7	100.0	4,351.3	99.8	71.7	23.2	185
Utah	72	1,064.9	100.0	293.9	100.0	166.3	100.0	771.0	100.0	56.6	15.6	18
Vermont	188	310.2	95.2	183.4	95.7	47.0	99.5	126.8	95.2	25.6	15.2	40
Virginia	90	3,416.7	100.0	954.8	100.0	798.6	100.0	2,461.9	100.0	83.6	23.4	82
Washington	64	3,251.4	100.0	810.4	100.0	762.9	100.0	2,441.0	100.0	94.1	23.5	42
West Virginia	97	632.4	100.0	324.3	100.0	87.5	97.9	308.1	100.0	27.0	13.8	35
Wisconsin	380	2,994.9	100.0	1,166.4	100.0	622.3	100.0	1,828.5	100.0	53.4	20.8	157
Wyoming	23	386.1	100.0	143.0	100.0	36.1	100.0	243.1	100.0	25.2	9.3	11
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	24.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	23.0	100.0	100.0	4.2	1
Northern Mariana Islands	1	10.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	50.0	10.0	1
Virgin Islands	1	28.0	100.0	6.0	100.0	6.0	100.0	22.0	100.0	100.0	21.4	1

¹"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.

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

³New Jersey collects data on the number of "certified" librarians, not "ALA-MLS" librarians (i.e., the state does not distinguish between master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA) and all other master's degrees in library science awarded by institutions of higher education). Their "certified" librarians total is included in the librarians with "ALA-MLS" column. Nationally, 5,113 master's degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2001–02 (*Digest of Education Statistics 2003*, [NCES 2005–025], table 253. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.) Master's degrees from ALA-accredited programs totalled 4,119 and accounted for 81 percent of total master's degrees awarded in 2001–02 (ALA, Office for Human Resource Development and Recruitment, *Degrees and Certificates Awarded by U.S. Library and Information Studies Education Programs*, 2003).

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 13A. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with an "ALA-MLS"; and number of public libraries with "ALA-MLS" librarians, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff				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" ¹				
Total	9,211	136,171.9	45,114.5	30,479.1	91,057.4	67.6	22.4	4,182
Response rate	†	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.4	†	†	†
1,000,000 or more	25	16,342.4	4,807.8	4,580.4	11,534.6	95.3	28.0	25
500,000 to 999,999	52	18,549.3	5,408.6	4,798.4	13,140.7	88.7	25.9	51
250,000 to 499,999	97	15,518.8	4,704.3	3,781.3	10,814.5	80.4	24.4	97
100,000 to 249,999	329	22,367.3	6,110.2	4,881.3	16,257.1	79.9	21.8	328
50,000 to 99,999	531	17,852.6	5,542.1	3,929.7	12,310.6	70.9	22.0	512
25,000 to 49,999	935	17,882.7	5,973.1	4,042.4	11,909.6	67.7	22.6	840
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	15,781.7	6,099.4	3,189.7	9,682.3	52.3	20.2	1,260
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	6,336.8	2,874.2	913.8	3,462.6	31.8	14.4	617
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	2,931.8	1,711.5	238.9	1,220.3	14.0	8.1	238
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	1,990.6	1,411.0	103.6	579.6	7.3	5.2	159
Less than 1,000	1,032	618.0	472.4	19.5	145.6	4.1	3.2	55

†Not applicable.

¹"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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate
		.01 to 0	1 to .99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 or more		
		Percentage distribution										
Total ²	9,211	1.3	20.2	15.7	22.0	15.0	14.6	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.8	97.4
Alabama	208	0.5	16.3	17.3	30.3	20.7	10.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	100.0
Alaska	85	15.3	44.7	9.4	17.6	7.1	3.5	1.2	0	1.2	0	100.0
Arizona	90	2.2	11.1	14.4	25.6	20.0	13.3	2.2	4.4	4.4	2.2	100.0
Arkansas	47	0	0	4.3	17.0	21.3	44.7	8.5	2.1	2.1	0	93.6
California	179	1.1	0.6	1.1	4.5	10.1	27.9	24.0	15.6	9.5	5.6	98.3
Colorado	115	0	5.2	20.9	30.4	13.9	14.8	5.2	4.3	3.5	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	2.1	3.6	9.3	22.7	24.2	23.2	11.9	1.5	1.5	0	91.8
Delaware	21	0	0	0	52.4	23.8	9.5	9.5	4.8	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	69	0	0	1.4	2.9	11.6	26.1	18.8	13.0	14.5	11.6	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	0	1.7	12.1	34.5	25.9	15.5	6.9	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	26.9	19.2	26.9	10.6	12.5	2.9	1.0	0	0	96.2
Illinois	629	0.3	16.5	19.4	23.2	12.6	15.9	6.2	4.9	0.6	0.3	99.0
Indiana	238	0	6.3	14.7	18.1	16.4	26.9	8.4	6.3	2.1	0.8	100.0
Iowa	539	1.3	45.1	23.9	16.7	7.6	3.9	0.9	0.6	0	0	98.7
Kansas	325	3.1	44.9	18.2	19.7	6.5	4.9	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	2.6	22.4	42.2	25.0	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	0	9.2	18.5	46.2	7.7	10.8	6.2	1.5	100.0
Maine	273	12.1	41.4	16.1	15.0	9.5	5.1	0.7	0	0	0	96.0
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	20.8	16.7	12.5	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.5	16.8	8.1	21.1	23.0	24.3	4.9	1.1	0	0.3	98.4
Michigan	384	0.3	8.1	17.2	28.4	21.1	13.3	4.9	4.9	1.6	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	140	0	13.6	21.4	30.0	10.7	12.9	2.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	6.1	20.4	46.9	16.3	4.1	6.1	0	100.0
Missouri	168	0	20.2	19.0	27.4	14.3	11.9	2.4	0.6	2.4	1.8	86.9
Montana	79	0	21.5	31.6	29.1	8.9	5.1	3.8	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	1.1	59.6	14.9	14.5	5.1	3.6	0.4	0	0.7	0	71.3
Nevada	22	0	0	9.1	31.8	18.2	27.3	0	4.5	4.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1.7	36.1	21.3	25.2	7.0	7.4	1.3	0	0	0	97.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate
		.01 to 0	1 to .99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 or more		
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	308	0	1.0	6.2	20.1	29.2	27.9	8.8	4.2	1.9	0.3	93.8
New Mexico	90	8.9	7.8	22.2	30.0	16.7	8.9	4.4	0	1.1	0	94.4
New York	752	0.1	23.7	17.0	18.9	14.1	13.6	8.6	2.9	0.5	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	2.7	12.0	37.3	33.3	6.7	6.7	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	4.8	51.8	12.0	19.3	7.2	3.6	1.2	0	0	0	98.8
Ohio	250	0	0	3.2	9.2	21.2	32.4	18.0	9.6	3.6	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	17.0	27.7	29.5	14.3	7.1	0	2.7	0	1.8	99.1
Oregon	125	0	23.2	10.4	20.8	20.0	14.4	5.6	4.8	0	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	0	9.1	19.2	33.3	19.0	13.2	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.4	99.6
Rhode Island	48	0	4.2	10.4	22.9	18.8	33.3	8.3	0	2.1	0	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	9.5	21.4	35.7	14.3	9.5	9.5	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	2	48.8	26.4	12.0	7.2	2.4	0.8	0.8	0	0	72.8
Tennessee	184	0	25.5	19.0	28.8	15.2	6.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0
Texas	552	0.5	13.8	17.8	34.8	16.5	8.2	5.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	99.6
Utah	72	0	19.4	15.3	26.4	15.3	13.9	4.2	2.8	1.4	1.4	100.0
Vermont	188	6.9	50.5	21.3	13.3	5.3	2.7	0	0	0	0	95.2
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	17.8	17.8	28.9	13.3	8.9	10.0	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	1.6	14.1	7.8	17.2	15.6	15.6	4.7	7.8	10.9	4.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	8.2	26.8	35.1	14.4	12.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	18.4	22.9	27.1	12.6	13.4	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	13.0	30.4	30.4	26.1	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

¹Paid 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.

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 14A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹									
		.01 to 0	1.0 to .99	2 to 1.99	5 to 4.99	10 to 9.99	25 to 24.99	50 to 49.99	100 to 99.99	250 to 249.99	or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,211	1.3	20.2	15.7	22.0	15.0	14.6	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.8
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	96.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.2	76.9
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	20.6	63.9	13.4
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0	0	0.6	6.1	33.7	40.7	18.8	0
50,000 to 99,999	531	0	0	0.6	1.5	4.5	37.7	36.2	18.1	1.5	0
25,000 to 49,999	935	0	0.4	0.5	4.1	17.1	55.9	18.6	3.0	0	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.1	0.6	2.5	23.1	40.9	30.0	2.8	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.2	3.0	14.4	51.3	26.4	4.5	0.2	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	0.6	15.3	36.0	42.8	4.9	0.4	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	2.3	47.2	35.5	13.8	1.0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,032	6.1	79.2	11.7	2.7	0	0.2	0	0	0	0

¹Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 15. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue ¹									Response rate
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
Total ⁴	9,211	\$8,740,779	\$47,944	\$951,605	\$6,988,960	\$752,270	0.5	10.9	80.0	8.6	96.9
Alabama	208	75,185	718	4,146	64,239	6,082	1.0	5.5	85.4	8.1	100.0
Alaska	85	24,877	648	696	22,068	1,466	2.6	2.8	88.7	5.9	100.0
Arizona	90	128,136	1,240	486	123,408	3,001	1.0	0.4	96.3	2.3	100.0
Arkansas	47	42,133	0	940	38,147	3,047	0.0	2.2	90.5	7.2	93.6
California	179	983,392	5,957	54,165	858,938	64,332	0.6	5.5	87.3	6.5	98.3
Colorado	115	187,342	423	219	174,494	12,206	0.2	0.1	93.1	6.5	97.4
Connecticut	194	154,130	1,647	1,269	127,191	24,023	1.1	0.8	82.5	15.6	91.8
Delaware	21	17,857	105	2,519	13,077	2,157	0.6	14.1	73.2	12.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1	28,268	768	0	26,022	1,478	2.7	0	92.1	5.2	100.0
Florida	69	443,371	2,325	33,857	387,557	19,632	0.5	7.6	87.4	4.4	100.0
Georgia	58	160,922	1,656	30,960	121,239	7,067	1.0	19.2	75.3	4.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	26,745	1,208	23,558	0	1,978	4.5	88.1	0	7.4	100.0
Idaho	104	28,399	77	776	24,938	2,608	0.3	2.7	87.8	9.2	94.2
Illinois	629	545,575	2,865	31,166	465,317	46,226	0.5	5.7	85.3	8.5	99.4
Indiana	238	226,778	423	16,665	195,649	14,041	0.2	7.3	86.3	6.2	100.0
Iowa	539	79,548	434	2,166	69,869	7,079	0.5	2.7	87.8	8.9	97.8
Kansas	325	85,925	351	1,655	73,463	10,455	0.4	1.9	85.5	12.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	94,851	694	4,341	82,474	7,341	0.7	4.6	87.0	7.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	125,705	88	5,197	114,421	5,999	0.1	4.1	91.0	4.8	100.0
Maine	273	30,627	3	161	23,050	7,413	#	0.5	75.3	24.2	90.1
Maryland	24	199,114	1,563	27,189	136,587	33,775	0.8	13.7	68.6	17.0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	228,297	1,109	16,780	192,784	17,623	0.5	7.4	84.4	7.7	97.8
Michigan	384	347,958	196	11,971	309,259	26,533	0.1	3.4	88.9	7.6	99.7
Minnesota	140	160,448	990	7,493	142,030	9,935	0.6	4.7	88.5	6.2	100.0
Mississippi	49	38,885	600	7,427	28,360	2,498	1.5	19.1	72.9	6.4	100.0
Missouri	168	173,417	1,196	4,565	149,224	18,432	0.7	2.6	86.0	10.6	85.7
Montana	79	17,468	9	383	15,071	2,006	0.1	2.2	86.3	11.5	98.7
Nebraska	275	40,250	216	445	36,931	2,658	0.5	1.1	91.8	6.6	71.6
Nevada	22	65,514	770	183	48,601	15,961	1.2	0.3	74.2	24.4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	40,200	13	25	36,432	3,730	#	0.1	90.6	9.3	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 15. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2003 —Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue ¹									
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	308	\$355,285	\$1,415	\$9,134	\$327,235	\$17,501	0.4	2.6	92.1	4.9	94.2
New Mexico	90	30,773	372	577	28,065	1,760	1.2	1.9	91.2	5.7	96.7
New York	752	907,799	4,828	50,360	700,006	152,604	0.5	5.5	77.1	16.8	100.0
North Carolina	75	157,114	1,175	15,696	129,389	10,854	0.7	10.0	82.4	6.9	100.0
North Dakota	83	9,415	46	585	7,654	1,130	0.5	6.2	81.3	12.0	98.8
Ohio	250	644,436	528	452,686	139,808	51,415	0.1	70.2	21.7	8.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	67,039	84	1,871	61,936	3,148	0.1	2.8	92.4	4.7	98.2
Oregon	125	127,719	1,330	605	116,556	9,227	1.0	0.5	91.3	7.2	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	294,431	3,229	78,824	166,608	45,770	1.1	26.8	56.6	15.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	42,586	308	6,660	26,509	9,110	0.7	15.6	62.2	21.4	97.9
South Carolina	42	84,605	897	6,458	72,632	4,619	1.1	7.6	85.8	5.5	100.0
South Dakota	125	16,790	94	1	15,772	924	0.6	#	93.9	5.5	72.8
Tennessee	184	90,159	342	400	80,287	9,130	0.4	0.4	89.1	10.1	98.9
Texas	552	344,513	1,377	4,348	324,921	13,868	0.4	1.3	94.3	4.0	100.0
Utah	72	63,859	239	786	59,306	3,529	0.4	1.2	92.9	5.5	100.0
Vermont	188	14,699	0	8	10,513	4,178	0	0.1	71.5	28.4	91.0
Virginia	90	206,800	829	16,058	180,789	9,124	0.4	7.8	87.4	4.4	100.0
Washington	64	253,980	968	1,646	242,899	8,468	0.4	0.6	95.6	3.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	27,498	343	8,618	16,317	2,220	1.2	31.3	59.3	8.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	181,527	1,187	4,865	163,456	12,019	0.7	2.7	90.0	6.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	18,431	62	14	17,462	893	0.3	0.1	94.7	4.8	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	949	0	0	949	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	465	116	345	0	4	25.0	74.2	0	0.9	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	1,808	97	0	1,692	20	5.3	0	93.6	1.1	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Revenue, referred to as income in past years, was renamed consistent with other NCES fiscal surveys.

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

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

⁴Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 15A. Total operating revenue of public libraries and percentage distribution of revenue, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating revenue ¹								
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,211	\$8,740,779	\$47,944	\$951,605	\$6,988,960	\$752,270	0.5	10.9	80.0	8.6
1,000,000 or more	25	1,306,139	8,646	109,512	1,021,487	166,495	0.7	8.4	78.2	12.7
500,000 to 999,999	52	1,342,205	7,496	183,319	1,046,819	104,571	0.6	13.7	78.0	7.8
250,000 to 499,999	97	1,038,334	3,640	109,771	856,513	68,410	0.4	10.6	82.5	6.6
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,417,018	10,042	144,343	1,168,310	94,323	0.7	10.2	82.4	6.7
50,000 to 99,999	531	1,102,692	5,094	142,340	879,520	75,739	0.5	12.9	79.8	6.9
25,000 to 49,999	935	1,074,717	4,345	119,399	873,404	77,569	0.4	11.1	81.3	7.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	905,821	4,463	95,112	722,635	83,610	0.5	10.5	79.8	9.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	319,030	1,645	34,005	246,671	36,709	0.5	10.7	77.3	11.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	134,426	1,107	8,182	102,456	22,681	0.8	6.1	76.2	16.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	79,218	1,154	4,299	56,626	17,138	1.5	5.4	71.5	21.6
Less than 1,000	1,032	21,178	312	1,322	14,519	5,025	1.5	6.2	68.6	23.7

¹Revenue, referred to as income in past years, was renamed consistent with other NCES fiscal surveys.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 16. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
Total ²	9,211	\$31.18	96.9	\$0.17	97.3	\$3.39	97.3	\$24.93	97.0	\$2.68	96.9
Alabama	208	16.91	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.93	100.0	14.45	100.0	1.37	100.0
Alaska	85	38.34	100.0	1.00	100.0	1.07	100.0	34.01	100.0	2.26	100.0
Arizona	90	24.38	100.0	0.24	100.0	0.09	100.0	23.48	100.0	0.57	100.0
Arkansas	47	16.42	93.6	0.00	93.6	0.37	93.6	14.86	93.6	1.19	93.6
California	179	27.65	98.3	0.17	98.9	1.52	98.9	24.15	98.9	1.81	98.3
Colorado	115	42.66	97.4	0.10	97.4	0.05	97.4	39.73	97.4	2.78	97.4
Connecticut	194	44.54	91.8	0.48	91.8	0.37	91.8	36.76	91.8	6.94	91.8
Delaware	21	22.79	100.0	0.13	100.0	3.21	100.0	16.69	100.0	2.75	100.0
District of Columbia	1	50.18	100.0	1.36	100.0	0	100.0	46.19	100.0	2.62	100.0
Florida	69	26.40	100.0	0.14	100.0	2.02	100.0	23.08	100.0	1.17	100.0
Georgia	58	19.76	100.0	0.20	100.0	3.80	100.0	14.89	100.0	0.87	100.0
Hawaii	1	21.48	100.0	0.97	100.0	18.92	100.0	0	100.0	1.59	100.0
Idaho	104	24.78	94.2	0.07	94.2	0.68	94.2	21.76	94.2	2.28	94.2
Illinois	629	48.35	99.4	0.25	99.5	2.76	99.5	41.24	99.4	4.10	99.5
Indiana	238	39.94	100.0	0.07	100.0	2.94	100.0	34.46	100.0	2.47	100.0
Iowa	539	27.22	97.8	0.15	99.1	0.74	98.9	23.91	98.0	2.42	98.1
Kansas	325	37.41	100.0	0.15	100.0	0.72	100.0	31.98	100.0	4.55	100.0
Kentucky	116	23.39	100.0	0.17	100.0	1.07	100.0	20.33	100.0	1.81	100.0
Louisiana	65	27.96	100.0	0.02	100.0	1.16	100.0	25.45	100.0	1.33	100.0
Maine	273	25.75	90.1	#	90.1	0.13	90.1	19.38	90.1	6.23	90.1
Maryland	24	37.09	100.0	0.29	100.0	5.06	100.0	25.44	100.0	6.29	100.0
Massachusetts	370	35.52	97.8	0.17	97.8	2.61	97.8	30.00	97.8	2.74	97.8
Michigan	384	35.11	99.7	0.02	99.7	1.21	99.7	31.20	99.7	2.68	99.7
Minnesota	140	31.88	100.0	0.20	100.0	1.49	100.0	28.22	100.0	1.97	100.0
Mississippi	49	13.54	100.0	0.21	100.0	2.59	100.0	9.88	100.0	0.87	100.0
Missouri	168	33.94	85.7	0.23	85.7	0.89	85.7	29.21	85.7	3.61	86.3
Montana	79	19.40	98.7	0.01	98.7	0.42	98.7	16.74	98.7	2.23	98.7
Nebraska	275	29.04	71.6	0.16	71.6	0.32	71.6	26.64	71.6	1.92	71.6
Nevada	22	28.53	100.0	0.34	100.0	0.08	100.0	21.16	100.0	6.95	100.0
New Hampshire	230	31.41	89.6	0.01	97.0	0.02	97.0	28.46	90.9	2.91	89.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 16. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	308	\$42.62	94.2	\$0.17	94.2	\$1.10	94.2	\$39.25	94.2	\$2.10	94.2
New Mexico	90	18.21	96.7	0.22	96.7	0.34	96.7	16.61	96.7	1.04	96.7
New York	752	47.96	100.0	0.26	100.0	2.66	100.0	36.98	100.0	8.06	100.0
North Carolina	75	18.88	100.0	0.14	100.0	1.89	100.0	15.55	100.0	1.30	100.0
North Dakota	83	17.08	98.8	0.08	98.8	1.06	98.8	13.88	98.8	2.05	98.8
Ohio	250	56.76	100.0	0.05	100.0	39.87	100.0	12.31	100.0	4.53	100.0
Oklahoma	112	23.70	98.2	0.03	98.2	0.66	98.2	21.90	98.2	1.11	98.2
Oregon	125	40.19	98.4	0.42	99.2	0.19	99.2	36.67	99.2	2.90	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	24.64	100.0	0.27	100.0	6.60	100.0	13.94	100.0	3.83	100.0
Rhode Island	48	40.62	97.9	0.29	97.9	6.35	97.9	25.29	97.9	8.69	97.9
South Carolina	42	20.60	100.0	0.22	100.0	1.57	100.0	17.68	100.0	1.12	100.0
South Dakota	125	28.74	72.8	0.16	72.8	#	72.8	27.00	72.8	1.58	72.8
Tennessee	184	15.68	98.9	0.06	98.9	0.07	98.9	13.96	98.9	1.59	98.9
Texas	552	16.99	100.0	0.07	100.0	0.21	100.0	16.03	100.0	0.68	100.0
Utah	72	27.54	100.0	0.10	100.0	0.34	100.0	25.57	100.0	1.52	100.0
Vermont	188	25.48	91.0	0	100.0	0.01	100.0	18.23	94.1	7.24	91.0
Virginia	90	28.41	100.0	0.11	100.0	2.21	100.0	24.83	100.0	1.25	100.0
Washington	64	42.52	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.28	100.0	40.67	100.0	1.42	100.0
West Virginia	97	15.21	100.0	0.19	100.0	4.77	100.0	9.02	100.0	1.23	100.0
Wisconsin	380	33.06	100.0	0.22	100.0	0.89	100.0	29.77	100.0	2.19	100.0
Wyoming	23	36.96	100.0	0.12	100.0	0.03	100.0	35.02	100.0	1.79	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	5.80	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	5.80	100.0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	5.94	100.0	1.48	100.0	4.40	100.0	0	100.0	0.05	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	16.74	100.0	0.89	100.0	0	100.0	15.66	100.0	0.19	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 16A. Total per capita operating revenue of public libraries, by source of revenue and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating revenue ¹				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
Total	9,211	\$31.18	\$0.17	\$3.39	\$24.93	\$2.68
Response rate	†	96.9	97.3	97.3	97.0	96.9
1,000,000 or more	25	29.92	0.20	2.51	23.40	3.81
500,000 to 999,999	52	36.89	0.21	5.04	28.77	2.87
250,000 to 499,999	97	30.21	0.11	3.19	24.92	1.99
100,000 to 249,999	329	28.04	0.20	2.86	23.12	1.87
50,000 to 99,999	531	29.91	0.14	3.86	23.85	2.05
25,000 to 49,999	935	33.26	0.13	3.69	27.03	2.40
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	32.52	0.16	3.42	25.95	3.00
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	30.75	0.16	3.28	23.77	3.54
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	28.42	0.23	1.73	21.66	4.80
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	29.45	0.43	1.60	21.05	6.37
Less than 1,000	1,032	35.70	0.53	2.23	24.48	8.47

†Not applicable.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate
		\$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 ²	9,211	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	8.4	9.0	13.0	20.0	25.6	97.0
Alabama	208	3.8	10.6	6.7	8.2	7.7	11.1	10.1	10.6	17.3	13.9	100.0
Alaska	85	8.2	4.7	0	4.7	2.4	5.9	4.7	7.1	9.4	52.9	100.0
Arizona	90	1.1	4.4	3.3	7.8	1.1	6.7	3.3	12.2	28.9	31.1	100.0
Arkansas	47	2.1	2.1	6.4	6.4	14.9	29.8	14.9	12.8	8.5	2.1	93.6
California	179	0	0.6	2.2	5.0	3.4	6.1	5.6	16.2	21.2	39.7	98.9
Colorado	115	0	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.5	4.3	8.7	5.2	19.1	53.9	97.4
Connecticut	194	3.6	5.7	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.6	4.6	19.1	55.7	91.8
Delaware	21	0	0	4.8	0	9.5	23.8	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	69	0	0	0	15.9	2.9	10.1	11.6	10.1	27.5	21.7	100.0
Georgia	58	0	1.7	10.3	17.2	22.4	15.5	10.3	12.1	8.6	1.7	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	6.7	4.8	8.7	9.6	25.0	28.8	16.3	94.2
Illinois	629	1.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	4.3	8.3	8.1	15.1	21.1	36.9	99.4
Indiana	238	1.3	0	0.4	2.9	1.7	4.6	5.5	13.0	24.4	46.2	100.0
Iowa	539	0	2.0	2.0	6.9	5.6	9.5	13.5	21.2	27.1	12.2	98.0
Kansas	325	0.3	1.5	0.9	4.3	6.8	7.4	12.0	18.2	28.3	20.3	100.0
Kentucky	116	2.6	2.6	0.9	3.4	8.6	22.4	12.9	17.2	24.1	5.2	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	1.5	0	3.1	7.7	12.3	18.5	27.7	29.2	100.0
Maine	273	11.7	13.9	9.5	9.5	5.1	7.7	8.8	11.0	11.0	11.7	90.1
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	8.3	25.0	33.3	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	1.1	0.8	3.2	2.7	5.1	8.9	13.2	29.7	35.1	97.8
Michigan	384	0	0.3	0.8	2.6	6.8	9.9	11.2	13.5	25.8	29.2	99.7
Minnesota	140	0	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.9	5.0	15.0	32.9	38.6	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	12.2	30.6	18.4	22.4	6.1	4.1	4.1	0	100.0
Missouri	168	0.6	0	1.8	6.5	8.3	18.5	14.9	21.4	17.9	10.1	85.7
Montana	79	0	2.5	1.3	1.3	6.3	12.7	21.5	24.1	21.5	8.9	98.7
Nebraska	275	2.2	1.1	1.8	3.3	3.3	2.2	17.1	10.2	25.5	33.5	71.6
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	4.5	18.2	31.8	36.4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	4.8	3.0	5.2	2.6	2.6	7.0	9.1	11.7	20.9	33.0	90.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating revenue ¹ from local sources										Response rate
		\$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										
New Jersey	308	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.3	5.5	6.5	17.5	63.6	94.2
New Mexico	90	10.0	10.0	5.6	5.6	2.2	10.0	4.4	11.1	23.3	17.8	96.7
New York	752	1.2	1.7	4.0	6.3	5.6	8.8	7.7	10.8	16.5	37.5	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	6.7	5.3	20.0	22.7	14.7	12.0	5.3	13.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	2.4	4.8	25.3	14.5	10.8	19.3	7.2	9.6	6.0	0	98.8
Ohio	250	69.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	4.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	5.6	6.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0	0.9	1.8	1.8	4.5	13.4	11.6	21.4	33.0	11.6	98.2
Oregon	125	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	5.6	8.0	16.0	25.6	42.4	99.2
Pennsylvania	453	6.2	24.9	19.2	12.4	8.4	8.6	6.0	6.0	4.6	3.8	100.0
Rhode Island	48	6.3	2.1	0	0	4.2	4.2	2.1	18.8	29.2	33.3	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	16.7	19.0	21.4	11.9	19.0	4.8	7.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	1.6	4.0	1.6	3.2	5.6	7.2	7.2	22.4	25.6	21.6	72.8
Tennessee	184	1.6	12.0	19.0	21.2	9.8	11.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.4	98.9
Texas	552	2.2	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.2	11.8	12.1	15.0	13.6	8.5	100.0
Utah	72	0	2.8	0	6.9	11.1	8.3	9.7	22.2	18.1	20.8	100.0
Vermont	188	12.2	9.0	9.0	5.9	6.9	10.1	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.8	94.1
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	7.8	12.2	20.0	8.9	15.6	15.6	17.8	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	0	4.7	1.6	3.1	7.8	9.4	21.9	51.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	16.5	30.9	22.7	4.1	9.3	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.1	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0.3	0	0.3	1.3	3.7	7.4	12.6	39.7	34.7	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.7	30.4	47.8	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 17A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating revenue from local sources and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	9,211	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	8.4	9.0	13.0	20.0	25.6
1,000,000 or more	25	4.0	0	0	4.0	0	0	8.0	24.0	40.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	1.9	0	0	0	0	3.8	7.7	11.5	30.8	44.2
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	1.0	2.1	1.0	3.1	3.1	11.3	17.5	27.8	33.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	1.5	1.5	2.1	4.9	7.3	9.1	11.2	14.3	21.9	26.1
50,000 to 99,999	531	3.8	3.0	4.1	7.5	5.8	9.0	8.7	12.4	17.7	27.9
25,000 to 49,999	935	5.2	3.4	4.9	5.2	5.1	8.0	5.5	10.4	19.9	32.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	7.4	12.2	18.9	31.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.3	8.1	7.9	12.9	19.4	26.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	3.3	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.4	10.0	8.7	13.3	21.4	21.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	3.2	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6	11.2	9.9	15.0	21.4	18.0
Less than 1,000	1,032	2.9	4.2	4.7	8.1	6.7	6.5	14.4	12.4	17.3	22.8

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 18. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				Response rate
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
Total ²	9,211	\$8,297,708	65.8	13.9	20.3	94.4
Alabama	208	73,599	64.9	14.7	20.4	99.5
Alaska	85	24,898	63.5	12.4	24.1	98.8
Arizona	90	124,376	63.7	15.2	21.2	96.7
Arkansas	47	37,073	63.1	16.0	20.9	91.5
California	179	917,331	68.3	11.4	20.3	94.4
Colorado	115	167,859	66.0	14.8	19.2	98.3
Connecticut	194	147,811	68.1	13.7	18.2	89.2
Delaware	21	17,437	60.8	16.7	22.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,057	73.1	8.5	18.4	100.0
Florida	69	403,685	59.7	15.4	24.9	100.0
Georgia	58	160,114	68.5	12.6	18.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	25,337	72.5	9.4	18.1	100.0
Idaho	104	27,205	66.0	11.4	22.6	92.3
Illinois	629	483,348	65.0	14.4	20.6	98.6
Indiana	238	247,454	60.6	14.7	24.7	100.0
Iowa	539	76,873	65.1	16.0	18.9	96.5
Kansas	325	82,819	61.8	14.7	23.5	100.0
Kentucky	116	81,672	57.0	14.9	28.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	110,148	59.5	12.5	28.0	100.0
Maine	273	30,719	65.6	13.6	20.8	89.4
Maryland	24	190,174	68.9	15.5	15.7	100.0
Massachusetts	370	225,174	69.5	16.0	14.5	65.1
Michigan	384	308,472	62.4	12.8	24.8	99.5
Minnesota	140	159,026	71.1	12.6	16.2	100.0
Mississippi	49	37,593	65.9	13.3	20.8	100.0
Missouri	168	155,991	59.0	17.8	23.3	84.5
Montana	79	15,821	64.9	13.7	21.4	98.7
Nebraska	275	38,797	63.1	19.5	17.4	71.6
Nevada	22	63,019	62.8	17.7	19.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	39,334	69.2	14.1	16.7	71.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 18. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures				
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	Response rate
New Jersey	308	\$343,520	69.5	12.4	18.1	93.2
New Mexico	90	31,172	64.9	16.3	18.8	92.2
New York	752	864,334	68.4	11.8	19.8	100.0
North Carolina	75	149,848	67.9	14.1	18.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	9,391	59.4	19.2	21.4	96.4
Ohio	250	612,345	64.7	15.5	19.8	99.6
Oklahoma	112	63,647	63.5	15.7	20.8	98.2
Oregon	125	127,900	65.4	12.0	22.5	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	290,898	60.9	15.0	24.1	99.8
Rhode Island	48	39,182	69.3	12.2	18.4	97.9
South Carolina	42	83,345	63.5	17.2	19.3	100.0
South Dakota	125	15,959	67.6	15.6	16.8	72.0
Tennessee	184	86,736	65.7	14.4	19.9	98.4
Texas	552	332,030	69.3	15.1	15.5	99.5
Utah	72	64,851	64.4	17.9	17.7	100.0
Vermont	188	14,989	64.6	14.0	21.5	86.2
Virginia	90	201,655	66.6	14.3	19.2	98.9
Washington	64	243,872	65.9	14.2	19.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	26,289	64.0	15.4	20.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	177,543	68.3	13.2	18.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	17,984	71.5	11.3	17.2	100.0
Outlying areas						
Guam	1	949	58.5	3.8	37.7	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	—	—	—	—	0
Virgin Islands	1	1,460	57.8	13.4	28.9	100.0

— Not available.

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. (Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 18A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures			
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹
			Percentage distribution		
Total	9,211	\$8,297,708	65.8	13.9	20.3
1,000,000 or more	25	1,232,195	67.0	12.9	20.2
500,000 to 999,999	52	1,306,101	65.4	14.8	19.8
250,000 to 499,999	97	986,621	64.9	13.8	21.4
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,352,989	66.2	13.3	20.5
50,000 to 99,999	531	1,044,208	67.2	13.9	19.0
25,000 to 49,999	935	1,009,273	66.7	13.8	19.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	849,355	65.4	14.1	20.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	298,659	63.1	15.1	21.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	123,794	61.1	15.9	22.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	74,221	57.0	17.1	26.0
Less than 1,000	1,032	20,291	50.9	19.8	29.2

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 19. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
Total ³	9,211	\$29.60	94.4	\$19.48	94.9	\$4.12	96.2	\$6.00	96.7
Alabama	208	16.55	99.5	10.75	99.5	2.43	100.0	3.37	100.0
Alaska	85	38.37	98.8	24.37	98.8	4.75	100.0	9.25	100.0
Arizona	90	23.66	96.7	15.06	96.7	3.59	100.0	5.01	100.0
Arkansas	47	14.44	91.5	9.12	91.5	2.31	91.5	3.01	91.5
California	179	25.79	94.4	17.62	98.3	2.95	95.0	5.23	98.3
Colorado	115	38.22	98.3	25.23	98.3	5.65	100.0	7.34	100.0
Connecticut	194	42.71	89.2	29.08	91.2	5.85	89.2	7.78	90.7
Delaware	21	22.25	100.0	13.52	100.0	3.72	100.0	5.01	100.0
District of Columbia	1	48.03	100.0	35.12	100.0	4.07	100.0	8.84	100.0
Florida	69	24.04	100.0	14.36	100.0	3.70	100.0	5.98	100.0
Georgia	58	19.66	100.0	13.48	100.0	2.48	100.0	3.70	100.0
Hawaii	1	20.35	100.0	14.76	100.0	1.90	100.0	3.69	100.0
Idaho	104	23.73	92.3	15.67	93.3	2.71	93.3	5.35	94.2
Illinois	629	42.84	98.6	27.83	98.7	6.17	99.2	8.84	99.2
Indiana	238	43.58	100.0	26.43	100.0	6.40	100.0	10.75	100.0
Iowa	539	26.31	96.5	17.14	97.0	4.20	95.2	4.97	97.8
Kansas	325	36.05	100.0	22.29	100.0	5.29	100.0	8.48	100.0
Kentucky	116	20.14	100.0	11.49	100.0	2.99	100.0	5.66	100.0
Louisiana	65	24.50	100.0	14.59	100.0	3.06	100.0	6.85	100.0
Maine	273	25.83	89.4	16.94	91.2	3.52	89.4	5.37	89.4
Maryland	24	35.42	100.0	24.40	100.0	5.48	100.0	5.54	100.0
Massachusetts	370	35.04	65.1	24.36	65.1	5.60	97.8	5.07	97.8
Michigan	384	31.12	99.5	19.43	99.5	3.99	99.7	7.71	99.7
Minnesota	140	31.59	100.0	22.48	100.0	3.99	100.0	5.13	100.0
Mississippi	49	13.09	100.0	8.62	100.0	1.75	100.0	2.72	100.0
Missouri	168	30.53	84.5	18.00	85.1	5.43	85.1	7.10	85.7
Montana	79	17.57	98.7	11.40	98.7	2.40	98.7	3.77	98.7
Nebraska	275	27.99	71.6	17.67	71.6	5.46	71.6	4.86	71.6
Nevada	22	27.44	100.0	17.23	100.0	4.85	100.0	5.36	100.0
New Hampshire	230	30.73	71.7	21.26	77.4	4.33	86.5	5.14	86.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 19. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	308	\$41.21	93.2	\$28.66	93.2	\$5.09	94.2	\$7.46	94.2
New Mexico	90	18.45	92.2	11.98	92.2	3.01	96.7	3.46	96.7
New York	752	45.66	100.0	31.25	100.0	5.39	100.0	9.03	100.0
North Carolina	75	18.00	100.0	12.22	100.0	2.54	100.0	3.24	100.0
North Dakota	83	17.03	96.4	10.12	98.8	3.26	97.6	3.65	97.6
Ohio	250	53.94	99.6	34.89	100.0	8.38	99.6	10.66	100.0
Oklahoma	112	22.51	98.2	14.28	98.2	3.53	98.2	4.69	98.2
Oregon	125	40.24	98.4	26.33	99.2	4.84	98.4	9.07	97.6
Pennsylvania	453	24.35	99.8	14.83	99.8	3.65	99.8	5.87	99.8
Rhode Island	48	37.38	97.9	25.92	97.9	4.57	97.9	6.89	97.9
South Carolina	42	20.29	100.0	12.89	100.0	3.49	100.0	3.92	100.0
South Dakota	125	27.32	72.0	18.46	72.8	4.26	72.0	4.60	72.8
Tennessee	184	15.09	98.4	9.91	99.5	2.18	85.9	3.00	99.5
Texas	552	16.38	99.5	11.35	99.5	2.48	100.0	2.54	100.0
Utah	72	27.97	100.0	18.02	100.0	5.01	100.0	4.94	100.0
Vermont	188	25.99	86.2	16.78	88.8	3.63	91.5	5.58	89.4
Virginia	90	27.70	98.9	18.44	100.0	3.95	98.9	5.30	98.9
Washington	64	40.83	100.0	26.91	100.0	5.79	100.0	8.13	100.0
West Virginia	97	14.54	100.0	9.30	100.0	2.25	100.0	2.99	100.0
Wisconsin	380	32.34	100.0	22.08	100.0	4.28	100.0	5.97	100.0
Wyoming	23	36.06	100.0	25.79	100.0	4.08	100.0	6.19	100.0
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	5.80	100.0	3.40	100.0	0.22	100.0	2.19	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	—	0	3.02	100.0	0.17	100.0	—	0
Virgin Islands	1	13.52	100.0	7.81	100.0	1.81	100.0	3.90	100.0

— Not available.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.³Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). 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 nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 19A. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other ²
Total	9,211	\$29.60	\$19.48	\$4.12	\$6.00
Response rate	†	94.4	94.9	96.2	96.7
1,000,000 or more	25	28.22	18.90	3.63	5.69
500,000 to 999,999	52	35.90	23.49	5.31	7.11
250,000 to 499,999	97	28.71	18.62	3.96	6.13
100,000 to 249,999	329	26.77	17.71	3.57	5.49
50,000 to 99,999	531	28.32	19.02	3.93	5.37
25,000 to 49,999	935	31.23	20.83	4.31	6.09
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	30.50	19.96	4.31	6.23
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	28.78	18.15	4.34	6.29
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	26.17	16.00	4.17	6.00
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	27.59	15.72	4.71	7.16
Less than 1,000	1,032	34.21	17.42	6.79	10.00

†Not applicable.

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

²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 20. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate
Total ¹	9,211	\$8,297,708	94.4	1.0	93.9
Alabama	208	73,599	99.5	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	24,898	98.8	0.8	100.0
Arizona	90	124,376	96.7	1.8	100.0
Arkansas	47	37,073	91.5	0.7	91.5
California	179	917,331	94.4	1.3	95.0
Colorado	115	167,859	98.3	1.6	100.0
Connecticut	194	147,811	89.2	1.2	82.0
Delaware	21	17,437	100.0	0.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,057	100.0	0.7	0
Florida	69	403,685	100.0	1.4	100.0
Georgia	58	160,114	100.0	0.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	25,337	100.0	0.3	100.0
Idaho	104	27,205	92.3	0.6	94.2
Illinois	629	483,348	98.6	1.3	99.0
Indiana	238	247,454	100.0	1.1	100.0
Iowa	539	76,873	96.5	0.6	95.5
Kansas	325	82,819	100.0	1.8	100.0
Kentucky	116	81,672	100.0	0.8	100.0
Louisiana	65	110,148	100.0	0.6	100.0
Maine	273	30,719	89.4	0.5	73.6
Maryland	24	190,174	100.0	1.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	225,174	65.1	0.4	97.8
Michigan	384	308,472	99.5	0.8	99.7
Minnesota	140	159,026	100.0	0.8	99.3
Mississippi	49	37,593	100.0	1.0	100.0
Missouri	168	155,991	84.5	1.3	85.1
Montana	79	15,821	98.7	0.4	98.7
Nebraska	275	38,797	71.6	1.3	70.5
Nevada	22	63,019	100.0	1.3	100.0
New Hampshire	230	39,334	71.7	0.9	88.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 20. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Electronic materials expenditures	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate
New Jersey	308	\$343,520	93.2	0.8	94.2
New Mexico	90	31,172	92.2	1.4	96.7
New York	752	864,334	100.0	0.9	100.0
North Carolina	75	149,848	100.0	0.6	100.0
North Dakota	83	9,391	96.4	0.9	98.8
Ohio	250	612,345	99.6	1.0	70.0
Oklahoma	112	63,647	98.2	0.5	98.2
Oregon	125	127,900	98.4	0.8	97.6
Pennsylvania	453	290,898	99.8	1.4	99.8
Rhode Island	48	39,182	97.9	0.8	97.9
South Carolina	42	83,345	100.0	1.0	100.0
South Dakota	125	15,959	72.0	1.2	72.8
Tennessee	184	86,736	98.4	1.8	87.5
Texas	552	332,030	99.5	0.8	100.0
Utah	72	64,851	100.0	0.6	100.0
Vermont	188	14,989	86.2	0.4	98.4
Virginia	90	201,655	98.9	1.2	96.7
Washington	64	243,872	100.0	1.5	96.9
West Virginia	97	26,289	100.0	0.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	177,543	100.0	0.8	75.3
Wyoming	23	17,984	100.0	0.5	95.7
Outlying areas					
Guam	1	949	100.0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	—	0	—	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	1,460	100.0	1.4	100.0

— Not available.

¹Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Electronic materials expenditures are included in collection expenditures (see table 18). 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. (Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 20A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and electronic materials expenditures as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures, (in thousands)	Electronic materials expenditures as percentage of total operating expenditures
Total	9,211	\$8,297,708	1.0
Response rate	†	94.4	93.9
1,000,000 or more	25	1,232,195	1.1
500,000 to 999,999	52	1,306,101	1.2
250,000 to 499,999	97	986,621	1.3
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,352,989	1.1
50,000 to 99,999	531	1,044,208	1.1
25,000 to 49,999	935	1,009,273	1.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	849,355	0.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	298,659	0.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	123,794	0.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	74,221	0.5
Less than 1,000	1,032	20,291	1.0

†Not applicable.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate
		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 ¹	9,211	5.2	23.8	14.7	13.6	13.1	9.3	5.0	12.3	3.1	94.4
Alabama	208	2.9	32.7	19.2	14.4	16.3	6.3	3.4	3.8	1.0	99.5
Alaska	85	1.2	56.5	9.4	12.9	7.1	7.1	2.4	2.4	1.2	98.8
Arizona	90	3.3	30.0	7.8	16.7	15.6	6.7	3.3	8.9	7.8	96.7
Arkansas	47	0	4.3	6.4	10.6	27.7	21.3	4.3	23.4	2.1	91.5
California	179	0.6	0	1.1	1.1	5.6	12.8	4.5	50.3	24.0	94.4
Colorado	115	3.5	14.8	17.4	18.3	11.3	7.8	6.1	13.0	7.8	98.3
Connecticut	194	2.1	6.2	9.8	12.9	21.1	18.0	7.2	21.1	1.5	89.2
Delaware	21	0	0	0	47.6	23.8	9.5	4.8	9.5	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	69	0	1.4	0	1.4	8.7	14.5	10.1	34.8	29.0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	10.3	15.5	17.2	46.6	10.3	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	104	3.8	38.5	15.4	15.4	11.5	3.8	2.9	8.7	0	92.3
Illinois	629	2.2	23.8	16.4	15.4	10.5	9.2	4.8	16.1	1.6	98.6
Indiana	238	0.8	9.2	15.5	13.4	15.1	16.0	9.7	17.2	2.9	100.0
Iowa	539	9.3	51.0	18.6	8.2	6.7	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.2	96.5
Kansas	325	20.3	39.1	17.5	8.6	6.8	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	7.8	25.0	32.8	15.5	5.2	9.5	2.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	0	10.8	16.9	26.2	15.4	23.1	7.7	100.0
Maine	273	24.2	36.3	11.7	13.9	9.2	2.9	0.7	1.1	0	89.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	12.5	41.7	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.0	15.7	7.3	14.3	21.1	14.9	9.5	13.5	0.8	65.1
Michigan	384	0	12.2	18.8	18.5	18.8	10.7	5.5	13.0	2.6	99.5
Minnesota	140	2.1	22.1	17.1	15.7	12.1	9.3	7.1	9.3	5.0	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	6.1	12.2	18.4	32.7	6.1	22.4	0	100.0
Missouri	168	2.4	26.2	14.3	21.4	14.3	7.7	2.4	7.7	3.6	84.5
Montana	79	3.8	29.1	27.8	20.3	10.1	1.3	0	7.6	0	98.7
Nebraska	275	24.7	47.6	9.8	6.9	5.8	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	71.6
Nevada	22	0	0	22.7	9.1	18.2	9.1	4.5	27.3	9.1	100.0
New Hampshire	230	10.9	32.6	20.9	15.2	10.0	4.3	3.5	2.6	0	71.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	308	0	4.2	7.1	10.4	19.2	20.8	11.7	23.1	3.6	93.2
New Mexico	90	6.7	28.9	24.4	8.9	17.8	3.3	3.3	5.6	1.1	92.2
New York	752	0.8	27.4	16.8	12.4	11.7	8.0	3.5	17.4	2.1	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	1.3	13.3	20.0	14.7	42.7	8.0	100.0
North Dakota	83	30.1	36.1	14.5	9.6	4.8	0	1.2	3.6	0	96.4
Ohio	250	0	0.4	2.4	7.2	17.2	18.8	15.2	30.0	8.8	99.6
Oklahoma	112	1.8	40.2	20.5	10.7	14.3	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	98.2
Oregon	125	2.4	20.8	14.4	8.0	19.2	12.8	4.0	15.2	3.2	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	0.2	12.8	21.9	22.3	18.8	9.3	4.4	9.1	1.3	99.8
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	14.6	12.5	22.9	12.5	12.5	20.8	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	4.8	21.4	16.7	11.9	35.7	9.5	100.0
South Dakota	125	28.0	40.8	13.6	4.8	5.6	4.0	1.6	1.6	0	72.0
Tennessee	184	6.5	32.6	20.7	17.9	10.3	4.3	1.1	4.3	2.2	98.4
Texas	552	3.4	24.8	20.3	19.0	12.3	6.5	4.2	7.4	2.0	99.5
Utah	72	0	22.2	19.4	19.4	13.9	11.1	1.4	9.7	2.8	100.0
Vermont	188	17.0	48.4	14.4	9.6	6.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	0	86.2
Virginia	90	0	1.1	4.4	12.2	11.1	18.9	11.1	27.8	13.3	98.9
Washington	64	9.4	17.2	4.7	3.1	7.8	17.2	7.8	15.6	17.2	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	29.9	23.7	20.6	10.3	8.2	3.1	3.1	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	23.2	19.5	19.7	12.9	11.3	5.0	7.4	1.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	4.3	13.0	26.1	21.7	13.0	21.7	0	100.0
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0

— Not available.

¹Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures. 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 nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 21A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	9,211	5.2	23.8	14.7	13.6	13.1	9.3	5.0	12.3	3.1
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.4	85.6
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	2.1	67.2	29.5
50,000 to 99,999	531	0	0	0.6	0.6	3.4	10.2	13.2	68.5	3.6
25,000 to 49,999	935	0.2	0.1	1.5	3.4	12.3	22.9	19.5	39.4	0.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.1	1.2	5.1	17.3	31.4	26.0	10.3	8.5	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.7	7.0	20.0	34.5	28.2	7.9	1.0	0.8	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	1.0	28.4	38.5	25.2	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	6.7	64.0	24.0	3.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,032	33.4	61.2	4.7	0.5	0.1	0	0.1	0	0

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate
		\$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 ²	9,211	0.3	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.3	7.4	8.3	13.9	23.3	35.8	94.4
Alabama	208	0.5	5.3	8.2	8.2	5.8	10.1	9.1	16.8	18.3	17.8	99.5
Alaska	85	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	1.2	8.2	88.2	98.8
Arizona	90	0	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	5.6	6.7	15.6	26.7	34.4	96.7
Arkansas	47	0	0	8.5	4.3	19.1	25.5	17.0	14.9	8.5	2.1	91.5
California	179	0	0	0.6	0.6	4.5	5.6	6.7	17.3	20.7	44.1	94.4
Colorado	115	0	0	0.9	2.6	2.6	6.1	5.2	5.2	21.7	55.7	98.3
Connecticut	194	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	0	2.6	2.6	5.2	15.5	67.0	89.2
Delaware	21	0	0	0	0	4.8	14.3	9.5	23.8	23.8	23.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	69	0	0	0	0	8.7	2.9	14.5	21.7	26.1	26.1	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	1.7	20.7	13.8	29.3	29.3	5.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	104	0	0	0	0	2.9	5.8	8.7	25.0	29.8	27.9	92.3
Illinois	629	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.9	3.3	7.5	14.3	27.3	44.8	98.6
Indiana	238	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.1	5.5	20.2	70.2	100.0
Iowa	539	0.2	0.4	1.1	3.3	5.6	8.3	10.0	18.4	34.3	18.4	96.5
Kansas	325	0	0	0.6	0	1.5	2.2	4.3	17.2	32.0	42.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	1.7	4.3	4.3	20.7	15.5	22.4	24.1	5.2	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	1.5	0	4.6	9.2	6.2	20.0	33.8	24.6	100.0
Maine	273	2.6	6.2	9.5	7.3	4.4	8.8	11.4	7.7	17.2	24.9	89.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	50.0	45.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	3.2	4.9	12.2	31.4	44.9	65.1
Michigan	384	0	0	0.8	1.3	4.2	6.3	13.5	18.5	25.3	30.2	99.5
Minnesota	140	0	0	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	5.7	13.6	30.7	44.3	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	6.1	24.5	28.6	26.5	8.2	6.1	0	100.0
Missouri	168	0	0.6	1.2	3.0	8.3	13.7	8.3	22.0	28.6	14.3	84.5
Montana	79	0	1.3	1.3	0	3.8	6.3	21.5	32.9	29.1	3.8	98.7
Nebraska	275	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.2	4.4	4.0	9.5	32.4	44.7	71.6
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	4.5	13.6	27.3	45.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	2.6	1.7	3.9	2.2	3.5	5.2	6.1	11.7	20.9	42.2	71.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate
		\$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										
New Jersey	308	0	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.9	5.5	14.9	72.7	93.2
New Mexico	90	2.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.3	7.8	7.8	16.7	21.1	34.4	92.2
New York	752	0	0	0.8	1.2	2.0	6.9	7.0	13.4	19.3	49.3	100.0
North Carolina	75	0	0	0	4.0	2.7	24.0	20.0	25.3	10.7	13.3	100.0
North Dakota	83	0	1.2	12.0	6.0	13.3	10.8	16.9	12.0	20.5	7.2	96.4
Ohio	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	10.4	89.2	99.6
Oklahoma	112	0	0	0.9	2.7	0.9	12.5	14.3	18.8	33.9	16.1	98.2
Oregon	125	0	0	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.4	4.8	14.4	27.2	47.2	98.4
Pennsylvania	453	0	0.2	2.2	4.6	10.4	16.8	15.9	16.8	20.3	12.8	99.8
Rhode Island	48	0	6.3	2.1	0	0	2.1	2.1	8.3	27.1	52.1	97.9
South Carolina	42	0	0	0	0	14.3	23.8	23.8	21.4	9.5	7.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	0	1.6	3.2	9.6	3.2	5.6	9.6	12.0	24.0	31.2	72.0
Tennessee	184	0.5	10.9	16.3	19.6	13.0	11.4	6.5	7.6	8.7	5.4	98.4
Texas	552	0.4	3.1	5.4	11.1	10.0	14.9	12.3	17.4	13.8	11.8	99.5
Utah	72	0	1.4	0	1.4	6.9	9.7	9.7	20.8	25.0	25.0	100.0
Vermont	188	2.7	4.3	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	11.7	22.9	30.9	86.2
Virginia	90	0	0	0	0	6.7	10.0	12.2	20.0	28.9	22.2	98.9
Washington	64	0	0	3.1	3.1	0	1.6	7.8	9.4	25.0	50.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	4.1	23.7	22.7	21.6	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0	0.3	0	3.2	6.1	12.9	36.3	41.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.0	39.1	47.8	100.0
Outlying areas												
Guam	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

— Not available.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is calculated as the number of libraries with a nonzero value for population of legal service area which report the item, divided by the total number of libraries (with both zero and nonzero population values). 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 nonresponding outlying areas.) Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 22A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

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	9,211	0.3	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.3	7.4	8.3	13.9	23.3	35.8
1,000,000 or more	25	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	8.0	20.0	28.0	40.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	5.8	9.6	25.0	57.7
250,000 to 499,999	97	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	3.1	9.3	17.5	29.9	38.1
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0.6	0	1.5	3.0	10.3	10.9	14.3	25.8	33.4
50,000 to 99,999	531	0.2	1.3	1.7	2.6	4.5	8.9	9.6	14.1	20.9	36.2
25,000 to 49,999	935	0.2	1.3	2.2	3.5	4.1	7.4	7.1	11.8	21.8	40.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	0.2	0.8	2.5	3.4	5.1	7.4	7.6	13.0	20.3	39.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	0.3	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.9	7.9	8.2	14.9	21.9	35.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	0.5	0.8	2.6	3.6	4.5	8.2	9.4	15.5	24.9	30.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	0.4	1.3	2.1	3.9	3.9	7.2	9.3	15.8	25.8	30.4
Less than 1,000	1,032	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.9	3.7	5.2	6.4	10.4	25.6	41.3

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

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

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

Table 23. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures ¹							
		Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate	\$0	\$0.1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
Total ²	9,211	\$1,293,235	96.7	51.2	12.1	6.0	15.4	4.5	10.8
Alabama	208	5,437	100.0	63.9	10.1	7.7	13.0	1.4	3.8
Alaska	85	3,209	100.0	83.5	2.4	2.4	5.9	2.4	3.5
Arizona	90	6,453	100.0	67.8	12.2	3.3	7.8	0	8.9
Arkansas	47	3,633	93.6	66.0	2.1	2.1	14.9	2.1	12.8
California	179	148,645	97.8	36.3	8.4	2.8	11.2	8.9	32.4
Colorado	115	28,963	99.1	46.1	17.4	7.0	9.6	6.1	13.9
Connecticut	194	13,639	91.2	64.4	4.1	5.2	9.8	6.2	10.3
Delaware	21	5,023	100.0	4.8	19.0	4.8	33.3	14.3	23.8
District of Columbia	1	1,347	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	69	46,403	98.6	27.5	4.3	1.4	15.9	7.2	43.5
Georgia	58	6,326	100.0	60.3	1.7	1.7	10.3	3.4	22.4
Hawaii	1	15	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Idaho	104	4,015	94.2	51.9	20.2	5.8	13.5	2.9	5.8
Illinois	629	141,842	99.5	33.9	9.7	7.2	21.8	7.5	20.0
Indiana	238	73,614	100.0	62.2	4.6	2.9	9.7	5.9	14.7
Iowa	539	18,448	98.7	76.1	11.7	3.0	4.8	1.1	3.3
Kansas	325	3,769	92.9	66.2	21.2	3.4	7.7	0.6	0.9
Kentucky	116	15,917	100.0	60.3	2.6	2.6	10.3	6.0	18.1
Louisiana	65	20,703	100.0	47.7	6.2	3.1	9.2	4.6	29.2
Maine	273	5,604	89.4	62.3	15.4	3.3	14.7	2.2	2.2
Maryland	24	25,947	100.0	29.2	0	0	8.3	8.3	54.2
Massachusetts	370	55,410	97.8	41.6	13.2	7.0	22.7	4.1	11.4
Michigan	384	53,965	99.7	23.2	20.6	6.8	27.3	6.3	15.9
Minnesota	140	39,490	100.0	62.9	7.1	5.0	10.7	2.1	12.1
Mississippi	49	10,085	98.0	32.7	2.0	2.0	22.4	10.2	30.6
Missouri	168	22,147	85.7	40.5	11.9	3.0	21.4	7.7	15.5
Montana	79	3,098	98.7	58.2	20.3	5.1	7.6	3.8	5.1
Nebraska	275	3,374	71.6	40.4	40.7	4.7	11.6	0.4	2.2
Nevada	22	730	100.0	59.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	0	4.5
New Hampshire	230	6,407	93.5	69.1	7.0	5.2	11.7	3.0	3.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 23. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Response rate	Total capital expenditures ¹					
				\$0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	308	\$48,440	94.2	54.9	4.2	2.9	16.9	8.1	13.0
New Mexico	90	943	96.7	58.9	16.7	7.8	8.9	6.7	1.1
New York	752	56,053	100.0	41.6	16.4	7.7	18.2	5.3	10.8
North Carolina	75	5,385	98.7	29.3	8.0	8.0	29.3	6.7	18.7
North Dakota	83	2,030	98.8	72.3	8.4	6.0	10.8	0	2.4
Ohio	250	85,745	100.0	4.4	10.4	10.0	25.6	14.0	35.6
Oklahoma	112	9,156	98.2	62.5	10.7	10.7	12.5	0.9	2.7
Oregon	125	61,354	99.2	37.6	10.4	10.4	27.2	3.2	11.2
Pennsylvania	453	25,616	99.8	72.2	4.2	3.5	9.1	2.6	8.4
Rhode Island	48	6,178	97.9	39.6	2.1	4.2	29.2	12.5	12.5
South Carolina	42	14,470	100.0	69.0	2.4	0	11.9	0	16.7
South Dakota	125	727	72.8	38.4	37.6	8.0	14.4	0.8	0.8
Tennessee	184	13,028	100.0	70.7	9.2	7.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Texas	552	27,485	100.0	67.6	9.2	3.3	11.2	4.2	4.5
Utah	72	13,408	100.0	38.9	20.8	6.9	23.6	0	9.7
Vermont	188	3,759	91.0	48.9	12.2	10.1	18.6	4.3	5.9
Virginia	90	17,436	100.0	66.7	1.1	1.1	12.2	2.2	16.7
Washington	64	101,646	100.0	42.2	14.1	4.7	7.8	6.3	25.0
West Virginia	97	2,802	100.0	26.8	15.5	16.5	27.8	7.2	6.2
Wisconsin	380	20,336	100.0	38.7	7.4	18.7	27.1	3.4	4.7
Wyoming	23	3,581	100.0	43.5	13.0	8.7	21.7	4.3	8.7
Outlying areas									
Guam	1	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	30	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Capital expenditures were referred to as capital outlay in past years.²Total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia but excludes outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital expenditures. For item(s) with response rates below 100 percent, data for nonrespondents were imputed and are included in the table. Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 23A. Total capital expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital expenditures and population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital expenditures (in thousands)	Total capital expenditures ¹					
			\$0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,211	\$1,293,235	51.2	12.1	6.0	15.4	4.5	10.8
1,000,000 or more	25	71,253	16.0	0	0	4.0	0	80.0
500,000 to 999,999	52	249,049	5.8	0	0	3.8	0	90.4
250,000 to 499,999	97	146,688	21.6	1.0	1.0	10.3	3.1	62.9
100,000 to 249,999	329	267,242	31.9	2.1	0.9	14.6	7.0	43.5
50,000 to 99,999	531	164,556	36.2	4.1	2.4	18.8	8.5	29.9
25,000 to 49,999	935	132,485	41.9	5.1	4.4	19.6	9.6	19.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	147,608	43.8	8.0	7.1	21.4	7.4	12.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	59,952	49.4	13.1	8.9	17.8	4.9	5.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	25,171	57.5	15.1	6.8	15.8	1.7	3.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	23,016	64.5	14.9	5.8	11.6	1.0	2.1
Less than 1,000	1,032	6,216	65.4	24.7	5.2	3.2	0.7	0.8

¹Capital expenditures were referred to as capital outlay in past years.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 24. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Number of single-outlet public libraries		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	208	180	100.0	1,138	7,487	690	84.4
Alaska	85	78	100.0	230	2,946	1,303	100.0
Arizona	90	68	100.0	469	7,100	732	97.1
Arkansas	47	12	100.0	154	14,010	524	91.7
California	179	56	100.0	1,210	21,601	511	100.0
Colorado	115	80	100.0	598	7,473	895	100.0
Connecticut	194	167	100.0	1,935	12,568	1,023	92.2
Delaware	21	17	100.0	103	6,045	443	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Florida	69	18	100.0	248	13,784	643	100.0
Georgia	58	6	100.0	134	22,333	608	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	86	100.0	479	5,836	799	95.3
Illinois	629	566	100.0	6,166	11,051	1,131	98.6
Indiana	238	159	100.0	1,797	11,517	1,391	98.1
Iowa	539	529	100.0	2,582	5,237	1,183	93.2
Kansas	325	311	100.0	1,538	4,995	1,523	99.0
Kentucky	116	15	100.0	135	8,977	454	100.0
Louisiana	65	8	100.0	56	7,062	516	100.0
Maine	273	270	100.0	1,131	4,655	1,102	90.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	317	100.0	3,548	11,708	993	95.6
Michigan	384	316	100.0	3,013	9,533	739	100.0
Minnesota	140	109	100.0	677	6,213	1,064	100.0
Mississippi	49	9	100.0	186	20,618	711	100.0
Missouri	168	119	100.0	4	4,000	1,308	0.8
Montana	79	61	100.0	306	5,011	848	100.0
Nebraska	275	266	100.0	1,057	4,617	1,925	86.1
Nevada	22	9	100.0	114	14,304	828	88.9
New Hampshire	230	222	100.0	960	5,055	1,041	85.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 24. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of single-outlet public libraries		Square footage			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
New Jersey	308	263	100.0	2,921	11,875	761	93.5
New Mexico	90	82	100.0	487	6,167	695	96.3
New York	752	691	100.0	6,008	8,874	877	98.0
North Carolina	75	10	100.0	101	10,053	480	100.0
North Dakota	83	67	100.0	236	3,576	960	98.5
Ohio	250	142	100.0	1,811	12,754	934	100.0
Oklahoma	112	103	100.0	—	—	—	0
Oregon	125	102	100.0	758	7,899	677	94.1
Pennsylvania	453	395	100.0	2,587	6,548	459	100.0
Rhode Island	48	39	100.0	434	11,410	785	97.4
South Carolina	42	4	100.0	26	8,535	413	75.0
South Dakota	125	113	100.0	401	5,014	1,150	70.8
Tennessee	184	159	100.0	994	6,249	387	100.0
Texas	552	475	100.0	3,659	7,753	542	99.4
Utah	72	45	100.0	528	11,993	849	97.8
Vermont	188	176	100.0	542	3,206	1,313	96.0
Virginia	90	28	100.0	302	11,621	717	92.9
Washington	64	40	100.0	331	8,287	905	100.0
West Virginia	97	67	100.0	342	5,182	599	98.5
Wisconsin	380	358	100.0	3,265	9,171	954	99.4
Wyoming	23	3	100.0	25	8,249	1,286	100.0
Outlying areas							
Guam	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Northern Marianas	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

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 American Samoa and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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Table 24A. Number and square footage of single-outlet public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of single-outlet public libraries ¹	Square footage		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	25	0	†	†	†
500,000 to 999,999	52	0	†	†	†
250,000 to 499,999	97	1	70	70,000	162
100,000 to 249,999	329	18	1,096	60,873	469
50,000 to 99,999	531	155	5,392	36,185	554
25,000 to 49,999	935	548	12,635	23,573	703
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	1,428	17,132	12,588	814
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	1,332	8,728	6,862	974
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	1,280	4,961	4,173	1,166
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	1,627	4,100	2,763	1,693
Less than 1,000	1,032	1,027	1,609	1,821	3,123

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 25. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet public libraries		Square footage of central outlets				Square footage of branch outlets			
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ³	Per 1,000 population ⁴	Response rate ⁵
Alabama	208	27	100.0	761	31,700	323	88.9	342	6,101	218	72.7
Alaska	85	7	100.0	231	33,037	489	100.0	74	4,382	158	100.0
Arizona	90	22	100.0	910	50,534	225	100.0	773	8,398	170	92.9
Arkansas	47	35	100.0	518	19,167	291	87.1	570	3,879	285	88.0
California	179	123	100.0	5,330	48,903	229	99.1	6,759	7,444	213	98.9
Colorado	115	34	100.0	1,161	48,389	443	100.0	1,220	8,844	334	100.0
Connecticut	194	27	100.0	1,249	46,241	962	100.0	229	5,864	253	78.0
Delaware	21	4	100.0	49	24,296	266	100.0	145	10,376	291	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	710	100.0	422	16,225	749	100.0
Florida	69	51	100.0	1,728	63,998	154	77.1	4,863	13,144	347	85.3
Georgia	58	52	100.0	1,562	30,038	197	100.0	2,192	7,071	277	99.7
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	84	100.0	489	9,988	393	100.0
Idaho	104	18	100.0	218	13,620	467	100.0	81	2,177	168	92.5
Illinois	629	63	100.0	3,017	47,888	523	100.0	185	6,600	198	17.1
Indiana	238	79	100.0	2,586	33,159	595	98.7	1,044	6,527	295	81.6
Iowa	539	10	100.0	323	32,321	473	100.0	97	4,624	158	87.5
Kansas	325	14	100.0	164	27,345	256	42.9	435	12,423	463	71.4
Kentucky	116	101	100.0	1,267	12,544	337	100.0	448	6,049	192	100.0
Louisiana	65	57	100.0	1,297	22,757	296	100.0	1,338	4,973	314	100.0
Maine	273	3	100.0	88	29,300	1,021	100.0	—	—	—	0
Maryland	24	24	100.0	630	42,004	342	88.2	2,021	12,958	385	98.1
Massachusetts	370	53	100.0	1,846	35,494	657	98.1	698	6,583	261	93.8
Michigan	384	68	100.0	2,260	35,870	421	100.0	1,435	5,087	253	100.0
Minnesota	140	27	100.0	658	32,885	261	100.0	1,722	7,553	462	100.0
Mississippi	49	40	100.0	693	18,732	289	94.9	854	4,667	332	95.8
Missouri	168	49	100.0	199	33,215	158	12.8	1,464	7,508	352	87.8
Montana	79	18	100.0	319	17,720	591	100.0	70	2,516	163	96.6
Nebraska	275	9	100.0	324	36,052	395	100.0	258	16,131	383	100.0
Nevada	22	13	100.0	114	12,648	215	90.0	953	14,656	423	98.5
New Hampshire	230	8	100.0	202	25,285	741	100.0	21	3,062	85	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 25. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and state: Fiscal year 2003—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	308	45	100.0	1,878	41,731	427	100.0	1,126	7,876	271	97.3
New Mexico	90	8	100.0	236	39,392	268	75.0	199	9,046	90	95.7
New York	752	61	100.0	2,631	43,844	221	100.0	4,245	12,943	365	98.8
North Carolina	75	65	100.0	1,675	31,023	263	100.0	1,965	6,259	248	99.7
North Dakota	83	15	100.0	96	8,715	439	73.3	128	14,197	690	100.0
Ohio	250	108	100.0	4,052	40,924	486	97.1	3,493	8,124	405	90.3
Oklahoma	112	9	100.0	215	43,023	137	55.6	781	8,401	399	98.9
Oregon	125	22	100.0	517	27,224	288	95.0	408	4,633	209	100.0
Pennsylvania	453	58	100.0	1,438	25,222	231	98.3	1,074	6,139	157	98.9
Rhode Island	48	9	100.0	362	40,253	774	100.0	129	5,395	335	100.0
South Carolina	42	38	100.0	1,080	29,188	283	100.0	882	6,253	222	98.6
South Dakota	125	12	100.0	132	11,983	648	91.7	—	—	—	0
Tennessee	184	25	100.0	1,310	52,416	412	100.0	747	7,394	201	99.0
Texas	552	77	100.0	3,427	46,306	293	96.1	2,804	9,872	221	98.3
Utah	72	20	100.0	359	44,924	459	100.0	495	8,996	323	93.2
Vermont	188	11	100.0	133	13,319	1,180	90.9	—	—	—	0
Virginia	90	62	100.0	1,274	26,005	299	98.0	2,176	8,400	319	98.5
Washington	64	24	100.0	665	44,340	279	100.0	1,819	6,736	325	100.0
West Virginia	97	30	100.0	472	15,743	382	100.0	202	2,590	171	98.7
Wisconsin	380	22	100.0	1,110	61,643	685	94.7	445	6,178	269	91.1
Wyoming	23	20	100.0	352	19,543	757	90.0	172	3,654	273	92.2
Outlying areas											
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	257	100.0	24	4,800	147	100.0
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	16	16,000	204	100.0	1	1,000	13	100.0
Virgin Islands	1	1	100.0	†	†	†	†	32	6,375	295	100.0

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

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 American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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**Table 25A. Number and square footage of multiple-outlet public libraries, by type of outlet and population of legal service area:
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2003**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of multiple-outlet libraries ¹	Square footage of central outlets			Square footage of branch outlets		
			Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³	Total (in thousands)	Average square footage ²	Per 1,000 population ³
1,000,000 or more	25	25	4,988	293,431	157	11,962	13,002	321
500,000 to 999,999	52	52	7,773	199,296	285	12,056	11,438	335
250,000 to 499,999	97	95	6,138	85,243	244	10,430	10,709	316
100,000 to 249,999	329	309	12,890	49,576	321	11,071	6,919	248
50,000 to 99,999	531	375	11,479	33,371	469	4,892	4,825	211
25,000 to 49,999	935	385	6,236	17,972	500	2,645	3,458	229
10,000 to 24,999	1,772	343	3,280	10,580	628	1,037	2,235	258
5,000 to 9,999	1,463	129	654	5,998	788	294	2,163	454
2,500 to 4,999	1,326	43	132	3,871	1,044	70	1,708	638
1,000 to 2,499	1,649	19	49	3,273	1,721	31	1,851	987
Less than 1,000	1,032	4	5	1,519	2,653	3	725	1,456

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

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

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

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

Data were not reported by American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003

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	208	207	100.0	1,899	10,789	85.0	17	3,725	44	2,660	30	4,005	33	6,283
Alaska	85	85	100.0	461	5,424	100.0	53	1,565	9	3,396	10	5,499	6	6,501
Arizona	90	86	100.0	1,378	16,407	97.7	10	1,422	15	2,849	16	3,792	15	5,628
Arkansas	47	43	100.0	672	17,674	88.4	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	3,004
California	179	166	100.0	6,540	39,637	99.4	1	1,300	3	2,069	1	6,300	4	6,946
Colorado	115	104	100.0	1,759	16,915	100.0	10	1,638	21	3,624	20	3,944	15	6,809
Connecticut	194	194	100.0	3,184	17,591	93.3	1	13,342	14	3,968	23	4,519	40	8,375
Delaware	21	19	100.0	151	7,966	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	2,846	5	3,202
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	400	400,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	69	53	100.0	1,976	43,912	84.9	†	†	1	1,782	1	1,200	1	19,192
Georgia	58	58	100.0	1,696	29,241	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	105	105,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	102	100.0	696	7,107	96.1	22	1,386	22	2,417	16	2,739	17	5,878
Illinois	629	629	100.0	9,183	14,788	98.7	46	1,871	143	2,977	113	4,690	103	8,342
Indiana	238	238	100.0	4,383	18,731	98.3	9	4,112	45	3,211	38	6,305	44	11,999
Iowa	539	539	100.0	2,905	5,775	93.3	107	1,584	230	2,371	94	5,093	55	8,655
Kansas	325	325	100.0	1,702	5,422	96.6	140	1,498	87	3,623	43	6,073	25	8,299
Kentucky	116	116	100.0	1,402	12,083	100.0	†	†	1	2,120	1	2,600	15	4,677
Louisiana	65	65	100.0	1,354	20,825	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	5,299	4	6,049
Maine	273	273	100.0	1,219	4,955	90.1	40	1,460	93	2,723	62	3,334	48	5,782
Maryland	24	17	100.0	630	42,004	88.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	370	100.0	5,393	15,193	95.9	29	1,450	47	3,097	48	5,213	68	8,709
Michigan	384	379	100.0	5,272	13,911	100.0	9	2,180	24	2,519	72	3,046	99	5,514
Minnesota	140	129	100.0	1,335	10,348	100.0	15	1,781	33	2,841	21	4,987	24	7,147
Mississippi	49	48	100.0	879	19,101	95.8	†	†	†	†	1	3,331	2	2,500
Missouri	168	166	100.0	203	29,041	4.2	13	—	30	—	29	4,000	27	—
Montana	79	79	100.0	625	7,906	100.0	5	1,850	22	2,167	18	4,655	15	6,238
Nebraska	275	275	100.0	1,382	5,806	86.5	155	2,549	68	4,218	19	7,209	16	10,428
Nevada	22	19	100.0	228	13,427	89.5	†	†	3	4,921	4	4,732	2	6,000
New Hampshire	230	230	100.0	1,163	5,872	86.1	33	1,239	72	2,289	58	3,764	35	7,654

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—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	308	308	100.0	4,799	16,492	94.5	†	†	16	3,084	26	3,530	81	6,354
New Mexico	90	90	100.0	724	8,512	94.4	16	1,987	25	2,565	11	2,767	16	5,867
New York	752	751	100.0	8,639	11,721	98.1	79	2,340	158	2,913	120	4,293	135	7,131
North Carolina	75	64	100.0	1,776	27,746	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	5,433	1	12,000
North Dakota	83	82	100.0	332	4,310	93.9	30	1,398	26	2,388	6	3,623	7	3,531
Ohio	250	244	100.0	5,863	24,326	98.8	†	†	4	2,718	14	3,143	55	8,220
Oklahoma	112	112	100.0	215	43,023	4.5	10	—	32	—	23	—	17	—
Oregon	125	122	100.0	1,276	11,092	94.3	14	1,326	20	1,845	14	2,286	19	6,486
Pennsylvania	453	453	100.0	4,024	8,903	99.8	4	1,062	33	1,768	59	2,647	100	3,937
Rhode Island	48	48	100.0	796	16,933	97.9	†	†	1	9,445	3	1,982	8	5,826
South Carolina	42	41	100.0	1,106	27,639	97.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	125	100.0	533	5,857	72.8	51	1,371	33	2,657	18	4,224	9	5,814
Tennessee	184	184	100.0	2,304	12,522	100.0	22	1,064	15	1,479	16	2,238	27	3,577
Texas	552	552	100.0	7,086	12,978	98.9	20	2,136	68	3,072	106	3,475	110	5,392
Utah	72	53	100.0	887	17,059	98.1	2	3,515	6	2,995	12	5,462	10	7,431
Vermont	188	187	100.0	675	3,771	95.7	38	1,254	79	2,195	38	3,665	19	8,055
Virginia	90	78	100.0	1,576	21,019	96.2	†	†	1	—	3	5,108	4	9,607
Washington	64	55	100.0	997	18,119	100.0	8	1,263	10	2,273	4	3,704	7	6,086
West Virginia	97	97	100.0	814	8,482	99.0	1	2,280	4	1,757	18	2,566	28	4,667
Wisconsin	380	377	100.0	4,374	11,696	99.2	21	1,869	85	2,234	85	4,145	72	6,452
Wyoming	23	23	100.0	377	17,930	91.3	†	†	1	6,000	1	12,375	6	9,801
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	1	100.0	42	42,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	16	16,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Nunbe of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³	Number of centrals	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	45	9,836	17	15,467	15	25,255	3	56,433	3	121,411	†	†	†	†
Alaska	85	4	8,597	1	17,000	†	†	1	62,100	1	140,000	†	†	†	†
Arizona	90	9	9,317	9	17,360	1	34,000	8	52,698	1	106,519	1	96,000	1	285,000
Arkansas	47	9	8,251	10	11,326	15	21,344	3	21,250	1	132,000	†	†	†	†
California	179	24	10,302	27	21,091	46	33,336	42	45,431	8	68,425	7	122,819	3	281,121
Colorado	115	18	10,892	8	22,180	3	58,580	5	51,198	3	47,354	1	538,350	†	†
Connecticut	194	65	15,515	29	23,745	17	44,116	5	94,731	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	9	6,699	2	11,808	1	3,000	1	45,592	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	400,000	†	†
Florida	69	11	11,205	7	17,074	8	19,313	11	39,720	7	43,871	2	202,500	4	161,885
Georgia	58	8	13,254	10	16,348	16	22,931	17	32,362	3	44,122	4	94,260	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	105,000
Idaho	104	12	9,371	8	17,876	4	35,875	1	79,381	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	629	123	17,263	67	34,028	25	59,262	8	87,581	†	†	†	†	1	756,640
Indiana	238	46	17,783	30	26,063	16	56,914	8	75,399	1	240,000	1	120,000	†	†
Iowa	539	30	14,330	14	27,540	7	56,205	2	61,492	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	16	17,663	8	39,881	1	—	3	32,375	2	90,547	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	59	7,057	25	13,513	12	20,184	1	52,900	1	110,400	1	167,031	†	†
Louisiana	65	21	9,355	18	13,918	8	18,885	9	33,146	4	106,944	†	†	†	†
Maine	273	26	11,812	3	45,833	1	65,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	11,800	6	16,211	5	21,760	3	49,580	1	39,100	1	290,138	†	†
Massachusetts	370	109	17,103	46	28,459	18	43,084	4	75,156	†	†	1	170,000	†	†
Michigan	384	96	11,382	41	23,070	21	48,690	13	69,353	3	14,828	1	420,000	†	†
Minnesota	140	16	16,370	8	18,087	3	41,384	4	44,668	5	45,753	†	†	†	†
Mississippi	49	9	12,393	17	14,474	13	24,103	6	35,713	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	168	34	6,921	16	—	9	1,224	4	83,000	2	—	2	99,999	†	†
Montana	79	12	8,740	2	27,830	4	40,945	1	66,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	275	9	16,100	6	26,082	†	†	†	†	2	96,102	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	33,311	4	12,995	2	20,050	2	17,300	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	230	22	12,592	8	19,231	1	60,000	1	75,645	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and square footage of central outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—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	308	103	13,951	43	22,867	25	40,720	9	47,302	4	85,901	1	61,265	†	†
New Mexico	90	10	13,487	4	29,875	4	20,384	3	36,364	†	†	1	104,577	†	†
New York	752	136	12,430	85	25,518	27	42,079	6	74,601	1	115,458	1	403,000	3	225,625
North Carolina	75	6	8,054	10	15,828	23	20,176	17	35,455	4	80,875	1	156,000	†	†
North Dakota	83	8	9,210	2	27,543	3	35,682	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	250	83	14,638	48	23,930	24	36,757	9	40,790	4	162,042	3	382,617	†	†
Oklahoma	112	17	—	5	24,500	3	9,800	2	32,813	1	—	2	74,000	†	†
Oregon	125	33	12,008	8	22,731	7	21,928	6	45,358	†	†	1	125,000	†	†
Pennsylvania	453	148	7,540	68	12,200	26	21,628	11	35,878	3	91,756	†	†	1	255,556
Rhode Island	48	18	11,436	13	21,293	4	39,117	1	116,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	6	6,061	11	8,988	10	17,622	10	28,694	4	128,304	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	10	11,714	2	29,996	1	47,000	1	88,925	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	184	51	6,482	32	11,243	14	20,644	3	63,667	2	160,304	2	317,500	†	†
Texas	552	123	8,036	64	15,582	28	31,052	20	45,356	6	60,619	3	153,544	4	472,784
Utah	72	13	13,866	4	18,274	2	43,004	4	99,178	†	†	†	†	†	†
Vermont	188	12	11,649	1	44,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	90	21	11,650	20	12,239	16	21,028	11	56,936	2	68,500	†	†	†	†
Washington	64	9	14,523	6	25,045	4	39,256	5	60,460	1	36,000	1	130,000	†	†
West Virginia	97	27	8,433	9	11,045	9	27,687	1	53,600	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	71	15,125	26	29,933	10	63,200	5	73,950	1	95,000	1	457,919	†	†
Wyoming	23	7	14,786	6	24,740	2	33,500	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	42,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Northern Marianas	1	†	†	†	†	1	16,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virgin Islands	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

⁴The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of central outlets reporting square footage by the total number of such outlets on the public library outlet file.

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 American Samoa or Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Nunbe of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	77	100.0	342	6,101	72.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Alaska	85	17	100.0	74	4,382	100.0	1	840	†	†	1	2,000	7	1,493
Arizona	90	99	100.0	773	8,398	92.9	†	†	†	†	4	1,077	1	607
Arkansas	47	167	100.0	570	3,879	88.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	—
California	179	918	100.0	6,759	7,444	98.9	†	†	1	850	1	8,982	4	530
Colorado	115	138	100.0	1,220	8,844	100.0	†	†	3	1,456	6	1,084	3	4,820
Connecticut	194	50	100.0	229	5,864	78.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	14	100.0	145	10,376	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	26	100.0	422	16,225	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	69	434	100.0	4,863	13,144	85.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Georgia	58	311	100.0	2,192	7,071	99.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1	49	100.0	489	9,988	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Idaho	104	40	100.0	81	2,177	92.5	†	†	†	†	1	—	12	1,359
Illinois	629	164	100.0	185	6,600	17.1	†	†	1	1,050	3	396	18	2,045
Indiana	238	196	100.0	1,044	6,527	81.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	19	1,665
Iowa	539	24	100.0	97	4,624	87.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	49	100.0	435	12,423	71.4	†	†	4	3,858	3	6,275	10	4,166
Kentucky	116	74	100.0	448	6,049	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	2,429
Louisiana	65	269	100.0	1,338	4,973	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	1,200
Maine	273	7	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	—
Maryland	24	159	100.0	2,021	12,958	98.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	370	113	100.0	698	6,583	93.8	†	†	2	400	2	963	7	2,209
Michigan	384	282	100.0	1,435	5,087	100.0	†	†	†	†	6	830	1	1,080
Minnesota	140	228	100.0	1,722	7,553	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Mississippi	49	191	100.0	854	4,667	95.8	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	3,000
Missouri	168	222	100.0	1,464	7,508	87.8	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	1,422
Montana	79	29	100.0	70	2,516	96.6	†	†	1	1,000	4	600	7	4,900
Nebraska	275	16	100.0	258	16,131	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	66	100.0	953	14,656	98.5	†	†	4	1,344	4	1,826	†	†
New Hampshire	230	7	100.0	21	3,062	100.0	†	†	†	†	2	663	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of branches		Square footage			Population of legal service area							
		Total ¹	Response rate ²	Total (in thous.)	Average square footage ³	Response rate ⁴	Less than 1,000		1,000 to 2,499		2,500 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999	
							Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
New Jersey	308	147	100.0	1,126	7,876	97.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Mexico	90	23	100.0	199	9,046	95.7	1	1,160	†	†	†	†	1	500
New York	752	332	100.0	4,245	12,943	98.8	†	†	1	3,100	2	4,032	10	1,782
North Carolina	75	315	100.0	1,965	6,259	99.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
North Dakota	83	9	100.0	128	14,197	100.0	†	†	†	†	1	3,486	†	†
Ohio	250	476	100.0	3,493	8,124	90.3	†	†	†	†	1	5,603	7	1,685
Oklahoma	112	94	100.0	781	8,401	98.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	125	88	100.0	408	4,633	100.0	2	450	†	†	†	†	5	1,485
Pennsylvania	453	177	100.0	1,074	6,139	98.9	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	48	24	100.0	129	5,395	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	143	100.0	882	6,253	98.6	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	19	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	2	—	7	—
Tennessee	184	102	100.0	747	7,394	99.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	1	1,700
Texas	552	289	100.0	2,804	9,872	98.3	†	†	1	912	2	1,875	12	2,796
Utah	72	59	100.0	495	8,996	93.2	†	†	1	2,829	2	1,180	2	1,104
Vermont	188	4	100.0	—	—	0	†	†	†	†	1	—	1	—
Virginia	90	263	100.0	2,176	8,400	98.5	†	†	†	†	†	†	2	4,021
Washington	64	270	100.0	1,819	6,736	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	97	79	100.0	202	2,590	98.7	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	1,385
Wisconsin	380	79	100.0	445	6,178	91.1	†	†	1	—	2	1,822	1	—
Wyoming	23	51	100.0	172	3,654	92.2	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	2,075
Outlying areas														
Guam	1	5	100.0	24	4,800	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	1	1,000	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virgin Islands	1	5	100.0	32	6,375	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area													
		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 49,999		50,000 to 99,999		100,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more	
		Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³	Number of branches	Average square footage ³
Alabama	208	9	1,670	9	1,298	12	1,517	10	6,965	37	9,341	†	†	†	†
Alaska	85	†	†	2	7,580	†	†	1	4,200	5	8,370	†	†	†	†
Arizona	90	11	2,048	8	1,125	4	3,500	25	9,461	14	14,491	20	8,624	12	11,717
Arkansas	47	9	3,139	26	2,107	67	3,745	53	3,887	10	9,520	†	†	†	†
California	179	41	1,923	38	1,633	62	4,541	185	5,833	119	9,109	168	7,237	299	10,069
Colorado	115	17	2,162	20	5,224	3	7,160	33	12,258	21	9,658	32	13,285	†	†
Connecticut	194	6	5,527	6	5,966	18	7,484	20	4,815	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	21	†	†	3	5,463	†	†	3	3,239	8	14,894	†	†	†	†
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	26	16,225	†	†
Florida	69	†	†	19	5,458	32	3,235	99	8,629	93	14,903	69	16,747	122	14,947
Georgia	58	5	3,558	22	3,857	66	5,372	97	7,448	42	5,770	79	9,843	†	†
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	49	9,988
Idaho	104	9	1,602	10	2,298	7	4,176	1	2,196	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	629	19	2,125	12	8,294	14	12,983	20	32,000	†	†	†	†	77	—
Indiana	238	34	2,622	34	3,892	38	9,307	36	9,379	13	—	22	11,280	†	†
Iowa	539	5	2,250	10	1,135	3	5,933	6	10,575	†	†	†	†	†	†
Kansas	325	8	3,295	†	†	†	†	4	17,575	20	22,447	†	†	†	†
Kentucky	116	10	2,192	18	3,685	22	5,591	2	11,209	4	16,588	16	8,923	†	†
Louisiana	65	32	1,816	71	2,818	33	3,423	73	4,638	58	10,788	†	†	†	†
Maine	273	1	—	†	†	5	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	24	1	1,350	16	4,615	16	5,595	29	9,658	20	16,743	77	16,465	†	†
Massachusetts	370	9	2,477	21	5,487	29	6,273	15	6,805	†	†	28	9,979	†	†
Michigan	384	35	1,130	45	2,624	25	4,300	96	5,196	50	8,796	24	9,366	†	†
Minnesota	140	20	1,796	10	1,955	22	7,544	79	5,696	71	9,132	26	15,473	†	†
Mississippi	49	6	1,737	43	3,195	66	3,265	74	6,877	†	†	†	†	†	†
Missouri	168	31	1,709	33	2,522	46	3,942	27	9,147	25	12,940	50	15,023	†	†
Montana	79	8	1,563	†	†	9	2,794	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	275	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	16	16,131	†	†	†	†
Nevada	22	2	1,750	5	4,107	10	1,669	4	12,418	13	16,822	†	†	24	26,988
New Hampshire	230	2	2,613	1	2,160	1	8,000	1	4,725	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 27. Number and square footage of branch outlets of public libraries, by population of legal service area and state: Fiscal year 2003—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	308	2	4,225	8	6,497	41	5,399	51	8,365	26	10,299	19	9,608	†	†
New Mexico	90	1	4,154	†	†	†	†	3	5,365	†	†	17	11,069	†	†
New York	752	16	2,102	20	4,720	25	6,834	27	6,895	8	10,889	15	7,730	208	17,049
North Carolina	75	3	4,076	18	4,591	95	4,136	123	5,957	37	7,960	39	11,695	†	†
North Dakota	83	4	11,795	3	14,386	1	33,950	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	250	32	4,390	97	3,516	88	6,321	59	8,317	74	9,738	118	12,514	†	†
Oklahoma	112	†	†	8	4,186	8	3,773	28	5,934	9	14,794	41	10,458	†	†
Oregon	125	12	1,265	1	5,000	18	1,806	34	6,211	†	†	16	8,467	†	†
Pennsylvania	453	4	3,611	28	2,455	35	4,568	27	3,496	29	11,626	†	†	54	7,687
Rhode Island	48	1	1,250	6	3,163	8	4,445	9	8,189	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	42	1	800	15	2,913	23	4,420	60	6,230	44	8,480	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	125	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	184	8	2,247	4	2,286	21	2,317	1	20,000	22	7,618	45	10,949	†	†
Texas	552	25	2,221	22	5,033	3	5,100	39	10,644	38	15,457	44	10,446	103	11,146
Utah	72	18	2,228	†	†	5	5,136	13	14,734	†	†	18	14,073	†	†
Vermont	188	2	—	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virginia	90	10	2,258	40	4,455	62	5,834	89	8,359	39	11,571	†	†	21	20,405
Washington	64	19	1,024	9	1,261	6	6,502	97	5,221	54	7,866	43	7,889	42	11,392
West Virginia	97	15	1,636	25	2,123	25	2,665	9	5,886	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	380	3	311	23	2,863	10	4,147	19	6,884	8	7,189	12	14,689	†	†
Wyoming	23	19	2,413	18	6,500	4	2,436	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Outlying areas															
Guam	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	4,800	†	†	†	†	†	†
Northern Marianas	1	†	†	†	†	1	1,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Virgin Islands	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	6,375	†	†	†	†	†	†

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹This is the total number of branch outlets on the public library outlet data file.²The response rate is the number of branch outlets on the public library outlet data file divided by the number of branches on the public library data file.³The average square footage of branch outlets is calculated by dividing the total square footage reported by branch outlets by the total number of such outlets reporting the data.⁴The square footage response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of branch outlets reporting square footage by the total number of such outlets on the public library outlet data file.

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 American Samoa and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, FY 2003.

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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 2003

State	Ranking	Library visits per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Reference transactions per capita ¹
Total	†	4.58	Total	†	1.08
Ohio	1	7.13	District of Columbia ²	1	1.88
Connecticut	2	6.69	Ohio	2	1.73
Colorado	3	6.40	Utah	3	1.62
Indiana	4	6.30	Illinois	4	1.48
Oregon	5	6.23	Florida	5	1.43
South Dakota	6	6.13	New York	6	1.40
Idaho	7	6.06	Maryland	7	1.38
Kansas	8	5.95	Indiana	8	1.31
Wisconsin	9	5.87	Colorado	9	1.30
Rhode Island	9	5.87	Connecticut	10	1.25
Utah	11	5.85	Kansas	11	1.21
Wyoming	12	5.80	Louisiana	12	1.18
Illinois	13	5.66	Virginia	13	1.16
New York	14	5.60	Texas	14	1.12
Massachusetts	15	5.57	South Carolina	14	1.12
Iowa	16	5.53	North Carolina	16	1.08
Washington	17	5.42	Washington	16	1.08
Nebraska	18	5.34	Georgia	18	1.03
Vermont	19	5.29	Oregon	19	1.01
Maine	20	5.19	California	19	1.01
New Jersey	21	5.09	Wyoming	21	1.00
Maryland	22	5.02	Arizona	22	0.97
Minnesota	23	5.01	New Jersey	23	0.96
Alaska	24	4.82	Minnesota	24	0.95
Oklahoma	25	4.76	Wisconsin	25	0.94
New Hampshire	26	4.74	Rhode Island	26	0.90
North Dakota	27	4.71	Idaho	27	0.87
Hawaii ³	27	4.71	South Dakota	27	0.87
Missouri	29	4.47	Massachusetts	29	0.86
Virginia	30	4.38	Vermont	30	0.84
Michigan	31	4.32	Missouri	31	0.80
California	32	4.20	Michigan	32	0.79
Nevada	33	4.11	Hawaii ³	32	0.79
Florida	34	4.05	Maine	34	0.77
Arizona	34	4.05	Tennessee	34	0.77
Delaware	36	3.99	Alabama	34	0.77
Montana	37	3.91	Nebraska	37	0.76
District of Columbia ²	38	3.86	Oklahoma	38	0.73
North Carolina	39	3.77	New Hampshire	39	0.72
Kentucky	40	3.72	Iowa	40	0.71
Georgia	41	3.64	North Dakota	41	0.70
Pennsylvania	42	3.54	Pennsylvania	41	0.70
New Mexico	43	3.43	West Virginia	43	0.68
South Carolina	44	3.38	Nevada	44	0.67
West Virginia	45	3.33	New Mexico	44	0.67
Tennessee	46	3.16	Arkansas	46	0.62
Arkansas	47	3.14	Delaware	47	0.57
Alabama	48	3.08	Kentucky	48	0.55
Texas	49	3.03	Montana	49	0.52
Louisiana	50	2.96	Mississippi	49	0.52
Mississippi	51	2.67	Alaska	51	0.50

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A2. Number of circulation transactions of public libraries per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Circulation transactions per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	7.01	Total	†	94.83
Ohio	1	14.70	Wisconsin	1	686.30
Oregon	2	14.26	Rhode Island	2	672.81
Utah	3	12.10	Oregon	3	625.10
Indiana	4	11.96	Massachusetts	4	399.13
Washington	5	10.42	Delaware	5	210.69
Kansas	6	10.13	Ohio	6	205.58
Colorado	7	10.12	Michigan	7	202.31
Wisconsin	8	9.91	Illinois	8	186.58
Minnesota	9	9.84	New York	9	181.18
Maryland	10	9.54	Kansas	10	159.64
Connecticut	11	9.31	Minnesota	11	122.60
Iowa	12	9.18	Pennsylvania	12	115.33
South Dakota	13	8.88	Connecticut	13	113.31
Nebraska	14	8.84	Vermont	14	87.09
Virginia	15	8.48	South Dakota	15	86.24
Idaho	16	8.28	North Dakota	16	77.86
Illinois	17	8.21	New Hampshire	17	74.44
Missouri	18	8.20	New Jersey	18	70.27
Wyoming	19	8.15	Maine	19	59.07
Massachusetts	20	7.68	Iowa	20	51.21
North Dakota	21	7.56	Wyoming	21	50.22
Arizona	22	7.55	Colorado	22	46.49
New Hampshire	23	7.48	Alaska	23	43.86
Maine	24	7.19	Missouri	24	40.54
Vermont	25	7.12	California	25	39.41
Rhode Island	26	6.93	Idaho	26	33.79
New York	27	6.87	Montana	27	32.39
New Jersey	28	6.29	Washington	28	29.55
Delaware	29	6.11	Nebraska	29	25.55
Alaska	30	6.10	Maryland	30	22.38
Michigan	31	6.08	Louisiana	31	20.36
Oklahoma	32	6.07	Indiana	32	18.02
Nevada	33	5.86	Florida	33	17.43
Montana	34	5.84	Oklahoma	34	16.65
Kentucky	35	5.61	Arizona	35	16.06
California	36	5.58	Alabama	36	14.86
Florida	37	5.56	Georgia	37	14.62
Hawaii ³	38	5.40	West Virginia	38	13.72
North Carolina	39	5.38	Nevada	39	13.23
Pennsylvania	40	5.19	New Mexico	40	12.92
South Carolina	41	4.87	Texas	41	12.19
Georgia	42	4.84	Kentucky	42	12.11
New Mexico	43	4.79	Virginia	43	11.87
Texas	44	4.54	Utah	44	10.53
Arkansas	45	4.28	South Carolina	45	9.39
West Virginia	46	4.21	Arkansas	46	8.73
Tennessee	47	4.08	Mississippi	47	7.77
Louisiana	48	3.95	North Carolina	48	6.62
Alabama	49	3.93	Tennessee	49	5.39
Mississippi	50	3.26	Hawaii ³	50	0.30
District of Columbia ²	51	2.05	District of Columbia ²	51	0.26

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A3. Average number of public-use Internet terminals of public libraries per stationary outlet and number per 5,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Average number public-use Internet terminals per stationary outlet	State	Ranking	Public-use Internet terminals Per 5,000 population ¹
Total	†	9.47	Total	†	2.79
Maryland	1	16.00	South Dakota	1	6.32
Florida	2	14.48	Vermont	2	6.08
Arizona	3	13.45	Nebraska	3	5.02
Texas	4	12.97	Kansas	4	4.91
Ohio	5	12.88	Alaska	5	4.61
Georgia	6	12.82	Maine	6	4.48
South Carolina	7	11.95	Iowa	7	4.34
California	8	11.50	Wyoming	8	4.33
Indiana	9	11.21	Indiana	9	4.28
Virginia	10	11.01	New Hampshire	9	4.28
North Carolina	11	10.99	Ohio	11	4.09
Utah	12	10.90	Wisconsin	12	3.59
Kentucky	13	10.85	North Dakota	13	3.55
Washington	13	10.85	Rhode Island	14	3.54
Pennsylvania	15	10.65	Michigan	15	3.43
Alabama	16	10.35	Idaho	16	3.32
Rhode Island	17	10.31	Alabama	17	3.30
Michigan	18	10.29	Connecticut	18	3.20
Colorado	19	10.27	Missouri	18	3.20
New Jersey	20	10.17	Massachusetts	20	3.15
New York	21	9.63	Illinois	21	3.03
Nevada	22	9.41	Oklahoma	22	2.98
Tennessee	23	9.34	Washington	23	2.95
Connecticut	24	9.07	Georgia	24	2.90
Wisconsin	25	8.64	Minnesota	25	2.89
Illinois	26	8.63	New Mexico	26	2.88
New Mexico	27	8.62	Montana	26	2.88
Oregon	28	8.55	Colorado	28	2.83
Missouri	29	8.42	Oregon	29	2.82
Massachusetts	30	8.39	Pennsylvania	30	2.81
Delaware	31	8.30	New Jersey	31	2.77
Oklahoma	32	8.17	New York	32	2.76
Minnesota	33	8.14	Mississippi	33	2.70
Louisiana	34	7.13	Texas	34	2.69
Mississippi	35	6.48	South Carolina	35	2.68
Hawaii ³	36	6.06	Louisiana	36	2.65
Kansas	37	6.03	Utah	37	2.63
Alaska	38	5.86	Maryland	38	2.62
Wyoming	39	5.84	Virginia	39	2.58
District of Columbia ²	40	5.67	West Virginia	40	2.57
Idaho	41	5.35	Kentucky	41	2.54
West Virginia	42	5.29	North Carolina	42	2.50
Arkansas	43	5.13	Arizona	43	2.37
South Dakota	44	5.12	Tennessee	44	2.32
Montana	45	4.80	Arkansas	45	2.10
Nebraska	46	4.78	Florida	45	2.10
New Hampshire	47	4.62	California	47	1.75
Iowa	48	4.51	Delaware	47	1.75
North Dakota	49	4.30	Nevada	49	1.74
Maine	50	3.80	District of Columbia ²	50	1.36
Vermont	51	3.67	Hawaii ³	51	1.22

† Not applicable.

¹Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.³Caution should also be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A4. Number of print materials of public libraries per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Print materials per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Audio materials per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	2.86	Total	†	133.27
Maine	1	5.18	Ohio	1	328.16
South Dakota	2	5.15	New York	2	238.59
Wyoming	3	4.95	Indiana	3	223.32
Massachusetts	4	4.83	Wyoming	4	198.67
Vermont	5	4.75	Utah	5	194.98
Kansas	6	4.69	Hawaii ³	6	193.29
New Hampshire	7	4.57	Oregon	7	185.05
District of Columbia ²	8	4.50	Pennsylvania	8	182.92
Nebraska	9	4.47	Wisconsin	9	177.88
Ohio	10	4.27	Kansas	10	177.52
Indiana	11	4.24	Nebraska	11	170.93
Connecticut	12	4.17	Connecticut	12	169.31
North Dakota	13	4.10	Iowa	13	168.28
New York	14	4.07	Illinois	14	165.80
Iowa	15	4.06	Washington	15	163.45
Rhode Island	16	3.95	Vermont	16	161.27
Illinois	17	3.79	New Hampshire	17	158.63
New Jersey	18	3.75	Maryland	18	158.39
Missouri	19	3.65	Minnesota	19	158.14
Wisconsin	20	3.52	Michigan	20	152.38
Alaska	21	3.47	Massachusetts	21	151.82
Michigan	22	3.26	Colorado	22	145.51
Idaho	23	3.22	Missouri	23	142.67
Minnesota	24	3.10	Alaska	24	142.47
Montana	25	2.96	New Jersey	25	136.64
Washington	26	2.94	South Dakota	26	135.41
Maryland	27	2.86	Maine	27	133.28
West Virginia	28	2.75	Idaho	28	129.26
Oregon	28	2.75	North Dakota	29	127.52
Pennsylvania	30	2.69	District of Columbia ²	30	116.89
Utah	31	2.67	Virginia	31	116.86
Colorado	31	2.67	Rhode Island	32	115.88
Virginia	33	2.63	Florida	33	99.77
Hawaii ³	34	2.56	Nevada	34	99.63
Louisiana	35	2.49	Oklahoma	35	92.74
New Mexico	36	2.46	Montana	36	90.15
Oklahoma	37	2.34	Delaware	37	89.86
California	38	2.16	West Virginia	38	85.74
Arkansas	39	2.10	Arizona	39	80.96
South Carolina	40	2.08	Kentucky	40	79.17
Alabama	41	2.06	New Mexico	41	78.97
Kentucky	42	2.00	Alabama	42	77.07
Delaware	43	1.98	California	43	76.99
Mississippi	44	1.95	South Carolina	44	76.71
Texas	45	1.89	Texas	45	76.42
Florida	46	1.88	Tennessee	46	65.62
North Carolina	46	1.88	North Carolina	47	63.08
Tennessee	48	1.85	Louisiana	48	57.56
Georgia	49	1.83	Georgia	49	57.10
Arizona	50	1.77	Mississippi	50	56.02
Nevada	51	1.73	Arkansas	51	52.88

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A5. Number of video materials and current print serial subscriptions of public libraries per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Video materials per 1,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Current print serial subscriptions per 1,000 population ¹
Total	†	116.15	Total	†	6.79
Ohio	1	290.49	Vermont	1	13.79
Indiana	2	238.93	Iowa	2	13.47
Kansas	3	225.77	Illinois	3	13.34
Connecticut	4	202.98	Massachusetts	4	13.32
Wisconsin	5	201.22	Wisconsin	5	11.94
Alaska	6	190.01	New Hampshire	6	11.93
South Dakota	7	178.97	Nebraska	7	11.54
Colorado	8	171.03	Ohio	8	11.50
Illinois	9	170.72	Alaska	9	11.02
Wyoming	10	170.62	Indiana	10	10.96
Iowa	11	170.14	South Dakota	11	10.73
New Hampshire	12	159.46	Kansas	12	10.58
Nebraska	13	156.20	Wyoming	13	10.51
Vermont	14	152.67	New York	14	10.22
Massachusetts	15	148.63	Maine	15	9.83
Oregon	16	147.48	Connecticut	16	8.92
Maine	17	146.35	North Dakota	17	8.20
Rhode Island	18	142.11	District of Columbia ²	18	7.93
New York	19	139.42	Missouri	19	7.67
Utah	20	137.44	Minnesota	20	7.58
Washington	21	135.63	Washington	21	7.51
Minnesota	22	128.73	New Jersey	22	7.44
New Jersey	23	119.79	Rhode Island	23	7.42
North Dakota	24	116.39	Oregon	24	7.33
Missouri	25	115.82	Michigan	25	7.25
Idaho	26	115.12	Delaware	26	6.88
Michigan	27	110.43	Louisiana	27	6.87
Nevada	28	103.87	Colorado	28	6.45
Maryland	29	101.95	Maryland	29	6.15
Florida	30	98.07	Montana	30	6.05
Delaware	31	96.77	Utah	31	5.99
Pennsylvania	32	92.67	Pennsylvania	32	5.94
Oklahoma	33	89.65	Idaho	33	5.83
West Virginia	34	86.90	Oklahoma	34	5.17
Louisiana	35	86.69	Nevada	35	5.15
Montana	35	86.69	Virginia	36	5.14
Virginia	37	85.12	South Carolina	37	5.06
Arizona	38	79.73	New Mexico	38	4.63
California	39	79.31	California	39	4.41
South Carolina	40	73.51	Florida	40	4.39
Kentucky	41	73.04	Hawaii ³	41	4.29
Texas	42	71.73	West Virginia	42	4.14
Alabama	43	68.62	Kentucky	43	4.04
Mississippi	44	67.28	Arizona	44	3.94
Hawaii ³	45	63.50	North Carolina	44	3.94
Tennessee	46	62.86	Texas	46	3.76
Georgia	47	60.36	Mississippi	47	3.73
North Carolina	48	55.79	Arkansas	48	3.70
Arkansas	49	53.56	Tennessee	49	3.25
New Mexico	50	51.06	Georgia	50	3.07
District of Columbia ²	51	35.64	Alabama	51	3.06

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A6. Total number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and paid FTE librarians of public libraries per 25,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population ¹
Total	†	12.14	Total	†	4.02
Ohio	1	21.54	New Hampshire	1	8.30
Indiana	2	20.33	Vermont	2	7.95
Wyoming	3	19.36	Iowa	3	7.49
District of Columbia ²	4	18.86	Nebraska	4	7.21
Connecticut	5	18.48	Wyoming	5	7.17
Kansas	6	18.21	Connecticut	6	7.00
Illinois	7	17.52	District of Columbia ²	7	6.97
New York	8	16.25	Kansas	8	6.90
New Jersey	9	15.84	Massachusetts	9	6.71
Rhode Island	10	15.55	Maine	10	6.68
Maine	11	14.73	Illinois	11	6.03
Massachusetts	12	14.55	Indiana	12	5.98
Nebraska	13	14.47	South Dakota	13	5.87
Maryland	14	14.32	Ohio	14	5.74
South Dakota	15	14.23	Maryland	15	5.58
New Hampshire	16	14.13	Rhode Island	15	5.58
Colorado	17	14.05	Oklahoma	17	5.33
Iowa	18	13.68	Wisconsin	18	5.31
Wisconsin	19	13.64	New York	19	5.30
Missouri	20	13.62	Kentucky	20	5.26
Washington	21	13.61	Montana	21	5.07
Vermont	22	13.44	North Dakota	22	4.99
Oregon	23	13.24	Louisiana	23	4.87
Idaho	24	13.08	Michigan	24	4.66
Louisiana	25	12.72	Alaska	25	4.49
Minnesota	26	12.46	West Virginia	26	4.48
Alaska	27	12.35	New Jersey	27	4.39
Michigan	28	12.31	Colorado	28	4.28
Virginia	29	11.73	Mississippi	29	4.17
Utah	30	11.48	Oregon	30	4.06
Hawaii ³	31	10.92	Minnesota	30	4.06
Mississippi	32	10.82	Alabama	32	3.88
Kentucky	33	10.76	New Mexico	33	3.84
Oklahoma	34	10.30	Idaho	34	3.82
Florida	35	9.86	Missouri	35	3.73
Pennsylvania	36	9.69	Washington	36	3.39
North Dakota	37	9.64	Virginia	37	3.28
South Carolina	38	9.63	Hawaii ³	38	3.27
Arizona	39	9.53	Pennsylvania	39	3.25
New Mexico	40	9.27	Utah	40	3.17
Alabama	41	9.13	Florida	41	3.11
Nevada	41	9.13	South Carolina	42	3.08
Montana	43	8.98	Arizona	43	2.70
Georgia	44	8.77	Delaware	44	2.65
West Virginia	45	8.74	Texas	45	2.57
California	46	8.60	Arkansas	46	2.50
North Carolina	47	8.45	California	47	2.48
Arkansas	48	8.31	Tennessee	47	2.48
Texas	49	7.93	Nevada	49	2.37
Tennessee	50	7.86	Georgia	50	2.19
Delaware	51	7.68	North Carolina	51	1.91

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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 2003

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	†	2.72	Total	†	8.12
District of Columbia ²	1	6.08	Ohio	1	15.81
Connecticut	2	5.33	Indiana	2	14.35
Rhode Island	3	4.76	Wyoming	3	12.19
New York	4	4.44	District of Columbia ²	4	11.89
New Jersey	5	4.37	Illinois	5	11.49
Massachusetts	6	4.30	Connecticut	6	11.48
Ohio	7	4.16	New Jersey	7	11.45
Indiana	8	3.97	Kansas	8	11.31
Illinois	9	3.82	New York	9	10.96
Hawaii ³	10	3.27	Washington	10	10.22
Michigan	11	3.19	Rhode Island	11	9.98
Washington	11	3.19	Missouri	12	9.89
New Hampshire	13	3.07	Colorado	13	9.77
Oregon	14	3.03	Idaho	14	9.26
Colorado	15	3.01	Oregon	15	9.17
Maine	16	2.99	Maryland	16	8.74
Maryland	17	2.95	Virginia	17	8.45
Wisconsin	18	2.83	Minnesota	18	8.40
Virginia	19	2.74	South Dakota	19	8.37
Alaska	20	2.70	Wisconsin	20	8.33
Minnesota	21	2.62	Utah	21	8.31
Florida	22	2.58	Maine	22	8.04
Kansas	23	2.57	Alaska	23	7.85
California	24	2.31	Louisiana	23	7.85
South Carolina	25	2.30	Massachusetts	25	7.84
Pennsylvania	26	2.23	Michigan	26	7.65
Arizona	27	2.15	Hawaii ³	27	7.64
Georgia	28	2.11	Nebraska	28	7.27
Vermont	29	2.04	Arizona	29	6.84
Iowa	30	1.93	Nevada	30	6.76
Louisiana	31	1.92	Florida	31	6.75
Nebraska	32	1.90	Mississippi	32	6.65
Texas	33	1.84	Georgia	33	6.58
North Carolina	34	1.81	South Carolina	34	6.56
Wyoming	34	1.81	North Carolina	35	6.54
Utah	36	1.79	Pennsylvania	36	6.44
Nevada	37	1.75	Iowa	37	6.18
Oklahoma	37	1.75	California	38	6.12
New Mexico	39	1.72	New Hampshire	39	5.83
Missouri	40	1.65	Arkansas	40	5.81
South Dakota	41	1.58	Kentucky	41	5.50
Alabama	42	1.47	Vermont	41	5.50
Idaho	43	1.32	New Mexico	43	5.43
Delaware	43	1.32	Tennessee	44	5.37
Kentucky	45	1.21	Texas	44	5.37
West Virginia	45	1.21	Alabama	46	5.25
Tennessee	47	1.19	Delaware	47	5.03
North Dakota	48	1.12	Oklahoma	48	4.96
Mississippi	49	1.11	North Dakota	49	4.66
Montana	50	1.01	West Virginia	50	4.26
Arkansas	51	0.91	Montana	51	3.91

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A8. Total and state operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Total operating revenue per capita ¹	State	Ranking	State operating revenue per capita ¹
Total	†	\$31.18	Total	†	\$3.39
Ohio	1	56.76	Ohio	1	39.87
District of Columbia ²	2	50.18	Hawaii ³	2	18.92
Illinois	3	48.35	Pennsylvania	3	6.60
New York	4	47.96	Rhode Island	4	6.35
Connecticut	5	44.54	Maryland	5	5.06
Colorado	6	42.66	West Virginia	6	4.77
New Jersey	7	42.62	Georgia	7	3.80
Washington	8	42.52	Delaware	8	3.21
Rhode Island	9	40.62	Indiana	9	2.94
Oregon	10	40.19	Illinois	10	2.76
Indiana	11	39.94	New York	11	2.66
Alaska	12	38.34	Massachusetts	12	2.61
Kansas	13	37.41	Mississippi	13	2.59
Maryland	14	37.09	Virginia	14	2.21
Wyoming	15	36.96	Florida	15	2.02
Massachusetts	16	35.52	North Carolina	16	1.89
Michigan	17	35.11	South Carolina	17	1.57
Missouri	18	33.94	California	18	1.52
Wisconsin	19	33.06	Minnesota	19	1.49
Minnesota	20	31.88	Michigan	20	1.21
New Hampshire	21	31.41	Louisiana	21	1.16
Nebraska	22	29.04	New Jersey	22	1.10
South Dakota	23	28.74	Alaska	23	1.07
Nevada	24	28.53	Kentucky	23	1.07
Virginia	25	28.41	North Dakota	25	1.06
Louisiana	26	27.96	Alabama	26	0.93
California	27	27.65	Missouri	27	0.89
Utah	28	27.54	Wisconsin	27	0.89
Iowa	29	27.22	Iowa	29	0.74
Florida	30	26.40	Kansas	30	0.72
Maine	31	25.75	Idaho	31	0.68
Vermont	32	25.48	Oklahoma	32	0.66
Idaho	33	24.78	Montana	33	0.42
Pennsylvania	34	24.64	Connecticut	34	0.37
Arizona	35	24.38	Arkansas	34	0.37
Oklahoma	36	23.70	New Mexico	36	0.34
Kentucky	37	23.39	Utah	36	0.34
Delaware	38	22.79	Nebraska	38	0.32
Hawaii ³	39	21.48	Washington	39	0.28
South Carolina	40	20.60	Texas	40	0.21
Georgia	41	19.76	Oregon	41	0.19
Montana	42	19.40	Maine	42	0.13
North Carolina	43	18.88	Arizona	43	0.09
New Mexico	44	18.21	Nevada	44	0.08
North Dakota	45	17.08	Tennessee	45	0.07
Texas	46	16.99	Colorado	46	0.05
Alabama	47	16.91	Wyoming	47	0.03
Arkansas	48	16.42	New Hampshire	48	0.02
Tennessee	49	15.68	Vermont	49	0.01
West Virginia	50	15.21	South Dakota	50	#
Mississippi	51	13.54	District of Columbia ²	50	0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A9. Local and other operating revenue of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Local operating revenue per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Other operating revenue per capita ¹
Total	†	\$24.93	Total	†	\$2.68
District of Columbia ²	1	46.19	Rhode Island	1	8.69
Illinois	2	41.24	New York	2	8.06
Washington	3	40.67	Vermont	3	7.24
Colorado	4	39.73	Nevada	4	6.95
New Jersey	5	39.25	Connecticut	5	6.94
New York	6	36.98	Maryland	6	6.29
Connecticut	7	36.76	Maine	7	6.23
Oregon	8	36.67	Kansas	8	4.55
Wyoming	9	35.02	Ohio	9	4.53
Indiana	10	34.46	Illinois	10	4.10
Alaska	11	34.01	Pennsylvania	11	3.83
Kansas	12	31.98	Missouri	12	3.61
Michigan	13	31.20	New Hampshire	13	2.91
Massachusetts	14	30.00	Oregon	14	2.90
Wisconsin	15	29.77	Colorado	15	2.78
Missouri	16	29.21	Delaware	16	2.75
New Hampshire	17	28.46	Massachusetts	17	2.74
Minnesota	18	28.22	Michigan	18	2.68
South Dakota	19	27.00	District of Columbia ²	19	2.62
Nebraska	20	26.64	Indiana	20	2.47
Utah	21	25.57	Iowa	21	2.42
Louisiana	22	25.45	Idaho	22	2.28
Maryland	23	25.44	Alaska	23	2.26
Rhode Island	24	25.29	Montana	24	2.23
Virginia	25	24.83	Wisconsin	25	2.19
California	26	24.15	New Jersey	26	2.10
Iowa	27	23.91	North Dakota	27	2.05
Arizona	28	23.48	Minnesota	28	1.97
Florida	29	23.08	Nebraska	29	1.92
Oklahoma	30	21.90	Kentucky	30	1.81
Idaho	31	21.76	California	30	1.81
Nevada	32	21.16	Wyoming	32	1.79
Kentucky	33	20.33	Hawaii ³	33	1.59
Maine	34	19.38	Tennessee	33	1.59
Vermont	35	18.23	South Dakota	35	1.58
South Carolina	36	17.68	Utah	36	1.52
Montana	37	16.74	Washington	37	1.42
Delaware	38	16.69	Alabama	38	1.37
New Mexico	39	16.61	Louisiana	39	1.33
Texas	40	16.03	North Carolina	40	1.30
North Carolina	41	15.55	Virginia	41	1.25
Georgia	42	14.89	West Virginia	42	1.23
Arkansas	43	14.86	Arkansas	43	1.19
Alabama	44	14.45	Florida	44	1.17
Tennessee	45	13.96	South Carolina	45	1.12
Pennsylvania	46	13.94	Oklahoma	46	1.11
North Dakota	47	13.88	New Mexico	47	1.04
Ohio	48	12.31	Mississippi	48	0.87
Mississippi	49	9.88	Georgia	48	0.87
West Virginia	50	9.02	Texas	50	0.68
Hawaii ³	51	0	Arizona	51	0.57

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A10. Total operating expenditures and collection expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state:
Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Total collection expenditures per capita ¹
Total	†	\$29.60	Total	†	\$4.12
Ohio	1	53.94	Ohio	1	8.38
District of Columbia ²	2	48.03	Indiana	2	6.40
New York	3	45.66	Illinois	3	6.17
Indiana	4	43.58	Connecticut	4	5.85
Illinois	5	42.84	Washington	5	5.79
Connecticut	6	42.71	Colorado	6	5.65
New Jersey	7	41.21	Massachusetts	7	5.60
Washington	8	40.83	Maryland	8	5.48
Oregon	9	40.24	Nebraska	9	5.46
Alaska	10	38.37	Missouri	10	5.43
Colorado	11	38.22	New York	11	5.39
Rhode Island	12	37.38	Kansas	12	5.29
Wyoming	13	36.06	New Jersey	13	5.09
Kansas	14	36.05	Utah	14	5.01
Maryland	15	35.42	Nevada	15	4.85
Massachusetts	16	35.04	Oregon	16	4.84
Wisconsin	17	32.34	Alaska	17	4.75
Minnesota	18	31.59	Rhode Island	18	4.57
Michigan	19	31.12	New Hampshire	19	4.33
New Hampshire	20	30.73	Wisconsin	20	4.28
Missouri	21	30.53	South Dakota	21	4.26
Nebraska	22	27.99	Iowa	22	4.20
Utah	23	27.97	Wyoming	23	4.08
Virginia	24	27.70	District of Columbia ²	24	4.07
Nevada	25	27.44	Minnesota	25	3.99
South Dakota	26	27.32	Michigan	25	3.99
Iowa	27	26.31	Virginia	27	3.95
Vermont	28	25.99	Delaware	28	3.72
Maine	29	25.83	Florida	29	3.70
California	30	25.79	Pennsylvania	30	3.65
Louisiana	31	24.50	Vermont	31	3.63
Pennsylvania	32	24.35	Arizona	32	3.59
Florida	33	24.04	Oklahoma	33	3.53
Idaho	34	23.73	Maine	34	3.52
Arizona	35	23.66	South Carolina	35	3.49
Oklahoma	36	22.51	North Dakota	36	3.26
Delaware	37	22.25	Louisiana	37	3.06
Hawaii ³	38	20.35	New Mexico	38	3.01
South Carolina	39	20.29	Kentucky	39	2.99
Kentucky	40	20.14	California	40	2.95
Georgia	41	19.66	Idaho	41	2.71
New Mexico	42	18.45	North Carolina	42	2.54
North Carolina	43	18.00	Georgia	43	2.48
Montana	44	17.57	Texas	43	2.48
North Dakota	45	17.03	Alabama	45	2.43
Alabama	46	16.55	Montana	46	2.40
Texas	47	16.38	Arkansas	47	2.31
Tennessee	48	15.09	West Virginia	48	2.25
West Virginia	49	14.54	Tennessee	49	2.18
Arkansas	50	14.44	Hawaii ³	50	1.90
Mississippi	51	13.09	Mississippi	51	1.75

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Table A11. Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures of public libraries per capita, by state: Fiscal year 2003

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita ¹
Total	†	\$19.48	Total	†	\$15.50
District of Columbia ²	1	35.12	District of Columbia ²	1	29.77
Ohio	2	34.89	Ohio	2	27.04
New York	3	31.25	Connecticut	3	26.04
Connecticut	4	29.08	New York	4	24.27
New Jersey	5	28.66	Illinois	5	23.50
Illinois	6	27.83	Massachusetts	6	22.57
Washington	7	26.91	New Jersey	7	22.21
Indiana	8	26.43	Washington	8	21.46
Oregon	9	26.33	Indiana	9	21.22
Rhode Island	10	25.92	Rhode Island	10	21.07
Wyoming	11	25.79	Colorado	11	20.33
Colorado	12	25.23	Wyoming	12	19.51
Maryland	13	24.40	Maryland	13	19.10
Alaska	14	24.37	Oregon	14	18.67
Massachusetts	15	24.36	Kansas	15	18.23
Minnesota	16	22.48	Alaska	16	17.95
Kansas	17	22.29	Minnesota	17	17.58
Wisconsin	18	22.08	New Hampshire	18	17.54
New Hampshire	19	21.26	Wisconsin	19	16.40
Michigan	20	19.43	Virginia	20	15.10
South Dakota	21	18.46	Michigan	21	14.91
Virginia	22	18.44	South Dakota	22	14.67
Utah	23	18.02	Maine	23	14.66
Missouri	24	18.00	Hawaii ³	24	14.64
Nebraska	25	17.67	Missouri	25	14.46
California	26	17.62	Nebraska	26	14.14
Nevada	27	17.23	Vermont	27	14.11
Iowa	28	17.14	Iowa	28	13.96
Maine	29	16.94	California	29	13.89
Vermont	30	16.78	Utah	30	13.49
Idaho	31	15.67	Nevada	31	13.41
Arizona	32	15.06	Idaho	32	12.31
Pennsylvania	33	14.83	Arizona	33	11.79
Hawaii ³	34	14.76	Pennsylvania	34	11.76
Louisiana	35	14.59	Louisiana	35	11.59
Florida	36	14.36	Florida	36	11.29
Oklahoma	37	14.28	Oklahoma	37	11.20
Delaware	38	13.52	Delaware	38	10.83
Georgia	39	13.48	Georgia	39	10.54
South Carolina	40	12.89	South Carolina	40	10.15
North Carolina	41	12.22	North Carolina	41	9.69
New Mexico	42	11.98	Kentucky	42	9.41
Kentucky	43	11.49	Montana	43	8.91
Montana	44	11.40	Texas	44	8.87
Texas	45	11.35	Alabama	45	8.76
Alabama	46	10.75	New Mexico	46	8.66
North Dakota	47	10.12	North Dakota	47	8.51
Tennessee	48	9.91	Tennessee	48	8.19
West Virginia	49	9.30	Arkansas	49	7.25
Arkansas	50	9.12	West Virginia	49	7.25
Mississippi	51	8.62	Mississippi	51	6.73

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

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**Appendix B—States With Public Libraries With Overlapping
Population of Legal Service Areas**

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Appendix B—States With Public Libraries With Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware

Illinois
Indiana
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland

Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska

New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Oklahoma

Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Vermont

NOTE: If a state's total *population of legal service area* exceeds its *total unduplicated population of legal service areas* (these terms are defined in the glossary in appendix D), the state has public libraries with overlapping service areas. These data are included in table 1.

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Appendix C—Technical Notes

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Reporting Period

The fiscal year (FY) 2003 Public Libraries Survey (PLS) requested data for state FY 2003. In some states, the FY reporting period varies among localities—these states were requested to report the earliest starting date and latest ending date for their public libraries (see table C1) below. Although the reporting period spans more than a 12-month period for such states (see “Other” column below), each public library provided data for a 12-month period.

Table C1. Reporting periods of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2003

July 2002 to June 2003	January 2003 to December 2003	October 2002 to September 2003	July 2002 to December 2003	Other
Alaska	Arkansas	Alabama	New Hampshire	Michigan ¹
Arizona	Colorado	District of Columbia	Pennsylvania	Nebraska ²
California	Indiana	Florida	Utah	New York ³
Connecticut	Kansas	Idaho		Texas ⁴
Delaware	Louisiana	Mississippi		Vermont ⁵
Georgia	Maine			
Hawaii	Minnesota	Outlying areas		
Iowa	North Dakota	Guam		
Illinois	New Jersey	N. Mariana Islands		
Kentucky	Ohio	U.S. Virgin Islands		
Maryland	South Dakota			
Massachusetts	Washington			
Missouri	Wisconsin			
Montana				
New Mexico				
Nevada				
North Carolina				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
Tennessee				
Virginia				
West Virginia				
Wyoming				

¹December 2001 to September 2003.

²December 2002 to December 2003.

³March 2002 to December 2003.

⁴February 2002 to December 2003.

⁵January 2002 to June 2003.

NOTE: In some states, the reporting period varies among localities (see the last two columns in the table); however, each public library provided data for a 12-month period.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

Survey Items

A few key survey items are discussed below. The survey definitions are included in the glossary in appendix D. The survey instrument is in appendix E.

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

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

The total Population of Legal Service Area for all public libraries in a state may exceed the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas or the Official State Total Population Estimate. This occurs when the state has one or more geographically adjacent libraries (for example, a county library and a city library within the county) that serve, and therefore count, the same population. Twenty-six states had overlapping service areas in FY 2003. (See appendix B for a list of these states.)

To enable meaningful state comparisons using total Population of Legal Service Area data (for example, the number of print materials¹ per capita), the Population of Legal Service Area data were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The public library data file has a derived unduplicated population of legal service area for *each library* for this purpose (the variable is called POPU_UND). This value was prorated for each library by calculating the ratio of a library's Population of Legal Service Area to the state's total Population of Legal Service Area and applying the ratio to the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas.

Paid Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Staff. Paid staff were reported in FTEs (tables 13 to 14A). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places (rounded to one decimal place in the tables).

Survey Universe

The survey frame consists of 9,214 public libraries (9,211 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). The public libraries were identified by the state library agencies.² The survey frame (and the survey response rates in the next section) include 291 public libraries that do not meet all the criteria in the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) definition of a public library (see appendix E, Administrative Entity definitions, item 17 for the criteria). These libraries are included because they qualify as public libraries under state law. Military libraries that provide public library service and libraries that serve residents of institutions are not included. Data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, although 41 such libraries were reported. The FY 2003 survey is the 16th in the series. This report is based on the final data file.

¹These materials were referred to as book and serial volumes in previous years.

²Public libraries in two outlying areas, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agencies have never responded to NCES's request for participation in the survey. Their public libraries have not been identified and cannot be included in the survey frame or response rate calculations.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,955 of the 9,214 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2003 PLS (8,952 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 3 public libraries in the outlying areas), for a unit response rate of 97.2 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public libraries for which the following data were reported: population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items: total paid employees, total operating revenue, total operating expenditures, print materials, and total circulation.

Total response. The base for calculating response rates for specific items is the total number of libraries in the survey frame, including unit nonrespondents. At the national level, response rates fell below 85 percent³ for the following 5 items (these were new survey items, so the response rates should increase in future years):

Table C2. Items on the Public Libraries Survey with response rates below 85 percent at the national level: Fiscal year 2003

Survey item	Response rate
Operating expenditures for other materials	82.0
Capital revenue	77.9
Electronic books	63.0
Databases	66.8
Current electronic serial subscriptions	65.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY 2003.

At the state level, response rates fell below 85 percent in 35 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands for one or more items. (Note: The response rates are included in the tables in this report.) Missing data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were imputed and included in the state and national totals. Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas. See *Imputation* section below for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

Data Collection

The FY 2003 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on November 17, 2003.⁴ States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 15, July 30, or August 31, 2004), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data using personal computer data collection software called WinPLUS (Windows Public Library Universe System) that they downloaded from the Internet. WinPLUS was developed for NCES by the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in January of 2005. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The survey software has an edit check program that generates on-screen warnings during the data entry/import process, enabling the respondent to review the data and correct many errors immediately.

³The NCES Statistical Standards stipulate that if the item response rate is below 85 percent for any items used in a report, a nonresponse bias analysis is required for each of those items.

⁴The survey instrument is in appendix E.

Appendix C—Technical Notes

Following data entry/import, the respondent generates an on-screen or printed edit report for further review and correction of the data before submitting the final file to NCES. Four types of edit checks were performed:

1. *Relational edit checks.* This is a data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an edit message is generated if the number of ALA-MLS Librarians is greater than Total Librarians.
2. *Out-of-range edit checks.* This is a comparison of the data reported for an item to the "acceptable range" of numeric values for the item. For example, an edit message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 10, or if the past year to current year change in Children's Circulation is greater than $\pm 5,000$ and greater than -30 percent to +50 percent.
3. *Arithmetic edit checks.* This is an arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an edit message is generated if Total Operating Revenue is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Revenue, State Government Revenue, Federal Government Revenue, and Other Revenue).
4. *Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.* This is a check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an edit message is generated if Print Materials is 0 or -2.

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

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

Imputation

All libraries, including nonresponding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served. Imputations for nonresponding libraries were performed using the data calculated from their imputation cells. Item imputation was performed on each record with nonresponse variables. The data are identified as either imputed (estimated) or reported (actual) on the survey data file through the use of imputation codes. For more information, see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2002* (NCES 2004-327) on the NCES web site.

A. For libraries that responded in 2002 but not 2003 (or in 2001 but not in 2002 or 2003):

- A1. The growth rates were calculated for institutions that reported in both 2002 and 2003 (or in both 2001 and 2003). The mean (average) growth rate was calculated for each imputation cell.
- A2. The average changes computed in step A1 were applied to the 2002 data (or 2001 data) of 2003 nonresponding libraries to obtain an estimate for 2003.

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

- A3. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step A2.

- A4. Other operating expenditures were derived by subtracting total operating expenditures from the sum of total collection expenditures and total staff expenditures estimated in step A2.
- A5. For revenue variables (i.e., revenue from federal, state, and local government sources and other sources), both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A nonresponding library's 2002 (or 2001) data were pulled forward, and a growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both 2003 and 2002 (or 2003 and 2001). This growth rate was applied to the nonresponding library's 2002 (or 2001) data to obtain an estimate for 2003. If no prior year growth rate was available for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.
- A6. Total revenue was derived by adding revenue from federal, state, and local sources and other revenue. Total paid employees was derived by adding librarians and other paid employees.
- A7. Children's program attendance was estimated by multiplying the current-year total library visits by the prior-year ratio of children's program attendance to total library visits.
- A8. Children's circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children's circulation to total circulation.
- A9. Electronic materials expenditures was set to zero if total collection expenditures was equal to zero.
- A10. For Internet terminals used by the general public, if the number of outlets equals zero, it was set to zero.
- A11. For Internet terminals used by the general public, if there was 2002 or 2001 reported data, the data were carried forward as an estimate for 2003.
- A12. For population variables, the prior year data were carried forward in the current year.
- A13. Electronic users was estimated by multiplying the current-year Internet terminals used by the general public by the prior-year (2002 or 2001) ratio of the annualized value of electronic users to Internet terminals used by the general public.

B. For libraries with no reported data in 2001, 2002, or 2003:

- B1. The "growth rate" method (described in steps A1 and A2) was used to impute for 2003 if the prior year data (2002 or 2001) were imputed using prior year reported data and the imputed value was greater than zero.

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

- B2. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2003. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

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

- B3. To impute total library visits when the prior year imputed data were not based on reported data, library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population served. The ratio of total library visits to total population served was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.
- B4. Children's program attendance was estimated using the method described in step B3 where the ratio of total children's program attendance to total library visits for the responding libraries in an imputation cell was multiplied by the nonrespondent's current-year library visits.
- B5. Children's circulation was estimated by calculating the ratio of children's circulation to total circulation for the responding libraries in an imputation cell and multiplying the ratio by the current-year total circulation of the nonresponding library.
- B6. Total staff expenditures were derived by adding salaries and employee benefits determined in step B1 (or step B2). Total revenue was derived by adding revenue from federal, state, and local sources and other revenue. Total paid employees was derived by adding librarians and other paid employees.
- B7. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step B1 (or step B2).
- B8. The median of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2003. The cell median was not adjusted. This method was used for imputing Internet terminals used by the general public and electronic users when there was no reported prior year (2002 or 2001) data. If the cell median was zero but based on the value of other electronic data items it was determined that the value should be greater than zero then the imputed value was equal to the unadjusted cell mean.

C. For all nonresponding libraries:

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

Appendix D—Glossary

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

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

Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only or one bookmobile.

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

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

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

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

Attendance. See *library visits*.

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

Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if physical unit data are not available, count the number of titles. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two audiocassettes for one recorded book) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. See also *library collection*.

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

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

Bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet. The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record.

Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles.

Branch library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

Capital expenditures. Report major capital expenditures (the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets). Examples include expenditures for (a) site acquisitions; (b) new buildings; (c) additions to or renovation of

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

Central 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.

Central library. This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

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

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

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

Circulation. See *total circulation*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 equipment expenditures that are inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Include expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses.

Employee benefits expenditures. These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct paid employee benefits including social security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. See also *operating expenditures*.

Expenditures (Operating). See *operating expenditures*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income. See *total operating revenue*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library collection. This section of the survey collects data on selected types of materials. It does not cover all materials. Under this category report only items the library has acquired as part of the collection and cataloged, whether purchased, leased, licensed, or donated as gifts.

Library district. This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

Library materials. See *library collection*.

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

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow.

Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Local government revenue. This includes all local government funds designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, library fines, fees or grants.

Do not include state, federal, and other funds passed through local government for library use. Report these funds with state government revenue or federal government revenue, as appropriate. See also *operating revenue*.

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

Metropolitan area. 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.

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

Note: Please put city/county combinations under city/county, rather than under multi-jurisdictional.

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

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

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

Native American tribal government. An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a native american reservation.

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

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

Official state total population estimate. This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The state data coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the state data center or other official state sources.

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

Operating revenue. Report revenue used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, local, or other grants. Do not include revenue for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, revenue passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year (e.g. carryover). Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The state data coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds. See also *state government operating revenue*; *local government operating revenue*; *other operating revenue*; *federal government operating revenue*; and *total operating revenue*.

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

Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities. See also *operating expenditures*.

***Other operating revenue.** This is all operating revenue income other than that reported under local, state, and federal. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services, or grants. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any non-monetary gifts and donations. See also *operating revenue*.

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

Outlet. See *public library service outlet*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: If the library meets all of the requirements of this definition, respond with a yes. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a no.

Public library service outlet. Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report.

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

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

***Reference transactions.** A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, 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 actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

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

Note: reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.

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

Note: reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.

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

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

Serial subscription. See *current serial subscriptions*.

Service outlet. See *public library service outlet*.

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

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

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

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

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

Staff expenditures. See *total staff expenditures*.

State government revenue. These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights. See also *operating revenue*.

***State library agency.** That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the federal Library Services and Technology Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.

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

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

Total capital outlay. See *capital expenditures*.

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

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

Total collection expenditures. See *collection expenditures*.

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

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

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

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

***Total unduplicated population of legal service areas.** This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.

Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the WinPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to the state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.

Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service area.

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

Users of electronic resources per year. Annual number of users of electronic resources in the library. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (WWW, email, Telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference materials, software, and the online catalog. Do not include staff use of these resources.

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

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

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

Visits. See *library visits*.

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

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

Appendix D—Glossary

Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For administrative entities that offer only books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included. Extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

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

Appendix E—Survey Instrument

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State Characteristics Data Entry Screen

WinPLUS 2.5 - State Characteristics Alabama FY-2003	
Alabama State Characteristics FSCS Submission Year 2004	
01 Reporting Period Starting Date (MM/YYYY):	
02 Reporting Period Ending Date (MM/YYYY):	
03 Official State Total Population Estimate:	
04 Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas:	
Continue Exit	

Administrative Entity Data Entry Screen (p. 1)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2003

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity: Page 1

1A FSCS ID: City:

Identification

02 Name:

Street Address Mailing Address

03 Address: 07 Address:

04 City: 08 City:

05 ZIP: 06 ZIP+4: 09 ZIP: 10 ZIP+4:

11 County: Test URL

12 Phone: 13 Web Address: http://

Population

14 Interlib. Rel.: 17 FSCS: 22 Population of the Legal Service Area:

15 Legal Basis: 18 Geo.: 23 Number of Centrals:

16 Admin.: 19 LSA Boundary Change: 24 Number of Branches:

25 Number of Bookmobiles:

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page

View Outlets Sort By... Structure Changes Exit

Navigate Records

Administrative Entity Data Entry Screen (p. 2)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2003 Page 2

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity:

1A FSCS ID: City:

FTE Staff		Operating Expenditures	
26 ALA-MLS:		<u>Staff Expenditures</u>	
27 Total Librarians:		35 Salaries & Wages Exp.:	
28 All Other Paid Staff:		36 Employee Benefits Exp.:	
29 Total Paid Employees:		37 Total Staff Exp.:	
		<u>Collection Expenditures</u>	
		38 Print Materials Exp.:	
		39 Electronic Materials Exp.:	
		40 Other Materials Exp.:	
		41 Total Collection Exp.:	
		42 Other Operating Exp.:	
		43 Total Operating Exp.:	
		<u>Capital</u>	
		44 Capital Revenue:	
		45 Capital Exp.:	

Operating Revenue	
30 Local Government:	
31 State Government:	
32 Federal Government:	
33 Other Revenue:	
34 Total Operating Revenue:	

Administrative Entity Data Entry Screen (p. 3)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2003

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity: Page 3

1A FSCS ID: City:

Library Collection		Public Service Hours Per Year	
46 Print Materials:		53 Public Service Hrs/Yr:	
47 Electronic Books:		Services Per Typical Year	
48 Audio:		54 Library Visits:	
49 Video:		55 Reference Transactions:	
50 Databases:		Circulation	
<u>Current Serial Subscriptions</u>		56 Total Circulation:	
51 Print Serial Sub:		Inter-Library Loans	
52 Electronic Serial Sub:		57 Provided To:	
		58 Received From:	
		Children's	
		59 Children's Circulation:	
		60 Children's Program Attendance:	
		Other Electronic Information	
		61 Internet Terminals Used by General Public:	
		62 Users of Electronic Resources per Year:	

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

Navigate Records

Outlet Data Entry Screen

WinPLUS - View/Update Outlet **Alabama** **FY - 2003**

File Edit View Help

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

Outlets

LIB ID: Select Affiliated Outlet:

01 LIB ID: 1A FSCS ID:
02 Name:
03 Address:
04 City: 07 County:
05 ZIP: 06 ZIP+4: 08 Phone:
09 Outlet Type Code: 11 Square Footage of Outlet:
10 Metropolitan Status Code: 12 Number of Bookmobiles:

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

Navigate Records

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

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

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

Administrative Entity Data Element Definitions

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

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
1A	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES to the administrative entity.
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the administrative entity.
02	Name**	This is the legal name of the administrative entity. Note: Provide the name of the public library. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WinPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Appendix Q—Standard Abbreviations for WinPLUS.)

Street Address

03	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the administrative entity. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
04	City (of street address)	This is the city or town in which the administrative entity is located.
05	Zip (of street address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the administrative entity.
06	Zip4 (of street address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the administrative entity.

Mailing Address

07	Mailing Address	This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
08	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
09	Zip (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
10	Zip4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
11	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the administrative entity is located.

- 12 Phone**
- This is the telephone number of the administrative entity, including area code.
- Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the Administrative Entity has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).
- 13 Web Address**
- This is the Web address of the administrative entity.
http:// _____
- Note: If the Administrative Entity has no web address, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).
- 14 Interlibrary Relationship Code**
- Select one of the following:
- HQ—Headquarters of a Federation or Cooperative
ME—Member of a Federation or Cooperative
NO—Not a Member of a Federation or Cooperative
- 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 FSLS.
- 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 the Online Computer Library Center [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.
- 15 Legal Basis Code**
- The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions. It reflects the state or local law which authorizes the library.
- Select one of the following:
- CC—City/County
CI—Municipal Government (city, town or village)
CO—County/Parish
LD—Library District (authority, board, commission)
MJ—Multi-jurisdictional
NL—Native American Tribal Government
NP—Non-profit Association or Agency
SD—School District
OT—Other

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 (authority, board, commission). This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

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

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

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

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

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

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

OT—Other.

16 Administrative Structure Code**

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

An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The

administrative entity may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

Select one of the following:

MA—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Separate

MO—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Not Separate

SO—Administrative Entity with a Single Direct Service Outlet

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

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

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

17 FSCS Public Library Definition

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

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

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

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

- 18 Geographic Code**
- Choose from among the following types of readily available Census geography, one code that either exactly or most nearly describes the geographic area for which the public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives revenue, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.
- Note: The Population of the Legal Service Area (data element #22) should be reflected in the geographic code selected. For further clarification of municipal government, county/parish, and school district, refer to definitions under Legal Basis Code (data element #15). For further clarification of metropolitan area, see Metropolitan Status Code “NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits,” (data element #10 in Appendix F—Outlet Data Element Definitions).
- 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
- 19 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).
- 20 (Reserved for future use.)
- 21 (Reserved for future use.)
- 22 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.

23 Number of Central Libraries

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

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

24 Number of Branch Libraries

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

1. separate quarters;
2. an organized collection of library materials;
3. paid staff; and
4. regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

25 Number of Bookmobiles

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

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

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

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

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

26 ALA-MLS

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

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 27 | Total Librarians | Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS (data element #26). |
| 28 | All Other Paid Staff | This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff. |
| 29 | Total Paid Employees | This is the sum of total librarians (data element #27) and all other paid staff (data element #28). |

OPERATING REVENUE**

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

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 30 | Local Government Revenue** | <p>This includes all local government funds designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, library fines, fees, or grants.</p> <p>Do not include state, federal, and other funds passed through local government for library use. Report these funds with state government revenue or federal government revenue, as appropriate.</p> |
| 31 | State Government Revenue** | <p>These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.</p> <p>Note: If operating revenue from consolidated taxes is the result of state legislation, the revenue should be reported under state revenue (even though the revenue may be from multiple sources).</p> |
| 32 | Federal Government Revenue** | This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state. |
| 33 | Other Operating Revenue** | This is all operating revenue other than that reported under local, state, and federal (data elements #30, #31, and #32). Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, fees for library services, or grants. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any non-monetary gifts and donations. |

- 34 Total Operating Revenue** This is the sum of local government revenue, state government revenue, federal government revenue, and other operating revenue (data elements #30 through #33).

OPERATING EXPENDITURES**

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

Staff Expenditures

- 35 Salaries & Wages Expenditures This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.
- 36 Employee Benefits Expenditures These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits.
- 37 Total Staff Expenditures This is the sum of salaries and wages (data element #35) and employee benefits (data element #36).

Collection Expenditures**

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

- 38 Print Materials Expenditures* Report all operating expenditures for the following print materials: books, serial back files, current serial subscriptions, government documents, and any other print acquisitions.
- 39 Electronic Materials Expenditures** Report all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents, databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. Include equipment expenditures that are inseparably

- bundled into the price of the information service product. Include expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses. [Note: Based on ISO 2789 definition.]
- 40 Other Materials Expenditures* Report all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new forms.
- 41 Total Collection Expenditures** This is the sum of all expenditures for print materials, electronic materials, and other materials (data elements #38, #39, and #40).
- 42 Other Operating Expenditures This includes all expenditures other than those for staff (data element #37) and collection (data element #41).
- Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.
- 43 Total Operating Expenditures This is the sum of total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures (data elements #37, #41, and #42).

CAPITAL

- 44 Capital Revenue* Report all revenue to be used for major capital expenditures. Examples include funds received for (a) site acquisition; (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, and other revenue to be used for major capital expenditures. 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 contributions to endowments, or 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.
- 45 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. 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.

46 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.

47 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).

48 Audio**

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

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

49 Video**

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

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

50 Databases*

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

Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Include such services as EBSCO Host and OCLC FirstSearch, but do not include other electronic serial databases (e.g., Project MUSE, OCLC ECO Project).

Report the number of database licenses (subscription or one-time purchases). Each licensed database product is counted individually even if access to several licensed database products is supported through the same interface (e.g., ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch).

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.

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|----|--|--|
| 51 | 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. |
| 52 | Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions* | Report the number of current electronic, electronic and other format, and digital serial subscriptions (e-serials, e-journals), including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series distributed in the following ways: (a) via the Internet (e.g., HTML, PDF, JPEG, or compressed file formats such as zipped files), (b) on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, (c) on databases (including locally mounted databases), and (d) on diskettes or magnetic tapes. Electronic serial subscriptions include serials held locally or remote resources that the library has authorization to access, including those available through statewide or consortia agreements. Do not include subscriptions to indexing and abstracting databases that include full-text serial content (e.g., EBSCO Host, ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch). |

SERVICES

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 53 | Public Service Hours Per Year | <p>This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.</p> <p>Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals (data element #23), branches (data element #24), bookmobiles (data element #25), and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however, extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.</p> |
| 54 | Library Visits | <p>This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.</p> <p>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,</p> |

from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

55 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, 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).

56 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.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

57 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.

58 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.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 59 | Circulation of Children's Materials | The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals. |
| 60 | Children's Program Attendance | The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children. |

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

OTHER ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

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|----|--|--|
| 61 | Number of Internet Terminals
Used by General Public** | Report the number of Internet terminals (personal computers (PCs), dumb terminals, and laptops), whether purchased, leased or donated, used by the general public in the library. |
| 62 | Number of Users of Electronic
Resources Per Year** | Report the annual number of users of electronic resources in the library. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (WWW, email, Telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference materials, software, and the online catalog. Do not include staff use of these resources. |

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

* New data element.

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

Outlet Data Element Definitions

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
1A	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES. Outlets are assigned the same FSCS ID as the administrative entity to which they belong, with a unique three-digit suffix added to distinguish each outlet.
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the outlet.
02	Name**	This is the name of the outlet. Note: Provide the name of the outlet. Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the WinPLUS field length of 60 characters. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations. (See Appendix Q—Standard Abbreviations for WinPLUS.)
03	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the outlet. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery. For a bookmobile that operates from an administrative entity, branch, or central library, report the address of the administrative entity, branch or central library from which it operates. For a bookmobile that is itself the administrative entity, report the address where the bookmobile is parked at night.
04	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
05	Zip	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the outlet.
06	Zip4	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the outlet.
07	County of the Outlet	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
08	Phone	This is the telephone number of the outlet, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. If the outlet has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).
09	Outlet Type Code	An outlet is a unit of an administrative entity that provides direct public library service. Select one of the following: BM—Books-by-Mail Only BR—Branch Library BS—Bookmobile(s) CE—Central Library

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. Alternatively, a bookmobile outlet record may include more than one bookmobile.

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

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

- 10 Metropolitan Status Code
- Select one of the following. Bookmobiles should report the code which best describes their primary service area.
- CC—Within the City Limits of the Central City of a Metropolitan Area.
 NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits.
 NO—Not in a Metropolitan Area.
 M—Missing (Unknown, Not Reported).
- 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.
- 11 Square Footage of Outlet
- Provide the area, in square feet, of the public library outlet (central library or branch). Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outer walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.
- 12 Number of Bookmobiles in 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 #9). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

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

** Note revised.