

Local and State Sources of
FUNDING FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
The National Picture

October 2007



Prepared for

The Pennsylvania Library Association
220 Cumberland Parkway, Suite 10
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

Pennsylvania Citizens for Better Libraries
P.O. Box 752
Camp Hill, PA 17701

Prepared by

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RPA_{inc.}

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Introduction

The Pennsylvania Library Association (PaLA) and the Pennsylvania Citizens for Better Libraries (PCBL) issued a Request for Proposal for a data-gathering project in December 2006.

The project intent was “to collect information on the ways the operating costs of public library services are supported by governmental funds on both the local and state levels in the other 49 states.”

The data will be used as part of a planning process to develop a blueprint for improving and stabilizing funding for Pennsylvania’s public libraries and for improving the quality of services delivered to Pennsylvania’s 12 million residents.

The firm of RPA Inc., located in Williamsport, PA, was selected to conduct the data gathering in March 2007. Senior Consultants Patricia L. Owens and Mary Sieminski were assigned to the project.

Consultants used the following sources to obtain the data:

- Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA)
- National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)
- Public Library Association (PLA)
- Interviews with staff of the various state library agencies
- Urban Libraries Council (ULC)

Executive summary

Background

The data presented in this report are intended to be used as part of a planning process to develop a blueprint for stabilizing—and, we hope, improving—funding for Pennsylvania’s public libraries and therefore improving the quality of services delivered to Pennsylvania’s 12 million residents.

At the request of the Pennsylvania Library Association (PaLA) and Pennsylvania Citizens for Better Libraries (PCBL), RPA Inc. consultants gathered data essential to understanding the broader picture of library funding on the state and local level. We were not asked to draw conclusions from this data.

We, the consultants, collected data nationally on the funding of public libraries at the state and local levels, specifically, looking at the revenue-generating mechanisms in place which states can use to raise funds—sales tax, property tax, realty transfer taxes, etc. Additionally, we gathered data identifying states that have statutes allowing for the creation of special library taxing districts and/or regional asset taxing districts.

PaLA and PCBL were also interested in how these monies were distributed—for example, what agencies are responsible for the distribution, what types of programs are funded by state monies, and what, if any, requirements are in place for individual public libraries to be eligible for funding.

We studied the levels of state funding for libraries over the past decade in each of the 50 states and identified those states that have had significant increases or decreases in state funding over the past 10 years.

In addition to funding for state aid to libraries, we identified

- Dedicated state funding programs for capital purposes, if in place, by state and the source of these funds
- Other governmental funding streams on the state level that support public library service, such as statewide licenses for databases and live homework help
- State grant or funding streams for which public libraries are eligible applicants, such as early learning initiatives, literacy services, economic development efforts, technology enhancement programs, and K-12 support services
- State and/or local tax incentive programs that encourage business contributions to public libraries

On the local level, we identified the ways local municipalities are required or enabled to generate and utilize local tax revenue in support of public library services—what types of taxes or fees states allow municipalities to level to support public libraries (property taxes, impact fees, etc.).

State library agencies shared with us their strategies for success in maintaining or increasing levels of support for public libraries in their state.

We gathered and present other relevant data, including charts of the 50 states, in alphabetical order, showing

- Number of library visits per capita
- Number of circulation transactions
- Personal income per capita
- Average per pupil expenditure K-12
- Number of local governmental units

Executive summary

In addition, we gathered sample data from metropolitan libraries in the 50 states and abstracted data on library funding from the Public Library Data Service 2005 Public Library Finance Study.

This report presents the data in the form of analysis, tables, and charts.

A Short History of Public Library Funding

Public libraries are a source of great pride in the United States. First established in the nineteenth century, they were seen as a democratic ideal. As they are today, the first public libraries were free, open to the public, and dedicated to promoting an educated citizenry.

Although libraries had a public mission, few, if any, had public financial support. Libraries relied on private support for funding—and it was often generous support. Libraries are regarded as fundamental to the nation, yet have no mandated support. As this study clearly indicates, public libraries do not have secure funding at any level of government.

In FY 2004, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, “Fifty-three percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government; 15% were nonprofit association libraries or agency libraries; 14% were separate government units known as library districts; 10% were part of a county/parish; 3% had multi-jurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement; 2% were part of a school district; 1% were part of a city/county; and 1% reported their legal basis as “other.”¹

Today’s libraries continue to be funded by private donations, but the majority of the funding comes from government sources. Nationwide, only 1% of the operating revenue of public libraries is derived from federal sources, 10% from state sources, and the majority of the funding, 82%, from local government sources. The remaining 8% comes from monetary gifts and donations, grants, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Total operating revenue for the nation’s 9,207 public libraries is about \$9.1 billion.

Nationwide, the average total per capita operating revenue for public libraries was \$32.21 (see table, page 31). Of that, \$26.25 was from local sources, \$3.21 from state sources, \$0.17 from federal sources, and \$2.59 from other sources.

Survey of COSLA Members

The Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) survey confirmed that direct state aid is by far the most widespread program for providing financial assistance to public libraries at the state level. Only eight of the 50 states do not have a state aid program for public libraries in place.

In addition to state aid, states have a variety of programs to provide additional aid, including competitive grants, and grants for Internet connectivity and computer upgrades. States often fund cooperative projects such as interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing.

By far the most common source of local funding for public libraries is the property tax. Forty-three states use the property tax. Local sales taxes support public library operations in 19 states including Pennsylvania, although only one of the 67 Pennsylvania counties uses sales tax for public library funding.

Local government fees are used for public libraries in 13 states. Other sources include bonds, impact fees, millage, penal fines, replacement income tax, and state gross receipts tax.

Thirty-one states reported that libraries in their states have access to additional tax revenue from local governments outside of the normal budget allocation. The primary sources of revenue are excise taxes, income taxes, and sales taxes.

¹ National Center for Education Statistics. *Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2004*. Washington, D.C., National Center for Education Statistics, 2006, p. 5.

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A small number of public libraries nationally have the authority to levy taxes. There are 28 states, however, that have legislation allowing the formation of library taxing districts, in which a number of regional entities join together to support public libraries, in much the same way as regional entities form school districts. The districts are funded primarily via excise, income, sales, and, less often, property taxes. In Michigan, they are funded by district-wide millage. State agency officials in Oregon and New York remarked in survey answers that they believe library taxing districts are the most promising model for providing ongoing, stable local funding for public libraries.

Some states allow for the formation of regional asset districts—special taxing districts whose purpose is to support and finance regional assets including libraries, museums, historical societies, parks, recreation, cultural, sports and civic facilities and programs. At least two states, Pennsylvania and New Mexico, have established such districts. Allegheny County (PA) is such a district that funds various cultural institutions and programs with the proceeds of a 1% sales tax.

Development impact fees are one-time charges applied to offset the additional public-service costs of new development. They are usually applied at the time a building permit is issued and are dedicated to the provision of additional services, such as water and sewer systems, roads, schools, parks and recreation facilities, and libraries, made necessary by the presence of new residents in the area. Nineteen states, including Pennsylvania, have some sort of local impact fees legislation.

Dedicated state funding programs for capital purposes

Twenty-three states, or fewer than 50%, reported that they have dedicated capital facility programs. Most of these programs are funded by bond funds. Pennsylvania awards special Keystone grants that are funded by real estate transfer taxes. Washington has special capital funding from library taxing districts that assess property taxes.

Other sources of funding

Public libraries rely on private funds to supplement government funds. Libraries in the 50 states raise funds from fines, gifts, bequests, grants, and library and community foundations. Respondents indicated that Friends of the Library groups were a very important source of supplementary funding. Only one state, Oregon, reported that it has state or local tax incentives that encourage business contributions to public libraries.

State Funding of Public Libraries

Levels of state funding

Per capita state tax support for libraries varies widely (see table, page 31) from a high of \$40.06 in Ohio to \$0.01 in Vermont and less than \$0.01 in South Dakota (2004 NCES figures). Pennsylvania ranks fifth at \$4.90. The national average is \$3.21.

The total operating revenue per capita table (see tables, pages 32-33) reveals a wide range of total support for libraries from federal, state, local and other sources of funding. Ohio again tops the list at a total of \$56.77 per capita, followed by Illinois at \$53.07. At the low end are West Virginia at \$15.49 and Mississippi at \$13.76. With an operating revenue of \$24.22 per capita, Pennsylvania ranks 38th. The national average is \$32.21.

Pennsylvania ranks very high in the dollar amount of state funding per capita, but this is offset by its ranking close to the bottom in the amount of local funding (\$15.25). The national average of local funding per capita is \$26.25.

Executive summary

According to NCES statistics (NCES, page 7), per capita operating revenue from local sources was under \$3.00 for 8% of public libraries, \$3.00 to \$14.99 for 31% of libraries, \$15.00 to \$29.99 for 33% of libraries, and \$30.00 or more for 28% of libraries.

Patterns of state funding

The tables on pages 35-44 provide detail about the funding of public libraries by the states over the past decade. For each year, the percentage of the total library revenue that was provided by the state, the dollar amount of state funding, and the percentage of change from the previous fiscal year are given. It is clear that state funding is a very important source of revenue for our nation's public libraries, but for the libraries in many states, not a reliable source of funding.

Nationally, the percentage of total public library funding provided by state governments in the aggregate has remained fairly constant over the last decade—between 10% and 13%. Local governments, the federal government, and other sources such as fees, gifts, and donations provide the remaining 87%-90%. While the percentage of library funding provided by the states has remained fairly constant, the amount of state funding in dollars increased from \$671 million in 1995 to \$909 million in 2004. The total increase over the decade was 35%.

The percentage of funding from state sources decreased in each of the last three reporting years (2002, 2003, and 2004). In each of the previous seven years, there had been increases in state funding—the greatest being 12% in 1998.

On a year-to-year basis, fully one-third of the states have seen their level of state funding increase or decrease by more than 10%. In 1998, 60% of the states had increases or decreases in funding greater than 10%. Even increases and decreases greater than 50% are not uncommon.

2005 Public Library Finance Survey

The tables on pages 48-70 are derived from the 2005 Public Library Data Service Statistical Report,² which featured a special survey on Public Library Finance. The data were collected from 938 public libraries and includes information on government funding and statistics on alternative funding streams for library support.

This report is a project of the Public Library Association and was designed to meet the needs of public library administrators and others for library-specific data to inform and support a wide variety of management decisions.

In addition to the special survey, the PLDS annual report includes data from public libraries across the country (and Canada) on finances, library resources, annual use figures, and technology.

The data reports give the average for each data element, the median value, and the number of libraries reporting.

Our analysis of this report focuses on how Pennsylvania libraries compare to national averages and trends. Because of the size of the sample, the number of libraries reporting from Pennsylvania is fairly small (31).

Because of the small sample size, the results are by no means comprehensive. The report, however, remains valuable for the questions that it raises and particularly for the data on alternative sources of funding, an increasingly important source of revenue for public libraries nationally.

² Public Library Association. Public Library Data Service. *Statistical Report 2005*. Chicago, Public Library Association, 2005.

Executive summary

Part 1: Governmental sources of funding, taxing authority, autonomy, library foundations

Governmental sources of funding: Federal, independent taxing authority

- Pennsylvania libraries reporting rank above the national average in the amount of federal LSTA (Library Services and Technology Act) funding, but below average in the amount of E-rate funding and other federal funding.
- Only 16% of the reporting libraries in Pennsylvania (5) indicated that they have independent taxing authority; nationally, 24% reported that they have such authority.

Governmental sources of funding: State and local

- Pennsylvania ranks close to the top in the amount of state library aid, but lower than average in other state funding.
- Regional funding of reporting Pennsylvania libraries is below average.
- County and city or municipal funding in Pennsylvania is significantly below average.

Autonomy and foundations

- On a scale of 1 to 5, Pennsylvania libraries ranked their ability to raise monies from alternative funding sources as 2.2, lower than the national average of 3.6.
- Each reporting library indicated that it had a library foundation. The capital amount in those foundations was close to the national average, as was the income.

Part 2: Alternative sources of funding

Fees and fines

- The amount of fees and fines collected by Pennsylvania libraries is above average.

Friends, individuals/groups, corporate

- Revenue from Pennsylvania's Friends of the Library groups (at an average of \$25,146) is above the national average. The median amount of revenue from Pennsylvania Friends is \$14,558, also above the national average.
- Donations from individuals and groups are below the national average.
- Gifts and donations from corporate sources (at an average of \$366) are significantly below the national average of \$9,356. The median amount of corporate dollars is, however, \$0. The difference between the average and the median demonstrates how unevenly corporate monies are distributed.

Retail outlets, sales of products and services, vending

- Pennsylvania libraries realize significantly more revenue than the national average for retail outlet sales.
- None of the reporting libraries indicated income from the sales of products, although there was income from contracted services.
- Income from vending was above the national average.

Foundations and endowments

- Ten libraries in Pennsylvania reported an average of \$58,331 in income (median \$10,221) from library foundations.
- No libraries indicated income from other library or national endowments.
- Six libraries reported an average of \$121,378 in income from other foundations. The median value, however, was \$6,498.

Executive summary

Corollary Data

Library usage

Ohio, the state with the highest amount of public library operating revenue in the nation, is also the state that reports the highest number of library visits per capita (7.16). Nine states (Indiana, Utah, Colorado, Connecticut, South Dakota, Kansas, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming) have between 6 and 7 visits per capita. Pennsylvania ranks 42nd, with 3.55 library visits per year per person. The average for the United States is 4.67.

In metropolitan libraries, according to the Urban Libraries Council (see table, page 65), the average number of library visits per capita is 4.44. The Free Library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh rank 79th and 91st, respectively, with library visits of 4.12 and 3.72 per capita.

Not unexpectedly, Ohio ranks first in the number of circulation transactions per capita with 14.8. Ohio is one of nine states with more than 10 transactions per capita (Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Indiana, Washington, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Minnesota). Pennsylvania ranks 40th with half that number, only 5.2 transactions per person. Ten states, however, have fewer than five transactions per person (Hawaii, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi).

Personal income

The average personal income per capita in the United States in 2005 (see table, page 67) was \$34,405. States in the eastern United States accounted for the top five (Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and New York). Pennsylvania, with an average per capita income of \$34,848, ranks 18th. The five states with the lowest per capita incomes are Utah, Arkansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Average per pupil expenditures for public education

Alaska spends more money per pupil (\$14,667) than any other state (see table, page 68). This is more than twice as much as Utah, the state with the lowest per pupil expenditure (\$5,862). Pennsylvania ranks 19th, spending \$8,439 per pupil per year.

Number of governments

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (see tables, pages 69-70), there are 52,473 government units in the United States, including county, municipal, township, and school district; 3,146 of those are in Pennsylvania, which ranks number two in the nation after Illinois. There are 16,504 townships in the United States and almost ten percent of those (1,546) are in Pennsylvania. Only Minnesota with 1,793 has more.

Conclusions

It is clear from this study that the funding of public libraries is complex. Not only does the nation have over 9,200 public libraries, but they are governed in a variety of ways. Funding is dependent primarily on local sources, but local governments (all 52,473 of them) vary widely from the tiniest township to the largest urban area. The types of revenues that local governments are permitted to assess and collect are governed by 50 different state legislatures. Public libraries are competing for scarce funds, not only with municipal services such as fire and police protection, but also on the state level with a multitude of agencies and services all requiring and requesting funding. State revenues are often not stable, but are dependent on the health of the state and national economies, with the result that state aid to libraries is also not stable. We hope this data-gathering study will provide facts and figures that will form the basis of plans to improve the funding of Pennsylvania public libraries.

COSLA Funding Study—Summary and Analysis

Background

The Pennsylvania Library Association (PaLA) and the Pennsylvania Citizens for Better Libraries (PCBL) issued an RFP in December 2006 to conduct a national data-gathering study of the methods in which public libraries are funded. RPA Inc. located in Williamsport, PA, was selected to conduct the study. As a part of this study, a survey was distributed to the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA). All 50 state agencies responded to the survey. A complete summary of the responses follows on page 13.

State aid to public libraries

Direct state aid is by far the most widespread program for providing financial assistance to public libraries. Only eight of the 50 states do not have a state aid program for public libraries in place. These states are Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. The Ohio State Department of Taxation distributes funds to each county based on a formula. In Tennessee, State Aid to public libraries is distributed through the Regional Library System, the only exception being the metropolitan libraries that receive state funding through a contractual agreement made directly with the state library. Vermont does have legislation in place to allow for state aid, but has not been funded.

Specific types of state aid to public libraries other than direct state aid

In addition to state aid, states have a variety of programs to provide additional aid, including competitive grants, grants for Internet connectivity and computer upgrades. States often fund cooperative projects such as interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing. Some examples are:

- Alaska – Interlibrary Cooperative Grants for competitive projects and continuing education
- Arizona – Special tribal grants
- California – California Library Literacy Services for tutoring adult learners; California Library Services Act for Cooperative Library Systems and interlibrary loan
- Connecticut – Reciprocal borrowing; Connecticut Library Consortium
- Delaware – Computer replacement match
- Florida – Community Libraries in Caring
- Georgia – System Service grants for operations based on a formula
- Indiana – State Public Library District through 2006. (These will not be available after 2006.) Indiana also funds connectivity grants for Internet connections.
- Maine – State aid goes to two area Reference and Resource Centers (Bangor and Portland); the state provides \$250,000 per year for provision of free library cards, interlibrary loan, and reference.
- Maryland – Maryland has mandated per capita funding for 24 public library systems, three regional libraries, and the State Resource Center based on population and wealth of the county.
- Missouri – Missouri provides state aid equalization payments to qualifying libraries and funding for collections from a special tax, when appropriated.
- Montana – Federal Coal Tax monies fund interlibrary loan.
- New Jersey – New Jersey provides network aid for four regional multi-type library cooperatives that provide numerous services.

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- New York – New York provides coordinated outreach services, automation aid, support for services to county jails and state correctional facilities, Indian libraries, New York Public Library research libraries, the New York State talking book, and Braille libraries.
- North Dakota – North Dakota provides Library Vision 2010 grants.
- Oregon – Oregon provides state aid to public libraries through the Ready to Read grant program. The purpose of the Ready to Read grant program is to improve public library services to children.
- Tennessee – The Tennessee State Library & Archives Regional Library System has 212 small and medium library members that are provided services from 93 regional staff who are paid by state funds.
- Utah – Utah provides Community Library Enhancement Fund grants.
- Vermont – Vermont provides statewide movie public performance licenses.
- Wyoming – Wyoming funds public library collection development.

Sources of local revenue that are used to fund public library operations through the local budget allocation process

By far the most common source of local funding for public libraries is the property tax. Forty-three states use the property tax. Local sales taxes support public library operations in 19 states including Pennsylvania, although only one of the 67 Pennsylvania counties uses sales tax for public library funding.

Local government fees are used for public libraries in 13 states. Other sources include bonds, impact fees, millage, penal fines, replacement income tax, and state gross receipts tax.

Hawaii has a provision for persons receiving state income tax refunds to contribute up to \$2.00 to public libraries.

In Idaho, some public library districts receive an allocation of state sales tax receipts that are distributed back to eligible jurisdictions.

Additional tax revenue from local governments outside of normal budget allocations

Thirty-one states reported that libraries in their states have access to additional tax revenue from local governments outside of the normal budget allocation. The primary sources of revenue are excise taxes, income taxes, and sales taxes.

Of special note are:

- Georgia – SPLOST/Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax for building, renovation, and collection development.
- Michigan – Tax abatements, Renaissance Zone for any type of expense
- Vermont – A special appropriation made by the voters at a town meeting. This can occur either by a petition submitted prior to town meeting or by a motion by the floor at town meeting; the appropriation can fund whatever the voters specify.
- Wyoming – Sales tax and recreation tax (authorized by school districts), mobile machinery tax (primarily railroad). These fund operations and capital expenses.

Legislation permitting library taxing districts

There are 28 states that have legislation allowing the formation of library taxing districts. The districts are primarily funded via excise, income, sales and, less often, property taxes. In Michigan,

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they are funded by district-wide millage. State agency officials in Oregon and New York remarked in survey answers that they believe library taxing districts are the most promising model for providing ongoing, stable local funding for public libraries.

Legislation permitting regional asset districts

A regional asset district is a special taxing district whose purpose is to support and finance regional assets including libraries, parks and recreation, cultural, sports and civic facilities, and programs. A number of respondents were uncertain as to definition of the term.

Five states did respond:

- Colorado – There is a provision for “regional library authorities,” two or more libraries or government units combined for a taxation district. There is also a provision for district libraries (self-taxing entities) to enter into voter-approved capital facilities improvement districts for building projects; funded by income tax and sales tax. No libraries have brought these to the ballot since enabling legislation was enacted in 2004.
- Michigan – Cooperative libraries funded by state aid from members
- Minnesota – Regional library systems that include consolidated services for multiple counties; funded by a combination of state income and local property tax dollars
- New Mexico and Pennsylvania laws also permit regional asset districts. Allegheny County in Pennsylvania has established a district that funds libraries and other cultural activities.

Legislation permitting local impact fees for public libraries

Development impact fees are one-time charges applied to offset the additional public-service costs of new development. They are usually applied at the time a building permit is issued and are dedicated to provision of additional services, such as water and sewer systems, roads, schools, libraries, and parks and recreation facilities, made necessary by the presence of new residents in the area. A limited number of states (19), including Pennsylvania, have some form of local impact fees legislation. Idaho does not have such legislation, but the library association is working to create such legislation.

- Georgia – Local libraries receive local impact fees from developers.
- Hawaii – Developer fees fund Art in Public Places.
- Maryland – Development fees to maintain adequate public facilities
- South Carolina – Developer fees on residential dwellings have been imposed in three counties.

Dedicated state funding programs for capital purposes

Twenty-three states, or fewer than 50%, reported that they had dedicated capital facility programs. In the past, South Carolina had such a program funded by general fund and state lottery. New Jersey also had such a program that had been funded by the legislature.

Most are funded by bond funds. Special fees called “Live and Learn” fund the program in Illinois. The Indiana program is specifically for Carnegie Libraries. Pennsylvania awards special Keystone grants that are funded by real estate transfer taxes. Washington is funded by property tax for facility taxing districts.

State or local tax incentives programs that encourage business contributions to public libraries

Oregon is the only state that has such a program. The Oregon Cultural Trust encourages giving to libraries and other arts, heritage, and humanities programs.

Other sources of local funding for library operations

Public libraries rely on private funding to supplement governmental funding. Libraries in the 50 states raise funds from fines, gifts, bequests, grants, library and community foundations. Friends of the Library groups were mentioned by many states.

Strategies that were effective in increasing funding for public libraries

Thirty-two states provided responses. Below are a selected few.

Colorado – “The most effective strategy has been open, honest communication between the library and the community about what the library needs. In most election years there are around 8 to 10 ballot initiatives to raise funds (i.e. waive tax cap restrictions; bonds, building projects, district taxation status, or mill levy increases). Approximately 75% of these are successful annually. A newer trend is to use GIS data to match voter records with library cardholder locations. This has proven successful in some areas to determine where there is/is not strong support for library initiatives. Once known, the marketing can be targeted to better effect in the areas needed.”

Iowa – “State aid for public libraries was initiated in 1999, after a task force recommendation and a vigorous multi-year lobbying campaign spearheaded by the Iowa Library Association and assisted by the State Library.”

Maine – “Collaboration and partnerships with other cultural agencies and state agencies.”

Mississippi – “Keeping funding formulas simple and equitable for all sizes of library systems.”

Missouri – “This is a challenge in Missouri, where the legislative climate favors local support for local services.”

Montana – “Our local library mill levy votes have been fairly successful, but a lot of work and not happening in our smallest and poorest libraries.”

New Hampshire – “We find asking constituents (not library employees or trustees) to speak to legislators to be the most effective way to get support. However we have the largest state legislature in the U.S. Only the U.S. Congress is larger.”

New Jersey – “Creating a program of statewide impact on the economy of New Jersey and meeting face-to-face with legislators to garner support for the program. This resulted in two new programs – New Jersey Knowledge Initiative from 2005 to present (providing free access to expensive databases to start-up businesses, as well as academic and public libraries) and the Construction Bond Fund Act in 2002.”

New York – “Establishing a public library district where voters approve the library budget and elect the library trustees has been the most promising model for providing ongoing, stable local funding for public libraries. Public library districts are funded at twice the per capita when compared to similar libraries that are not library districts.”

Ohio – “Grassroots level lobbying and effective lobbying by the public library Professional Association, the Ohio Library Council.”

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Oregon – “We believe that library taxing districts are the best strategy to provide adequate and stable funding for public library services. Districts also have the advantage that boundaries can be drawn for the library service area to include everyone that needs library services (e.g. an entire county, part of a county, multi-county). Library districts can allow for the consolidation of small, independent libraries into larger, more efficient and effective organizations.”

Rhode Island – “We currently are working with a Joint Legislative Commission on the Strengths and Weaknesses of Rhode Island Libraries.”

Tennessee – “Library organizations came together to mount a campaign aimed at securing recurring state funding for the Tennessee Electronic Library by visiting with legislators on Library Legislative Day at the State Capitol and mounting a campaign to remind them of the project’s importance with email and letters throughout the legislative session. Success is sweet.” (Tennessee just received \$1million in recurring state funding for the Tennessee Electronic Library.)

Texas – “Most funding for Texas public libraries is local funding and depends on local efforts. Training in communication skills helps somewhat. For the agency, advocacy by the library community and the Texas Library Association has helped.”

Vermont – “Support from local government has grown from 69.6% from 1998-1999 to 2005-06. Making a solid case for support of local public library service to local select boards and voters has been the most effective means of increased funding.”

Wisconsin – “Until the year 2000, public libraries received varying support from county governments. Requiring counties to pay at least 70% of the cost of services provided to their residents without a local public library, and requiring localities with public libraries to maintain effort, has increased funding somewhat while more equally distributing the cost of services.”

COSLA Funding Survey—Responses

RPA Inc. Senior Consultants Patricia Owens and Mary Sieminski distributed a funding survey to all COSLA (Chief Officers of State Library Agencies) members on April 12, 2007.

Survey responses were received from each of the 50 state library agencies. The information following is quoted or paraphrased from agency responses.

State aid to public libraries

The following states have no state aid program:

- Colorado
- Idaho
- Ohio – Funding is distributed by the State Department of Taxation to each county based on a formula in law. County budget commissioners then distribute the funding to the individual libraries within each county using various methods.
- South Dakota
- Tennessee – All state aid provided to public libraries is distributed through the Regional Library System, the only exception being the metropolitan libraries which receive state funding through a contractual agreement made directly with the state library.
- Vermont – Statute permits state aid if funding is available
- Washington
- Wisconsin

Types of state funding provided to public libraries

- Alabama – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Alaska – Public Library Association grants, Interlibrary Cooperative Grants for Competitive Projects, continuing education to train individual staff
- Arizona – State Aid to Public Libraries, Special Tribal Grants
- Arkansas – State Aid to Public Libraries
- California – Public Library Fund for Unrestricted Operating Support, California Library Literacy Services for tutoring adult learners, California Library Services Act for Cooperative Library Systems and interlibrary loan
- Connecticut – State Aid to Public Libraries, reciprocal borrowing
- Delaware – State Aid to Public Libraries, PC replacement match
- Florida – State Aid to Public Libraries, Community Libraries in Caring
- Georgia – Direct State Aid to Public Libraries, including 1. Salary and Benefits Grants for state-paid professional positions, based on population; 2. Materials Grants; 3. System Services Grants, based on number of counties and population; and 4. Subregional Library Grants to 13 public library systems to provide services statewide, based on number of counties served and number of active patrons. On-behalf support includes high-speed telecommunications lines to all public library facilities; OCLC group services for all public libraries, including cataloging, interlibrary loan, and union listing of serials; reciprocal borrowing reimbursements through Interlibrary loan for all GOLD libraries; overdue notices for all PINES library systems; and daily courier service to the 44 PINES library systems.

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- Hawaii – The Hawaii State Public Library System is a network of 51 public libraries on six islands. “We use state, federal LSTA, and other funds to provide library services throughout our state. Rather than individual sub-grants, we use our LSTA funding for statewide initiatives to support our statewide ILS system and our collection of online resources including subscription databases, eBooks, and digital audio books.”
- Idaho – Some public library districts receive an allocation of state sales tax receipts that are distributed back to eligible jurisdictions.
- Illinois – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Indiana – State Public Library District through 2006; not available after 2006. Also have Connectivity Grants for Internet connections
- Iowa – State Aid to Public Libraries, partial reimbursement for resource sharing transactions (libraries of all types are eligible)
- Kansas – State Aid to local units
- Kentucky – State Aid promoting, aiding, and equalizing public library service
- Louisiana – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Maine – State Aid goes to two area Reference and Resource Centers (Bangor and Portland), providing \$250,000 per year for free library cards, ILL, and reference.
- Maryland – Mandated per capita funding for 24 public library systems, 3 regional libraries and the State Library Resource Center, based on population and wealth of the county.
- Massachusetts – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Michigan – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Minnesota – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Missouri – Per State Aid equalization payments to qualifying libraries, funding for collections from a special tax when appropriated
- Mississippi – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Montana – State Aid based on per capita and per square mile, Federation Coal Tax monies for interlibrary loan
- Nevada – State Aid for collection development
- New Hampshire – State Aid to Public Libraries
- New Jersey – State funding supports: Statutory formula Per Capita State Aid to eligible public libraries; network aid which funds a variety of statewide initiatives, including four Regional Library Cooperatives who serve multi-type libraries with interlibrary loan delivery, continuing education and databases, as well as a statewide interlibrary loan system, statewide databases and web portal and a statewide summer reading program; and virtual Aid, which primarily funds the statewide technology and Internet infrastructure.
- New Mexico – State Aid to Public Libraries
- New York – Statutory formula aid for public library systems. Direct aid for local public libraries (except NYC) at \$.31 per capita/minimum of \$1,500.00. Local consolidated services aid for New York City libraries, central library aid, coordinated outreach services, automation aid, support for public library system services to county jails and state correctional facilities; general operating aid for the 23 public library systems. Also, a program of direct state formula aid for Indian Libraries. Formula funding for New York Public Library and the New York State Library Talking Book and Braille libraries. Formula funding for NYPL research libraries, Science Industry and Business Library, and for providing NYPL services to CUNY

COSLA Funding Survey

- North Carolina – State Aid to Public Libraries
- North Dakota – State Aid – Library Vision 2010 Grants
- Oklahoma – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Oregon – State Aid to Public Libraries through the Ready to Read Grant program. Purpose of program is to improve public library services to children.
- **Pennsylvania** – State Aid to Public Libraries, Equalization Aid, Equal Grants, Quality Libraries Aid, Incentive for Excellence Aid, County Coordination Aid, District Library Center Aid, Statewide Library Resource Center Aid
- Rhode Island – State Aid to Public Libraries called “municipal aid”
- South Carolina – State Aid to Public Libraries, South Carolina Education Lottery Funds (not tax revenue) as available
- Tennessee – TSL & Archives Regional Library system has 212 small and medium library members that are provided services from 93 regional staff paid by state funds.
- Texas – State Aid to Public Libraries; Funding through regional systems for continuing education and consulting, for technical assistance to sustain and develop public access computing, and for collaborative projects; funding for interlibrary loan services through a statewide network; consulting from the agency; competitive grants.
- Virginia – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Utah – Community Library Enhancement Fund Grants
- Vermont – Statewide movie public performance licenses
- West Virginia – State Aid to Public Libraries
- Wisconsin – State funding is not provided directly to public libraries. Wisconsin does provide state funds to regional public library systems (county and multi-county cooperatives of independent public libraries). Funding for public library systems is provided through state general purpose revenue (state taxes) and the Universal Service Fund (telecommunication taxes).
- Wyoming – \$2.9 million for public library collection development

State aid match

Note: In many states the requirement is to meet state standards.

- Alabama – Maintenance of local budget from one year to the next
- Alaska – Public library grants require \$7,000 in match for \$7,000 grant.
- Arizona – Every state aid dollar must be matched dollar for dollar.
- California – Local support same or more each year
- Connecticut – Local support equal average of past three years
- Delaware – 50% match for PC replacement; none for state aid
- Georgia – Local support must be the same or greater each year.
- Kansas – Maintenance of Effort. Local current year budget must be equal to or greater than previous year actuals to be eligible.
- Kentucky – Local funding must be maintained.
- Maryland – State provides approximately 40%, counties match with 60% of the total cost of the minimum library program.
- Massachusetts – Current year appropriation must equal average of prior three years plus 2.5%.
- Michigan – Appropriated funds; 3/10 mill local support

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- Nevada – 10% of the total locally funded budget
- New Jersey – Each type of State Aid has various specified requirements; per capita state aid is based on local funding effort.
- New Mexico – Library shall have a minimum annual collections expenditure of \$1.50 per capita of the local service area population excluding library grants program money.
- New York – For system and direct local library aid, the system and member libraries must maintain effort at 95% of average of prior two years local public income.
- North Dakota – State aid requires the public library has to have a legally established mill levy, with an operating board. It must meet the Maintenance of Effort requirement to levy in dollars equal to or greater than the average of the last three years to be eligible.
- Oklahoma – Maintenance of Effort for previous years and minimum requirements
- **Pennsylvania** – Each type of State Aid has various specified criteria/requirements.
- Rhode Island – For each city or town, the state's share to support public library services shall be equal to at least 25% of both the amount appropriated and expended in the 2nd preceding fiscal year by the city or town from local tax revenues and funds from the public library endowment. Those public libraries that do not qualify for State Aid may apply for resource sharing grants to be used exclusively for the payment of the cooperating libraries automated network (CLAN) annual assessment charges.
- South Carolina – Counties must commit funds equal to or exceeding expenditures for the library in the second previous fiscal year.
- Tennessee – Maintenance of Effort not less than previous year; local funds appropriated and expended
- Texas – Public libraries must be accredited to be eligible for state aid, which is automatic through a formula if a library is accredited. Within the state aid formula itself, there is a base grant and a small match on local library expenditures. Maintenance of effort is required.
- Utah – No less than 90% expended in 2nd proceeding year to qualify for a state grant
- Virginia – 50% of the statewide median for local expenditures
- West Virginia – New administrative rule effective July 1, 2007 requires dollar for dollar match and a Maintenance of Effort.
- Wisconsin – To participate in public library systems, public libraries must meet certain requirements. Maintenance of Effort requires that the library community provide funding at no less than average of previous three years. Beginning in 2008, libraries must annually spend at least \$2,500 on library materials.

Minimum level of local tax or other dollar investment

- Georgia – \$100,000 for a population of 20,000 or less and an additional \$1 per capita for population over 20,000
- Missouri – \$0.10 per hundred dollars assessed valuation
- New York – Board of Regents/SED/State Library policy for minimum per capita support is \$20.00 per capita. This is not a legal requirement however, only a policy recommendation/line.
- **Pennsylvania** – The minimum local financial effort to qualify for state aid is \$5.00 per capita, except for economically distressed municipalities, in which case the minimum is \$2.00 per capita.
- Texas – Depending on the legal service population served by the library, there are minimum local expenditures per capita, with a minimum of half of the expenditures coming from public funds, and there is also a maintenance of effort requirement (on total local expenditures).

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Sources of local revenue used to fund public library operations

Property Tax

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Florida
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine (local bond issues)
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York (municipal and school district)
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma (public library systems)
- Oregon
- **Pennsylvania**
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

Special Districts

- California

Local Sales Tax

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Georgia
- Maryland
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma (municipal library systems)
- **Pennsylvania**
(Only 1 of 67 counties uses this method.)
- Tennessee
- South Carolina
- Texas
- Utah
- Virginia
- Washington
- Wyoming

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Local Government Fees

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Maryland
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Wyoming

Other:

- Arizona – Bonds
- Colorado – School district (one facility)
- Florida – Impact fees
- Georgia – Boards of Education provide partial funding to many systems
- Hawaii – State income tax refund optional \$2.00 max per person if entitled to refund
- Indiana – Replacement income tax (Some libraries receive a “replacement” income tax in lieu of property tax.)
- Michigan – Penal fines, millage, appropriated funds
- New Mexico – State gross receipts tax
- Oregon – Local governments may use any source of revenue they wish to fund public library services, but property taxes are most commonly used.
- **Pennsylvania** – Special taxes, as specified in Section 401 of the Library Code, and Popular Subscription as specified in Section 406
- Tennessee – Tennessee Code: it shall levy for the purpose of a property tax, or shall use therefore funds raised by taxes for county or municipal purposes.
- Washington – Districts are funded by property tax, while municipal libraries have both sales and property tax.

Additional tax revenue from local funds

- Alabama – Income tax and sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Alaska – Income tax and excise tax (State law does not address how local libraries are funded; depends on which of the 90 local libraries are being considered)
- Arizona – Unsure; varies with the situation (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Arkansas – Income tax, sales tax, excise tax, property tax (can be used for all types of expenses)
- California – Sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Colorado – Bonds with voter approval, income tax, sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Florida – Impact fees (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Georgia – SPLOST/Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax for building, renovation, and collection development
- Illinois – Sales tax (can be used for operations)
- Indiana – Income tax, excise tax, financial district tax (can be used for capital expenses, operations, and debt service)
- Iowa – Property tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)

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- Kansas – Excise tax and sales tax (can be used for capital expenses, construction, major automation projects and operations)
- Kentucky – Excise tax (can be used for any purpose)
- Louisiana – Income tax and sales tax (can be used for operations)
- Michigan – Tax abatements, Renaissance Zone (can be used for all types of library expenses)
- Minnesota – Sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and new construction)
- Mississippi – Bond funds (can be used for capital expenses)
- Missouri – Sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Nevada – Tax levies and bonds (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- New Mexico – Gross receipts tax varies from library to library (can be used for capital expenses and operations).
- New York – Any tax the local governments are authorized to levy (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- North Dakota – Property tax (can be used for operations)
- Oklahoma – Sales tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Ohio – Sales tax (can be used for operations)
- **Pennsylvania** – Any tax the local governments are authorized to levy (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- South Carolina – Six county libraries receive municipal funds as well as county funds.
- Tennessee – Yes, but rare. Property tax (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Texas – Sales and property tax
- Vermont – A special appropriation made by the voters at a town meeting. This can occur either by a petition submitted prior to town meeting or by a motion from the floor at town meeting; funds whatever the voters specify.
- West Virginia – Excess levies (can be used for capital expenses and operations)
- Wyoming – Sales tax and recreation tax (authorized by school districts) and mobile machinery tax (primarily railroad) (can be used for operations and capital expenses)

Creation of library taxing districts legislation

- Alaska – Has legislation; do not know source of funding
- Arizona – Funded by income tax
- California – Funded by property tax
- Colorado – Funded by income tax and sales tax
- Connecticut – Has legislation, but has never been implemented
- Delaware – Did not specify source of funds
- Florida – Funded by property tax
- Idaho – Funded by property tax
- Illinois – Funded by property tax
- Indiana – Funded by income tax, excise tax, property tax
- Kansas – Funded by local property tax
- Kentucky – Funded by property tax

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- Michigan – Funded by district wide millage
- Minnesota – Yes, for two of the regions; funded by property tax; districts have not been implemented yet.
- Missouri – Property tax
- Montana – Funded by property tax
- Nevada – Funded by tax levy on property
- New Hampshire – No. “New Hampshire prides itself on its low/no tax status.”
- New Jersey – 12 of 21 counties have established county libraries requiring all municipalities to provide public library service either through municipal libraries or membership in the county library system. Members of the county library system pay a dedicated library tax. Two other counties are countywide and all municipalities are taxed to support the county library.
- New Mexico – Technically, yes it is allowed, however no library taxing districts exist at present.
- Oklahoma – Funded by property tax
- Oregon – Funded by property tax. “We passed our library district law in 1981, and we currently have 21 library taxing districts in the state.”
- **Pennsylvania** – No. Taxing districts are political subdivisions such as various classes of cities, townships, boroughs, towns, and school districts (53PS § 6902).
- South Carolina – Determined by individual counties; type of tax determined by public vote
- Texas – Texas has two library district laws, one allowing for a district based on sales tax, one allowing for a district based on sales and/or property tax.
- Utah – Utah legislation authorizes local governments to establish a library tax levy funded by property tax
- Vermont – Yes, but does not address libraries specifically; funded by property tax as collected by towns as directed by the special district
- Washington – Funded by property tax

Creation of regional asset districts legislation

Note: Many respondents commented they were unsure how the term “regional asset district” was being defined.

- Colorado – There is a provision for “regional library authorities,” two or more libraries or government units combined for a taxation district. There is also a provision for district libraries (self-taxing entities) to enter into voter-approved capital facilities improvement districts for building projects; funded by income tax and sales tax. No libraries have brought these to the ballot since enabling legislation was enacted in 2004.
- Maryland – Regional Resource Centers receive per capita state funding.
- Michigan – Cooperative libraries funded by state aid from members
- Minnesota – Regional library systems that include consolidated services for multiple counties; funded by a combination of state income and local property tax dollars.
- New Mexico – Technically, yes, but at this point the source of funding is not clearly defined.
- **Pennsylvania** – Funded by sales tax

Local impact fees legislation

- Arizona – Funded by developer fees
- California – Varied sources, usually developer fees

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- Colorado – Availability of, amounts, and how local impact fees may be used is determined by local authorities. Some city/municipal libraries receive fees; voter-established library districts are not known to be eligible. Uses are generally limited to assistance with building projects, or to enhance the appearance and landscaping around current buildings.
- Delaware – No explanation provided.
- Florida – No explanation provided.
- Georgia – Many libraries receive local impact fees funded by developers or new construction.
- Hawaii – Developer fees fund Art in Public Places.
- Idaho – No; however, the library association is considering working to add libraries to the existing statute.
- Illinois – No explanation provided.
- Maryland – Development fees to maintain adequate public facilities
- Missouri – Don't know if the law allows this; but if it does, impact fees are not paid very often.
- Montana – Yes, in some cases, but it is not automatic.
- Nevada – “Not sure this applies to Nevada without doing further research.”
- New Hampshire – No. Impact fees in New Hampshire go to local school districts; most people feel the greatest impact on communities experiencing growth is on the schools.
- New Mexico – Technically yes, but not aware of any libraries where this has happened.
- North Carolina – No. Requests to levy impact fees must be approved on a case by case basis by the legislature; not aware of any impact fee being levied to support libraries.
- **Pennsylvania** – Yes, providing the law permits municipalities to levy such fees.
- South Carolina – Developer fees on residential dwellings have been imposed in three counties.
- Vermont – This occurs on a town-by-town basis, but rarely.
- Wisconsin – There is a limit as to the number of years the funds can be held in reserve before expenditure. Funds can be used for operating or capital purposes.

Dedicated state funding programs for capital purposes

- Arizona – State General Fund
- California – State bonds are currently all expended. Legislation for a new ballot measure is pending.
- Connecticut – State bonds
- Delaware – State bonds
- Florida – State sales tax revenue
- Georgia – The legislature approves projects from a recommended/ranked list for state matching funds; total amount and number varies by year; maximum state match is currently \$2 million per project. The legislature also periodically makes available funds for major repair and renovation funds for public libraries; these grants require a 50/50 state/local match, and are awarded by the state library agency based on a ranked/prioritized list.
- Illinois – Funded by special fees called “Live and Learn”
- Indiana – Specifically for Carnegie libraries
- Kentucky – Funded via general fund at pleasure of legislature
- Maine – State bonds
- Maryland – State provides a capital grant program; requires a match of at least 50%

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- Massachusetts – State Capital Funds
- Minnesota – Funds are allocated in bonding years for accessibility and construction in public libraries.
- Mississippi – General Obligation Bonds
- New Jersey – “Not this year, but we did have construction funds in 2002 funded by the legislature.”
- New Mexico – Funded by New Mexico State General Fund
- New York – In 2006-2007, \$14 million provided in capital funds for public library and public library system matching grants. In 2007-2008, another \$14 million was allocated. In addition there is an ongoing, annual public library construction program mandated by statute (of \$800,000) which requires a 50% match.
- Oklahoma – Funded by a continuing annual appropriation
- **Pennsylvania** – Funded by Keystone Grants
- Rhode Island – Funded by bonds
- South Carolina – No, but in prior years funded by General Fund and state lottery
- Tennessee – Require 50/50 match with local funds, generally do not exceed \$100,000. Special appropriations from legislature
- Washington – Property tax for facility taxing districts

Targeted government funding streams that support public library service

Note: LSTA and E-Rate are not included.

Statewide Licenses for Databases

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas (covered by agency budget)
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Hawaii (see note under Other)
- Idaho
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York (funded by LSTA. Legislative proposal to fund at \$10 million)
- Oklahoma
- **Pennsylvania** (POWER Library)
- Rhode Island (legislation passed by Senate – in House Finance Committee)
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- West Virginia
- Washington
- Wisconsin (funded by LSTA)
- Wyoming

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Live Homework Help

- Alabama
- Alaska
- California
- Georgia
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Nevada
- Utah

Summer Reading Programs

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Connecticut
- Georgia
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York (funded by LSTA. Proceeds of sales of Love Your Library License Plates will be distributed by formula to public library systems for statewide summer reading when sufficient funds are available.)
- **Pennsylvania**
- Rhode Island
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Wisconsin (funded by LSTA)

Statewide Resource Sharing

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- Colorado
- California
- Connecticut
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Montana
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Dakota
- **Pennsylvania** (Access PA statewide database)
- Rhode Island
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Vermont
- Wisconsin (funded by LSTA)

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Cataloging Services

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- Georgia (They provide training and support for cataloging for all PINES libraries including outsourced cataloging and provide OCLC cataloging access to all public library systems.)
- Kansas
- Maine
- Montana
- New Hampshire
- New York (available to some via individual public library systems)
- North Dakota
- Tennessee
- Utah
- Vermont

Professional Development Resources

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Montana
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- **Pennsylvania**
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Wisconsin (funded by LSTA)

Other:

- Arizona – Specific best practices institutes
- California – Literacy. Direct funding
- Connecticut – Statewide Delivery Service, CT Education Network (telecommunications)
- Georgia – PINES integrated system for 44 of the 58 library systems; daily courier service to all PINES system headquarters; high-speed telecommunications connections to all public library facilities; PINNACLE Leadership Institute for public libraries
- Hawaii – Hawaii State Public Library System contributes one-half of the cost of annual database subscription. Anyone with a HSPLS library card can access the databases.
- Louisiana – Internet
- Maine – Van delivery
- Minnesota – Telecommunications

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- Oklahoma – State Universal program which provides a free 56 kbs circuit or dollar credit equal to that amount which can be applied to higher bandwidth for Internet access
- **Pennsylvania** – Ask Here PA 24/7 Virtual Reference, statewide library card borrowing program
- Tennessee – Four metropolitan libraries receive grants for collection development for disadvantaged.
- Texas – Regional library programs

Targeted state grants and funding streams for public libraries

Note: LSTA and E-Rate are not included.

Arts Grants

- Michigan

Early Learning Initiatives

- Maryland
- New York (not annually)
- **Pennsylvania**
- Rhode Island
- Tennessee
- Vermont

Community Development Block Grants

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Georgia
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New York
- **Pennsylvania**
- Texas
- Vermont
- Wyoming

Economic Development Efforts

- Arizona
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Missouri
- New York (not annually)
- **Pennsylvania**
- Rhode Island
- Tennessee
- Wyoming

COSLA Funding Survey

Humanities Funding

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- **Pennsylvania**
- Vermont
- Wyoming

K-12 Support Services

- New York (not annually)
- **Pennsylvania**
- South Carolina
- Wyoming

Literacy Services

- Arizona
- California
- Illinois
- Iowa (preschool literacy funding in some cases)
- Maine
- Maryland
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Mexico
- New York
- Oklahoma
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Wyoming

State-wide Foundations

- Vermont (Vermont Public Library Foundation, Preservation Trust of Vermont)

Technology Enhancement Programs

- Arizona
- Delaware
- Maine
- North Dakota
- **Pennsylvania**
- Tennessee
- Wisconsin (telecommunications support)

State or local tax incentives that encourage business contributions to public libraries

- Oregon – The Oregon Cultural Trust (www.culturaltrust.org) encourages giving to libraries and other arts, heritage and humanities programs.

Other sources of local funding for library operations

- California – Friends, Foundation, and other private support; local jurisdictions may have special tax assessments that support library over and above general property tax support.
- Colorado – Bequests, endowments, foundations, Friends of the Library
- Connecticut – Contributions, endowments
- Georgia – Bequests, endowments, foundations, Friends of the Library, as well as occasional direct legislative appropriations to selected systems
- Kansas – Private sector grants, donations, gifts, etc.
- Maine – Local foundations
- Maryland – Library or community foundations
- Minnesota – Coffee shops, library book sales, Friends of the Library
- Mississippi – Library fines, fees
- Nevada – Library foundations, Friends of the Library, gifts
- New Jersey – Private sector gifts, Friends of the Library, occasional direct legislative appropriation to selected systems, fines and fees, occasional additional support from municipality/county in the form of maintenance, insurance, etc.
- New Mexico – Direct legislative appropriations
- New York – Arts program funding and architecture, planning and design funding for capital projects and more from New York State Council on the Arts. Juvenile justice grants for teen programs/services. Energy Efficient Grants, Community Service Project Fund, New York State office of the Aging. Legislative member items for one-time member item grants for a wide variety of purposes (subject to review by State Library if over \$50,000). It is believed the majority of other state income is from legislative member items, but data is not available. Other sources of income include bonds, fines, fees, foundations, endowments, Friends, private grants, donations.
- North Carolina – On occasion, local bond issues in support of public libraries (capital expenditures) are put before local voters for approval and often paid for with property tax.
- Oregon – Many Oregon libraries have formed foundations that raised funds to supplement other sources of library funding. “We have very active library foundations in Portland, Salem, Eugene, and elsewhere. Here’s a good example: www.libraryfoundation.org.”
- **Pennsylvania** – Friends, foundations, gifts, bequests, endowments, grants, corporate donations; library fines and fees; local bond issues.
- Rhode Island – Endowments
- South Carolina – Many libraries receive Friends of the Library support; some receive support from local foundations, and some get to keep fines and fees.
- Texas – Foundation grants, local fundraising such as Friends groups, local library foundations
- Utah – Private sector grants
- Vermont – Endowments, investments
- Virginia – Local fundraising, endowments

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- West Virginia – Fines, fees, fundraisers
- Wisconsin – Public libraries must be reimbursed by counties for service provided to county residents without a public library. This requirement will be extended to include counties adjacent to the library's home county next year. Rate of reimbursement must be at least 70% of the cost of providing the service.

Strategies that were effective in increasing funding for public libraries

Note: Some states did not comment:

- Alabama – Face-to-face conversations between local library and legislators
- Alaska – No statewide activities have been done to raise funding for public libraries.
- Arkansas – Local efforts to increase library millage and work with state legislature to increase amount of aid to public libraries
- California – Local benefit assessments
- Colorado – Most effective strategy has been open honest communication between the library and the community about what the library needs. In most election years, there are 8 to 10 ballot initiatives to raise funds (waive tax cap restriction); approximately 75% are successful annually. A newer trend is to use GIS Data to match voter records with library cardholder locations to determine support and to target marketing.
- Delaware – Delaware Library Association, coordinating legislative initiatives, Legislative Day
- Florida – Unfortunately, the past four years have seen no increase in state funding despite the efforts of the Florida Library Association and the Department of State.
- Georgia – Intensive advocacy efforts at state level for specifically targeted programs and projects. At local level the offer of state matching funds for specific local repair and renovation projects.
- Indiana – Grass roots efforts through the Indiana Library Federation Legislative Committee
- Iowa – State aid for public libraries was initiated in 1999 after a task force recommendation and a vigorous multi-year lobbying campaign spearheaded by the Iowa Library Association and assisted by the State Library.
- Kansas – Advocacy through Kansas Library Association
- Maine – Collaborations and partnerships with other cultural agencies and state agencies
- Maryland – Ongoing advocacy at the local and state level
- Mississippi – Keeping funding formulas simple and equitable for all sizes of library systems
- Missouri – This is a challenge in Missouri, where the legislative climate favors local support for local services.
- Montana – “Our local library mill levy votes have been fairly successful, but it is a lot of work and not happening in our smallest and poorest libraries. Thank you for your efforts to pull this information together.”
- Nevada – Collaboration and cooperation in the library community, which is projected to the legislature through effective statewide planning and local networking with public officials on the part of the library community.
- New Hampshire – “We find asking constituents (not library employees or trustees) to speak to legislators to be the most effective way to get support. However we have the largest state legislature in the U.S. Only the U.S. Congress is larger. We have 24 Senators and 400 Representatives, so rallying support on anything is difficult. The New Hampshire Library Association hires a lobbyist to monitor and help with legislation.”
- New Jersey – Creating a program of statewide impact on the economy of New Jersey and

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meeting face-to-face with legislators to garner support for the program. This resulted in two new programs – New Jersey Knowledge Initiative from 2005 to present (providing free access to expensive databases to start-up businesses, as well as academic and public libraries) and the Construction Bond Fund Act in 2002.

- New York – Establishing a public library district where voters approve the library budget and elect the library trustees has been the most promising model for providing ongoing, stable local funding for public libraries. Public library districts generally are funded at twice the per capita when compared to similar libraries that are not library districts.
- North Carolina – Direct legislative lobbying by public library directors has been most effective at the state level.
- Oklahoma – Advocacy by local libraries, particularly small rural libraries, to their state legislators has been the most effective strategy for increasing state aid and database funding.
- Ohio – Grassroots level lobbying and effective lobbying by the public library professional association and the Ohio Library Council
- Oregon – “We believe that library taxing districts are the best strategy to provide adequate and stable funding for public library services. Districts also have the advantage that boundaries can be drawn for the library service area to include everyone that needs library services. Library districts can allow for the consolidation of small, independent libraries into larger, more efficient and effective organizations.”
- **Pennsylvania** – Both County Coordination Aid and Incentive for Excellence Aid provide matching funds for local library revenue and/or expenditures. These categories of state aid have been successful in leveraging increased local funding.
- Rhode Island – “We currently are working with a Joint Legislative Commission on the strengths and weaknesses of Rhode Island Libraries.”
- South Carolina – Annual lobbying push by Library Directors and Trustees secures funding through legislative process. This is the only statewide effort.
- Tennessee – Maintenance of Effort Requirements, statewide public library trustee training workshops, three year Public Library Management Institute for non-MLS directors of public libraries. Library organizations came together to mount a campaign aimed at securing recurring state funding for the Tennessee Electronic Library by visiting with legislators on Library Legislative Day at the State Capitol and mounting a campaign to remind them of the project’s importance with email and letters throughout the legislative session.
- Texas – Most funding for Texas public libraries is local funding and depends on local efforts. Training in communication skills helps somewhat. For the agency, advocacy by the library community and the Texas Library Association has helped.
- Utah – Strongest strategies are based on library advocacy networks involving board members, library directors, and government officials. Ultimately, strong services to the public extended over time provide the best foundation for marketing and increasing funding for libraries.
- Vermont – Support from local government has grown from 69.6% from 1998-1999 to 2005-2006. Making a solid case for support of local public library service to local select boards and voters has been the most effective means of increased funding.
- Virginia – “Grassroots” advocacy by library users
- Wisconsin – Until the year 2000, public libraries received varying support from county governments. Requiring counties to pay at least 70% of the cost of services provided to their residents without a local public library, and requiring localities with public libraries to maintain effort, has increased funding somewhat while more equally distributing the cost of services.

State Funding of Public Libraries

Levels of state funding

Per capita state tax support for libraries varies widely (see table, page 31) from a high of \$40.06 in Ohio to \$0.01 in Vermont and less than \$0.01 in South Dakota (2004 NCES figures). Pennsylvania ranks fifth at \$4.90. The national average is \$3.21.

The total operating revenue per capita table (see tables, pages 32-33) reveals a wide range of total support for libraries from federal, state, local and other sources of funding. Ohio again tops the list at a total of \$56.77 per capita, followed by Illinois at \$53.07. At the low end are West Virginia at \$15.49 and Mississippi at \$13.76. With an operating revenue of \$24.22 per capita, Pennsylvania ranks 38th. The national average is \$32.21.

Pennsylvania ranks very high in the dollar amount of state funding per capita, but this is offset by its ranking close to the bottom in the amount of local funding (\$15.25). The national average of local funding per capita is \$26.25.

According to NCES statistics (NCES, page 7), per capita operating revenue from local sources was under \$3.00 for 8% of public libraries, \$3.00 to \$14.99 for 31% of libraries, \$15.00 to \$29.99 for 33% of libraries, and \$30.00 or more for 28% of libraries.

Patterns of state funding

The tables on pages 35-44 provide detail about the funding of public libraries by the states over the past decade. For each year the percentage of the total library revenue that was provided by the state, the dollar amount of state funding, and the percentage of change from the previous fiscal year are given. It is clear that state funding is a very important source of revenue for our nation's public libraries, but for the libraries in many states, not a reliable source of funding.

Nationally, the percentage of total public library funding provided by state governments in the aggregate has remained fairly constant over the last decade—between 10% and 13%. Local governments, the federal government, and other sources such as fees, gifts, and donations provide the remaining 87%-90%. While the percentage of library funding provided by the states has remained fairly constant, the amount of state funding in dollars increased from \$671 million in 1995 to \$909 million in 2004. The total increase over the decade was 35%.

The percentage of funding from state sources decreased in each of the last three reporting years (2002, 2003, and 2004). In each of the previous seven years, there had been increases in state funding—the greatest being 12% in 1998.

On a year-to-year basis, fully one-third of the states have seen their level of state funding increase or decrease by 10% or more. In 1998, 60% of the states had increases or decreases in funding greater than 10%. Even increases and decreases greater than 50% are not uncommon.

State funding of public libraries

Per capita state tax support: 2004

State	Dollars	Rank	State	Dollars	Rank
United States	\$3.21	(X)	United States	\$3.21	(X)
Alabama	0.86	30	Ohio	40.06	1
Alaska	1.17	21	Hawaii	19.51	2
Arizona	0.09	44	Rhode Island	7.17	3
Arkansas	0.75	32	Maryland	5.03	4
California	0.96	26	Pennsylvania	4.90	5
Colorado	0.03	47	West Virginia	4.70	6
Connecticut	0.37	36	Indiana	3.48	7
Delaware	3.36	9	Georgia	3.37	8
District of Columbia	0.00	50	Delaware	3.36	9
Florida	1.85	16	Mississippi	2.67	10
Georgia	3.37	8	Illinois	2.51	11
Hawaii	19.51	2	New Mexico	2.39	12
Idaho	0.66	34	New York	2.32	13
Illinois	2.51	11	Virginia	2.20	14
Indiana	3.48	7	North Carolina	1.86	15
Iowa	0.78	31	Florida	1.85	16
Kansas	0.72	33	Louisiana	1.73	17
Kentucky	1.07	23	Minnesota	1.59	18
Louisiana	1.73	17	South Carolina	1.41	19
Maine	0.13	43	Michigan	1.31	20
Maryland	5.03	4	Alaska	1.17	21
Massachusetts	1.05	25	New Jersey	1.10	22
Michigan	1.31	20	Kentucky	1.07	23
Minnesota	1.59	18	North Dakota	1.06	24
Mississippi	2.67	10	Massachusetts	1.05	25
Missouri	0.88	29	California	0.96	26
Montana	0.36	37	Nevada	0.96	27
Nebraska	0.28	39	Wisconsin	0.90	28
Nevada	0.96	27	Missouri	0.88	29
New Hampshire	0.02	48	Alabama	0.86	30
New Jersey	1.10	22	Iowa	0.78	31
New Mexico	2.39	12	Arkansas	0.75	32
New York	2.32	13	Kansas	0.72	33
North Carolina	1.86	15	Idaho	0.66	34
North Dakota	1.06	24	Oklahoma	0.62	35
Ohio	40.06	1	Connecticut	0.37	36
Oklahoma	0.62	35	Montana	0.36	37
Oregon	0.18	41	Utah	0.30	38
Pennsylvania	4.90	5	Nebraska	0.28	39
Rhode Island	7.17	3	Washington	0.26	40
South Carolina	1.41	19	Oregon	0.18	41
South Dakota	#		Texas	0.14	42
Tennessee	0.05	45	Maine	0.13	43
Texas	0.14	42	Arizona	0.09	44
Utah	0.30	38	Tennessee	0.05	45
Vermont	0.01	49	Wyoming	0.04	46
Virginia	2.20	14	Colorado	0.03	47
Washington	0.26	40	New Hampshire	0.02	48
West Virginia	4.70	6	Vermont	0.01	49
Wisconsin	0.90	28	District of Columbia	0.00	50
Wyoming	0.04	46	South Dakota	#	

X Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

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

State funding of public libraries

Total operating revenue per capita: 2004

State	Number of libraries	Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
Total	9207	\$32.21	\$0.17	\$3.21	\$26.25	\$2.59
Alabama	208	17.19	0.19	0.86	14.78	1.35
Alaska	88	38.44	1.48	1.17	33.71	2.08
Arizona	91	24.76	0.14	0.09	23.73	0.79
Arkansas	48	17.64	#	0.75	15.36	1.53
California	179	28.13	0.13	0.96	25.13	1.91
Colorado	115	43.57	0.05	0.03	40.54	2.94
Connecticut	194	45.11	0.23	0.37	37.80	6.71
Delaware	21	26.48	0.13	3.36	19.85	3.14
District of Columbia	1	52.30	1.31	0.00	49.28	1.71
Florida	70	27.17	0.08	1.85	24.09	1.15
Georgia	58	19.39	0.11	3.37	14.98	0.93
Hawaii	1	21.02	0.52	19.51	0.00	0.99
Idaho	104	26.02	0.16	0.66	22.61	2.59
Illinois	626	53.07	0.21	2.51	46.35	4.00
Indiana	239	45.31	0.13	3.48	39.39	2.32
Iowa	540	27.72	0.14	0.78	24.31	2.50
Kansas	325	39.62	0.15	0.72	34.18	4.57
Kentucky	116	25.23	0.25	1.07	22.29	1.62
Louisiana	66	27.79	0.04	1.73	24.25	1.78
Maine	269	26.91	0.01	0.13	20.26	6.51
Maryland	24	37.66	0.35	5.03	26.26	6.03
Massachusetts	370	33.18	0.32	1.05	29.12	2.69
Michigan	384	36.63	0.05	1.31	32.96	2.32
Minnesota	140	31.95	0.19	1.59	28.06	2.11
Mississippi	49	13.76	0.18	2.67	9.97	0.94
Missouri	151	34.31	0.46	0.88	30.29	2.68
Montana	79	19.98	0.11	0.36	17.32	2.19
Nebraska	276	29.08	0.06	0.28	27.29	1.45
Nevada	22	29.88	0.38	0.96	21.04	7.50
New Hampshire	231	32.91	0.01	0.02	30.22	2.66
New Jersey	306	45.39	0.15	1.10	42.01	2.13
New Mexico	92	22.31	0.21	2.39	18.64	1.07
New York	753	51.30	0.23	2.32	41.05	7.70
North Carolina	75	19.40	0.24	1.86	15.99	1.31
North Dakota	83	18.02	#	1.06	14.67	2.29
Ohio	250	56.77	0.05	40.06	13.45	3.21
Oklahoma	112	24.56	0.02	0.62	22.48	1.44
Oregon	125	41.50	0.21	0.18	38.74	2.37
Pennsylvania	455	24.22	0.32	4.90	15.25	3.74
Rhode Island	48	40.08	0.31	7.17	24.95	7.65
South Carolina	42	21.45	0.12	1.41	18.85	1.07
South Dakota	125	29.39	0.12	#	27.83	1.44
Tennessee	184	16.05	0.16	0.05	14.46	1.37
Texas	555	17.56	0.09	0.14	16.52	0.82
Utah	72	28.91	0.18	0.30	26.88	1.55
Vermont	189	26.15	0.00	0.01	19.57	6.57
Virginia	90	29.57	0.10	2.20	25.89	1.38
Washington	66	44.90	0.13	0.26	42.85	1.66
West Virginia	97	15.49	0.15	4.70	9.42	1.21
Wisconsin	380	33.47	0.21	0.90	30.14	2.23
Wyoming	23	39.17	0.11	0.04	37.27	1.75

Rounds to zero.

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

2 This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies

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

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

State funding of public libraries

Total per capita operating revenue: 2004 (*ranked*)

State	Number of libraries	Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
Total	9207	\$32.21	\$0.17	\$3.21	\$26.25	\$2.59
Ohio	250	56.77	0.05	40.06	13.45	3.21
Illinois	626	53.07	0.21	2.51	46.35	4.00
District of Columbia	1	52.30	1.31	0.00	49.28	1.71
New York	753	51.30	0.23	2.32	41.05	7.70
New Jersey	306	45.39	0.15	1.10	42.01	2.13
Indiana	239	45.31	0.13	3.48	39.39	2.32
Connecticut	194	45.11	0.23	0.37	37.80	6.71
Washington	66	44.90	0.13	0.26	42.85	1.66
Colorado	115	43.57	0.05	0.03	40.54	2.94
Oregon	125	41.50	0.21	0.18	38.74	2.37
Rhode Island	48	40.08	0.31	7.17	24.95	7.65
Kansas	325	39.62	0.15	0.72	34.18	4.57
Wyoming	23	39.17	0.11	0.04	37.27	1.75
Alaska	88	38.44	1.48	1.17	33.71	2.08
Maryland	24	37.66	0.35	5.03	26.26	6.03
Michigan	384	36.63	0.05	1.31	32.96	2.32
Missouri	151	34.31	0.46	0.88	30.29	2.68
Wisconsin	380	33.47	0.21	0.90	30.14	2.23
Massachusetts	370	33.18	0.32	1.05	29.12	2.69
New Hampshire	231	32.91	0.01	0.02	30.22	2.66
Minnesota	140	31.95	0.19	1.59	28.06	2.11
Nevada	22	29.88	0.38	0.96	21.04	7.50
Virginia	90	29.57	0.10	2.20	25.89	1.38
South Dakota	125	29.39	0.12	#	27.83	1.44
Nebraska	276	29.08	0.06	0.28	27.29	1.45
Utah	72	28.91	0.18	0.30	26.88	1.55
California	179	28.13	0.13	0.96	25.13	1.91
Louisiana	66	27.79	0.04	1.73	24.25	1.78
Iowa	540	27.72	0.14	0.78	24.31	2.50
Florida	70	27.17	0.08	1.85	24.09	1.15
Maine	269	26.91	0.01	0.13	20.26	6.51
Delaware	21	26.48	0.13	3.36	19.85	3.14
Vermont	189	26.15	0.00	0.01	19.57	6.57
Idaho	104	26.02	0.16	0.66	22.61	2.59
Kentucky	116	25.23	0.25	1.07	22.29	1.62
Arizona	91	24.76	0.14	0.09	23.73	0.79
Oklahoma	112	24.56	0.02	0.62	22.48	1.44
Pennsylvania	455	24.22	0.32	4.90	15.25	3.74
New Mexico	92	22.31	0.21	2.39	18.64	1.07
South Carolina	42	21.45	0.12	1.41	18.85	1.07
Hawaii	1	21.02	0.52	19.51	0.00	0.99
Montana	79	19.98	0.11	0.36	17.32	2.19
North Carolina	75	19.40	0.24	1.86	15.99	1.31
Georgia	58	19.39	0.11	3.37	14.98	0.93
North Dakota	83	18.02	#	1.06	14.67	2.29
Arkansas	48	17.64	#	0.75	15.36	1.53
Texas	555	17.56	0.09	0.14	16.52	0.82
Alabama	208	17.19	0.19	0.86	14.78	1.35
Tennessee	184	16.05	0.16	0.05	14.46	1.37
West Virginia	97	15.49	0.15	4.70	9.42	1.21
Mississippi	49	13.76	0.18	2.67	9.97	0.94

Rounds to zero.

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

2 This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies

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

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

State funding patterns: 1995-2004

Introduction

It is clear from the following tables that state funding is a very important source of revenue for our nation's public libraries, but for the libraries in many states, not a reliable source of funding.

Nationally, the percentage of total public library funding provided by state governments in the aggregate has remained fairly constant over the last decade—between 10% and 13%. Local governments, the federal government, and other sources such as fees, gifts, and donations provide the remaining 87%-90%. While the percentage of library funding provided by the states has remained fairly constant, the amount of state funding in dollars increased from \$671 million in 1995 to \$909 million in 2004. The total increase over the decade was 35%.

The percentage of funding from state sources decreased in each of the last three reporting years (2002, 2003, and 2004). In each of the previous seven years, there had been increases in state funding—the greatest being 12% in 1998.

On a year-to-year basis, fully a third of the states have seen their level of state funding increase or decrease by 10% or more. The entries for these states are shaded in the following tables. In 1998, 60% of the states had increases or decreases in funding greater than 10%. Even increases and decreases greater than 50% are not uncommon.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 1995

1995	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12%	\$671,288	3.8%
Alabama	8.7%	4,315	0.7%
Alaska	5.6%	1,068	-9.6%
Arizona	0.6%	471	-3.8%
Arkansas	12.1%	3,065	5.4%
California	4.1%	25,045	10.7%
Colorado	1.4%	1,375	11.5%
Connecticut	1.6%	1,653	29.6%
Delaware	10.5%	1,136	31.6%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	9.7%	25,215	7.4%
Georgia	21.4%	22,033	-16.3%
Hawaii	92.2%	21,152	-7.9%
Idaho	4.3%	738	43.3%
Illinois	7.6%	28,130	-6.4%
Indiana	9.6%	16,223	7.3%
Iowa	2.3%	1,187	27.2%
Kansas	3.3%	1,776	2.0%
Kentucky	8.3%	4,111	16.4%
Louisiana	6.2%	4,188	-1.8%
Maine	1.6%	332	-7.7%
Maryland	11.8%	15,372	0.6%
Massachusetts	12.4%	18,112	2.2%
Michigan	7.2%	14,064	9.0%
Minnesota	5.2%	5,732	-4.6%
Mississippi	20.0%	5,096	23.2%
Missouri	1.7%	1,741	1.1%
Montana	2.5%	321	4.6%
Nebraska	1.1%	302	-21.6%
Nevada	0.1%	28	-50.7%
New Hampshire	0.0%	0	
New Jersey	3.4%	8,492	-5.0%
New Mexico	2.1%	428	76.1%
New York	6.6%	42,400	-1.8%
North Carolina	11.1%	11,457	3.2%
North Dakota	7.2%	487	-9.8%
Ohio	71.7%	319,775	7.1%
Oklahoma	5.1%	1,984	48.3%
Oregon	0.5%	362	15.1%
Pennsylvania	16.6%	29,039	3.7%
Rhode Island	6.1%	1,457	398.4%
South Carolina	7.5%	3,675	4.7%
South Dakota	0.0%	0	
Tennessee	10.6%	6,044	2.7%
Texas	0.0%	0	-100.0%
Utah	2.7%	974	12.0%
Vermont	0.1%	9	11.8%
Virginia	7.8%	10,748	6.7%
Washington	1.0%	1,614	7.4%
West Virginia	30.5%	5,959	5.1%
Wisconsin	3.9%	4,644	13.0%
Wyoming	0.4%	47	119.9%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 1996

1996	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.2%	\$720,406	7.3%
Alabama	8.1%	\$4,205	-2.6%
Alaska	4.4%	\$896	-16.1%
Arizona	0.6%	\$465	-1.1%
Arkansas	12.0%	\$3,339	8.9%
California	3.4%	\$21,058	-15.9%
Colorado	1.5%	\$1,631	18.6%
Connecticut	1.7%	\$1,833	10.9%
Delaware	10.7%	\$1,203	5.9%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	\$0	
Florida	9.7%	\$26,143	3.7%
Georgia	21.8%	\$22,531	2.3%
Hawaii	92.0%	\$19,901	-5.9%
Idaho	3.9%	\$725	-1.8%
Illinois	8.1%	\$31,083	10.5%
Indiana	8.9%	\$16,002	-1.4%
Iowa	2.4%	\$1,301	9.6%
Kansas	3.1%	\$1,654	-6.9%
Kentucky	7.1%	\$3,901	-5.1%
Louisiana	6.2%	\$4,776	14.0%
Maine	1.5%	\$310	-6.6%
Maryland	12.7%	\$17,530	14.0%
Massachusetts	11.5%	\$18,254	0.8%
Michigan	8.0%	\$16,792	19.4%
Minnesota	5.6%	\$6,591	15.0%
Mississippi	18.8%	\$5,135	0.8%
Missouri	1.7%	\$1,922	10.4%
Montana	2.7%	\$347	8.2%
Nebraska	1.2%	\$352	16.6%
Nevada	0.7%	\$239	745.2%
New Hampshire	0.0%	\$0	
New Jersey	3.4%	\$8,793	3.6%
New Mexico	3.5%	\$843	97.1%
New York	6.3%	\$41,815	-1.4%
North Carolina	12.4%	\$13,641	19.1%
North Dakota	6.5%	\$458	-5.9%
Ohio	71.1%	\$344,708	7.8%
Oklahoma	3.7%	\$1,474	-25.7%
Oregon	0.6%	\$462	27.8%
Pennsylvania	17.5%	\$35,343	21.7%
Rhode Island	5.6%	\$1,433	-1.7%
South Carolina	8.8%	\$4,651	26.6%
South Dakota	0.0%	\$0	
Tennessee	10.2%	\$6,172	2.1%
Texas	0.0%	\$0	
Utah	2.5%	\$977	0.3%
Vermont	0.1%	\$10	5.9%
Virginia	9.7%	\$13,924	29.5%
Washington	1.2%	\$2,072	28.3%
West Virginia	31.4%	\$6,433	8.0%
Wisconsin	3.8%	\$4,775	2.8%
Wyoming	2.9%	\$340	617.9%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 1996.

State funding of public libraries

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 1997

1997	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.1	\$758,337	5.3%
Alabama	8.5%	\$4,720	12.2%
Alaska	4.1%	\$864	-3.6%
Arizona	0.5%	\$441	-5.3%
Arkansas	10.5%	\$3,345	0.2%
California	4.0%	\$26,196	24.4%
Colorado	2.1%	\$2,540	55.7%
Connecticut	1.5%	\$1,689	-7.8%
Delaware	13.1%	\$1,626	35.1%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	\$0	
Florida	9.6%	\$27,613	5.6%
Georgia	21.1%	\$23,429	4.0%
Hawaii	96.7%	\$20,001	0.5%
Idaho	3.4%	\$667	-7.9%
Illinois	7.9%	\$32,127	3.4%
Indiana	8.7%	\$16,494	3.1%
Iowa	2.6%	\$1,500	15.3%
Kansas	2.8%	\$1,677	1.4%
Kentucky	6.5%	\$3,843	-1.5%
Louisiana	7.0%	\$6,072	27.1%
Maine	1.5%	\$333	7.3%
Maryland	12.5%	\$17,498	-0.2%
Massachusetts	10.7%	\$17,790	-2.5%
Michigan	7.5%	\$16,750	-0.3%
Minnesota	5.3%	\$6,603	0.2%
Mississippi	17.3%	\$4,944	-3.7%
Missouri	1.7%	\$2,076	8.0%
Montana	2.5%	\$342	-1.3%
Nebraska	1.3%	\$393	11.8%
Nevada	0.3%	\$113	-52.8%
New Hampshire	0.0%	\$0	
New Jersey	3.3%	\$8,750	-0.5%
New Mexico	7.2%	\$1,868	121.6%
New York	6.1%	\$42,742	2.2%
North Carolina	12.1%	\$13,935	2.2%
North Dakota	7.2%	\$538	17.4%
Ohio	71.5%	\$376,105	9.1%
Oklahoma	4.1%	\$1,782	20.9%
Oregon	0.5%	\$409	-11.5%
Pennsylvania	16.0%	\$32,512	-8.0%
Rhode Island	5.3%	\$1,378	-3.8%
South Carolina	8.1%	\$4,735	1.8%
South Dakota	0.0%	\$0	
Tennessee	9.7%	\$6,120	-0.8%
Texas	0.1%	\$231	
Utah	2.6%	\$1,118	14.4%
Vermont	0.2%	\$22	118.3%
Virginia	9.2%	\$13,923	-0.0%
Washington	0.8%	\$1,472	-29.0%
West Virginia	30.1%	\$6,623	2.9%
Wisconsin	3.6%	\$4,767	-0.2%
Wyoming	0.3%	\$35	-89.7%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 1997.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 1998

1998	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.6%	\$848,965	12.0%
Alabama	8.5%	\$4,722	12.3%
Alaska	4.3%	948	5.8%
Arizona	0.7%	685	47.1%
Arkansas	9.9%	3,311	-0.8%
California	4.2%	30,779	46.2%
Colorado	1.9%	2,486	52.4%
Connecticut	1.5%	1,772	-3.3%
Delaware	13.6%	1,640	36.4%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	9.8%	29,693	13.6%
Georgia	25.9%	34,325	52.3%
Hawaii	86.5%	18,348	-7.8%
Idaho	3.2%	652	-10.1%
Illinois	8.4%	35,778	15.1%
Indiana	8.9%	17,738	10.9%
Iowa	2.6%	1,577	21.2%
Kansas	2.7%	1,657	0.2%
Kentucky	6.3%	3,910	0.2%
Louisiana	6.4%	6,579	37.7%
Maine	1.6%	371	19.7%
Maryland	12.9%	19,706	12.4%
Massachusetts	9.3%	16,256	-10.9%
Michigan	6.1%	14,567	-13.3%
Minnesota	6.0%	7,872	19.4%
Mississippi	18.0%	5,590	8.9%
Missouri	1.6%	2,096	9.1%
Montana	2.6%	342	-1.6%
Nebraska	1.1%	339	-3.7%
Nevada	2.0%	873	264.9%
New Hampshire	0.3%	86	
New Jersey	3.8%	10,530	19.8%
New Mexico	1.5%	385	-54.3%
New York	7.0%	51,115	22.2%
North Carolina	12.8%	16,031	17.5%
North Dakota	6.8%	529	15.4%
Ohio	70.0%	426,731	23.8%
Oklahoma	3.6%	1,766	19.8%
Oregon	0.7%	594	28.5%
Pennsylvania	16.5%	34,463	-2.5%
Rhode Island	8.5%	2,394	67.1%
South Carolina	7.9%	4,870	4.7%
South Dakota	0.1%	12	
Tennessee	9.8%	6,341	2.7%
Texas	0.2%	497	
Utah	2.1%	1,023	4.6%
Vermont	0.1%	12	15.6%
Virginia	8.9%	14,183	1.9%
Washington	0.7%	1,376	-33.6%
West Virginia	30.3%	6,693	4.0%
Wisconsin	3.5%	4,880	2.2%
Wyoming	0.1%	13	-96.3%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 1998.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 1999

1999	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.7%	\$907,162	6.9%
Alabama	7.4%	4,618	-2.2%
Alaska	4.1%	927	-2.2%
Arizona	0.6%	591	-13.7%
Arkansas	11.1%	3,987	20.4%
California	6.9%	51,366	66.9%
Colorado	1.8%	2,530	1.8%
Connecticut	1.9%	2,537	43.2%
Delaware	10.7%	1,155	-29.6%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	9.9%	32,239	8.6%
Georgia	20.4%	25,755	-25.0%
Hawaii	90.1%	19,772	7.8%
Idaho	3.2%	704	8.0%
Illinois	7.8%	34,535	-3.5%
Indiana	8.3%	17,633	-0.6%
Iowa	2.5%	1,744	10.6%
Kansas	2.5%	1,617	-2.4%
Kentucky	7.9%	5,607	43.4%
Louisiana	7.1%	7,332	11.4%
Maine	0.7%	174	-53.1%
Maryland	13.4%	22,501	14.2%
Massachusetts	8.0%	15,388	-5.3%
Michigan	5.8%	15,030	3.2%
Minnesota	5.6%	7,602	-3.4%
Mississippi	19.0%	6,447	15.3%
Missouri	2.0%	2,840	35.5%
Montana	2.7%	371	8.6%
Nebraska	1.0%	346	2.0%
Nevada	2.3%	1,083	24.1%
New Hampshire	0.0%	0	-100.0%
New Jersey	3.9%	11,159	6.0%
New Mexico	1.7%	464	20.5%
New York	6.2%	48,806	-4.5%
North Carolina	13.6%	18,626	16.2%
North Dakota	7.1%	561	6.2%
Ohio	73.1%	455,636	6.8%
Oklahoma	3.2%	1,790	1.4%
Oregon	0.7%	726	22.2%
Pennsylvania	17.2%	38,000	10.3%
Rhode Island	11.2%	3,470	44.9%
South Carolina	7.9%	5,234	7.5%
South Dakota	0.0%	0	-100.0%
Tennessee	8.9%	6,254	-1.4%
Texas	0.3%	823	65.5%
Utah	1.9%	965	-5.6%
Vermont	0.2%	24	108.2%
Virginia	9.4%	15,637	10.3%
Washington	0.7%	1,471	7.0%
West Virginia	(S)		
Wisconsin	3.3%	4,807	-1.5%
Wyoming	0.1%	14	10.1%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 1999.

State funding of public libraries

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 2000

2000	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.8%	\$985,954	8.7%
Alabama	6.9%	4,480	-3.0%
Alaska	3.2%	783	-15.6%
Arizona	0.4%	443	-25.0%
Arkansas	12.5%	4,816	20.8%
California	8.5%	70,573	37.4%
Colorado	1.7%	2,698	6.7%
Connecticut	1.6%	2,197	-13.4%
Delaware	13.9%	2,017	74.6%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	9.3%	33,051	2.5%
Georgia	18.4%	26,385	2.4%
Hawaii	89.2%	20,328	2.8%
Idaho	3.2%	762	8.3%
Illinois	7.6%	36,577	5.9%
Indiana	8.5%	19,089	8.3%
Iowa	2.8%	1,972	13.1%
Kansas	2.6%	1,844	14.0%
Kentucky	7.0%	5,097	-9.1%
Louisiana	6.1%	6,838	-6.7%
Maine	1.1%	287	64.6%
Maryland	13.5%	23,552	4.7%
Massachusetts	8.5%	17,473	13.6%
Michigan	5.5%	15,848	5.4%
Minnesota	6.3%	9,211	21.2%
Mississippi	19.8%	7,128	10.6%
Missouri	2.2%	3,224	13.5%
Montana	2.1%	336	-9.3%
Nebraska	1.3%	450	30.2%
Nevada	1.4%	884	-18.4%
New Hampshire	0.1%	33	
New Jersey	3.4%	10,180	-8.8%
New Mexico	1.7%	500	7.8%
New York	6.0%	50,064	2.6%
North Carolina	11.9%	17,268	-7.3%
North Dakota	6.7%	545	-2.9%
Ohio	72.7%	494,652	8.6%
Oklahoma	3.0%	1,834	2.5%
Oregon	0.6%	651	-10.3%
Pennsylvania	18.7%	44,023	15.8%
Rhode Island	16.9%	5,744	65.6%
South Carolina	9.2%	6,616	26.4%
South Dakota	0.0%	0	
Tennessee	2.0%	1,478	-76.4%
Texas	0.4%	1,180	43.3%
Utah	1.7%	920	-4.7%
Vermont	0.1%	13	-47.6%
Virginia	9.5%	16,947	8.4%
Washington	0.7%	1,527	3.7%
West Virginia	(S)	#	#
Wisconsin	3.4%	5,326	10.8%
Wyoming	0.0%	0	-100.0%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 2000.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 2001

2001	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	12.7%	\$1,046,766	6.2%
Alabama	6.2%	4,239	-5.4%
Alaska	3.3%	787	0.6%
Arizona	0.6%	625	41.0%
Arkansas	10.6%	4,106	-14.7%
California	8.7%	77,456	9.8%
Colorado	2.4%	4,080	51.2%
Connecticut	1.4%	2,082	-5.2%
Delaware	18.1%	2,906	44.1%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	9.1%	34,696	5.0%
Georgia	18.1%	28,283	7.2%
Hawaii	90.1%	21,504	5.8%
Idaho	2.9%	737	-3.3%
Illinois	7.3%	37,445	2.4%
Indiana	8.1%	19,947	4.5%
Iowa	3.1%	2,236	13.4%
Kansas	2.4%	1,870	1.4%
Kentucky	6.3%	5,033	-1.3%
Louisiana	6.1%	6,817	-0.3%
Maine	0.6%	174	-39.3%
Maryland	13.3%	24,406	3.6%
Massachusetts	9.4%	20,725	18.6%
Michigan	4.9%	16,031	1.2%
Minnesota	6.7%	10,010	8.7%
Mississippi	18.9%	7,084	-0.6%
Missouri	2.6%	3,954	22.7%
Montana	2.2%	344	2.2%
Nebraska	1.4%	511	13.5%
Nevada	0.8%	520	-41.2%
New Hampshire	0.1%	35	5.4%
New Jersey	3.1%	9,730	-4.4%
New Mexico	1.8%	506	1.2%
New York	5.7%	51,055	2.0%
North Carolina	11.5%	17,910	3.7%
North Dakota	6.4%	565	3.7%
Ohio	73.1%	499,124	0.9%
Oklahoma	2.8%	1,792	-2.3%
Oregon	0.6%	729	11.9%
Pennsylvania	26.4%	73,274	66.4%
Rhode Island	16.6%	6,031	5.0%
South Carolina	9.2%	6,990	5.6%
South Dakota	0.0%	0	
Tennessee	2.0%	1,483	0.4%
Texas	0.5%	1,672	41.7%
Utah	1.6%	908	-1.3%
Vermont	0.3%	40	216.5%
Virginia	10.6%	21,181	25.0%
Washington	0.6%	1,489	-2.5%
West Virginia	30.9%	8,302	
Wisconsin	3.2%	5,311	-0.3%
Wyoming	#	5	

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 2001.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 2002

2002	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	11.7%	\$1,002,248	-4.3%
Alabama	6.0%	\$4,240	0.0%
Alaska	3.8%	\$909	15.5%
Arizona	0.5%	\$591	-5.4%
Arkansas	3.0%	\$1,206	-70.6%
California	7.5%	\$72,048	-7.0%
Colorado	1.2%	\$2,187	-46.4%
Connecticut	1.1%	\$1,706	-18.1%
Delaware	15.8%	\$2,773	-4.6%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	\$0	
Florida	8.1%	\$34,154	-1.6%
Georgia	19.0%	\$29,488	4.3%
Hawaii	89.3%	\$22,697	5.5%
Idaho	2.8%	\$760	3.1%
Illinois	6.6%	\$38,110	1.8%
Indiana	7.4%	\$19,180	-3.8%
Iowa	2.9%	\$2,225	-0.5%
Kansas	2.2%	\$1,870	0.0%
Kentucky	4.5%	\$3,968	-21.2%
Louisiana	5.6%	\$6,810	-0.1%
Maine	0.6%	\$179	2.9%
Maryland	13.6%	\$26,218	7.4%
Massachusetts	8.6%	\$20,433	-1.4%
Michigan	3.6%	\$12,142	-24.3%
Minnesota	5.1%	\$8,302	-17.1%
Mississippi	19.3%	\$7,322	3.4%
Missouri	3.1%	\$4,942	25.0%
Montana	2.0%	\$379	10.2%
Nebraska	1.2%	\$458	-10.4%
Nevada	2.2%	\$1,368	163.1%
New Hampshire	0.2%	\$86	145.7%
New Jersey	2.9%	\$9,649	-0.8%
New Mexico	1.6%	\$470	-7.1%
New York	5.7%	\$50,169	-1.7%
North Carolina	9.1%	\$14,155	-21.0%
North Dakota	6.4%	\$589	4.2%
Ohio	71.1%	\$459,090	-8.0%
Oklahoma	2.7%	\$1,812	1.1%
Oregon	0.6%	\$684	-6.2%
Pennsylvania	28.8%	\$84,325	15.1%
Rhode Island	15.9%	\$6,343	5.2%
South Carolina	7.5%	\$5,973	-14.5%
South Dakota	0.0%	\$0	
Tennessee	0.0%	\$0	-100.0%
Texas	1.6%	\$5,440	225.4%
Utah	1.4%	\$882	-2.9%
Vermont	0.1%	\$19	-52.5%
Virginia	10.0%	\$20,318	-4.1%
Washington	0.7%	\$1,611	8.2%
West Virginia	33.4%	\$9,117	9.8%
Wisconsin	2.7%	\$4,845	-8.8%
Wyoming	#	\$6	20.0%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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 2002.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 2003

2003	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	10.9%	\$951,605	-5.1%
Alabama	5.5%	4,146	-2.2%
Alaska	2.8%	696	-23.4%
Arizona	0.4%	486	-17.8%
Arkansas	2.2%	940	-22.1%
California	5.5%	54,165	-24.8%
Colorado	0.1%	219	-90.0%
Connecticut	0.8%	1,269	-25.6%
Delaware	14.1%	2,519	-9.2%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	7.6%	33,857	-0.9%
Georgia	19.2%	30,960	5.0%
Hawaii	88.1%	23,558	3.8%
Idaho	2.7%	776	2.1%
Illinois	5.7%	31,166	-18.2%
Indiana	7.3%	16,665	-13.1%
Iowa	2.7%	2,166	-2.7%
Kansas	1.9%	1,655	-11.5%
Kentucky	4.6%	4,341	9.4%
Louisiana	4.1%	5,197	-23.7%
Maine	0.5%	161	-10.1%
Maryland	13.7%	27,189	3.7%
Massachusetts	7.4%	16,780	-17.9%
Michigan	3.4%	11,971	-1.4%
Minnesota	4.7%	7,493	-9.7%
Mississippi	19.1%	7,427	1.4%
Missouri	2.6%	4,565	-7.6%
Montana	2.2%	383	1.1%
Nebraska	1.1%	445	-2.8%
Nevada	0.3%	183	-86.6%
New Hampshire	0.1%	25	-70.9%
New Jersey	2.6%	9,134	-5.3%
New Mexico	1.9%	577	22.8%
New York	5.5%	50,360	0.4%
North Carolina	10.0%	15,656	10.6%
North Dakota	6.2%	585	-0.7%
Ohio	70.2%	452,686	-1.4%
Oklahoma	2.8%	1,871	3.3%
Oregon	0.5%	605	-11.5%
Pennsylvania	26.8%	78,824	-6.5%
Rhode Island	15.6%	6,660	5.0%
South Carolina	7.6%	6,458	8.1%
South Dakota	#	1	
Tennessee	0.4%	400	
Texas	1.3%	4,348	-20.1%
Utah	1.2%	786	-10.9%
Vermont	0.1%	8	-57.9%
Virginia	7.8%	16,058	-21.0%
Washington	0.6%	1,646	2.2%
West Virginia	31.3%	8,618	-5.5%
Wisconsin	2.7%	4,865	0.4%
Wyoming	0.1%	14	133.3%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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.

Operating revenue of public libraries from state sources

Amount of revenue and percentage of change: 2004

2004	Percentage of total revenue from state sources	State Aid in thousands	Percentage of change from previous year
50 States and DC	10.0%	\$909,042	-4.5%
Alabama	5.0%	3,878	-6.5%
Alaska	3.0%	765	9.9%
Arizona	0.4%	481	-1.0%
Arkansas	4.2%	1,993	112.0%
California	3.4%	34,663	-36.0%
Colorado	0.1%	132	-39.7%
Connecticut	0.8%	1,278	0.7%
Delaware	12.7%	2,636	4.6%
Dist.of Columbia	0.0%	0	
Florida	6.8%	32,375	-4.4%
Georgia	17.4%	28,652	-7.5%
Hawaii	92.8%	24,531	4.1%
Idaho	2.5%	798	2.8%
Illinois	4.7%	28,503	-8.5%
Indiana	7.7%	19,742	18.5%
Iowa	2.8%	2,274	5.0%
Kansas	1.8%	1,645	-0.6%
Kentucky	4.2%	4,355	0.3%
Louisiana	6.2%	7,810	50.3%
Maine	0.5%	157	-2.5%
Maryland	13.3%	27,285	0.4%
Massachusetts	3.2%	6,738	-59.8%
Michigan	3.6%	12,935	8.1%
Minnesota	5.0%	8,093	8.0%
Mississippi	19.4%	7,746	4.3%
Missouri	2.6%	4,512	-1.2%
Montana	1.8%	320	-16.4%
Nebraska	1.0%	396	-11.0%
Nevada	3.2%	2,324	1169.9%
New Hampshire	0.1%	29	16.0%
New Jersey	2.4%	9,201	0.7%
New Mexico	10.7%	3,937	582.3%
New York	4.5%	43,918	-12.8%
North Carolina	9.6%	15,677	0.1%
North Dakota	5.9%	584	-0.2%
Ohio	70.6%	459,033	1.4%
Oklahoma	2.5%	1,798	-3.9%
Oregon	0.4%	595	-1.7%
Pennsylvania	20.2%	58,731	-25.5%
Rhode Island	17.9%	7,668	15.1%
South Carolina	6.6%	5,852	-9.4%
South Dakota	#	1	0.0%
Tennessee	0.3%	299	-25.2%
Texas	0.8%	2,881	-33.7%
Utah	1.0%	713	-9.3%
Vermont	#	6	-25.0%
Virginia	7.4%	16,040	-0.1%
Washington	0.6%	1,581	-3.9%
West Virginia	30.4%	8,504	-1.3%
Wisconsin	2.7%	4,955	1.8%
Wyoming	0.1%	22	57.1%

Rounds to zero.

S Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

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

Public Library Data Service

2005 Public Library Finance Survey

Source of the data

The following tables are derived from the 2005 Public Library Data Service Statistical Report, which featured a special survey on Public Library Finance. The data were collected from 938 public libraries and includes information on government funding and statistics on alternative funding streams for library support.

This report is a project of the Public Library Association and was designed to meet the needs of public library administrators and others for library-specific data to inform and support a wide variety of management decisions.

In addition to the special survey, the PLDS annual report includes data from public libraries across the country (and Canada) on finances, library resources, annual use figures, and technology.

The data reports give the average for each data element, the median value, and the number of libraries reporting.

Number of libraries reporting

Our analysis of this report focuses on how Pennsylvania libraries compare to national averages and trends. Because of the size of the sample, the number of libraries reporting from Pennsylvania is fairly small (31).

Because of the small sample size, the results are by no means comprehensive. The report, however, remains valuable for the questions that it raises and particularly for the data on alternative sources of funding, an increasingly important source of revenue for public libraries nationally.

How do Pennsylvania public libraries compare?

Part 1: Governmental sources of funding, taxing authority, autonomy, library foundations

Governmental sources of funding: Federal, independent taxing authority

- Pennsylvania libraries reporting rank above the national average in the amount of federal LSTA (Library Services and Technology Act) funding, but below average in the amount of E-rate funding and other federal funding.
- Only 16% of the reporting libraries in Pennsylvania (5) indicated that they have independent taxing authority; nationally, 24% reported that they have such authority.

Governmental sources of funding: State and local

- Pennsylvania ranks close to the top in the amount of state library aid, but lower than average in other state funding.
- Regional funding of reporting Pennsylvania libraries is below average.
- County and city or municipal funding in Pennsylvania is significantly below average.

Autonomy and foundations

- On a scale of 1 to 5, Pennsylvania libraries ranked their ability to raise monies from alternative funding sources as 2.2, lower than the national average of 3.6.
- Each reporting library indicated that it had a library foundation. The capital amount in those foundations was close to the national average, as was the income.

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Part 2: Alternative sources of funding

Fees and fines

- The amount of fees and fines collected by Pennsylvania libraries is above average.

Friends, individuals/groups, corporate

- Revenue from Pennsylvania's Friends of the Library groups (at an average of \$25,146) is above the national average. The median amount of revenue from Pennsylvania Friends is \$14,558, also above the national average.
- Donations from individuals and groups are below the national average.
- Gifts and donations from corporate sources (at an average of \$366) are significantly below the national average of \$9,356. The median amount of corporate dollars is, however, \$0. The difference between the average and the median demonstrates how unevenly corporate monies are distributed.

Retail outlets, sales of products and services, vending

- Pennsylvania libraries realize significantly more revenue than the national average for retail outlet sales.
- None of the reporting libraries indicated income from the sales of products, although there was income from contracted services.
- Income from vending was above the national average.

Foundations and endowments

- Ten libraries in Pennsylvania reported an average of \$58,331 in income (median \$10,221) from library foundations.
- No libraries indicated income from other library or national endowments.
- Six libraries reported an average of \$121,378 in income from other foundations. The median value, however, was \$6,498.

Part One: Governmental sources of funding: Federal, independent taxing authority

State	INDEPENDENT TAXING AUTHORITY			LSTA		
	No	Yes	% Yes	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	9	0	0%	\$21,906	7	\$19,942
Alaska	2	0	0%	\$0	1	\$0
Arizona	10	3	23%	\$23,930	11	\$25,000
Arkansas	3	5	63%	\$0	7	\$0
California	71	9	11%	\$27,550	67	\$6,386
Colorado	9	8	47%	\$0	15	\$0
Connecticut	22	1	4%	\$521	16	\$0
Delaware	0	1	100%	\$0	1	\$0
District of Columbia	1	0	0%	\$604,803	1	\$604,803
Florida	25	4	14%	\$25,406	23	\$0
Georgia	14	0	0%	\$12,441	10	\$10,249
Hawaii	1	0	0%	\$652,827	1	\$652,827
Idaho	3	2	40%	\$200	5	\$0
Illinois	19	28	60%	\$15,200	37	\$2,950
Indiana	5	30	86%	\$3,478	27	\$0
Iowa	12	1	8%	\$2,000	10	\$0
Kansas	7	3	30%	\$7,977	9	\$0
Kentucky	4	8	67%	\$20,371	8	\$2,459
Louisiana	9	5	36%	\$0	7	\$0
Maine	6	0	0%	\$0	4	\$0
Maryland	15	0	0%	\$78,267	15	\$48,896
Massachusetts	19	0	0%	\$13,881	12	\$1,000
Michigan	14	22	61%	\$556	29	\$0
Minnesota	15	2	12%	\$21,783	13	\$17,267
Mississippi	9	1	10%	\$18,139	7	\$14,456
Missouri	3	15	83%	\$13,437	18	\$4,411
Montana	3	3	50%	\$0	3	\$0
Nebraska	5	0	0%	\$0	3	\$0
Nevada	2	2	50%	\$155,212	3	\$118,435
New Hampshire	15	3	17%	\$0	14	\$0
New Jersey	27	5	16%	\$790	22	\$0
New Mexico	4	0	0%	\$0	3	\$0
New York	46	13	22%	\$9,335	42	\$0
North Carolina	21	0	0%	\$34,342	21	\$22,248
North Dakota	7	0	0%	\$0	4	\$0
Ohio	46	11	19%	\$4,839	40	\$0
Oklahoma	7	1	13%	\$8,466	7	\$500
Oregon	9	2	18%	\$51,552	9	\$0
Pennsylvania	26	5	16%	\$48,389	25	\$0
Rhode Island	5	0	0%	\$13,312	4	\$0
South Carolina	10	0	0%	\$15,339	8	\$1,291
South Dakota	3	0	0%	\$0	3	\$0
Tennessee	10	1	9%	\$33,967	10	\$14,025
Texas	54	2	4%	\$18,146	45	\$0
Utah	5	1	17%	\$18,252	6	\$13,197
Vermont	7	3	30%	\$0	7	\$0
Virginia	28	2	7%	\$125	22	\$0
Washington	7	9	56%	\$10,511	14	\$0
West Virginia	9	1	10%	\$41,621	8	\$0
Wisconsin	24	1	4%	\$5,847	21	\$556
Wyoming	3	0	0%	\$2,193	3	\$2,430
National Average	691	213	24%	\$17,987	916	\$0

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	E-RATE FUNDING			OTHER FEDERAL		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
\$36,860	8	\$15,465	\$0	4	\$0	
\$6,131	1	\$6,131	\$0	1	\$0	
\$20,224	10	\$0	\$890	10	\$0	
\$1,055	7	\$0	\$0	5	\$0	
\$26,959	58	\$0	\$10,139	57	\$0	
\$21,261	16	\$3,111	\$1,746	15	\$0	
\$2,109	19	\$0	\$52,830	15	\$0	
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	
\$289,917	1	\$289,917	\$122,576	1	\$122,576	
\$41,364	24	\$12,191	\$2,351	22	\$0	
\$25,617	11	\$10,886	\$6,136	9	\$0	
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	
\$2,972	5	\$0	\$0	5	\$0	
\$27,842	39	\$0	\$314	29	\$0	
\$17,593	31	\$6,102	\$4,263	26	\$0	
\$366	11	\$0	\$0	9	\$0	
\$11,570	10	\$900	\$0	9	\$0	
\$24,725	10	\$3,694	\$558	8	\$0	
\$22,289	13	\$9,535	\$0	6	\$0	
\$3,516	4	\$387	\$0	4	\$0	
\$58,916	12	\$6,086	\$30,752	13	\$2,423	
\$128,801	11	\$0	\$0	11	\$0	
\$17,866	32	\$1,678	\$3,820	28	\$0	
\$30,556	14	\$13,310	\$6,007	11	\$0	
\$29,427	8	\$27,417	\$5,586	4	\$500	
\$56,117	18	\$1,100	\$31,638	15	\$0	
\$5,640	4	\$4,589	\$0	3	\$0	
\$18,143	4	\$376	\$0	3	\$0	
\$2,248	4	\$133	\$102,099	3	\$0	
\$439	14	\$0	\$521	14	\$0	
\$3,970	27	\$0	\$69,878	22	\$0	
\$30,000	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0	
\$112,345	50	\$3,038	\$46,031	39	\$0	
\$11,516	21	\$5,000	\$6,323	16	\$0	
\$323	4	\$250	\$150	4	\$0	
\$25,113	41	\$0	\$13,324	38	\$0	
\$26,500	7	\$4,401	\$0	3	\$0	
\$17,550	10	\$950	\$0	7	\$0	
\$14,427	23	\$947	\$10,656	23	\$0	
\$7,853	4	\$2,250	\$40,365	4	\$0	
\$5,098	9	\$4,000	\$872	6	\$0	
\$0	3	\$0	\$752	3	\$0	
\$43,795	6	\$7,275	\$2,273	5	\$2,500	
\$12,302	45	\$0	\$5,601	46	\$0	
\$1,016	5	\$0	\$1,964	5	\$0	
\$449	8	\$0	\$6,720	8	\$0	
\$19,150	23	\$6,400	\$5,129	21	\$0	
\$50,570	14	\$24,461	\$13,409	13	\$0	
\$1,755	9	\$1,729	\$0	7	\$0	
\$50,578	19	\$0	\$49,975	16	\$0	
\$1,353	3	\$1,968	\$0	1	\$0	
\$29,389	916	\$754	\$14,101	916	\$0	

Part One: Governmental sources of funding: State and local

State	STATE LIBRARY AID			OTHER STATE FUNDING		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$135,740	8	\$116,938	\$0	3	\$0
Alaska	\$3,150	2	\$3,150	\$0	1	\$0
Arizona	\$26,039	11	\$23,000	\$750	10	\$0
Arkansas	\$55,392	9	\$47,210	\$1,533	6	\$410
California	\$244,961	70	\$101,214	\$17,569	54	\$0
Colorado	\$1,049	15	\$0	\$0	15	\$0
Connecticut	\$7,495	23	\$2,770	\$9,054	14	\$0
Delaware	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
District of Columbia	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
Florida	\$715,275	28	\$346,458	\$26,609	20	\$0
Georgia	\$511,926	11	\$388,543	\$6,033	9	\$0
Hawaii	\$24,530,903	1	\$24,530,903	\$0	1	\$0
Idaho	\$0	5	\$0	\$0	5	\$0
Illinois	\$282,941	39	\$21,000	\$6,049	33	\$0
Indiana	\$13,164	27	\$0	\$35,926	25	\$0
Iowa	\$23,651	11	\$6,980	\$300	11	\$0
Kansas	\$100,387	10	\$18,078	\$1,866	8	\$0
Kentucky	\$109,920	9	\$54,297	\$4,430	6	\$0
Louisiana	\$73,095	14	\$57,312	\$44,192	13	\$4,986
Maine	\$35,303	5	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Maryland	\$2,491,102	13	\$631,822	\$18,362	12	\$250
Massachusetts	\$290,629	16	\$32,654	\$558,258	14	\$800
Michigan	\$104,733	34	\$27,197	\$26,899	29	\$0
Minnesota	\$163,708	13	\$5,865	\$90,205	9	\$0
Mississippi	\$274,968	6	\$214,529	\$919	4	\$275
Missouri	\$85,906	19	\$41,428	\$33	15	\$0
Montana	\$16,778	5	\$18,192	\$0	2	\$0
Nebraska	\$22,744	4	\$3,349	\$1,335	4	\$185
Nevada	\$353	3	\$0	\$2,660	3	\$3,000
New Hampshire	\$587	15	\$0	\$419	15	\$0
New Jersey	\$62,939	25	\$25,278	\$15,906	24	\$0
New Mexico	\$73,766	4	\$59,931	\$577,788	3	\$338,093
New York	\$493,918	52	\$15,663	\$7,898	42	\$0
North Carolina	\$223,311	21	\$190,386	\$31,160	19	\$700
North Dakota	\$26,407	6	\$26,974	\$0	4	\$0
Ohio	\$191,532	38	\$0	\$27,871	39	\$0
Oklahoma	\$14,573	7	\$3,709	\$2,352	5	\$1,715
Oregon	\$18,502	11	\$11,883	\$0	7	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$557,495	27	\$43,294	\$14,067	23	\$0
Rhode Island	\$688,735	5	\$479,014	\$0	4	\$0
South Carolina	\$210,180	9	\$226,224	\$33,759	9	\$1,199
South Dakota	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Tennessee	\$65,570	6	\$47,629	\$0	3	\$0
Texas	\$56,316	53	\$9,525	\$689	43	\$0
Utah	\$27,836	6	\$29,133	\$0	5	\$0
Vermont	\$9,707	8	\$0	\$474	6	\$0
Virginia	\$227,632	25	\$214,383	\$30	20	\$0
Washington	\$3,810	12	\$0	\$155,241	12	\$0
West Virginia	\$199,928	10	\$61,208	\$0	7	\$0
Wisconsin	\$78,867	24	\$1,316	\$113	16	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
National Average	\$261,220	916	\$19,478	\$30,701	916	\$0

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REGIONAL			COUNTY			CITY/MUNICIPAL		
Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
\$0	3	\$0	\$89,417	6	\$56,750	\$190,938	4	\$115,250
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$0	10	\$0	\$37,276	7	\$0	\$37,000	9	\$0
\$776	5	\$0	\$11,315	3	\$13,944	\$262,961	6	\$1,500
\$44	53	\$0	\$56,492	52	\$0	\$1,447,706	47	\$0
\$0	15	\$0	\$8,339	13	\$0	\$521,950	11	\$0
\$213	15	\$0	\$0	14	\$0	\$13,035	10	\$0
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$8,740	19	\$0	\$0	9	\$0	\$0	13	\$0
\$0	9	\$0	\$381,037	5	\$1,321	\$14,403	7	\$0
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$0	5	\$0	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
\$14	28	\$0	\$371	28	\$0	\$33,727	27	\$0
\$64	26	\$0	\$3,638	24	\$0	\$12,985	26	\$0
\$0	9	\$0	\$26,216	9	\$0	\$318,776	8	\$0
\$23,548	9	\$10,243	\$4,731	8	\$0	\$75,843	6	\$0
\$0	6	\$0	\$3,065,529	5	\$0	\$400	6	\$0
\$3,956	7	\$0	\$0	5	\$0	\$301	6	\$0
\$0	4	\$0	\$2,708	4	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$7,585	11	\$0	\$199,785	4	\$3,361	\$30,000	10	\$0
\$26,562	11	\$0	\$0	11	\$0	\$3,673	10	\$0
\$8,215	27	\$0	\$397,497	28	\$0	\$34,409	24	\$0
\$21,586	8	\$0	\$73,830	6	\$0	\$4,669	7	\$0
\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0	\$1,667	3	\$0
\$14,054	14	\$0	\$116,340	13	\$0	\$0	13	\$0
\$0	2	\$0	\$10,663	1	\$10,663	\$22,926	3	\$0
\$0	3	\$0	\$3,683	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
\$0	2	\$0	\$13,331,126	2	\$13,331,126	\$5,000	3	\$5,000
\$0	14	\$0	\$0	14	\$0	\$99,279	8	\$0
\$238	22	\$0	\$3,424	20	\$0	\$214,300	14	\$0
\$0	3	\$0	\$22,667	3	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
\$49	38	\$0	\$63,447	37	\$0	\$15,372	25	\$0
\$345	15	\$0	\$0	7	\$0	\$0	9	\$0
\$0	4	\$0	\$54,534	5	\$0	\$49,631	4	\$0
\$42	36	\$0	\$1,743	35	\$0	\$0	34	\$0
\$0	3	\$0	\$0	2	\$0	\$0	2	\$0
\$0	7	\$0	\$0	6	\$0	\$0	6	\$0
\$2,230	21	\$0	\$11,597	13	\$0	\$25,193	12	\$225
\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	2	\$0
\$0	7	\$0	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	5	\$0
\$0	3	\$0	\$0	2	\$0	\$0	2	\$0
\$995	4	\$0	\$80,190	5	\$0	\$6,780	3	\$0
\$1,221	42	\$0	\$138,678	37	\$0	\$193,448	30	\$0
\$0	5	\$0	\$63	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
\$231	7	\$0	\$0	7	\$0	\$93,793	3	\$122,067
\$714	21	\$0	\$108,200	17	\$0	\$30,937	19	\$0
\$0	12	\$0	\$0	11	\$0	\$0	11	\$0
\$0	7	\$0	\$0	4	\$0	\$18,400	5	\$0
\$5,822	15	\$0	\$178,441	15	\$54,494	\$15,979	10	\$0
\$0	1	\$0	\$113,500	2	\$113,500	\$0	1	\$0
\$2,678	916	\$0	\$148,292	916	\$0	\$195,126	916	\$0

Part One: Autonomy and foundations

State	ALTERNATIVE FUNDING AUTONOMY			LIBRARY FOUNDATIONS		
	Average	Count	Median	No	Yes	% Yes
Alabama	3.8	9	4	5	4	44%
Alaska	3.0	2	3	1	1	50%
Arizona	2.7	12	3	7	5	42%
Arkansas	4.2	8	4.5	7	2	22%
California	2.7	81	3	31	51	62%
Colorado	3.7	17	4	5	12	71%
Connecticut	3.7	23	4	15	8	35%
Delaware		0		0	1	100%
District of Columbia	4.0	1	4	0	1	100%
Florida	2.4	27	2	15	13	46%
Georgia	3.3	14	3	7	7	50%
Hawaii	4.0	1	4	0	1	100%
Idaho	3.4	5	3	2	3	60%
Illinois	4.5	47	5	24	23	49%
Indiana	4.5	35	5	22	13	37%
Iowa	4.2	13	5	3	10	77%
Kansas	4.4	10	5	3	7	70%
Kentucky	3.8	11	4	7	5	42%
Louisiana	3.9	14	4	11	3	21%
Maine	4.0	6	5	5	1	17%
Maryland	4.4	13	5	6	7	54%
Massachusetts	2.6	19	2	13	6	32%
Michigan	4.4	36	5	28	9	24%
Minnesota	3.2	16	3	11	6	35%
Mississippi	3.1	9	3	9	1	10%
Missouri	4.3	19	5	11	8	42%
Montana	4.0	6	5	1	5	83%
Nebraska	3.2	5	3	0	5	100%
Nevada	3.8	4	3.5	2	2	50%
New Hampshire	3.4	17	3	15	3	17%
New Jersey	3.7	31	4	25	9	26%
New Mexico	1.5	4	1.5	1	3	75%
New York	3.9	57	5	44	15	25%
North Carolina	3.0	22	3	11	11	50%
North Dakota	3.7	7	4	3	4	57%
Ohio	4.4	53	5	37	20	35%
Oklahoma	3.4	8	4	5	3	38%
Oregon	2.5	8	2	5	3	38%
Pennsylvania	2.2	11	2	0	11	100%
Puerto Rico	3.8	29	4	20	11	35%
Rhode Island	3.2	5	3	4	1	20%
South Carolina	3.9	10	4	9	1	10%
South Dakota	3.0	3	2	1	2	67%
Tennessee	3.9	9	4	5	6	55%
Texas	2.3	51	2	38	17	31%
Utah	3.2	6	3.5	5	1	17%
Vermont	3.4	10	3.5	5	5	50%
Virginia	2.9	30	3	11	19	63%
Washington	4.4	16	5	2	14	88%
West Virginia	3.4	10	4	7	3	30%
Wisconsin	3.8	23	4	14	12	46%
Wyoming	5.0	3	5	0	3	100%
National Average	3.6	916	4	514	394	43%

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	CAPITAL AMOUNT			ANNUAL INCOME		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Median</i>
\$552,088	2	\$552,088	\$98,000	1	\$98,000	
\$404,364	1	\$404,364	\$13,455	1	\$13,455	
\$103,278	4	\$81,272	\$80,511	4	\$26,838	
\$3,350,195	2	\$3,350,195	\$29,697	2	\$29,697	
\$457,095	32	\$236,408	\$177,094	30	\$58,836	
\$579,113	11	\$153,228	\$90,635	11	\$50,000	
\$6,525,922	7	\$958,000	\$302,594	7	\$66,000	
	0			0		
\$502,000	1	\$502,000	\$161,000	1	\$161,000	
\$1,079,304	10	\$261,692	\$266,929	8	\$176,152	
\$3,162,966	6	\$304,686	\$38,141	5	\$28,592	
\$720,000	1	\$720,000	\$106,000	1	\$106,000	
\$402,060	3	\$125,000	\$59,228	3	\$35,000	
\$128,390	19	\$71,677	\$20,164	18	\$14,362	
\$4,946,026	12	\$268,191	\$262,729	13	\$30,000	
\$362,617	9	\$135,000	\$140,775	6	\$78,075	
\$1,915,961	7	\$410,006	\$139,990	7	\$100,000	
\$2,507,250	5	\$195,860	\$182,954	5	\$15,000	
\$1,188,318	3	\$178,972	\$65,686	3	\$70,977	
\$10,057,730	1	\$10,057,730	\$553,175	1	\$553,175	
\$4,663,020	6	\$92,145	\$160,248	4	\$117,997	
\$883,172	3	\$500,000	\$940,175	3	\$150,000	
\$785,296	9	\$292,070	\$151,812	7	\$15,000	
\$382,903	5	\$437,301	\$112,860	5	\$9,300	
\$225,000	1	\$225,000	\$8,000	1	\$8,000	
\$524,823	7	\$227,059	\$66,698	6	\$57,372	
\$691,750	5	\$340,865	\$78,488	4	\$70,334	
\$985,646	4	\$630,000	\$236,500	2	\$236,500	
\$40,500	2	\$40,500	\$45,000	2	\$45,000	
\$843,500	2	\$843,500	\$47,500	2	\$47,500	
\$712,323	6	\$65,595	\$27,669	6	\$16,242	
\$38,076	2	\$38,076	\$33,324	1	\$33,324	
\$1,604,018	14	\$797,500	\$915,883	13	\$150,000	
\$304,676	8	\$155,711	\$114,677	7	\$300	
\$600,508	4	\$326,015	\$52,798	4	\$29,595	
\$632,868	17	\$175,448	\$72,676	18	\$17,160	
\$525,693	3	\$530,080	\$522,951	3	\$103,000	
\$390,111	3	\$195,887	\$661,633	3	\$95,563	
\$1,728,080	9	\$350,000	\$453,464	10	\$28,250	
\$5,721,301	7	\$1,300,000	\$2,945,280	6	\$39,909	
\$15,000	1	\$15,000	\$100	1	\$100	
\$392,422	1	\$392,422	\$21,907	1	\$21,907	
\$30,000	1	\$30,000		0		
\$3,786,216	4	\$2,020,580	\$334,053	4	\$135,000	
\$353,107	12	\$97,904	\$110,699	11	\$50,509	
\$786,000	1	\$786,000	\$35,090	1	\$35,090	
\$1,212,420	4	\$270,113	\$332,720	3	\$223,140	
\$570,973	14	\$417,420	\$110,554	13	\$34,000	
\$6,095,213	12	\$313,492	\$1,232,372	10	\$64,545	
\$324,770	3	\$87,328	\$83,883	2	\$83,883	
\$619,362	11	\$442,383	\$181,784	10	\$35,000	
\$82,820	2	\$82,820	\$74,880	2	\$74,880	
\$1,515,606	916	\$219,515	\$287,671	916	\$37,000	

Part Two: Alternative sources of funding: Fees and fines

State	FEES			OVERDUE FINES		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$4,970	6	\$1,286	\$54,591	8	\$13,000
Alaska	\$6,541	1	\$6,541	\$118,518	2	\$118,518
Arizona	\$29,381	10	\$10,386	\$186,876	10	\$21,985
Arkansas	\$5,250	7	\$998	\$36,139	7	\$17,900
California	\$9,841	61	\$0	\$155,066	71	\$89,701
Colorado	\$16,768	14	\$250	\$140,817	16	\$54,802
Connecticut	\$16,695	18	\$0	\$29,346	19	\$17,026
Delaware		0			0	
District of Columbia	\$0	1	\$0	\$105,679	1	\$105,679
Florida	\$52,188	20	\$2,903	\$212,185	23	\$40,819
Georgia	\$25,703	9	\$2,339	\$210,523	10	\$78,293
Hawaii	\$1,070,257	1	\$1,070,257	\$916,090	1	\$916,090
Idaho	\$16,707	4	\$9,866	\$39,137	5	\$20,000
Illinois	\$16,041	44	\$2,417	\$87,825	44	\$33,952
Indiana	\$8,883	28	\$5,640	\$86,194	28	\$15,648
Iowa	\$4,930	8	\$893	\$46,699	10	\$29,352
Kansas	\$12,424	9	\$0	\$49,268	9	\$9,305
Kentucky	\$6,808	7	\$519	\$90,817	10	\$34,588
Louisiana	\$7,339	10	\$550	\$89,472	13	\$47,619
Maine	\$6,019	3	\$6,500	\$36,951	4	\$26,485
Maryland	\$101,782	14	\$6,723	\$362,421	15	\$191,000
Massachusetts	\$5,760	13	\$0	\$18,069	15	\$0
Michigan	\$9,884	28	\$1,740	\$79,513	30	\$40,895
Minnesota	\$27,989	11	\$6,323	\$213,779	16	\$97,501
Mississippi	\$5,706	6	\$238	\$46,328	7	\$13,411
Missouri	\$55,898	16	\$13,200	\$124,959	17	\$13,000
Montana	\$4,812	4	\$4,363	\$30,078	4	\$27,716
Nebraska	\$22,778	3	\$0	\$144,531	4	\$108,776
Nevada	\$27,980	3	\$91	\$320,241	4	\$75,501
New Hampshire	\$3,465	15	\$1,200	\$14,579	15	\$7,456
New Jersey	\$18,817	23	\$1,024	\$48,831	28	\$39,000
New Mexico	\$39,070	3	\$9,182	\$15,808	3	\$12,400
New York	\$14,577	43	\$1,490	\$184,417	55	\$34,590
North Carolina	\$6,512	16	\$1,135	\$106,591	19	\$44,774
North Dakota	\$7,202	7	\$4,510	\$18,235	7	\$6,220
Ohio	\$16,372	42	\$0	\$187,256	50	\$75,797
Oklahoma	\$12,130	5	\$2,041	\$84,687	6	\$4,943
Oregon	\$36,281	6	\$37,918	\$742,711	6	\$305,456
Pennsylvania	\$35,808	9	\$0	\$253,000	9	\$151,393
Puerto Rico	\$24,052	24	\$2,043	\$51,390	28	\$20,488
Rhode Island	\$60	4	\$0	\$37,922	5	\$4,602
South Carolina	\$17,130	8	\$0	\$168,632	9	\$100,000
South Dakota	\$7,875	3	\$9,786	\$51,624	3	\$69,563
Tennessee	\$143,627	7	\$3,600	\$156,839	8	\$99,097
Texas	\$8,818	44	\$0	\$46,680	45	\$570
Utah	\$7,864	5	\$0	\$428,449	5	\$138,950
Vermont	\$4,318	6	\$981	\$9,287	6	\$974
Virginia	\$93,518	20	\$1,085	\$93,515	22	\$47,670
Washington	\$26,976	14	\$2,131	\$154,752	14	\$5,505
West Virginia	\$2,277	8	\$1,146	\$21,063	8	\$13,433
Wisconsin	\$5,659	15	\$0	\$80,759	19	\$20,000
Wyoming	\$2,309	1	\$2,309	\$43,086	2	\$43,086
National Average	\$22,506	916	\$1,134	\$118,383	916	\$36,119

Part Two: Alternative sources of funding: Friends, individuals/groups, corporate

State	FRIENDS			INDIVIDUALS/GROUPS			CORPORATE		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$16,124	8	\$15,350	\$139,400	7	\$14,868	\$2,071	7	\$0
Alaska	\$12,250	2	\$12,250	\$25,944	1	\$25,944	\$0	1	\$0
Arizona	\$14,485	11	\$3,000	\$14,890	11	\$5,228	\$19,654	10	\$420
Arkansas	\$23,254	6	\$19,380	\$3,961	6	\$4,527	\$65,468	4	\$1,500
California	\$66,686	67	\$31,273	\$70,576	63	\$5,000	\$2,299	53	\$0
Colorado	\$17,810	16	\$287	\$28,620	16	\$4,193	\$3,813	15	\$0
Connecticut	\$19,226	16	\$10,050	\$38,885	17	\$12,000	\$3,786	13	\$0
Delaware		0			0			0	
District of Columbia	\$1,500	1	\$1,500	\$61,000	1	\$61,000	\$16,000	1	\$16,000
Florida	\$87,963	26	\$63,813	\$129,816	24	\$3,216	\$7,699	18	\$0
Georgia	\$10,465	10	\$2,600	\$21,536	10	\$8,813	\$2,125	8	\$0
Hawaii	\$150,000	1	\$150,000	\$195,192	1	\$195,192	\$0	1	\$0
Idaho	\$30,680	5	\$400	\$20,606	4	\$1,213	\$0	5	\$0
Illinois	\$6,483	38	\$1,000	\$8,715	43	\$1,185	\$3,088	34	\$0
Indiana	\$16,789	28	\$10,958	\$27,478	28	\$5,441	\$713	24	\$0
Iowa	\$12,511	9	\$9,720	\$41,275	9	\$10,000	\$1,635	10	\$0
Kansas	\$29,999	10	\$13,050	\$8,712	10	\$4,693	\$1,000	10	\$0
Kentucky	\$15,918	9	\$2,000	\$28,207	10	\$1,516	\$1,667	6	\$0
Louisiana	\$18,949	8	\$360	\$11,140	10	\$6,782	\$4,631	10	\$1,013
Maine	\$6,146	5	\$2,754	\$96,858	5	\$82,941	\$0	3	\$0
Maryland	\$21,362	14	\$10,904	\$156,417	14	\$10,742	\$18,288	10	\$0
Massachusetts	\$14,723	16	\$5,295	\$49,350	15	\$10,758	\$29	12	\$0
Michigan	\$21,409	28	\$6,273	\$14,185	32	\$5,050	\$1,818	26	\$0
Minnesota	\$88,548	14	\$12,314	\$20,145	16	\$12,956	\$625	8	\$0
Mississippi	\$7,049	6	\$4,174	\$21,678	6	\$9,142	\$3,550	5	\$2,000
Missouri	\$14,851	15	\$2,458	\$30,623	18	\$6,708	\$2,034	17	\$0
Montana	\$9,427	4	\$8,750	\$15,028	4	\$14,766	\$2,771	3	\$0
Nebraska	\$26,066	4	\$75	\$5,906	3	\$1,000	\$2,083	4	\$1,000
Nevada	\$80,966	3	\$92,879	\$51,915	3	\$39,196	\$14,092	3	\$10,000
New Hampshire	\$1,844	17	\$200	\$2,087	18	\$1,000	\$614	14	\$0
New Jersey	\$15,679	24	\$1,500	\$8,639	25	\$3,033	\$117	20	\$0
New Mexico	\$32,940	3	\$17,000	\$18,013	3	\$5,000	\$0	3	\$0
New York	\$14,433	47	\$5,000	\$147,412	53	\$7,000	\$74,453	38	\$0
North Carolina	\$8,723	17	\$5,000	\$12,788	18	\$4,781	\$9,982	15	\$0
North Dakota	\$4,883	6	\$5,000	\$3,552	6	\$2,896	\$0	4	\$0
Ohio	\$26,460	45	\$2,273	\$30,465	49	\$6,935	\$2,955	35	\$0
Oklahoma	\$29,088	6	\$4,453	\$16,493	6	\$14,876	\$2,748	4	\$611
Oregon	\$26,738	6	\$13,531	\$135,301	4	\$41,630	\$2,992	4	\$1,828
Pennsylvania	\$25,146	10	\$14,556	\$32,631	9	\$10,824	\$366	6	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$11,983	26	\$3,196	\$35,577	29	\$15,025	\$23,498	23	\$0
Rhode Island	\$6,891	5	\$5,000	\$76,629	5	\$23,746	\$89,919	4	\$75
South Carolina	\$24,816	9	\$5,000	\$33,749	9	\$10,526	\$857	7	\$0
South Dakota	\$1,690	3	\$1,000	\$17,629	3	\$3,888	\$0	3	\$0
Tennessee	\$15,308	6	\$3,750	\$51,184	9	\$8,771	\$500	4	\$0
Texas	\$18,609	50	\$3,655	\$19,183	49	\$2,995	\$5,871	48	\$0
Utah	\$9,074	5	\$0	\$2,930	5	\$0	\$3,000	5	\$0
Vermont	\$4,669	5	\$2,900	\$30,038	7	\$18,803	\$1,259	4	\$1,018
Virginia	\$31,653	23	\$7,620	\$15,674	25	\$6,266	\$1,072	23	\$0
Washington	\$11,023	16	\$8,244	\$13,619	16	\$6,118	\$115	13	\$0
West Virginia	\$3,101	8	\$500	\$45,388	8	\$3,991	\$0	7	\$0
Wisconsin	\$8,023	20	\$4,000	\$14,203	21	\$6,000	\$1,526	16	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	1	\$0	\$29,319	2	\$29,319	\$0	1	\$0
National Average	\$25,195	916	\$5,000	\$42,615	916	\$5,389	\$9,356	916	\$0

Part Two: Alternative sources of funding: Retail outlets, sales of products and services, vending

State	RETAIL OUTLETS			SALE OF PRODUCTS/SERVICES		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$47	6	\$0	\$4,284	6	\$165
Alaska	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
Arizona	\$0	10	\$0	\$0	10	\$0
Arkansas	\$489	5	\$0	\$100	4	\$0
California	\$42,131	51	\$0	\$674	52	\$0
Colorado	\$2,222	14	\$0	\$14,472	14	\$0
Connecticut	\$3,764	16	\$0	\$422	14	\$0
Delaware		0			0	
District of Columbia	\$62,966	1	\$62,966	\$1,779	1	\$1,779
Florida	\$674	18	\$0	\$3,541	20	\$0
Georgia	\$10,043	9	\$0	\$1,337	9	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
Idaho	\$0	5	\$0	\$0	5	\$0
Illinois	\$591	32	\$0	\$318	32	\$0
Indiana	\$230	22	\$0	\$407	23	\$0
Iowa	\$1,500	8	\$0	\$145	8	\$0
Kansas	\$0	9	\$0	\$0	9	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	6	\$0	\$129	7	\$0
Louisiana	\$1,429	7	\$0	\$0	7	\$0
Maine	\$2,726	3	\$1,179	\$0	3	\$0
Maryland	\$6,965	9	\$0	\$31,224	10	\$100
Massachusetts	\$4,218	12	\$0	\$0	12	\$0
Michigan	\$1,706	25	\$0	\$9,859	26	\$0
Minnesota	\$19,128	9	\$0	\$14,488	9	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Missouri	\$9,525	14	\$0	\$1,111	15	\$0
Montana	\$32	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Nevada	\$4,920	3	\$0	\$14	3	\$0
New Hampshire	\$83	14	\$0	\$241	15	\$0
New Jersey	\$1,301	21	\$0	\$1,107	21	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
New York	\$9,542	39	\$0	\$4,150	41	\$0
North Carolina	\$892	14	\$0	\$5,494	15	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Ohio	\$1,549	34	\$0	\$2,331	35	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Oregon	\$855	3	\$0	\$12,520	5	\$1,889
Pennsylvania	\$32,862	8	\$0	\$0	6	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$972	23	\$0	\$213	22	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
South Carolina	\$33	7	\$0	\$1,128	7	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	2	\$0	\$0	2	\$0
Tennessee	\$21,162	5	\$2,014	\$9,469	4	\$6,438
Texas	\$230	41	\$0	\$737	42	\$0
Utah	\$0	5	\$0	\$0	5	\$0
Vermont	\$669	5	\$0	\$427	4	\$8
Virginia	\$7,895	19	\$0	\$981	18	\$0
Washington	\$711	13	\$0	\$1,661	13	\$0
West Virginia	\$19	7	\$0	\$0	7	\$0
Wisconsin	\$106	14	\$0	\$2,274	16	\$0
Wyoming	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
National Average	\$6,694	916	\$0	\$2,686	916	\$0

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	SERVICES FOR CONTRACTS			VENDING		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
\$0	6	\$0	\$23,312	8	\$15,750	
\$0	1	\$0	\$31,262	1	\$31,262	
\$76,774	10	\$0	\$11,327	10	\$0	
\$305	5	\$0	\$10,975	7	\$10,756	
\$42,408	56	\$0	\$9,365	62	\$699	
\$19,648	15	\$0	\$19,574	16	\$8,874	
\$732	13	\$0	\$3,175	19	\$1,128	
	0			0		
	0		\$75,910	1	\$75,910	
\$76	17	\$0	\$22,820	20	\$0	
\$3,333	9	\$0	\$49,197	9	\$21,330	
\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	
\$0	5	\$0	\$5,747	4	\$3,331	
\$2,677	34	\$0	\$11,352	38	\$9,402	
\$17,670	21	\$0	\$15,852	27	\$4,739	
\$23,145	8	\$0	\$4,561	9	\$3,000	
\$0	9	\$0	\$6,727	9	\$3,073	
\$0	6	\$0	\$13,013	9	\$4,500	
\$81	7	\$0	\$27,360	12	\$14,740	
\$0	3	\$0	\$7,731	5	\$5,006	
\$8,708	9	\$0	\$35,101	13	\$20,212	
\$3,006	11	\$0	\$9,807	14	\$0	
\$34,193	24	\$0	\$13,119	29	\$7,230	
\$6,003	8	\$700	\$26,437	16	\$14,867	
\$6,000	5	\$0	\$21,890	5	\$9,750	
\$13,543	13	\$0	\$23,701	15	\$7,000	
\$2,000	3	\$0	\$7,188	4	\$8,868	
\$1,099	4	\$0	\$5,450	4	\$0	
\$0	3	\$0	\$33,539	3	\$22,430	
\$0	13	\$0	\$1,080	16	\$283	
\$22,592	20	\$0	\$7,123	24	\$2,291	
\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0	
\$15,485	40	\$0	\$7,348	49	\$2,600	
\$3,875	14	\$0	\$12,509	18	\$6,052	
\$6,879	5	\$0	\$5,099	6	\$5,606	
\$97,425	34	\$0	\$28,374	47	\$9,235	
\$2,486	3	\$0	\$34,134	5	\$16,535	
\$3,316	3	\$0	\$101,007	6	\$37,916	
\$45,027	7	\$0	\$22,084	9	\$3,847	
\$779	21	\$0	\$4,845	25	\$1,981	
\$70,450	4	\$0	\$2,917	5	\$368	
\$0	7	\$0	\$33,479	7	\$28,000	
\$0	2	\$0	\$6,625	3	\$5,109	
\$0	3	\$0	\$48,965	6	\$9,818	
\$0	39	\$0	\$6,035	44	\$356	
\$0	5	\$0	\$24,366	5	\$22,500	
\$0	4	\$0	\$1,606	6	\$817	
\$611	18	\$0	\$11,192	22	\$6,305	
\$45,479	14	\$0	\$28,956	15	\$18,008	
\$988	7	\$0	\$7,934	8	\$5,598	
\$138,945	17	\$0	\$7,696	19	\$1,500	
\$0	1	\$0	\$7,475	2	\$7,475	
\$22,847	916	\$0	\$14,421	916	\$4,568	

Part Two: Alternative sources of funding: Retail outlets, sales of products and services, vending

State	RENTAL			COMMISSION		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$33,681	7	\$120	\$0	6	\$0
Alaska	\$101,919	1	\$101,919	\$812	1	\$812
Arizona	\$4,505	10	\$0	\$2,304	10	\$0
Arkansas	\$300	4	\$170	\$5,311	5	\$0
California	\$28,136	63	\$1,000	\$15,743	56	\$0
Colorado	\$8,686	15	\$0	\$1,104	14	\$0
Connecticut	\$2,314	15	\$0	\$810	15	\$0
Delaware		0			0	
District of Columbia	\$0	1	\$0	\$14,926	1	\$14,926
Florida	\$2,512	18	\$0	\$5,018	20	\$0
Georgia	\$3,240	10	\$0	\$0	9	\$0
Hawaii	\$28,310	1	\$28,310	\$0	1	\$0
Idaho	\$1,359	5	\$0	\$2,700	5	\$0
Illinois	\$17,584	40	\$638	\$9,765	32	\$0
Indiana	\$13,427	24	\$63	\$1,489	22	\$0
Iowa	\$879	9	\$0	\$1,112	9	\$0
Kansas	\$2,056	9	\$0	\$0	9	\$0
Kentucky	\$12,001	8	\$0	\$5,365	6	\$0
Louisiana	\$4,215	8	\$959	\$5,143	7	\$0
Maine	\$2,409	3	\$1,227	\$214	3	\$0
Maryland	\$74,653	11	\$0	\$4,358	10	\$0
Massachusetts	\$5,854	13	\$0	\$0	12	\$0
Michigan	\$24,280	29	\$285	\$0	24	\$0
Minnesota	\$24,411	13	\$1,124	\$1,537	10	\$0
Mississippi	\$7,160	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Missouri	\$3,880	16	\$25	\$11,595	15	\$0
Montana	\$3,167	3	\$0	\$1,051	3	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Nevada	\$78,856	2	\$78,856	\$4,128	3	\$0
New Hampshire	\$645	14	\$0	\$0	13	\$0
New Jersey	\$10,072	22	\$385	\$26	20	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	2	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
New York	\$2,679	42	\$0	\$365	41	\$0
North Carolina	\$12,144	14	\$0	\$0	14	\$0
North Dakota	\$1,816	6	\$1,595	\$0	4	\$0
Ohio	\$8,222	37	\$0	\$6,890	35	\$0
Oklahoma	\$9,387	4	\$990	\$21,567	4	\$0
Oregon	\$116,631	6	\$30,271	\$180,146	5	\$21,771
Pennsylvania	\$6,664	9	\$6,603	\$13,152	8	\$4,020
Puerto Rico	\$1,746	23	\$90	\$1,957	21	\$0
Rhode Island	\$800	5	\$0	\$4,275	4	\$50
South Carolina	\$2,984	8	\$0	\$5,205	7	\$0
South Dakota	\$18	2	\$18	\$0	2	\$0
Tennessee	\$6,357	7	\$2,410	\$0	3	\$0
Texas	\$2,287	42	\$0	\$234	42	\$0
Utah	\$8,415	5	\$0	\$12,126	5	\$0
Vermont	\$3,906	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Virginia	\$1,442	18	\$0	\$124	18	\$0
Washington	\$1,452	14	\$0	\$13,620	14	\$8
West Virginia	\$5,046	7	\$215	\$3,667	7	\$35
Wisconsin	\$13,954	18	\$222	\$998	16	\$0
Wyoming	\$38,088	2	\$38,088	\$0	1	\$0
National Average	\$11,368	916	\$0	\$4,333	916	\$0

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INTEREST/INVESTMENT INCOME		
<i>Average</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Median</i>
\$21,917	7	\$2,700
\$0	1	\$0
\$11,729	10	\$0
\$15,327	7	\$10,067
\$90,688	60	\$0
\$63,146	15	\$13,700
\$21,978	15	\$920
	0	
	0	
\$129,088	21	\$0
\$8,327	10	\$4,000
\$74,811	1	\$74,811
\$23	5	\$0
\$30,228	44	\$11,398
\$15,852	30	\$10,224
\$4,361	7	\$0
\$5,973	10	\$2,457
\$23,540	10	\$12,169
\$88,426	13	\$47,055
\$77,435	4	\$13,258
\$10,627	12	\$2,379
\$176,063	15	\$0
\$56,408	31	\$21,957
\$12,752	11	\$6,324
\$9,921	8	\$10,841
\$54,128	19	\$21,265
\$11,076	5	\$4,621
\$6,041	3	\$2,078
\$70,939	3	\$7,200
\$1,749	16	\$176
\$9,347	26	\$1,837
\$12,058	3	\$0
\$45,595	55	\$3,502
\$4,386	16	\$0
\$2,064	5	\$917
\$60,359	55	\$21,167
\$40,541	5	\$10,128
\$144,666	6	\$60,235
\$13,684	9	\$1,464
\$11,114	25	\$3,336
\$19	4	\$0
\$13,144	8	\$12,500
\$279	3	\$51
\$8,949	8	\$3,391
\$1,840	42	\$0
\$22,392	5	\$0
\$56,266	4	\$962
\$5,417	25	\$274
\$56,055	13	\$27,387
\$12,066	8	\$7,183
\$11,878	17	\$120
\$9,975	2	\$9,975
\$38,525	916	\$3,210

Part Two: Alternative sources of funding: Foundations and endowments

State	LIBRARY FOUNDATIONS			LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS		
	Average	Count	Median	Average	Count	Median
Alabama	\$0	6	\$0	\$29,868	7	\$6,260
Alaska	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
Arizona	\$1,046	10	\$0	\$5,312	10	\$0
Arkansas	\$10,109	6	\$0	\$19,927	5	\$2,025
California	\$51,042	57	\$0	\$8,079	52	\$0
Colorado	\$39,384	14	\$2,058	\$15,129	14	\$0
Connecticut	\$110,997	14	\$0	\$19,238	16	\$2,690
Delaware		0			0	
District of Columbia	\$124,732	1	\$124,732		0	
Florida	\$45,447	17	\$0	\$19,688	16	\$0
Georgia	\$18,026	9	\$0	\$3,261	10	\$0
Hawaii	\$75,630	1	\$75,630	\$0	1	\$0
Idaho	\$26,000	5	\$0	\$20	5	\$0
Illinois	\$46,841	31	\$0	\$310	32	\$0
Indiana	\$19,728	26	\$0	\$269	23	\$0
Iowa	\$34,844	10	\$2,000	\$70,267	10	\$0
Kansas	\$37,196	9	\$8,200	\$19,183	9	\$0
Kentucky	\$109,962	7	\$4,000	\$2,000	6	\$0
Louisiana	\$17,403	7	\$0	\$75	8	\$0
Maine	\$0	4	\$0	\$10,650	4	\$0
Maryland	\$10,358	11	\$0	\$17,033	11	\$0
Massachusetts	\$163,821	13	\$0	\$23,398	15	\$5,914
Michigan	\$13	24	\$0	\$12,271	24	\$0
Minnesota	\$23,965	10	\$1,000	\$2,486	9	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
Missouri	\$7,498	14	\$0	\$9,931	14	\$0
Montana	\$25,971	5	\$3,037	\$0	2	\$0
Nebraska	\$47,980	4	\$45,443	\$65,037	3	\$9,500
Nevada	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
New Hampshire	\$11,567	15	\$0	\$11,058	14	\$184
New Jersey	\$7,132	21	\$0	\$21	20	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
New York	\$27,839	41	\$0	\$24,490	41	\$0
North Carolina	\$31,365	19	\$0	\$2,279	15	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	4	\$0	\$1,048	4	\$0
Ohio	\$6,516	37	\$0	\$1,564	36	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	3	\$0	\$51,594	5	\$0
Oregon	\$137,217	5	\$4,570	\$7,593	3	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$58,331	10	\$10,221	\$0	6	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$153,697	23	\$0	\$12,220	23	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	4	\$0	\$576,619	4	\$2,745
South Carolina	\$0	7	\$0	\$267	7	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	2	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
Tennessee	\$229,269	6	\$0	\$79,430	6	\$0
Texas	\$39,140	45	\$0	\$10,504	44	\$0
Utah	\$2,635	5	\$0	\$0	5	\$0
Vermont	\$0	3	\$0	\$39,254	5	\$10,000
Virginia	\$26,716	23	\$0	\$3,636	22	\$0
Washington	\$1,592,545	14	\$13,000	\$737	13	\$0
West Virginia	\$41,641	19	\$0	\$15,479	18	\$0
Wisconsin	\$19,938	2	\$19,938	\$0	1	\$0
National Average	\$72,284	916	\$0	\$15,397	916	\$0

2005 Public Library Finance Survey

	NATIONAL FOUNDATION ENDOWMENTS			OTHER FOUNDATIONS		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Median</i>
	\$0	6	\$0	\$78,490	7	\$0
	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
	\$0	10	\$0	\$5,609	10	\$3,291
	\$0	4	\$0	\$24,000	5	\$0
	\$1,501	53	\$0	\$9,089	52	\$0
	\$834	15	\$0	\$12,763	14	\$0
	\$290	13	\$0	\$23,130	14	\$0
		0			0	
	\$10,000	1	\$10,000	\$16,509	1	\$16,509
	\$3,364	19	\$0	\$6,406	18	\$0
	\$0	9	\$0	\$8,311	9	\$0
	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	1	\$0
	\$0	5	\$0	\$3,939	5	\$0
	\$763	31	\$0	\$441	33	\$0
	\$0	21	\$0	\$16,543	26	\$0
	\$111	9	\$0	\$3,630	9	\$0
	\$11,111	9	\$0	\$2,144	9	\$0
	\$3,333	6	\$0	\$0	6	\$0
	\$5,782	8	\$0	\$7,429	7	\$0
	\$0	4	\$0	\$0	4	\$0
	\$2,000	10	\$0	\$130,669	10	\$1,250
	\$109	12	\$0	\$1,027	13	\$0
	\$6,455	27	\$0	\$23,005	24	\$0
	\$0	8	\$0	\$41,369	10	\$2,500
	\$0	4	\$0	\$750	4	\$0
	\$15,025	16	\$0	\$1,267	15	\$0
	\$1,170	2	\$1,170	\$1,373	3	\$0
	\$0	3	\$0	\$475	4	\$0
	\$0	3	\$0	\$30,500	3	\$1,000
	\$0	15	\$0	\$2,892	15	\$0
	\$113	20	\$0	\$583	21	\$0
	\$5,000	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
	\$111,503	38	\$0	\$138,525	39	\$0
	\$100	15	\$0	\$8,833	15	\$0
	\$4,027	5	\$1,400	\$4,000	5	\$0
	\$2,054	37	\$0	\$23,170	36	\$0
	\$0	4	\$0	\$37,527	4	\$1,000
	\$16,226	3	\$0	\$2,412	4	\$2,045
	\$0	6	\$0	\$121,378	6	\$6,498
	\$0	21	\$0	\$184,270	26	\$0
	\$31,263	4	\$0	\$119,085	5	\$42,200
	\$1,512	7	\$0	\$500	7	\$0
	\$0	3	\$0	\$0	3	\$0
	\$26,477	6	\$2,400	\$5,030	4	\$0
	\$7	43	\$0	\$4,955	45	\$0
	\$0	5	\$0	\$9,800	5	\$0
	\$575	4	\$0	\$7,776	4	\$3,000
	\$4,919	21	\$0	\$4,599	21	\$0
	\$13,592	13	\$0	\$1,357	14	\$0
	\$337	17	\$0	\$432	18	\$0
	\$0	1	\$0	\$725	2	\$725
	\$9,462	916	\$0	\$28,977	916	\$0

Corollary data

Library usage

Ohio, the state with the highest amount of public library operating revenue in the nation, is also the state that reports the highest number of library visits per capita (7.16). Nine states (Indiana, Utah, Colorado, Connecticut, South Dakota, Kansas, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming) have between 6 and 7 visits per capita. Pennsylvania ranks 42nd, with 3.55 library visits per year per person. The average for the United States is 4.67.

In metropolitan libraries, according to the Urban Libraries Council (see table, page 65), the average number of library visits per capita is 4.44. The Free Library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh rank 79th and 91st, respectively, with library visits of 4.12 and 3.72 per capita.

Not unexpectedly, Ohio ranks first in the number of circulation transactions per capita with 14.8. Ohio is one of nine states with more than 10 transactions per capita (Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Indiana, Washington, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Minnesota). Pennsylvania ranks 40th with half that number, only 5.2 transactions per person. Ten states, however, have fewer than five transactions per person (Hawaii, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi).

Personal income

The average personal income per capita in the United States in 2005 (see table, page 67) was \$34,405. States in the eastern United States accounted for the top five (Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and New York). Pennsylvania, with an average per capita income of \$34,848, ranks 18th. The five states with the lowest per capita incomes are Utah, Arkansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Average per pupil expenditures for public education

Alaska spends more money per pupil (\$14,667) than any other state (see table, page 68). This is more than twice as much as Utah, the state with the lowest per pupil expenditure (\$5,862). Pennsylvania ranks 19th, spending \$8,439 per pupil per year.

Number of governments

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (see tables, pages 69-70), there are 52,473 government units in the United States, including county, municipal, township, and school district; 3,146 of those are in Pennsylvania, which ranks number two in the nation after Illinois. There are 16,504 townships in the United States and almost ten percent of those (1,546) are in Pennsylvania. Only Minnesota with 1,793 has more.

Corollary data

Number of library visits per capita, by state: 2004

State	Ranking	Visits ²	State	Ranking	Visits ²
Total	†	4.67			
Alabama	48	3.15	Ohio	1	7.16
Alaska	21	5.17	Indiana	2	6.74
Arizona	37	3.97	Utah	3	6.68
Arkansas	50	3.06	Colorado	4	6.65
California	33	4.18	Connecticut	5	6.56
Colorado	4	6.65	South Dakota	6	6.42
Connecticut	5	6.56	Kansas	7	6.24
Delaware	30	4.53	Oregon	8	6.19
District of Columbia ³	43	3.54	Idaho	9	6.05
Florida	36	3.98	Wyoming	10	6.01
Georgia	41	3.68	Wisconsin	11	5.95
Hawaii ⁴	32	4.38	Washington	12	5.95
Idaho	9	6.05	Rhode Island	13	5.79
Illinois	15	5.74	Massachusetts	14	5.75
Indiana	2	6.74	Illinois	15	5.74
Iowa	17	5.5	New York	16	5.67
Kansas	7	6.24	Iowa	17	5.5
Kentucky	39	3.82	Maine	18	5.44
Louisiana	49	3.13	Nebraska	19	5.4
Maine	18	5.44	Vermont	20	5.36
Maryland	23	5.11	Alaska	21	5.17
Massachusetts	14	5.75	New Jersey	22	5.15
Michigan	31	4.48	Maryland	23	5.11
Minnesota	24	5.03	Minnesota	24	5.03
Mississippi	51	2.76	Missouri	25	4.84
Missouri	25	4.84	New Hampshire	26	4.82
Montana	35	4.06	North Dakota	27	4.74
Nebraska	19	5.4	Oklahoma	28	4.65
Nevada	34	4.11	Virginia	29	4.54
New Hampshire	26	4.82	Delaware	30	4.53
New Jersey	22	5.15	Michigan	31	4.48
New Mexico	40	3.75	Hawaii ⁴	32	4.38
New York	16	5.67	California	33	4.18
North Carolina	38	3.91	Nevada	34	4.11
North Dakota	27	4.74	Montana	35	4.06
Ohio	1	7.16	Florida	36	3.98
Oklahoma	28	4.65	Arizona	37	3.97
Oregon	8	6.19	North Carolina	38	3.91
Pennsylvania	42	3.55	Kentucky	39	3.82
Rhode Island	13	5.79	New Mexico	40	3.75
South Carolina	44	3.42	Georgia	41	3.68
South Dakota	6	6.42	Pennsylvania	42	3.55
Tennessee	47	3.19	District of Columbia ³	43	3.54
Texas	46	3.21	South Carolina	44	3.42
Utah	3	6.68	West Virginia	45	3.37
Vermont	20	5.36	Texas	46	3.21
Virginia	29	4.54	Tennessee	47	3.19
Washington	12	5.95	Alabama	48	3.15
West Virginia	45	3.37	Louisiana	49	3.13
Wisconsin	11	5.95	Arkansas	50	3.06
Wyoming	10	6.01	Mississippi	51	2.76

† Not applicable.

1 Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

Corollary data

Number of circulation transactions per capita, by state: 2004

State	Ranking ¹	Transactions ²	State	Ranking	Transactions
Alabama	49	4.1	Ohio	1	14.8
Alaska	31	6.3	Oregon	2	14.5
Arizona	22	7.5	Utah	3	12.4
Arkansas	45	4.4	Indiana	4	11.9
California	36	5.5	Washington	5	10.7
Colorado	7	10.5	Kansas	6	10.6
Connecticut	11	9.1	Colorado	7	10.5
Delaware	30	6.3	Wisconsin	8	10.1
District of Columbia ³	51	1.9	Minnesota	9	9.8
Florida	37	5.4	Maryland	10	9.3
Georgia	44	4.7	Connecticut	11	9.1
Hawaii ⁴	41	4.9	Iowa	12	9.1
Idaho	19	8.2	South Dakota	13	9.0
Illinois	17	8.3	Nebraska	14	8.8
Indiana	4	11.9	Missouri	15	8.7
Iowa	12	9.1	Virginia	16	8.3
Kansas	6	10.6	Illinois	17	8.3
Kentucky	35	5.7	Wyoming	18	8.2
Louisiana	46	4.2	Idaho	19	8.2
Maine	25	7.3	Massachusetts	20	7.7
Maryland	10	9.3	New Hampshire	21	7.5
Massachusetts	20	7.7	Arizona	22	7.5
Michigan	32	6.2	North Dakota	23	7.5
Minnesota	9	9.8	Vermont	24	7.3
Mississippi	50	3.2	Maine	25	7.3
Missouri	15	8.7	New York	26	7.1
Montana	34	5.9	Rhode Island	27	6.7
Nebraska	14	8.8	Oklahoma	28	6.3
Nevada	33	6.2	New Jersey	29	6.3
New Hampshire	21	7.5	Delaware	30	6.3
New Jersey	29	6.3	Alaska	31	6.3
New Mexico	39	5.3	Michigan	32	6.2
New York	26	7.1	Nevada	33	6.2
North Carolina	38	5.3	Montana	34	5.9
North Dakota	23	7.5	Kentucky	35	5.7
Ohio	1	14.8	California	36	5.5
Oklahoma	28	6.3	Florida	37	5.4
Oregon	2	14.5	North Carolina	38	5.3
Pennsylvania	40	5.2	New Mexico	39	5.3
Rhode Island	27	6.7	Pennsylvania	40	5.2
South Carolina	42	4.9	Hawaii ⁴	41	4.9
South Dakota	13	9.0	South Carolina	42	4.9
Tennessee	48	4.1	Texas	43	4.7
Texas	43	4.7	Georgia	44	4.7
Utah	3	12.4	Arkansas	45	4.4
Vermont	24	7.3	Louisiana	46	4.2
Virginia	16	8.3	West Virginia	47	4.2
Washington	5	10.7	Tennessee	48	4.1
West Virginia	47	4.2	Alabama	49	4.1
Wisconsin	8	10.1	Mississippi	50	3.2
Wyoming	18	8.2	District of Columbia ³	51	1.9

† Not applicable.

1 Ranking order is based on unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

Corollary data

Urban Libraries Council rank order table

Library visits per capita

Library Name	State	2004 Rank	Visits per capita*
Urban Libraries Council Average			4.67
US Average			
Salt Lake City Public Library	UT	1	19.40
Seattle Public Library	WA	2	16.08
Arlington Heights Memorial Library	IL	3	14.76
Evansville-Vanderburgh Public Library	IN	4	12.88
Skokie Public Library	IL	5	11.92
Arapahoe Library District	CO	6	11.28
St Joseph County Public Library	IN	7	9.96
West Bloomfield Township Public Library	MI	8	9.68
Cuyahoga County Public Library	OH	9	9.60
Columbus Metropolitan Library	OH	10	9.56
Kansas City Public Library	MO	11	9.16
Denver Public Library	CO	12	8.76
Madison Public Library	WI	13	8.64
San Francisco Public Library	CA	14	8.60
Saint Paul Public Library	MN	15	8.44
Cleveland Public Library	OH	16	8.28
Santa Clara County Library	CA	17	8.20
Howard County Library	MD	18	8.12
Toledo-Lucas County Public Library	OH	19	7.84
Montgomery County Public Libraries	MD	20	7.72
Ann Arbor District Library	MI	20	7.72
San Jose Public Library	CA	22	7.56
Albany Public Library	NY	23	7.52
Lexington Public Library	KY	24	7.12
Baltimore County Public Library	MD	25	7.08
Gwinnett County Public Library System	GA	26	6.96
Greensboro Public Library	NC	27	6.92
Hennepin County Library	MN	28	6.84
Toronto Public Library	ON	29	6.80
Providence Public Library	RI	30	6.76
Chesterfield County Public Library	VA	31	6.72
Multnomah County Library	OR	32	6.64
Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library	IN	33	6.56
Johnson County Library	KS	33	6.56
Queens Borough Public Library	NY	33	6.56
Allen County Public Library	IN	36	6.52
Nashville Public Library	TN	36	6.52
Scottsdale Public Library	AZ	38	6.32
Rockford Public Library	IL	39	6.20
Tulsa City-County Library System	OK	40	6.16
Tacoma Public Library	WA	41	6.08
Saint Louis Public Library	MO	42	6.04
Ottawa Public Library	ON	42	6.04
Ocean County Library	NJ	44	5.96
Hartford Public Library	CT	45	5.92
Dayton Metro Library	OH	45	5.92
Richland County Public Library	SC	47	5.76
Broward County Libraries Division	FL	48	5.72
Boston Public Library	MA	49	5.68
Akron-Summit County Public Library	OH	49	5.68
Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library	KS	51	5.56
Lincoln City Libraries	NE	52	5.52
Redwood City Public Library	CA	53	5.36
Anne Arundel County Public Library	MD	54	5.28
Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County	NC	54	5.28
Wake County Public Libraries	NC	56	5.24
Sno-Isle Libraries	WA	57	5.20
Chula Vista Public Library	CA	58	5.12
San Diego Public Library	CA	59	5.04
Louisville Free Public Library	KY	60	4.88
Las Vegas-Clark County Library District	NV	61	4.84
The Library Cooperative of The Palm Beaches	FL	62	4.80

Corollary data

Urban Libraries Council rank order table

Library visits per capita

Library Name	State	2004 Rank	Visits per capita*
Milwaukee Public Library	WI	63	4.72
Oakland Public Library	CA	64	4.68
Pierce County Library System	WA	64	4.68
Atlanta Fulton Public Library System	GA	66	4.64
Alameda County Library	CA	67	4.56
Dekalb County Public Library System	GA	67	4.56
Chattahoochee Valley Regional Library System	GA	67	4.56
Grand Rapids Public Library	MI	67	4.56
Jefferson County Public Library	CO	71	4.48
Youngstown and Mahoning County Public Library	OH	71	4.48
Fort Vancouver Regional Library District	WA	71	4.48
East Baton Rouge Parish Library	LA	74	4.44
Des Moines Public Library	IA	75	4.36
Metropolitan Library System	OK	75	4.36
Solano County Library	CA	77	4.20
Leroy Collins Leon County Public Library	FL	77	4.20
Jacksonville Public Library	FL	79	4.12
New York Public Library, The Branch Libraries	NY	79	4.12
Free Library of Philadelphia	PA	79	4.12
New Haven Free Public Library	CT	82	4.08
Lee County Library System	FL	82	4.08
Worcester Public Library	MA	84	4.04
Brooklyn Public Library	NY	84	4.04
Orange County Library District	FL	86	3.92
Memphis/Shelby County Public Library and Information Center	TN	86	3.92
Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library	OH	88	3.88
Forsyth County Public Library	NC	89	3.84
Omaha Public Library	NE	90	3.76
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	PA	91	3.72
Tucson-Pima Public Library	AZ	92	3.60
Contra Costa County Library	CA	92	3.60
County of Los Angeles Public Library	CA	94	3.56
Live Oak Public Library System	GA	94	3.56
Detroit Public Library	MI	94	3.56
District of Columbia Public Library	DC	97	3.52
Anchorage Municipal Libraries	AK	98	3.48
Minneapolis Public Library	MN	99	3.44
Pioneer Library System	OK	100	3.40
Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System	NM	101	3.12
Eastern Oklahoma District Library System	OK	101	3.12
Harris County Public Library	TX	103	3.08
Phoenix Public Library	AZ	104	3.04
Miami-Dade Public Library System	FL	104	3.04
El Paso Public Library	TX	104	3.04
Davenport Public Library	IA	107	3.00
Onondaga County Public Library	NY	107	3.00
Kern County Library	CA	109	2.96
Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library	CA	110	2.84
Los Angeles Public Library	CA	111	2.80
Cobb County Public Library System	GA	112	2.76
Public Libraries of Saginaw	MI	112	2.76
San Antonio Public Library	TX	112	2.76
Long Beach Public Library	CA	115	2.64
Wichita Public Library	KS	116	2.56
Enoch Pratt Free Library	MD	117	2.28
Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative	FL	118	2.16
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library	TN	118	2.16
Sacramento Public Library	CA	120	2.12
Houston Public Library	TX	121	2.04
Newark Public Library	NJ	122	2.00
Jefferson Parish Library	LA	123	1.76
Camden County Library	NJ	124	1.44
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library	NY	125	1.40

* Per capitae are based on unduplicated population of legal service areas

Source = US data from NCES FY 2004 data; Canadian data from Canadian Urban Libraries Council, 2004.

Corollary data

Personal income per capita in current dollars: 2005

State Rankings: Statistical Abstract of the United States

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

State	Dollars	Rank	State	Dollars	Rank
United States	34,495	(X)	United States	34,495	(X)
Alabama	29,623	40	District of Columbia	56,329	(X)
Alaska	35,433	15	Connecticut	47,519	1
Arizona	30,157	38	New Jersey	43,822	2
Arkansas	26,641	47	Massachusetts	43,702	3
California	36,890	12	Maryland	41,996	4
Colorado	37,459	8	New York	40,072	5
Connecticut	47,519	1	New Hampshire	37,835	6
Delaware	37,084	11	Virginia	37,552	7
District of Columbia	56,329	(X)	Colorado	37,459	8
Florida	34,099	20	Minnesota	37,322	9
Georgia	31,191	33	Wyoming	37,270	10
Hawaii	34,468	19	Delaware	37,084	11
Idaho	28,398	42	California	36,890	12
Illinois	36,264	13	Illinois	36,264	13
Indiana	31,150	34	Nevada	35,780	14
Iowa	31,795	30	Alaska	35,433	15
Kansas	32,948	23	Washington	35,234	16
Kentucky	28,317	43	Rhode Island	35,219	17
Louisiana	24,582	50	Pennsylvania	34,848	18
Maine	30,808	37	Hawaii	34,468	19
Maryland	41,996	4	Florida	34,099	20
Massachusetts	43,702	3	Wisconsin	33,251	21
Michigan	32,735	24	Nebraska	32,988	22
Minnesota	37,322	9	Kansas	32,948	23
Mississippi	24,925	49	Michigan	32,735	24
Missouri	31,299	31	Vermont	32,731	25
Montana	28,906	41	South Dakota	32,642	26
Nebraska	32,988	22	Texas	32,604	27
Nevada	35,780	14	Oregon	32,174	28
New Hampshire	37,835	6	Ohio	31,867	29
New Jersey	43,822	2	Iowa	31,795	30
New Mexico	27,912	45	Missouri	31,299	31
New York	40,072	5	North Dakota	31,230	32
North Carolina	31,029	35	Georgia	31,191	33
North Dakota	31,230	32	Indiana	31,150	34
Ohio	31,867	29	North Carolina	31,029	35
Oklahoma	29,908	39	Tennessee	30,952	36
Oregon	32,174	28	Maine	30,808	37
Pennsylvania	34,848	18	Arizona	30,157	38
Rhode Island	35,219	17	Oklahoma	29,908	39
South Carolina	28,212	44	Alabama	29,623	40
South Dakota	32,642	26	Montana	28,906	41
Tennessee	30,952	36	Idaho	28,398	42
Texas	32,604	27	Kentucky	28,317	43
Utah	27,497	46	South Carolina	28,212	44
Vermont	32,731	25	New Mexico	27,912	45
Virginia	37,552	7	Utah	27,497	46
Washington	35,234	16	Arkansas	26,641	47
West Virginia	26,029	48	West Virginia	26,029	48
Wisconsin	33,251	21	Mississippi	24,925	49
Wyoming	37,270	10	Louisiana	24,582	50

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Annual State Personal Income" published September 2006; <http://www.bea.gov/region/spi/>.

Corollary data

Average per pupil expenditures for public education K-12

Median amount—2003-04 School Year

State	Dollars	Rank	State	Dollars	Rank
United States	\$7,860.00	(X)			
Alabama	6,418.00	48	Alaska	14,667.00	1
Alaska	14,667.00	1	District of Columbia	12,801.00	2
Arizona	7,179.00	37	New York	12,421.00	3
Arkansas	6,540.00	47	New Jersey	11,881.00	4
California	7,118.00	39	Connecticut	10,483.00	5
Colorado	7,768.00	26	Wyoming	10,446.00	6
Connecticut	10,483.00	5	Rhode Island	9,961.00	7
Delaware	9,952.00	8	Delaware	9,952.00	8
District of Columbia	12,801.00	2	Vermont	9,947.00	9
Florida	6,853.00	42	Massachusetts	9,894.00	10
Georgia	7,423.00	34	Maine	9,771.00	11
Hawaii	8,369.00	21	New Hampshire	9,449.00	12
Idaho	6,815.00	43	New Mexico	9,204.00	13
Illinois	7,511.00	29	Wisconsin	8,954.00	14
Indiana	7,466.00	32	Maryland	8,809.00	15
Iowa	7,067.00	40	Montana	8,708.00	16
Kansas	8,243.00	22	West Virginia	8,496.00	17
Kentucky	6,685.00	45	North Dakota	8,456.00	18
Louisiana	7,263.00	36	Pennsylvania	8,439.00	19
Maine	9,771.00	11	Nebraska	8,400.00	20
Maryland	8,809.00	15	Hawaii	8,369.00	21
Massachusetts	9,894.00	10	Kansas	8,243.00	22
Michigan	7,788.00	24	Nevada	7,983.00	23
Minnesota	7,773.00	25	Michigan	7,788.00	24
Mississippi	6,370.00	49	Minnesota	7,773.00	25
Missouri	6,717.00	44	Colorado	7,768.00	26
Montana	8,708.00	16	Oregon	7,562.00	27
Nebraska	8,400.00	20	Virginia	7,552.00	28
Nevada	7,983.00	23	Illinois	7,511.00	29
New Hampshire	9,449.00	12	Washington	7,477.00	30
New Jersey	11,881.00	4	Texas	7,476.00	31
New Mexico	9,204.00	13	Indiana	7,466.00	32
New York	12,421.00	3	Ohio	7,463.00	33
North Carolina	6,960.00	41	Georgia	7,423.00	34
North Dakota	8,456.00	18	South Dakota	7,282.00	35
Ohio	7,463.00	33	Louisiana	7,263.00	36
Oklahoma	6,568.00	46	Arizona	7,179.00	37
Oregon	7,562.00	27	South Carolina	7,137.00	38
Pennsylvania	8,439.00	19	California	7,118.00	39
Rhode Island	9,961.00	7	Iowa	7,067.00	40
South Carolina	7,137.00	38	North Carolina	6,960.00	41
South Dakota	7,282.00	35	Florida	6,853.00	42
Tennessee	5,987.00	50	Idaho	6,815.00	43
Texas	7,476.00	31	Missouri	6,717.00	44
Utah	5,862.00	51	Kentucky	6,685.00	45
Vermont	9,947.00	9	Oklahoma	6,568.00	46
Virginia	7,552.00	28	Arkansas	6,540.00	47
Washington	7,477.00	30	Alabama	6,418.00	48
West Virginia	8,496.00	17	Mississippi	6,370.00	49
Wisconsin	8,954.00	14	Tennessee	5,987.00	50
Wyoming	10,446.00	6	Utah	5,862.00	51

X Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "School District Finance Survey" (F-33) FY 2004, Version 1a.

Corollary data

Number of governments, by type—States: 2002

[Governments in existence in January. Limited to governments actually in existence. Excludes, therefore, a few counties and numerous townships and "incorporated places" existing as areas for which statistics can be presented as to population and other subjects, but lacking any separate organized county, township, or municipal government.]

State	All governmental units ¹	County	Municipal	Township ¹	School district
United States	52,473	3,034	19,429	16,504	13,506
Alabama	646	67	451	0	128
Alaska	161	12	149	0	0
Arizona	333	15	87	0	231
Arkansas	884	75	499	0	310
California	1,579	57	475	0	1,047
Colorado	514	62	270	0	182
Connecticut	196	0	30	149	17
Delaware	79	3	57	0	19
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0
Florida	565	66	404	0	95
Georgia	867	156	531	0	180
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0
Idaho	360	44	200	0	116
Illinois	3,758	102	1,291	1,431	934
Indiana	1,960	91	567	1,008	294
Iowa	1,433	99	948	0	386
Kansas	2,354	104	627	1,299	324
Kentucky	719	119	424	0	176
Louisiana	428	60	302	0	66
Maine	604	16	22	467	99
Maryland	180	23	157	0	0
Massachusetts	438	5	45	306	82
Michigan	2,438	83	533	1,242	580
Minnesota	3,079	87	854	1,793	345
Mississippi	542	82	296	0	164
Missouri	1,908	114	946	312	536
Montana	535	54	129	0	352
Nebraska	1,645	93	531	446	575
Nevada	52	16	19	0	17
New Hampshire	411	10	13	221	167
New Jersey	1,136	21	324	242	549
New Mexico	230	33	101	0	96
New York	2,285	57	616	929	683
North Carolina	641	100	541	0	0
North Dakota	1,971	53	360	1,332	226
Ohio	3,005	88	942	1,308	667
Oklahoma	1,238	77	590	0	571
Oregon	512	36	240	0	236
Pennsylvania	3,146	66	1,018	1,546	516
Rhode Island	43	0	8	31	4
South Carolina	400	46	269	0	85
South Dakota	1,490	66	308	940	176
Tennessee	455	92	349	0	14
Texas	2,539	254	1,196	0	1,089
Utah	305	29	236	0	40
Vermont	581	14	47	237	283
Virginia	325	95	229	0	1
Washington	614	39	279	0	296
West Virginia	344	55	234	0	55
Wisconsin	2,364	72	585	1,265	442
Wyoming	176	23	98	0	55

1 Includes "town" governments in the six New England States and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments, Government Organization; series (GC(1)-1), quinquennial.

Corollary data

Number of governments, by type—States: 2002 (*ranked*)

State	All governmental units ¹	County	Municipal	Township ¹	School district
United States	52,473	3,034	19,429	16,504	13,506
Illinois	3,758	102	1,291	1,431	934
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Michigan	2,438	83	533	1,242	580
Wisconsin	2,364	72	585	1,265	442
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New York	2,285	57	616	929	683
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Indiana	1,960	91	567	1,008	294
Missouri	1,908	114	946	312	536
Nebraska	1,645	93	531	446	575
California	1,579	57	475	0	1,047
South Dakota	1,490	66	308	940	176
Iowa	1,433	99	948	0	386
Oklahoma	1,238	77	590	0	571
New Jersey	1,136	21	324	242	549
Arkansas	884	75	499	0	310
Georgia	867	156	531	0	180
Kentucky	719	119	424	0	176
Alabama	646	67	451	0	128
North Carolina	641	100	541	0	0
Washington	614	39	279	0	296
Maine	604	16	22	467	99
Vermont	581	14	47	237	283
Florida	565	66	404	0	95
Mississippi	542	82	296	0	164
Montana	535	54	129	0	352
Colorado	514	62	270	0	182
Oregon	512	36	240	0	236
Tennessee	455	92	349	0	14
Massachusetts	438	5	45	306	82
Louisiana	428	60	302	0	66
New Hampshire	411	10	13	221	167
South Carolina	400	46	269	0	85
Idaho	360	44	200	0	116
West Virginia	344	55	234	0	55
Arizona	333	15	87	0	231
Virginia	325	95	229	0	1
Utah	305	29	236	0	40
New Mexico	230	33	101	0	96
Connecticut	196	0	30	149	17
Maryland	180	23	157	0	0
Wyoming	176	23	98	0	55
Alaska	161	12	149	0	0
Delaware	79	3	57	0	19
Nevada	52	16	19	0	17
Rhode Island	43	0	8	31	4
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0

1 Includes "town" governments in the six New England States and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census of Governments, Government Organization*, series (GC(1)-1), quinquennial.

Corollary data

State Library Agencies

Alabama

Alabama Public Library Service

Alaska

State Library, Archives & Museums

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records

Arkansas

State Library

California

California State Library

Colorado

Department of Education, Colorado State Library

Connecticut

Connecticut State Library

Delaware

Division of Libraries

Florida

Division of Library & Information Services

Georgia

Georgia Public Library Service

Hawaii

State Public Library System

Idaho

State Library

Illinois

Illinois State Library

Indiana

State Library

Iowa

State Library of Iowa

Kansas

State Library

Kentucky

Department for Libraries & Archives

Louisiana

State Library of Louisiana

Maine

State Library

Maryland

Maryland State Department of Education, Department of Library Development and Services

Massachusetts

Board of Library Commissioners

Michigan

Library of Michigan

Minnesota

Department of Education, Library Services and School Technology

Mississippi

Mississippi Library Commission

Missouri

Missouri State Library

Montana

State Library

Nebraska

Library Commission

Corollary data

Nevada

Nevada State Library and Archives

New Hampshire

State Library

New Jersey

State Library

New Mexico

State Library

New York

State Library

North Carolina

State Library of North Carolina

North Dakota

State Library

Ohio

State Library of Ohio

Oklahoma

Department of Libraries

Oregon

State Library

Pennsylvania

Office of Commonwealth Libraries

Rhode Island

Office of Library & Information Services

South Carolina

South Carolina State Library

South Dakota

South Dakota State Library

Tennessee

Tennessee Library & Archives

Texas

Texas Library and Archives Commission

Utah

Utah State Library Division

Vermont

Department of Libraries

Virginia

The Library of Virginia

Washington

State Library Division

West Virginia

Library Commission

Wisconsin

Division for Libraries, Technology, and
Community Learning

Wyoming

State Library

Metropolitan public libraries

The Urban Libraries Council published *Governance and Revenue Structures: New Field Data on Metropolitan Public Libraries, Analysis and Conclusions – April 2004*. A total of 96 libraries participated in the survey.

This study found that funding for metropolitan public libraries continues to come predominantly from local sources, in particular from dedicated taxes. ULC reports that the use of private funding arms, both development departments and nonprofit foundations, are on the rise. Currently

- 64 of the reporting libraries currently have 501(c)3 library foundations.
- 30 have development departments.

When surveyed on what the biggest challenge to public revenues is today, Urban Libraries Council members agreed—three to one—that the challenge is the adequacy of library funding, rather than the stability of that funding.

The taxing capacity of libraries is varied:

- 30 of the reporting libraries have the capacity to levy taxes.
- 21 have bond capacity.
- 4 have excess levy capacity.
- 2 have sales tax capacity.

A small number of library boards have direct authority related to taxes and bonds:

- 14 of the reporting libraries can call for a tax election.
- 16 can call for a bond election.
- 16 can authorize new taxes.
- 12 can authorize new bond levies.

Diversity of Revenue Streams

Local Sources: Local sources of revenue are the primary source of public library funding. 53% of libraries report receiving 90% of their funds from local revenue streams.

For another 29% of libraries, local sources represented 80-89% of total operating budget revenues in 2003.

At the local level, the primary revenue sources are dedicated property taxes and General Fund appropriations:

- 53 of the reporting libraries are supported with dedicated property taxes.
- 47 receive General Fund appropriations.
- 25 receive local capital bond support for operating revenues.
- 2 are supported with dedicated sales taxes.
- 12 are supported with other dedicated taxes.

San Jose Public Library (CA) has a library benefit assessment district. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (PA) is partially funded with Allegheny Regional Asset District assessments.

Residents in Michigan can “speed to the library” as the state law authorizes library revenue from fines associated with local speeding tickets.

State Sources: Some libraries report heavy reliance on state sources. The Cincinnati Hamilton County Library (OH), as a result of state law provisions, receives 95% of funding from the

Metropolitan public libraries

state. Minneapolis (MN), Enoch Pratt (MD), and East Baton Rouge libraries (LA) all receive approximately 40% of their funding from state sources.

- 12 of the reporting libraries have access to state general fund income tax.
- 9 have access to state general fund sales tax.
- 7 have access to state general fund property tax.

Other dedicated state tax sources are less common. Skokie (IL) receives a small amount of revenue from the corporate replacement tax. Ft. Vancouver Regional Library (Canada) receives funds from the timber tax.

Other state tax supported general funds include:

- General fund appropriations – Anchorage (AK), Buffalo & Erie County (NY), and Detroit (MI)
- Brooklyn Public (NY) receives appropriations from the State Department of Education.
- El Paso (TX) receives appropriations from the Technology Information Fund
- State aid funds are provided for in Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, and Oklahoma.
- Grants from state library agencies and contracts for special services include Milwaukee (WI) for blind and physically handicapped services and Queens Borough (NY) receives state money for adult literacy services.
- Other grants include a Ready to Read grant to Multnomah County (OR).
- Dedicated State Fee Revenues: Solano County (CA) receives a percentage of impact fees collected in new growth areas.

Private Sources: Most libraries are funded from private sources only in a marginal way.

Entrepreneurial endeavors reported include:

- 22 reporting libraries have bookstores.
- 34 have rental space.
- 19 have coffee shops.

National Center for Education Statistics
Data from Public Libraries Survey Fiscal Year: 2004
Comparative data for libraries serving populations of 100,000 and over

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey (PLS), FY2005.

Library Name	Population of Legal Service Area	Total Revenue per Capita	State Revenue per Capita	Local Revenue	Local Revenue per Capita	State Revenue	Other Revenue	Federal Revenue
Comparison Group Average	332,253	\$30.33	\$3.01	\$8,410,063	\$25.12	\$1,017,853	\$789,121	\$55,154
State Average (PA)	26,451	\$18.05	\$4.32	\$401,657	\$8.51	\$129,079	\$98,379	\$8,527
National Average	31,143	\$33.40	\$2.99	\$815,539	\$25.65	\$100,758	\$79,584	\$5,194
Comparison Group Median	192,393	\$25.88	\$1.07	\$4,455,768	\$22.14	\$221,739	\$221,017	\$5,970
State Median (PA)	11,891	\$14.64	\$3.72	\$53,464	\$5.31	\$36,966	\$39,415	\$0
National Median	6,758	\$25.46	\$0.80	\$107,657	\$19.67	\$3,672	\$12,583	\$0
ABBE REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, SC	210,848	\$10.58	\$1.62	\$1,613,542	\$7.70	\$340,106	\$231,900	\$32,133
ABILENE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	115,225	\$18.47	\$0.10	\$2,024,497	\$17.57	\$11,789	\$9,527	\$82,035
AKRON-SUMMIT CNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	383,599	\$45.33	\$37.62	\$2,146,452	\$5.60	\$14,431,973	\$811,044	\$0
ALACHUA COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, FL	236,174	\$52.61	\$2.86	\$11,356,414	\$48.08	\$675,877	\$392,145	\$0
ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	517,100	\$31.56	\$0.70	\$15,493,028	\$29.96	\$362,084	\$436,157	\$26,652
ALBUQUERQUE/BERNALILLO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, NM	574,896	\$18.90	\$2.54	\$9,196,000	\$16.06	\$1,454,210	\$173,077	\$0
ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY, VA	137,500	\$43.57	\$1.48	\$5,465,934	\$39.75	\$203,257	\$321,198	\$0
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	331,849	\$83.37	\$6.40	\$23,983,332	\$73.90	\$2,078,322	\$993,200	\$0
ALLENTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY, PA	120,130	\$19.98	\$5.13	\$996,191	\$8.33	\$613,236	\$638,801	\$141,564
AMARILLO PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	177,010	\$16.84	\$0.00	\$2,963,390	\$16.74	\$0	\$17,617	\$0
AMHERST PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	116,510	\$21.08	\$0.31	\$585,978	\$5.05	\$36,118	\$1,823,869	\$0
ANAHIM PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	342,700	\$23.44	\$0.51	\$7,179,988	\$20.95	\$174,261	\$500,167	\$177,119
ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES, AK	277,498	\$32.15	\$0.33	\$8,191,941	\$29.52	\$91,506	\$570,914	\$67,911
ANDERSON COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	171,510	\$21.67	\$1.34	\$3,385,270	\$19.85	\$227,771	\$69,183	\$12,043
ANN ARBOR DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	155,611	\$87.49	\$0.88	\$12,277,147	\$79.27	\$135,560	\$1,137,122	\$0
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MD	503,300	\$34.06	\$3.71	\$13,830,000	\$27.48	\$1,868,440	\$1,366,221	\$78,346
ANOKA COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	279,564	\$24.57	\$0.32	\$5,770,255	\$22.17	\$83,710	\$524,579	\$16,300
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL LIBRARY, NC	134,767	\$13.74	\$2.89	\$1,186,832	\$8.81	\$389,984	\$238,508	\$36,755
APPLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	105,981	\$35.21	\$0.09	\$3,714,936	\$35.05	\$9,431	\$7,169	\$0
ARAPAHOE LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	199,291	\$104.17	\$0.00	\$19,592,337	\$99.35	\$0	\$951,257	\$0
ARLINGTON DEPT. OF LIBRARIES, VA	194,300	\$58.27	\$1.11	\$10,636,848	\$54.74	\$216,239	\$469,591	\$0
ARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	349,944	\$16.25	\$0.08	\$5,550,323	\$15.86	\$28,115	\$106,033	\$0
ARROWHEAD LIBRARY SYSTEM, MN	311,248	\$8.22	\$3.75	\$795,818	\$2.75	\$1,086,863	\$448,571	\$50,651
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE LIBRARY SYSTEM, NC	212,246	\$18.90	\$1.14	\$3,314,288	\$15.62	\$242,680	\$330,165	\$124,036
ATHENS REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	184,140	\$18.35	\$4.90	\$2,167,902	\$11.77	\$902,569	\$293,921	\$14,918
ATLANTA FULTON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	786,306	\$43.18	\$1.46	\$31,980,846	\$40.67	\$1,150,129	\$749,618	\$70,788
ATLANTIC COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	181,307	\$38.83	\$1.45	\$5,989,611	\$35.87	\$242,635	\$251,522	\$0
AURORA P.L., IL	157,267	\$74.50	\$2.68	\$11,053,058	\$70.28	\$421,679	\$240,684	\$560
AURORA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CO	290,782	\$20.66	\$0.00	\$5,741,450	\$19.95	\$0	\$204,571	\$0
AUSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	671,873	\$25.26	\$0.15	\$16,586,869	\$24.69	\$100,089	\$279,657	\$0
BALTIMORE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MD	773,400	\$41.11	\$5.12	\$23,076,070	\$29.84	\$3,963,316	\$4,577,159	\$175,000
BAY COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, MI	109,935	\$56.10	\$0.83	\$5,782,669	\$52.85	\$91,258	\$247,565	\$16,259
BEAUFORT COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	132,889	\$26.14	\$1.26	\$3,158,304	\$23.91	\$166,200	\$128,530	\$0
BEAUMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	112,871	\$16.98	\$0.11	\$1,628,500	\$14.43	\$12,860	\$274,340	\$0

Metropolitan public libraries

BEAVERTON CITY LIBRARY, OR	109,872	\$38.23	\$0.11	\$3,950,270	\$35.95	\$12,370	\$237,893	\$0
BERKELEY COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	146,449	\$12.62	\$1.35	\$1,595,860	\$10.96	\$196,041	\$45,059	\$763
BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	104,300	\$122.36	\$2.63	\$11,074,829	\$106.18	\$274,599	\$1,410,609	\$2,193
BETHLEHEM AREA PUBLIC LIBRARY, PA	118,458	\$24.73	\$4.76	\$1,719,853	\$14.59	\$560,926	\$579,717	\$55,055
BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY, AL	401,611	\$35.64	\$0.46	\$13,730,919	\$34.97	\$181,003	\$82,771	\$0
BLOUNT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, TN	109,849	\$14.94	\$0.00	\$1,274,811	\$11.78	\$0	\$340,932	\$0
BOISE PUBLIC, ID	195,500	\$32.50	\$0.00	\$5,613,587	\$28.95	\$0	\$651,548	\$36,522
BOSSIER PARISH LIBRARY, LA	104,080	\$33.54	\$1.90	\$3,198,220	\$30.80	\$196,890	\$87,650	\$0
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, MA	589,281	\$54.03	\$0.98	\$24,086,341	\$41.00	\$573,871	\$5,573,408	\$1,508,357
BRAZORIA COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	257,256	\$17.72	\$0.11	\$4,181,608	\$16.26	\$27,076	\$349,572	\$0
BREWARD COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	521,422	\$33.35	\$1.73	\$15,663,734	\$30.04	\$902,512	\$751,451	\$0
BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY, CT	139,664	\$31.98	\$0.02	\$3,512,295	\$30.73	\$2,770	\$140,005	\$0
BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	2,465,326	\$35.33	\$2.94	\$70,821,159	\$28.84	\$7,219,094	\$8,232,061	\$482,579
BROOME COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	200,536	\$30.34	\$0.34	\$1,888,789	\$9.46	\$67,048	\$232,642	\$0
BROWARD COUNTY LIBRARIES DIVISION, FL	1,668,182	\$34.60	\$2.25	\$52,864,257	\$31.69	\$3,751,089	\$1,099,440	\$9,989
BROWN COUNTY LIBRARY, WI	236,526	\$25.62	\$0.58	\$5,477,294	\$23.16	\$137,778	\$424,373	\$19,673
BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	204,957	\$7.68	\$0.05	\$1,564,842	\$7.64	\$9,941	\$0	\$0
BRYAN/COLLEGE STATION PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	156,099	\$12.34	\$0.07	\$1,915,820	\$12.28	\$10,688	\$0	\$0
BUCKS COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, PA	464,092	\$16.88	\$4.77	\$4,882,200	\$10.57	\$2,205,356	\$671,174	\$40,911
BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	950,265	\$36.04	\$3.05	\$29,951,837	\$31.64	\$2,887,185	\$1,110,503	\$162,650
BURBANK PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	105,400	\$52.35	\$2.76	\$4,932,950	\$46.80	\$290,984	\$287,882	\$5,970
BURLINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	331,148	\$29.60	\$1.22	\$8,238,148	\$27.01	\$372,662	\$416,333	\$0
BUTTE COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	212,700	\$11.15	\$1.14	\$918,246	\$4.32	\$241,549	\$1,106,889	\$105,692
CABARRUS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	143,433	\$15.95	\$1.25	\$1,903,208	\$13.27	\$178,939	\$206,008	\$0
CALCASIEU PARISH LIBRARY, LA	184,961	\$29.60	\$1.17	\$5,024,808	\$27.23	\$215,586	\$215,042	\$6,494
CAMBRIA COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, PA	111,715	\$10.06	\$5.09	\$440,078	\$3.96	\$566,268	\$86,246	\$0
CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MA	101,807	\$50.26	\$1.01	\$4,998,485	\$49.25	\$102,435	\$0	\$0
CAMDEN COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	242,830	\$40.04	\$2.17	\$7,841,431	\$35.06	\$485,890	\$568,109	\$59,380
CAPITAL AREA DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	237,580	\$34.17	\$0.83	\$7,468,033	\$31.58	\$197,138	\$414,487	\$0
CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH, PA	458,597	\$63.61	\$11.45	\$17,582,512	\$38.52	\$5,229,191	\$5,959,272	\$265,684
CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MD	156,000	\$43.68	\$4.65	\$5,232,270	\$33.54	\$724,802	\$747,569	\$109,813
CARROLLTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	126,114	\$34.76	\$0.15	\$4,352,295	\$34.52	\$19,427	\$11,544	\$0
CATAWBA COUNTY LIBRARY, NC	107,692	\$18.22	\$1.45	\$1,745,118	\$16.20	\$155,750	\$52,216	\$9,512
CEDAR RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY, IA	132,280	\$34.44	\$1.96	\$3,580,137	\$27.07	\$259,333	\$355,333	\$359,993
CENTRAL ARKANSAS LIBRARY SYSTEM, AR	311,250	\$32.98	\$0.59	\$8,269,247	\$26.57	\$182,494	\$1,812,615	\$0
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL LIBRARY, MS	200,677	\$12.17	\$2.76	\$1,677,602	\$8.41	\$551,321	\$182,086	\$17,526
CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL LIBRARY, NC	190,056	\$13.49	\$2.02	\$2,031,273	\$10.69	\$383,045	\$149,064	\$0
CENTRAL RAPPAHANNOCK REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	243,100	\$36.02	\$3.17	\$7,907,831	\$32.53	\$770,223	\$37,302	\$42,055
CHANDLER PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	208,450	\$30.10	\$0.05	\$5,674,962	\$27.22	\$10,068	\$541,625	\$48,600
CHARLES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MD	125,000	\$20.03	\$4.93	\$1,665,500	\$13.32	\$616,566	\$198,243	\$23,000
CHARLESTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, SC	321,014	\$36.72	\$1.33	\$10,769,113	\$33.75	\$425,981	\$519,279	\$3,729
CHARLOTTE-GLADES LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	167,718	\$19.76	\$1.28	\$3,005,136	\$17.92	\$215,381	\$92,980	\$0
CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	196,582	\$28.31	\$4.12	\$4,610,478	\$23.45	\$809,364	\$138,878	\$6,000
CHATTANOOGA-HAMILTON COUNTY BICENTENNIAL LIBRARY, TN	281,775	\$18.56	\$0.00	\$4,811,450	\$17.34	\$0	\$219,835	\$119,863
CHEAHA REGIONAL LIBRARY, AL	101,189	\$1.05	\$0.85	\$8,200	\$0.08	\$84,545	\$10,877	\$0
CHESAPEAKE PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	205,100	\$31.57	\$1.08	\$5,774,580	\$28.15	\$221,278	\$479,715	\$0
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	270,700	\$22.80	\$0.87	\$5,505,005	\$20.34	\$234,253	\$393,200	\$40,464
CHICAGO P.L., IL	2,896,016	\$35.07	\$2.66	\$91,078,305	\$31.45	\$7,690,663	\$2,695,800	\$106,000

Metropolitan public libraries

CHULA VISTA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	209,100	\$30.11	\$1.74	\$5,196,380	\$24.85	\$364,437	\$725,328	\$9,000
CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY, PL OF, OH	814,611	\$63.60	\$59.83	\$0	\$0.00	\$48,741,268	\$2,959,285	\$104,640
CITRUS COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	129,110	\$18.65	\$0.99	\$2,084,925	\$16.15	\$127,204	\$92,480	\$103,199
CITY OF MESA LIBRARY, AZ	434,215	\$23.47	\$0.05	\$10,079,343	\$23.21	\$23,248	\$64,496	\$23,435
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	136,958	\$39.52	\$35.97	\$0	\$0.00	\$4,925,870	\$486,479	\$0
CLARKSVILLE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, TN	138,241	\$13.36	\$0.00	\$1,400,000	\$10.28	\$0	\$418,218	\$0
CLAY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	163,461	\$18.28	\$0.63	\$2,884,896	\$17.65	\$103,442	\$0	\$0
CLAYTON COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	261,991	\$9.67	\$2.15	\$1,952,350	\$7.45	\$564,298	\$3,000	\$13,911
CLERMONT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	188,614	\$39.86	\$31.59	\$1,315,455	\$6.97	\$5,958,023	\$228,644	\$16,642
CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	456,296	\$149.05	\$60.86	\$35,997,943	\$78.89	\$27,769,394	\$4,114,331	\$129,572
CLINTON-MACOMB PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	141,535	\$37.28	\$0.83	\$4,358,912	\$30.94	\$117,489	\$774,841	\$0
COBB COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	667,709	\$17.81	\$1.69	\$10,701,329	\$16.03	\$1,131,021	\$0	\$61,336
COLLIER COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, FL	306,186	\$26.20	\$1.58	\$7,102,911	\$23.20	\$483,135	\$428,640	\$7,500
COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN LIBRARY, OH	861,147	\$55.66	\$28.65	\$20,454,474	\$23.75	\$24,672,623	\$2,801,259	\$0
CONSOLIDATED LIBRARY DISTRICT #3, MO	668,428	\$50.17	\$0.88	\$31,912,668	\$47.79	\$587,843	\$1,000,472	\$0
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	902,200	\$21.31	\$0.52	\$17,552,048	\$19.45	\$472,304	\$1,199,686	\$0
CORONA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	141,800	\$21.33	\$1.19	\$2,713,919	\$19.14	\$168,288	\$95,540	\$46,161
CORPUS CHRISTI PUBLIC LIBRARIES, TX	278,500	\$13.40	\$0.05	\$3,649,242	\$13.11	\$14,771	\$67,743	\$0
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	3,595,300	\$23.95	\$0.52	\$80,230,925	\$22.32	\$1,876,362	\$3,996,568	\$5,739
Craven-Pamlico-Carteret Regional Library, NC	166,258	\$16.57	\$2.46	\$1,927,598	\$11.59	\$409,087	\$418,640	\$0
CROWLEY RIDGE REGIONAL, AR	100,873	\$21.26	\$0.79	\$2,024,694	\$20.07	\$79,529	\$40,529	\$0
CUMBERLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY & INFORMATION CENTER, NC	307,856	\$23.03	\$2.14	\$6,064,003	\$19.70	\$657,332	\$314,637	\$52,629
CUYAHOGA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	610,757	\$78.07	\$40.62	\$21,532,321	\$35.26	\$24,810,945	\$1,337,779	\$0
DAKOTA COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	357,775	\$29.38	\$0.22	\$9,262,322	\$27.80	\$72,718	\$453,146	\$0
DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	1,211,467	\$19.94	\$0.10	\$22,429,046	\$18.52	\$124,350	\$1,360,792	\$240,104
DAILY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	103,300	\$23.63	\$1.64	\$2,154,461	\$20.86	\$169,304	\$117,028	\$0
DANIEL BOONE REGIONAL LIBRARY, MO	172,462	\$37.87	\$0.90	\$6,070,159	\$35.23	\$154,273	\$284,058	\$15,729
DAUPHIN COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, PA	221,283	\$27.69	\$5.96	\$3,876,625	\$17.60	\$1,312,898	\$729,700	\$180,142
DAVIDSON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, NC	150,636	\$18.69	\$1.34	\$2,424,355	\$16.09	\$201,991	\$84,750	\$105,000
DAVIS COUNTY LIBRARY, UT	234,211	\$17.71	\$0.14	\$3,912,906	\$16.71	\$33,591	\$175,991	\$26,394
DAYTON METRO LIBRARY, OH	478,746	\$45.37	\$39.91	\$1,592,331	\$3.33	\$19,106,004	\$1,024,266	\$218
DEKALB COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	651,186	\$20.49	\$1.71	\$11,343,025	\$17.42	\$1,114,224	\$794,750	\$89,932
DELAWARE COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY, OH	123,794	\$17.22	\$16.55	\$0	\$0.00	\$2,049,072	\$76,700	\$5,484
DENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	106,057	\$29.47	\$0.17	\$2,984,128	\$28.14	\$18,126	\$123,140	\$0
DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY, CO	566,173	\$54.40	\$0.03	\$28,008,700	\$49.99	\$15,742	\$2,362,497	\$92,985
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, DE	355,795	\$24.39	\$2.83	\$7,586,080	\$21.32	\$1,007,224	\$36,877	\$46,946
DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY, IA	206,507	\$25.34	\$0.50	\$4,586,669	\$22.21	\$103,990	\$540,655	\$0
DESCHUTES PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, OR	130,500	\$48.04	\$0.17	\$5,979,909	\$45.82	\$21,941	\$264,226	\$3,343
DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	951,270	\$40.93	\$5.08	\$32,928,060	\$34.78	\$4,811,685	\$1,009,540	\$0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, DC	553,523	\$52.30	\$0.00	\$27,278,281	\$49.28	\$0	\$946,324	\$727,349
DORCHESTER COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	104,168	\$16.92	\$1.53	\$1,485,003	\$14.34	\$158,650	\$108,394	\$0
DOUGLAS COUNTY LIBRARIES, CO	225,694	\$67.35	\$0.00	\$14,465,236	\$64.77	\$0	\$576,883	\$0
DOUGLAS COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, OR	101,800	\$24.49	\$0.20	\$2,380,698	\$23.39	\$20,612	\$81,850	\$9,570
DOWNEY CITY LIBRARY, CA	112,800	\$21.51	\$0.84	\$2,275,665	\$20.17	\$94,387	\$22,320	\$34,250
DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY, NC	234,041	\$23.36	\$0.97	\$4,902,833	\$20.95	\$227,575	\$267,270	\$68,489
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH LIBRARY, LA	412,633	\$26.06	\$0.48	\$9,531,488	\$23.16	\$197,777	\$999,224	\$0
EAST CENTRAL GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	322,519	\$13.27	\$3.53	\$2,927,396	\$9.08	\$1,138,318	\$193,105	\$22,167
EAST CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY, MN	164,412	\$12.90	\$2.45	\$1,334,086	\$8.71	\$375,125	\$225,457	\$39,824

Metropolitan public libraries

EASTERN OKLAHOMA DISTRICT LIBRARY SYSTEM, OK	232,160	\$15.49	\$0.82	\$3,187,668	\$13.73	\$190,963	\$208,767	\$8,156
ECTOR COUNTY LIBRARY, TX	122,312	\$8.01	\$0.07	\$970,101	\$7.93	\$8,365	\$1,400	\$0
EL DORADO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	168,100	\$12.92	\$0.63	\$1,792,697	\$10.66	\$106,340	\$272,081	\$0
EL PASO PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	577,415	\$17.23	\$0.08	\$9,823,493	\$17.02	\$45,349	\$16,956	\$62,069
ELIZABETH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NJ	120,568	\$32.67	\$1.33	\$3,273,319	\$29.48	\$147,192	\$181,470	\$25,866
ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, MD	639,500	\$52.58	\$8.54	\$13,215,700	\$20.67	\$5,463,630	\$14,742,259	\$201,311
ERIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PA	245,275	\$21.06	\$5.19	\$3,400,184	\$13.93	\$1,268,130	\$379,693	\$94,864
ESCONDIDO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	140,500	\$28.55	\$1.70	\$3,650,715	\$25.98	\$239,469	\$118,022	\$2,838
EUGENE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OR	143,913	\$60.00	\$0.13	\$8,536,712	\$59.32	\$18,511	\$79,003	\$0
EVANSVILLE-VANDERBURGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	171,922	\$53.68	\$3.96	\$7,994,818	\$47.55	\$665,024	\$302,995	\$61,791
FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, AK	142,075	\$28.04	\$0.14	\$3,615,310	\$25.45	\$19,320	\$32,944	\$316,555
FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	1,028,700	\$33.31	\$0.54	\$31,742,592	\$30.86	\$557,336	\$1,817,596	\$152,517
FARMINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, NM	100,470	\$31.22	\$0.95	\$2,966,313	\$29.64	\$95,574	\$62,958	\$0
FAULKNER-VAN BUREN REGIONAL LIBRARY, AR	102,206	\$12.91	\$0.79	\$1,150,703	\$11.26	\$80,493	\$88,553	\$0
FIRST REGIONAL LIBRARY, MS	242,904	\$15.74	\$2.62	\$2,854,992	\$11.82	\$633,283	\$271,274	\$40,829
FLINT PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	124,943	\$42.77	\$1.53	\$4,791,908	\$38.53	\$190,247	\$336,914	\$0
FLINT RIVER REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	236,070	\$15.68	\$3.95	\$2,669,915	\$11.31	\$931,399	\$89,720	\$11,521
FLORENCE COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	128,335	\$24.82	\$1.35	\$2,966,689	\$23.25	\$172,829	\$27,128	\$0
FORSYTH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	131,114	\$26.06	\$2.61	\$2,903,269	\$22.14	\$341,678	\$161,078	\$11,148
FORSYTH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	317,635	\$23.63	\$1.06	\$6,937,744	\$21.84	\$335,633	\$128,794	\$102,798
FORT BEND COUNTY LIBRARIES, TX	363,058	\$25.01	\$0.18	\$8,807,831	\$24.26	\$64,022	\$206,330	\$0
FORT COLLINS PUBLIC LIBRARY, CO	125,461	\$33.53	\$0.00	\$3,985,245	\$32.10	\$0	\$177,553	\$0
FORT VANCOUVER REGIONAL LIBRARY DISTRICT, WA	401,400	\$36.03	\$0.00	\$13,720,311	\$34.18	\$0	\$601,904	\$139,612
FORT WORTH PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	567,516	\$24.50	\$0.14	\$13,382,849	\$23.59	\$78,236	\$205,831	\$232,233
FREDERICK COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MD	204,700	\$31.06	\$4.14	\$4,838,595	\$23.64	\$846,621	\$658,525	\$14,392
FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA	1,517,550	\$49.20	\$5.14	\$63,081,726	\$41.76	\$7,768,998	\$2,681,048	\$790,930
FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	836,200	\$24.83	\$0.50	\$19,566,347	\$23.40	\$421,405	\$746,582	\$25,739
FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	134,100	\$25.73	\$0.47	\$3,089,170	\$23.04	\$63,203	\$298,387	\$0
GAIL BORDEN P.L.D., IL	118,762	\$85.34	\$2.06	\$7,434,255	\$62.60	\$244,811	\$2,418,126	\$38,500
GASTON-LINCOLN REGIONAL LIBRARY, NC	257,593	\$16.29	\$1.65	\$3,684,477	\$14.30	\$424,369	\$87,259	\$0
GENESEE DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	318,257	\$22.37	\$0.42	\$6,447,177	\$20.35	\$132,090	\$507,793	\$0
GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	230,610	\$32.88	\$0.05	\$7,557,182	\$32.77	\$12,370	\$0	\$13,700
GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	205,300	\$33.27	\$1.64	\$6,367,268	\$31.01	\$336,240	\$60,580	\$66,459
GRAND PRAIRIE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	135,303	\$13.40	\$0.11	\$1,775,690	\$13.13	\$14,311	\$22,820	\$0
GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	197,800	\$45.39	\$1.01	\$8,243,832	\$41.88	\$198,048	\$428,558	\$64,800
GREAT RIVER REGIONAL LIBRARY, MN	377,933	\$18.46	\$2.69	\$4,935,622	\$14.03	\$944,973	\$587,025	\$28,825
GREENE COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY, OH	152,233	\$42.46	\$35.11	\$836,491	\$5.49	\$5,345,041	\$282,041	\$0
GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	343,321	\$27.21	\$0.93	\$8,636,336	\$25.16	\$317,605	\$386,958	\$0
GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, SC	395,357	\$26.75	\$1.33	\$9,331,530	\$23.74	\$521,695	\$635,505	\$24,432
GWINNETT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	675,071	\$23.04	\$1.75	\$13,267,750	\$19.65	\$1,178,588	\$1,059,736	\$45,002
HALL COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	154,988	\$15.42	\$2.70	\$1,852,567	\$11.95	\$418,543	\$107,153	\$12,395
HAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	145,200	\$17.69	\$1.43	\$2,282,610	\$15.72	\$207,144	\$78,629	\$0
HANDLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	100,300	\$21.53	\$5.25	\$1,376,494	\$13.72	\$526,099	\$257,017	\$0
HARFORD COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MD	224,900	\$56.26	\$5.13	\$10,842,959	\$48.21	\$1,153,660	\$613,819	\$42,184
HARRIS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	1,320,521	\$16.30	\$0.08	\$19,775,478	\$14.98	\$108,433	\$1,639,255	\$0
HARRISON COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, MS	192,393	\$16.05	\$2.31	\$2,444,909	\$12.78	\$441,546	\$173,957	\$10,000
HARTFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY, CT	124,387	\$66.08	\$1.33	\$5,135,707	\$50.45	\$135,684	\$1,269,482	\$185,666
HAWAII STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, HI	1,257,608	\$21.02	\$19.51	\$0	\$0.00	\$24,530,903	\$1,246,370	\$652,827
HAYWARD PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	144,600	\$24.69	\$0.84	\$3,358,170	\$23.22	\$121,075	\$90,019	\$1,256

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HEARTLAND LIBRARY COOPERATIVE, FL	191,953	\$12.58	\$5.08	\$1,134,936	\$5.91	\$975,825	\$269,517	\$34,488
HENDERSON DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NV	231,977	\$22.53	\$7.23	\$3,293,633	\$14.20	\$1,676,281	\$138,334	\$118,435
HENNEPIN COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	761,637	\$50.98	\$0.37	\$33,951,692	\$47.87	\$259,062	\$1,939,804	\$4,252
HENRICO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	271,700	\$35.64	\$0.86	\$9,449,457	\$34.78	\$233,417	\$0	\$0
HENRY COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	155,598	\$8.71	\$2.43	\$939,330	\$6.04	\$378,073	\$33,925	\$4,636
HERNANDO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	145,207	\$16.07	\$0.95	\$2,129,511	\$14.67	\$138,186	\$61,583	\$3,737
HERRICK DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	105,994	\$47.31	\$0.88	\$4,581,650	\$43.43	\$92,337	\$316,684	\$0
HIALEAH PUBLIC LIBRARIES, FL	233,566	\$11.28	\$0.57	\$2,303,332	\$9.86	\$133,807	\$62,122	\$134,348
HILLSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, OR	151,184	\$31.70	\$0.08	\$4,537,450	\$30.01	\$11,883	\$243,864	\$0
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIV, FL	1,108,435	\$28.81	\$1.41	\$29,233,978	\$26.37	\$1,559,694	\$1,138,582	\$0
HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SC	210,757	\$14.20	\$1.29	\$2,693,047	\$12.85	\$270,221	\$0	\$12,700
HORSESHOE BEND REGIONAL LIBRARY, AL	129,698	\$1.89	\$1.34	\$48,705	\$0.38	\$170,480	\$3,856	\$16,428
HOUSTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES SYSTEM, GA	115,712	\$9.04	\$2.91	\$626,200	\$5.41	\$336,603	\$60,523	\$23,174
HOUSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	2,006,624	\$16.92	\$0.13	\$32,273,356	\$16.09	\$253,449	\$1,313,626	\$102,358
HOWARD COUNTY LIBRARY, MD	261,300	\$44.68	\$2.40	\$9,916,179	\$37.95	\$627,120	\$1,016,159	\$115,599
HUMBOLDT COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	130,000	\$16.55	\$0.63	\$1,814,962	\$13.96	\$81,595	\$255,462	\$0
HUNTERDON COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	112,726	\$57.84	\$1.07	\$5,664,603	\$54.56	\$111,320	\$229,881	\$0
HUNTINGTON BEACH LIBRARY, CA	198,600	\$23.36	\$0.91	\$2,690,082	\$13.55	\$181,462	\$1,736,944	\$30,000
HUNTSVILLE-MADISON CO. PUB. LIBRARY, AL	285,900	\$16.91	\$0.93	\$3,619,400	\$12.95	\$259,710	\$728,016	\$118,857
HYCONEECHEE REGIONAL LIBRARY, NC	132,143	\$12.08	\$2.72	\$1,187,114	\$8.98	\$359,506	\$50,060	\$0
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY LIBRARY, FL	126,829	\$31.73	\$2.10	\$3,707,443	\$29.23	\$266,543	\$0	\$50,000
INDIANAPOLIS-MARION COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	832,693	\$39.10	\$3.52	\$27,147,544	\$33.34	\$2,866,959	\$1,530,452	\$296,868
INGLEWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	117,600	\$27.67	\$0.46	\$3,147,300	\$26.76	\$54,495	\$51,757	\$0
IREDELL COUNTY LIBRARY, NC	112,569	\$16.25	\$1.36	\$1,676,289	\$14.89	\$153,191	\$0	\$0
IRVING PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	196,119	\$40.58	\$0.30	\$7,843,435	\$40.00	\$59,996	\$53,965	\$0
JACKSON COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICES, OR	189,100	\$36.53	\$0.16	\$6,585,238	\$34.82	\$29,705	\$244,558	\$48,745
JACKSON DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	158,422	\$26.54	\$1.32	\$3,684,879	\$23.37	\$208,135	\$291,496	\$0
JACKSON/HINDS LIBRARY SYSTEM, MS	249,087	\$14.41	\$2.22	\$2,781,098	\$11.23	\$550,344	\$223,900	\$13,238
JACKSON-GEORGE REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, MS	154,335	\$20.95	\$3.35	\$2,502,446	\$16.31	\$513,847	\$177,873	\$20,299
JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FL	840,474	\$33.71	\$1.61	\$25,572,638	\$30.43	\$1,355,550	\$1,193,448	\$210,284
JEFFERSON COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, MO	121,245	\$20.29	\$0.55	\$2,238,060	\$18.48	\$66,684	\$148,436	\$4,610
JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CO	529,479	\$46.38	\$0.00	\$22,000,000	\$41.99	\$0	\$2,300,000	\$0
JEFFERSON PARISH LIBRARY, LA	453,590	\$32.31	\$1.83	\$12,216,569	\$27.00	\$828,961	\$1,576,192	\$0
JEFFERSON-MADISON REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	184,300	\$25.98	\$3.53	\$3,907,418	\$21.20	\$650,181	\$183,634	\$46,034
JERSEY CITY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NJ	240,055	\$36.00	\$1.44	\$7,000,000	\$31.66	\$317,666	\$566,266	\$75,161
JOHNSON COUNTY LIBRARY, KS	381,237	\$45.18	\$0.69	\$15,472,446	\$40.68	\$263,952	\$1,450,502	\$0
JOLIET P.L., IL	120,802	\$29.98	\$1.46	\$3,196,095	\$26.46	\$176,576	\$220,462	\$28,384
KALAMAZOO PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	119,517	\$89.95	\$0.88	\$9,939,754	\$83.56	\$104,118	\$656,134	\$0
KANAWHA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, WV	181,356	\$35.00	\$4.63	\$5,300,081	\$29.22	\$838,778	\$207,819	\$0
KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, KS	150,316	\$49.60	\$0.71	\$6,828,255	\$45.53	\$106,651	\$433,347	\$70,906
KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MO	239,525	\$70.95	\$0.93	\$13,978,736	\$58.42	\$221,739	\$1,774,704	\$1,000,535
KENOSHA PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	125,720	\$44.11	\$2.77	\$4,928,260	\$39.20	\$348,607	\$244,633	\$24,542
KENT DISTRICT LIBRARY, MI	362,312	\$35.67	\$0.96	\$11,678,081	\$32.38	\$345,832	\$838,279	\$0
KENTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, KY	152,287	\$46.12	\$0.92	\$6,187,828	\$40.63	\$140,672	\$632,784	\$61,773
KERN COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	724,900	\$10.65	\$0.87	\$6,386,925	\$8.81	\$627,319	\$652,860	\$52,436
KING COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, WA	1,164,220	\$64.47	\$0.00	\$72,602,053	\$62.36	\$0	\$2,093,427	\$367,365
KINGS COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	141,400	\$8.58	\$0.61	\$1,060,137	\$7.50	\$86,717	\$66,917	\$0
KITCHIGAMI REGIONAL LIBRARY, MN	154,639	\$13.97	\$3.28	\$1,152,754	\$8.01	\$472,568	\$348,771	\$37,490
KITSAP REGIONAL LIBRARY, WA	239,500	\$34.85	\$0.00	\$7,970,795	\$33.28	\$0	\$376,213	\$0
KNOX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TN	389,327	\$24.70	\$0.00	\$8,825,000	\$23.02	\$0	\$523,488	\$120,458

Metropolitan public libraries

LAFAYETTE PARISH LIBRARY, LA	195,707	\$28.14	\$1.47	\$4,916,830	\$25.19	\$286,138	\$290,933	\$0
LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL LIBRARY, MN	134,221	\$22.79	\$5.87	\$1,950,961	\$15.61	\$734,079	\$73,563	\$89,618
LAKE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	233,937	\$25.45	\$1.62	\$5,417,714	\$23.16	\$378,278	\$78,231	\$78,383
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	217,349	\$14.51	\$0.94	\$2,465,272	\$11.60	\$200,530	\$354,895	\$64,306
LANCASTER COUNTY LIBRARY, PA	221,485	\$20.42	\$6.18	\$2,482,699	\$11.26	\$1,361,820	\$655,978	\$958
LANE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	181,384	\$34.78	\$33.35	\$0	\$0.00	\$6,049,157	\$260,044	\$0
LAREDO PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	191,538	\$13.49	\$0.00	\$2,570,332	\$13.42	\$0	\$13,054	\$0
LAS VEGAS-CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, NV	1,303,331	\$33.97	\$0.00	\$26,626,251	\$20.43	\$0	\$17,220,604	\$422,297
LEE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	498,344	\$57.73	\$3.06	\$25,011,353	\$50.19	\$1,525,157	\$2,190,023	\$42,049
LEE-ITAWAMBA LIBRARY SYSTEM, MS	101,412	\$12.45	\$2.45	\$851,503	\$8.45	\$247,474	\$141,158	\$14,456
LEROY COLLINS LEON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, FL	263,896	\$21.63	\$1.28	\$5,231,987	\$19.83	\$338,499	\$100,000	\$38,733
LEXINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, SC	226,528	\$19.39	\$1.32	\$3,893,790	\$17.29	\$296,862	\$176,608	\$0
LEXINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, KY	266,798	\$39.66	\$0.64	\$9,780,698	\$36.66	\$171,517	\$612,212	\$15,727
LINCOLN CITY LIBRARIES, NE	250,291	\$30.72	\$0.20	\$7,023,474	\$28.06	\$49,518	\$616,775	\$0
LINCOLN LIB., IL	111,454	\$34.24	\$6.78	\$2,907,000	\$26.08	\$755,349	\$145,393	\$8,415
LINEBAUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, TN	173,428	\$9.80	\$0.00	\$1,459,727	\$8.55	\$0	\$209,338	\$4,800
LIVE OAK PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	319,891	\$23.52	\$3.45	\$5,974,430	\$18.68	\$1,105,197	\$424,254	\$21,505
LIVINGSTON PARISH LIBRARY, LA	105,653	\$18.01	\$1.72	\$1,544,510	\$14.65	\$181,338	\$172,436	\$0
LIVONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	100,545	\$44.51	\$0.70	\$4,246,469	\$42.43	\$70,381	\$137,340	\$0
LONESOME PINE REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	107,900	\$20.40	\$4.63	\$1,455,733	\$13.49	\$499,814	\$245,080	\$0
LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	487,100	\$23.46	\$0.44	\$10,314,727	\$21.18	\$213,042	\$901,080	\$0
LORAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	156,527	\$50.74	\$31.36	\$2,829,273	\$18.08	\$4,908,169	\$204,445	\$0
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	3,912,200	\$27.72	\$0.88	N/A	N/A	\$3,428,686	N/A	\$447,224
LOUDOUN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	205,800	\$45.26	\$1.06	\$9,016,738	\$43.81	\$218,635	\$77,655	\$1,600
LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, KY	699,017	\$23.38	\$0.70	\$14,457,300	\$20.68	\$492,404	\$1,101,395	\$291,574
LUBBOCK PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	234,297	\$13.63	\$0.64	\$2,845,550	\$12.15	\$149,049	\$198,087	\$0
MADERA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	135,300	\$8.92	\$0.76	\$1,098,027	\$8.12	\$102,573	\$5,800	\$0
MADISON PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	259,667	\$42.98	\$1.19	\$9,495,570	\$36.57	\$308,937	\$1,350,895	\$6,138
MANATEE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	295,242	\$21.52	\$1.20	\$4,899,687	\$16.60	\$354,417	\$1,099,674	\$0
MANCHESTER CITY LIBRARY, NH	109,761	\$26.59	\$0.00	\$2,426,350	\$24.44	\$0	\$208,244	\$4,814
MANFIELD-RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	114,124	\$74.38	\$42.85	\$3,323,738	\$29.12	\$4,890,484	\$273,820	\$0
MARATHON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	126,504	\$28.63	\$0.17	\$3,452,074	\$27.29	\$21,445	\$148,423	\$0
MARICOPA COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, AZ	539,018	\$29.71	\$0.05	\$14,414,827	\$26.74	\$25,000	\$1,514,941	\$59,000
MARIN COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, CA	137,120	\$66.47	\$1.98	\$8,356,188	\$60.94	\$270,921	\$434,958	\$52,510
MARION COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	293,317	\$17.32	\$1.03	\$4,583,254	\$15.63	\$301,037	\$121,592	\$73,765
MARTIN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, FL	137,637	\$30.90	\$1.75	\$3,688,263	\$26.80	\$241,209	\$323,608	\$0
MARTIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, PA	112,464	\$21.81	\$9.55	\$746,321	\$6.67	\$1,068,800	\$616,882	\$10,160
MASSANUTTEN REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	134,700	\$14.31	\$3.01	\$1,055,613	\$7.84	\$406,024	\$416,924	\$49,240
MCALLEN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, TX	179,219	\$16.81	\$0.11	\$2,984,478	\$16.66	\$20,448	\$7,474	\$0
MEDINA COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY, OH	139,514	\$48.71	\$27.54	\$2,266,316	\$16.24	\$3,842,224	\$687,772	\$0
MEMPHIS/SHELBY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFO CENTER, TN	905,678	\$25.18	\$0.11	\$19,880,500	\$22.29	\$96,000	\$2,380,633	\$104,425
MERCED COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	232,100	\$6.74	\$0.44	\$1,371,115	\$5.91	\$101,661	\$88,219	\$3,000
MERCER COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, NJ	143,288	\$74.61	\$1.32	\$9,392,350	\$71.17	\$174,808	\$280,000	\$0
MESA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	125,072	\$29.68	\$0.00	\$3,499,364	\$28.27	\$0	\$173,538	\$0
MESQUITE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	128,776	\$16.14	\$0.11	\$2,015,548	\$15.65	\$14,219	\$6,445	\$42,045
METROPOLITAN LIBRARY SYSTEM, OK	672,487	\$30.68	\$0.52	\$19,153,929	\$28.48	\$347,560	\$1,133,355	\$0
MIAMI-DADE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	2,003,040	\$26.09	\$1.27	\$45,806,220	\$22.87	\$2,553,022	\$3,898,463	\$0
MID-COLUMBIA LIBRARY DISTRICT, WA	182,370	\$25.14	\$0.19	\$4,426,925	\$24.27	\$35,415	\$118,623	\$3,208
MIDDLE GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	219,399	\$23.96	\$4.76	\$3,925,407	\$17.89	\$1,045,272	\$151,401	\$134,968
MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	165,176	\$34.87	\$33.00	\$0	\$0.00	\$5,451,141	\$308,194	\$0

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MIDLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	117,669	\$11.23	\$0.09	\$1,310,077	\$11.14	\$10,770	\$0	\$0
MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	594,519	\$40.45	\$4.52	\$20,182,707	\$33.95	\$2,687,053	\$352,341	\$825,407
MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, MN	382,618	\$55.30	\$1.11	\$18,507,002	\$51.95	\$394,896	\$754,276	\$44,186
MOBILE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AL	350,312	\$22.88	\$0.96	\$6,637,415	\$19.38	\$328,139	\$850,437	\$19,942
MOHAVE COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, AZ	166,915	\$24.94	\$0.21	\$3,908,886	\$23.42	\$34,987	\$211,855	\$7,223
MONMOUTH COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	399,613	\$34.54	\$0.85	\$11,762,032	\$31.96	\$313,688	\$636,065	\$0
MONROE COUNTY PUBLIC SYSTEM, MI	144,235	\$40.36	\$0.98	\$5,130,711	\$35.74	\$140,867	\$521,599	\$0
MONROE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	120,563	\$50.74	\$3.61	\$5,349,636	\$45.37	\$425,618	\$207,527	\$0
MONTE CO-NORRISTOWN PUB LIB, PA	315,547	\$13.87	\$4.83	\$2,556,317	\$8.14	\$1,517,462	\$251,107	\$33,053
MONTREY COUNTY FREE LIBRARIES, CA	219,250	\$24.57	\$0.83	\$5,057,358	\$23.07	\$181,525	\$143,254	\$4,070
MONTGOMERY CITY-COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, AL	223,346	\$18.08	\$0.95	\$3,556,324	\$16.29	\$208,156	\$164,518	\$20,000
MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	327,876	\$13.91	\$0.19	\$4,455,768	\$13.59	\$62,731	\$39,907	\$0
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MD	900,800	\$40.69	\$2.40	\$31,229,970	\$34.67	\$2,161,920	\$3,161,405	\$99,752
MORENO VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	155,100	\$10.66	\$0.42	\$1,515,468	\$9.77	\$65,595	\$71,950	\$0
MORRIS COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	470,212	\$17.45	\$0.00	\$7,557,116	\$17.45	\$0	\$0	\$0
MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY, OR	677,850	\$64.68	\$0.13	\$39,834,168	\$58.77	\$90,369	\$3,468,147	\$448,623
MUSKOGON COUNTY LIBRARY, MI	115,732	\$14.65	\$1.24	\$1,435,512	\$12.46	\$143,131	\$69,028	\$40,167
NAPA CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	125,600	\$39.98	\$2.27	\$4,417,412	\$35.17	\$285,065	\$315,487	\$3,548
NAPERVILLE P.L., IL	136,380	\$84.53	\$2.94	\$10,277,314	\$75.36	\$401,022	\$849,186	\$0
NASHVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TN	570,785	\$39.70	\$0.36	\$20,757,675	\$36.93	\$202,161	\$1,295,359	\$58,060
NEW HANOVER COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	169,050	\$18.63	\$1.76	\$2,567,053	\$15.19	\$297,581	\$242,593	\$41,423
NEW HAVEN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CT	124,662	\$71.72	\$0.18	\$6,389,787	\$62.63	\$18,686	\$873,995	\$35,000
NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY, LA	462,269	\$18.49	\$0.45	\$7,920,876	\$17.18	\$208,240	\$393,260	\$4,657
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE BRANCH LIBRARIES, NY	3,313,573	\$66.80	\$5.31	\$116,857,231	\$35.41	\$17,515,229	\$84,617,908	\$1,473,382
NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY, NJ	273,546	\$62.12	\$1.33	\$13,969,286	\$55.44	\$333,950	\$852,844	\$493,872
NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	109,219	\$32.16	\$28.35	\$0	\$0.00	\$3,095,920	\$416,190	\$0
NEWPORT NEWS PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, VA	179,300	\$23.42	\$1.20	\$3,879,680	\$21.64	\$214,383	\$104,827	\$258
NICHOLSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	219,645	\$20.09	\$0.10	\$4,389,801	\$19.99	\$21,075	\$0	\$0
NORFOLK PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	234,100	\$26.84	\$0.96	\$5,995,801	\$25.61	\$225,545	\$33,094	\$28,131
NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LIBRARY, WA	224,740	\$32.62	\$0.04	\$6,987,845	\$31.09	\$8,262	\$282,961	\$51,898
NORTH LAS VEGAS LIBRARY DISTRICT, NV	164,971	\$10.09	\$0.00	\$1,631,256	\$9.89	\$0	\$800	\$31,840
NORTHEAST GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	101,116	\$14.49	\$4.05	\$831,985	\$8.23	\$409,365	\$219,417	\$4,632
NORTHEAST REGIONAL LIBRARY, MS	101,005	\$8.85	\$2.50	\$506,239	\$5.04	\$251,238	\$119,408	\$11,314
NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	233,389	\$8.77	\$3.33	\$1,196,367	\$5.13	\$776,583	\$70,169	\$2,750
NORTHWEST REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	167,186	\$15.07	\$3.28	\$1,834,022	\$10.97	\$548,683	\$136,908	\$0
NORTHWESTERN REGIONAL LIBRARY, NC	165,195	\$12.53	\$2.75	\$1,392,495	\$8.43	\$454,186	\$223,601	\$0
OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	430,300	\$41.93	\$1.03	\$17,146,934	\$39.85	\$442,145	\$451,904	\$0
OCEAN COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	509,638	\$52.85	\$1.10	\$24,050,930	\$51.24	\$518,407	\$240,765	\$0
OCEANSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	173,300	\$22.75	\$0.87	\$3,621,026	\$20.89	\$150,746	\$146,205	\$24,100
OFFICE OF NAVAJO NATION LIBRARY, AZ	104,532	\$3.38	\$0.00	\$353,114	\$3.38	\$0	\$0	\$0
OKALOOSA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVE, FL	184,120	\$17.12	\$1.03	\$2,901,215	\$15.76	\$188,851	\$62,575	\$0
OLATHE PUBLIC LIBRARY, KS	105,274	\$30.65	\$0.68	\$2,979,149	\$28.36	\$71,358	\$168,839	\$0
OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY, NE	448,205	\$22.58	\$0.19	\$9,753,847	\$21.76	\$84,780	\$280,396	\$0
ONONDAGA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	458,336	\$25.37	\$3.11	\$9,581,700	\$20.99	\$1,418,198	\$532,019	\$47,913
ONSLow COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	156,967	\$12.29	\$1.79	\$1,466,980	\$9.35	\$281,609	\$91,138	\$90,175
ONTARIO CITY LIBRARY, CA	167,900	\$16.70	\$0.71	\$2,551,583	\$15.20	\$119,059	\$133,988	\$0

Metropolitan public libraries

ORANGE COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, FL	970,601	\$27.45	\$1.57	\$23,357,934	\$24.07	\$1,521,792	\$1,750,566	\$8,400
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	1,480,300	\$19.04	\$0.50	\$25,961,791	\$17.54	\$734,163	\$1,442,171	\$48,462
ORANGE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	136,600	\$23.11	\$0.74	\$2,915,546	\$21.34	\$100,767	\$139,981	\$0
OSCEOLA COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	225,816	\$27.13	\$1.28	\$5,836,204	\$25.84	\$288,932	\$1,785	\$0
OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY, PA	123,612	\$12.84	\$5.01	\$385,402	\$3.13	\$616,561	\$532,065	\$45,624
OUACHITA PARISH LIBRARY, LA	148,355	\$43.27	\$2.66	\$4,696,561	\$31.74	\$394,166	\$1,313,493	\$0
OXNARD PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	186,100	\$19.99	\$1.15	\$3,319,696	\$17.84	\$214,689	\$185,703	\$0
PALMDALE CITY LIBRARY, CA	131,300	\$17.53	\$1.55	\$2,012,924	\$15.33	\$203,352	\$82,243	\$2,905
PAMUNKEY REGIONAL LIBRARY, VA	129,000	\$27.84	\$3.29	\$3,046,735	\$23.62	\$424,543	\$120,307	\$0
PANHANDLE PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVE SYSTEM, FL	103,926	\$12.47	\$6.55	\$604,954	\$5.82	\$680,866	\$10,290	\$0
PARMLY BILLINGS LIBRARY, MT	123,097	\$19.02	\$0.15	\$1,731,233	\$14.06	\$18,192	\$584,724	\$7,177
PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	144,000	\$73.38	\$1.59	\$10,054,222	\$69.82	\$229,481	\$262,824	\$19,662
PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	145,034	\$19.66	\$0.15	\$2,816,934	\$19.43	\$21,069	\$13,256	\$0
PASCO COUNTY LIBRARY COOPERATIVE, FL	373,442	\$19.23	\$0.98	\$6,713,653	\$17.98	\$366,706	\$51,270	\$50,527
PATERSON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NJ	149,222	\$18.17	\$1.33	\$2,279,606	\$16.59	\$182,173	\$35,459	\$0
PEORIA P.L., IL	112,937	\$44.81	\$4.14	\$4,335,068	\$38.38	\$467,180	\$212,127	\$46,129
PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	126,410	\$16.82	\$0.05	\$2,060,295	\$16.30	\$6,669	\$4,500	\$54,880
PHOENIX PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	1,387,670	\$20.78	\$0.05	\$28,648,046	\$20.64	\$74,259	\$84,655	\$32,897
PICKENS COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, SC	112,859	\$14.57	\$1.36	\$1,415,347	\$12.61	\$152,210	\$67,648	\$0
PIEDMONT REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	116,705	\$11.23	\$3.91	\$823,135	\$7.05	\$456,547	\$22,415	\$8,628
PIERCE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, WA	496,562	\$33.70	\$0.40	\$15,671,527	\$31.56	\$197,623	\$806,483	\$60,117
PIKES PEAK LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	500,668	\$36.22	\$0.00	\$14,747,721	\$29.77	\$0	\$3,156,308	\$41,118
PINELLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVE, FL	918,201	\$27.89	\$1.70	\$23,257,744	\$25.33	\$1,557,297	\$672,286	\$118,559
PIONEER LIBRARY SYSTEM, OK	310,628	\$19.76	\$0.68	\$5,359,626	\$17.25	\$210,004	\$566,012	\$2,000
PIONEERLAND LIBRARY SYSTEM, MN	165,910	\$23.60	\$3.37	\$2,712,101	\$17.56	\$520,662	\$142,746	\$270,167
PLACER COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	172,150	\$18.27	\$0.76	\$2,827,557	\$16.42	\$130,971	\$186,881	\$0
PLANO PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	261,590	\$40.61	\$0.26	\$10,064,865	\$38.48	\$68,517	\$487,942	\$0
PLUM CREEK LIBRARY SYSTEM, MN	120,994	\$6.39	\$3.37	\$125,999	\$1.12	\$379,858	\$140,850	\$72,836
POLK COUNTY LIBRARY COOPERATIVE, FL	528,389	\$13.39	\$0.83	\$6,476,162	\$12.26	\$438,332	\$151,213	\$10,312
POMONA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	158,400	\$17.16	\$0.84	\$2,464,199	\$15.56	\$133,651	\$120,513	\$0
PORTER COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, IN	128,665	\$31.19	\$3.00	\$3,376,329	\$26.83	\$377,904	\$169,974	\$0
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, MD	822,400	\$26.46	\$6.37	\$13,810,000	\$16.79	\$5,236,092	\$2,634,151	\$78,708
PRINCE WILLIAM PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, VA	360,400	\$43.28	\$1.57	\$14,434,039	\$40.05	\$566,306	\$597,606	\$0
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, RI	175,901	\$76.53	\$16.35	\$3,000,000	\$21.58	\$2,272,691	\$5,051,807	\$316,618
PROVO CITY LIBRARY, UT	105,410	\$31.60	\$0.12	\$2,978,740	\$28.26	\$12,881	\$330,115	\$9,489
PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF SAGINAW, MI	135,207	\$41.23	\$1.70	\$4,864,558	\$36.15	\$229,440	\$441,712	\$13,137
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE & MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NC	750,221	\$36.26	\$0.77	\$23,922,969	\$31.89	\$580,597	\$2,467,430	\$234,712
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF JOHNSTON COUNTY & SMITHFIELD, NC	136,304	\$10.30	\$1.34	\$1,085,112	\$7.96	\$182,622	\$130,539	\$5,957
PUEBLO CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	148,707	\$41.07	\$0.00	\$5,654,258	\$38.42	\$0	\$389,735	\$0
QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	2,229,379	\$38.34	\$2.68	\$72,114,147	\$32.48	\$5,945,000	\$5,235,508	\$1,834,743
RACINE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	142,112	\$26.43	\$0.50	\$3,373,133	\$23.74	\$71,000	\$306,823	\$5,150
RAMSEY COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	225,951	\$39.15	\$1.54	\$6,750,159	\$32.08	\$324,968	\$1,149,268	\$12,297
RANCHO CUCAMONGA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	154,800	\$16.53	\$1.28	\$2,031,200	\$13.12	\$198,100	\$329,034	\$0
RANDOLPH PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	134,962	\$13.69	\$1.41	\$1,403,274	\$10.40	\$190,386	\$209,194	\$44,696
RANGEVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	283,796	\$14.23	\$0.00	\$3,849,553	\$13.71	\$900	\$145,055	\$0
RAPIDES PARISH LIBRARY, LA	128,013	\$23.42	\$1.82	\$2,580,564	\$20.21	\$232,033	\$177,669	\$0
READING PUBLIC LIBRARY, PA	127,906	\$34.17	\$6.95	\$2,882,593	\$22.64	\$885,216	\$510,438	\$73,035

Metropolitan public libraries

RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, SC	332,104	\$43.98	\$1.33	\$13,166,121	\$39.88	\$440,697	\$894,250	\$19,631
RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	101,700	\$37.79	\$0.97	\$3,710,099	\$36.48	\$98,922	\$23,320	\$11,275
RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	193,000	\$26.87	\$1.13	\$4,708,797	\$24.40	\$217,849	\$100,000	\$160,000
RIVERSIDE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, CA	892,800	\$10.19	\$0.53	\$8,097,305	\$9.07	\$475,108	\$393,898	\$129,789
RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	277,000	\$27.24	\$0.62	\$6,877,763	\$24.83	\$171,108	\$466,549	\$30,412
ROBESON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	125,554	\$6.40	\$1.82	\$484,240	\$3.86	\$228,856	\$68,683	\$22,248
ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, MN	124,863	\$40.95	\$0.13	\$4,462,802	\$38.38	\$15,445	\$283,149	\$0
ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	159,773	\$59.36	\$2.40	\$10,401,085	\$47.51	\$524,675	\$2,044,798	\$22,706
ROCKFORD P.L., IL	210,115	\$44.29	\$5.28	\$5,602,760	\$37.32	\$792,311	\$249,452	\$3,619
ROWAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	133,134	\$19.39	\$1.83	\$2,169,232	\$16.29	\$243,055	\$139,151	\$30,000
SACRAMENTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	1,269,800	\$20.69	\$0.44	\$24,481,162	\$19.28	\$559,593	\$1,042,689	\$186,261
SAINTE CHARLES CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, MO	283,883	\$44.54	\$0.59	\$11,750,449	\$41.43	\$167,180	\$713,097	\$0
SAINTE CLAIR COUNTY LIBRARY, MI	160,708	\$26.08	\$1.25	\$3,737,072	\$23.36	\$199,521	\$234,751	\$0
SAINTE LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY, MO	873,483	\$28.48	\$0.55	\$22,870,543	\$26.21	\$481,818	\$1,413,729	\$82,460
SAINTE LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, MO	348,189	\$56.42	\$0.84	\$18,261,762	\$52.50	\$291,619	\$762,131	\$307,758
SAINTE PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY, MN	287,151	\$50.85	\$0.45	\$12,385,972	\$46.32	\$119,305	\$1,059,764	\$32,254
SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY, OR	142,940	\$27.77	\$0.16	\$3,946,871	\$27.61	\$22,579	\$0	\$0
SALINAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	152,200	\$21.57	\$1.12	\$3,028,975	\$19.90	\$169,845	\$83,569	\$0
SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, UT	179,894	\$64.03	\$0.08	\$10,744,444	\$59.73	\$15,007	\$719,440	\$40,575
SALT LAKE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, UT	744,353	\$31.74	\$0.09	\$21,737,619	\$29.20	\$66,916	\$1,809,356	\$8,822
SAMUEL S. POLLARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MA	104,901	\$10.05	\$1.56	\$879,612	\$8.41	\$163,330	\$8,246	\$0
SAN ANTONIO PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	1,408,497	\$15.05	\$0.06	\$19,375,141	\$13.76	\$89,292	\$1,473,545	\$258,079
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	1,175,200	\$9.72	\$0.64	\$9,133,550	\$7.77	\$748,458	\$1,476,504	\$67,500
SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	196,300	\$14.49	\$1.07	\$2,222,800	\$11.32	\$210,807	\$216,582	\$194,161
SAN DIEGO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	1,023,850	\$25.90	\$0.82	\$24,170,564	\$23.61	\$834,596	\$1,511,685	\$4,945
SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	1,294,000	\$29.37	\$0.57	\$35,966,682	\$27.79	\$731,258	\$1,212,852	\$99,663
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	792,700	\$69.04	\$0.61	\$53,355,536	\$67.31	\$485,341	\$871,379	\$11,853
SAN JOSE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	926,200	\$32.26	\$0.86	\$27,669,846	\$29.87	\$799,160	\$1,387,953	\$26,262
SAN JOSE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	231,000	\$25.91	\$1.53	\$5,179,926	\$22.42	\$353,280	\$409,641	\$0
SAN LUIS OBISPO CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	270,050	\$67.59	\$0.52	\$12,276,364	\$45.46	\$140,000	\$5,837,370	\$0
SAN MATEO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	202,838	\$12.34	\$3.32	\$1,437,249	\$7.09	\$674,234	\$271,853	\$120,000
SANDHILL REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, NC	348,800	\$12.69	\$0.45	\$4,257,455	\$12.21	\$156,357	\$0	\$12,458
SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	228,140	\$23.23	\$0.57	\$4,737,771	\$20.77	\$130,208	\$431,834	\$0
SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	107,200	\$61.44	\$3.21	\$6,093,028	\$56.84	\$343,953	\$125,468	\$23,640
SANTA CLARA CITY LIBRARY, CA	405,750	\$64.89	\$5.80	\$22,491,460	\$55.43	\$2,354,374	\$1,484,868	\$0
SANTA CLARA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	204,900	\$52.93	\$0.53	\$10,273,358	\$50.14	\$109,081	\$460,328	\$1,939
SANTA CRUZ LIBRARIES, CA	118,797	\$23.04	\$1.83	\$2,451,307	\$20.71	\$216,854	\$58,739	\$0
SANTA FE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NM	116,140	\$13.29	\$0.44	\$1,348,010	\$11.61	\$51,602	\$144,321	\$0
SANTA MARIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	327,848	\$18.68	\$3.78	\$1,741,551	\$13.62	\$482,793	\$160,125	\$3,880
SARA HIGHTOWER REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	158,307	\$26.78	\$1.45	\$8,990,301	\$25.09	\$518,793	\$15,000	\$72,482
SARASOTA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, FL	223,417	\$14.71	\$0.63	\$1,569,978	\$13.53	\$73,378	\$62,980	\$0
SCENIC REGIONAL LIBRARY, MO	116,117	\$14.71	\$0.63	\$1,569,978	\$13.53	\$73,378	\$62,980	\$0
SCHAUMBURG TWP. D.L., IL	129,839	\$102.48	\$1.90	\$12,412,182	\$95.60	\$246,208	\$647,827	\$0
SCHENECTADY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	146,555	\$34.58	\$0.39	\$4,714,893	\$32.30	\$56,961	\$276,578	\$0
SCOTT COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	105,196	\$22.11	\$0.47	\$1,960,388	\$20.01	\$45,937	\$158,946	\$0
SCOTTSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	217,555	\$38.41	\$0.06	\$8,096,331	\$37.22	\$13,642	\$228,666	\$18,610
SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, PA	120,925	\$26.36	\$8.17	\$1,866,245	\$15.50	\$983,999	\$230,552	\$92,742
SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WA	572,600	\$65.79	\$2.34	\$35,052,277	\$61.22	\$1,339,944	\$1,279,653	\$0
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	360,862	\$15.88	\$0.92	\$5,229,578	\$14.49	\$333,019	\$167,727	\$0
SEQUOYAH REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	223,417	\$14.82	\$3.29	\$2,083,361	\$9.32	\$734,244	\$492,946	\$0
SHASTA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	175,700	\$5.77	\$0.39	\$808,645	\$4.60	\$67,940	\$137,357	\$0

Metropolitan public libraries

SHEPPARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NC	134,416	\$12.91	\$1.41	\$1,284,740	\$9.56	\$188,908	\$185,182	\$76,488
SHREVE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LA	251,506	\$36.90	\$2.12	\$8,383,812	\$33.42	\$530,997	\$342,411	\$0
SILAS BRONSON LIBRARY, CT	108,130	\$25.02	\$0.10	\$1,618,315	\$18.29	\$8,637	\$75,727	\$511,686
STOULXAND LIBRARIES, SD	163,450	\$30.17	\$0.00	\$4,149,754	\$29.15	\$0	\$144,108	\$0
SNO-ISLE LIBRARIES, WA	607,005	\$42.07	\$0.00	\$25,263,540	\$41.62	\$0	\$270,874	\$0
SOLANO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	365,500	\$41.44	\$1.55	\$14,208,034	\$38.87	\$565,498	\$373,518	\$0
SOMERSET COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	161,755	\$67.03	\$1.03	\$9,567,280	\$64.22	\$153,712	\$263,730	\$2,450
SONOMA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	472,700	\$25.88	\$1.10	\$10,611,332	\$22.45	\$520,032	\$1,013,589	\$88,622
SOUTHEASTERN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF OKLA, OK	169,956	\$16.32	\$0.87	\$2,514,136	\$14.79	\$148,669	\$101,180	\$9,000
SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS REGIONAL LIBRARY, AR	108,759	\$8.08	\$1.14	\$754,944	\$6.94	\$124,111	\$0	\$0
SPARTANBURG COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SC	261,281	\$27.41	\$1.34	\$6,357,628	\$24.48	\$348,778	\$413,510	\$0
SPOKANE COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, WA	229,353	\$28.57	\$0.00	\$6,185,282	\$26.97	\$0	\$366,780	\$0
SPOKANE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WA	197,400	\$37.54	\$0.00	\$7,128,281	\$36.11	\$0	\$281,345	\$0
SPRINGFIELD CITY LIBRARY, MA	151,915	\$32.94	\$2.90	\$4,335,000	\$28.62	\$438,497	\$204,475	\$10,280
SPRINGFIELD-GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, MO	240,391	\$49.02	\$0.55	\$8,440,911	\$35.15	\$132,215	\$3,020,837	\$178,582
ST JOSEPH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	172,627	\$66.33	\$4.88	\$9,558,630	\$56.62	\$824,285	\$814,484	\$0
ST. JOHNS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	149,336	\$26.04	\$1.29	\$3,636,303	\$24.35	\$193,001	\$45,465	\$14,004
ST. LUCIE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, FL	226,216	\$17.26	\$0.94	\$3,690,391	\$16.31	\$212,598	\$0	\$2,222
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LIBRARY, LA	213,553	\$22.28	\$1.38	\$4,283,545	\$20.11	\$293,958	\$169,099	\$0
STANISLAUS COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, CA	491,900	\$18.39	\$0.83	\$8,189,241	\$16.65	\$408,023	\$415,448	\$33,144
STARK COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY, OH	259,897	\$35.04	\$32.29	\$0	\$0.00	\$8,390,894	\$716,217	\$0
STATESBORO REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	122,181	\$14.15	\$4.91	\$928,137	\$7.60	\$599,475	\$193,822	\$7,839
STERLING HEIGHTS PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	124,471	\$19.45	\$0.88	\$2,220,118	\$17.92	\$108,433	\$70,731	\$10,367
STOCKTON-SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	569,800	\$20.28	\$0.36	\$10,451,781	\$18.34	\$207,782	\$842,804	\$52,569
SUMMIT COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	105,957	\$10.17	\$1.37	\$804,586	\$7.64	\$143,812	\$64,883	\$58,000
SUNNYVALE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	131,700	\$53.19	\$0.47	\$6,435,479	\$48.86	\$62,494	\$506,606	\$0
SUSSEX COUNTY LIBRARY, NJ	126,086	\$37.00	\$1.10	\$4,067,624	\$35.03	\$128,232	\$82,588	\$1,181,183
TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, WA	196,800	\$59.38	\$0.00	\$10,045,440	\$51.04	\$0	\$1,640,238	\$0
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LIBRARY, LA	105,158	\$16.62	\$2.09	\$1,437,813	\$13.71	\$218,949	\$86,659	\$0
TEMPE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	159,615	\$28.03	\$0.05	\$4,399,697	\$27.56	\$8,669	\$13,038	\$53,297
TERREBONNE PARISH LIBRARY, LA	106,523	\$41.16	\$0.57	\$4,164,440	\$39.19	\$60,307	\$148,496	\$0
THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, CT	120,107	\$73.32	\$0.08	\$6,654,124	\$67.70	\$7,849	\$543,800	\$1,250
THE LIBRARY COOPERATIVE OF THE PALM BEACHES, FL	1,134,932	\$34.01	\$1.85	\$35,307,638	\$31.11	\$2,096,349	\$1,197,900	\$0
THE SMITHTOWN LIBRARY, NY	115,715	\$65.13	\$0.29	\$7,291,025	\$63.26	\$33,474	\$182,584	\$0
THOMAS BRANIGAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NM	166,083	\$13.89	\$2.09	\$1,869,401	\$11.30	\$345,524	\$83,759	\$0
THOUSAND OAKS LIBRARY, CA	126,100	\$55.47	\$0.45	\$6,715,404	\$53.25	\$56,148	\$223,250	\$0
THREE RIVERS REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	183,700	\$13.03	\$6.06	\$1,139,379	\$6.20	\$1,113,277	\$120,043	\$21,390
TIMBERLAND REGIONAL LIBRARY, WA	421,195	\$38.44	\$0.00	\$15,646,297	\$37.15	\$0	\$461,824	\$84,369
TIPPECANOE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	119,821	\$32.92	\$0.82	\$3,467,129	\$29.59	\$95,729	\$294,512	\$0
TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	450,632	\$75.24	\$40.66	\$13,946,615	\$30.95	\$18,321,315	\$1,599,278	\$39,141
TOM GREEN COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, TX	103,018	\$14.38	\$0.09	\$1,241,088	\$12.05	\$9,617	\$230,010	\$0
TOPEKA & SHAWNEE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, KS	167,063	\$96.72	\$0.71	\$14,512,509	\$87.06	\$119,142	\$1,314,516	\$175,525
TORRANCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CA	146,200	\$41.77	\$0.44	\$5,897,576	\$40.34	\$64,862	\$101,777	\$43,000
TROUP-HARRIS-COWETA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	188,560	\$10.60	\$3.33	\$1,257,638	\$6.67	\$628,040	\$107,886	\$5,300
TUCSON-PIMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, AZ	856,140	\$23.79	\$0.06	\$19,783,980	\$23.11	\$52,573	\$495,120	\$36,285
TULARE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, CA	305,950	\$8.70	\$1.19	\$2,110,700	\$6.90	\$364,614	\$104,900	\$81,074

Metropolitan public libraries

TULSA CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, OK	571,348	\$35.68	\$0.54	\$18,757,640	\$32.83	\$310,170	\$1,316,828	\$0
TUSCALOOSA PUBLIC LIBRARY, AL	166,512	\$17.46	\$0.94	\$2,229,475	\$13.69	\$153,442	\$450,002	\$9,680
UNCLE REMUS REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	146,412	\$13.49	\$5.21	\$1,151,369	\$7.86	\$762,993	\$50,210	\$10,063
UNION COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	144,708	\$23.31	\$1.17	\$3,062,010	\$21.16	\$168,763	\$113,067	\$28,905
VENTURA COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	461,100	\$18.54	\$0.98	\$7,103,900	\$15.41	\$453,730	\$812,190	\$177,630
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN	105,848	\$53.92	\$6.19	\$4,901,679	\$47.35	\$640,435	\$39,536	\$0
VIKING LIBRARY SYSTEM, MN	123,194	\$6.59	\$2.25	\$399,274	\$3.48	\$258,435	\$37,700	\$60,000
VIRGINIA BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY, VA	428,400	\$40.09	\$0.62	\$16,263,477	\$37.96	\$267,668	\$642,328	\$0
VOLUNTA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, FL	484,261	\$28.74	\$1.34	\$12,571,468	\$25.96	\$647,941	\$698,011	\$956
WACO-MCLENNAN COUNTY LIBRARY, TX	181,570	\$14.80	\$0.15	\$2,515,340	\$13.86	\$26,979	\$128,509	\$16,380
WAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NC	699,503	\$16.24	\$0.70	\$10,199,104	\$14.58	\$490,375	\$672,759	\$0
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	138,247	\$18.66	\$1.58	\$2,281,385	\$16.58	\$217,642	\$68,275	\$0
WARREN-TRUMBULL COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	153,373	\$31.12	\$25.31	\$633,473	\$4.13	\$3,882,215	\$254,031	\$3,200
WASHINGTON COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, MD	134,300	\$23.26	\$6.38	\$1,615,722	\$12.03	\$857,067	\$345,986	\$305,230
WASHINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, AR	159,726	\$11.91	\$0.30	\$1,786,717	\$11.19	\$48,652	\$66,333	\$0
WASHINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY, MN	193,591	\$27.87	\$1.26	\$4,661,907	\$25.86	\$228,000	\$134,662	\$0
WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, UT	104,132	\$23.49	\$0.06	\$2,327,741	\$22.35	\$6,721	\$112,042	\$0
WASHOE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, NV	383,453	\$29.68	\$0.00	\$10,745,710	\$28.02	\$0	\$403,520	\$231,200
WAUKESHA PUBLIC LIBRARY, WI	105,132	\$32.59	\$0.76	\$3,176,621	\$30.22	\$80,207	\$169,310	\$0
WAYNE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MI	432,039	\$16.64	\$0.64	\$6,700,280	\$15.58	\$275,710	\$162,852	\$16,161
WAYNE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, NC	113,988	\$11.45	\$2.08	\$955,700	\$8.38	\$237,409	\$93,261	\$18,974
WAYNE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, OH	102,263	\$51.75	\$36.15	\$1,391,327	\$13.61	\$3,696,883	\$203,434	\$0
WEBER COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, UT	205,827	\$22.95	\$0.15	\$4,585,218	\$22.28	\$30,683	\$95,772	\$11,057
WELD LIBRARY DISTRICT, CO	191,548	\$45.98	\$0.00	\$8,510,501	\$44.90	\$0	\$204,716	\$0
WEST FLORIDA REGIONAL LIBRARY, FL	440,947	\$10.00	\$1.37	\$3,798,897	\$8.62	\$602,302	\$0	\$7,500
WEST GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM, GA	341,385	\$10.96	\$2.64	\$2,738,412	\$8.02	\$901,982	\$89,572	\$13,032
WESTMINSTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, CO	104,522	\$23.16	\$0.00	\$2,365,572	\$22.87	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
WHATCOM COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, WA	106,220	\$44.19	\$0.00	\$4,519,853	\$42.55	\$0	\$173,779	\$0
WHITE RIVER REGIONAL LIBRARY, AR	111,788	\$12.51	\$0.94	\$1,111,736	\$9.95	\$105,564	\$181,354	\$0
WICHITA FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY, TX	102,926	\$14.38	\$0.09	\$1,460,653	\$14.19	\$9,121	\$10,550	\$0
WICHITA PUBLIC LIBRARY, KS	354,617	\$21.41	\$0.71	\$6,306,749	\$17.82	\$249,882	\$1,016,479	\$950
WILLARD LIBRARY OF EVANSVILLE, IN	121,582	\$5.53	\$0.02	\$622,474	\$5.24	\$2,850	\$32,671	\$0
WILMINGTON INSTITUTE LIBRARY, DE	100,781	\$35.63	\$4.30	\$1,979,721	\$19.64	\$432,929	\$1,178,016	\$0
WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, MA	174,962	\$22.87	\$1.39	\$3,600,306	\$20.64	\$242,104	\$130,659	\$16,285
YAKIMA VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY, WA	218,960	\$20.33	\$0.00	\$4,320,482	\$19.73	\$0	\$131,083	\$0
YOLO COUNTY LIBRARY, CA	132,000	\$25.16	\$0.48	\$2,932,915	\$22.22	\$62,915	\$325,262	\$0
YONKERS PUBLIC LIBRARY, NY	196,086	\$48.34	\$0.40	\$9,103,263	\$46.61	\$77,670	\$261,276	\$0
YORK COUNTY LIBRARY, SC	178,070	\$19.26	\$1.28	\$2,985,250	\$16.86	\$226,225	\$185,247	\$13,000
YOUNGSTOWN AND MAHONING COUNTY, PL OF, OH	249,755	\$47.56	\$40.27	\$1,101,673	\$4.41	\$10,057,823	\$660,332	\$57,712
YUMA COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT, AZ	173,921	\$19.94	\$0.13	\$3,211,016	\$18.46	\$23,000	\$194,718	\$39,138

NOTE:

--"N/A" means the data are not available

