

2007 Annual Statistical Report Form for Florida's Public Libraries

Heading and/or Item No.	Item Name	Pop-up Definition/Instruction
Library Identification #1-13		
1	Library Name	The legal name of the administrative entity.
2	Street Address	The complete street address of the administrative entity. Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
3	Mailing Address (if different)	The mailing address of the administrative entity. If the same as street address put "same."
4	City	The city in which the administrative entity is located.
5	County	The county in which the administrative entity is located.
6a	Zip	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address.
6b.	+4	This is the four-digit extension to the standard five-digit postal zip code.
7	World Wide Web Address	This is the Web Address for the administrative entity.
8	Phone	The telephone number for the administrative entity.
9	Fax	The fax number for the administrative entity.
10	Respondent's Name/Title	The name and position title of person responding to the survey.
11	Respondent's e-mail address	E-mail address for person responding to the survey.
12	Director's Name/Title	Name of director of the administrative entity.
13	Director's e-mail address	E-mail address for director.
Part I – General Information #14-27		
14	Specify the legal service area boundaries of your library's service area	A library's legal service area is the geographical area for which the library is established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any area served under contract for which this library is the <i>primary service provider</i> . May be a city, town, or county, or parts of one or more of these. Does <i>not</i> include other jurisdictions with which your library has an agreement for reciprocal services. Nor does it include people who are served by another library but who secondarily receive service from your library under contract.

		Use the space provided to describe your library's legal service area. <i>Examples include "County of __," "City of __," "Residents of special tax district that includes __."</i>
Number of Service Outlets		
15	Do you have a central library?	The single unit library or the unit where the principal collections are kept and handled, also called Main Library. A library system may or may not have a central library. Some systems may have an administrative center that is separate from the principal collection and is not open to the public. This type of building should <i>not</i> be reported.
16	Number of branch or cooperative member libraries	A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following: 1) Separate quarters; 2) An organized collection of library materials; 3) Paid staff; and 4) Regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.
17	Number of bookmobiles	A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following; 1) A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) Paid staff; and 3) Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.
18	Total Number of Outlets (Items 15 + 16 + 17)	The sum of items 15 + 16 + 17.
19	Total square feet in library's facilities system-wide	Provide the total number of square feet in the library's current facilities, including all facilities reported in items 15 and 16 as well as administrative facilities that are not open to the public.
20	Library service hours per typical week	Report the number of hours that residents of your library's legal service area have access to public library service during a typical week. Consider both the main library and branches using the following method: <i>If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several branches are also open those same hours, the figure remains 40 hours. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours</i>

		<i>during which users can find service becomes 42. Include hours that the bookmobile is open to the public if appropriate.</i>
21	Does your library have Sunday hours?	Report whether or not your library is open to the public on Sundays by checking either "yes" or "no."
22	Total annual public service hours	<p>Report total annual service hours for all outlets combined—the sum of all public service hours for all library facilities (including all bookmobiles) for the entire year. For bookmobiles, report only the number of hours in which the bookmobile is open to the public. Do not include the hours for deposit collections or other similar service outlets.</p> <p>Here is an example: <i>If the main library is open 60 hours a week (60 x 52 weeks = 3,120) less 5 days of 10 hours each closed for holidays, the main library total is 3,120 less 50 = 3,070. If 3 branch libraries are also open the same number of hours as the main library (regardless of whether or not all facilities are open at the same time), the annual aggregate for the library is 4 times 3,070 = 12,280 hours.</i></p>
23	Has the library updated its file of registered borrowers at least once during the past three years?	<p>A registered borrower is a library user who has applied for and received an identification number or card from the public library that has established conditions under which the user may borrow. See Chapter 5 of Output Measures for Public Libraries, second edition (OMPL2), for more information for determining this figure.</p> <p>Registration records need to be updated regularly to provide an accurate count. For this reason, you are asked to report in 23 whether or not your library has updated its files in the past three years.</p>
24	Registered borrowers—resident	Refers to registered borrowers who are residents of the library's legal service area.
25	Registered borrowers—nonresident	Refers to registered borrowers who do not live in the library's legal service area.
26	Total Number of Registered Borrowers (Items 24 + 25)	The sum of items 24 + 25.
27	Fee for non-resident borrowing privileges	Report here the dollar amount of the fee that your library

		charges people who live outside of your legal service area and wish to be registered borrowers.
Part II – Full-Time Equivalent Library Staff #28-36		
Report items 28 through 35 in FTEs – full-time equivalents. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employees. To compute full-time equivalents of employees in any category, take the number of hours worked per week by all employees in that category and divide it by 40. For example, if you had 3 regularly scheduled part-time employees who worked a total of 60 hours per week, FTE = 60/40 = 1.5 FTE staff. Include all positions budgeted, whether filled or unfilled.		
28	Annual salary of incumbent library director/administrator	
29	Minimum annual salary for beginning, full-time professional librarian	The minimum annual salary for beginning, full-time professional librarian who holds a master's degree from a program accredited by the American Library Association.
30	Librarians with master's degrees from ALA accredited programs (FTE)	The full-time equivalent of Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.
31	Other persons with title librarian (FTE)	The full-time equivalent of other staff who hold the title of Librarian but do not have a master's degree from an ALA-accredited program.
32	Total Librarians (Items 30 + 31)	The sum of items 30 + 31.
33	Other paid staff (FTE)	This category should include all other staff not counted in item 32, including plant operation, security, and maintenance staff. Report the full-time equivalent of staff in this category who are paid from the library's budget.
34	Total Paid FTE Library Staff (Items 32 + 33)	The sum of items 32 + 33.
35	Number of staff paid by other agencies (FTE)	Report the full-time equivalent of staff paid by other agencies who work for the library.
36	Total number of volunteer hours	Report the total number of hours worked by library volunteers during the year.
Part III – Library Income		
III. A. Operating Income by Source #37-53		
In this section, report actual library income received between October 1 and September 30 used for ongoing, day-to-day library operations as defined below. Include federal, state, and other grants other than those for major capital expenditures. Do not include: a) income for major capital expenditures, including funds earmarked for both fixed and other major capital outlay. This income should be reported in III.B. Capital Income, b) contributions to endowments, c) income that the library collects but is passed through to another agency (e.g., fines, if not available for expenditure by the library), and d) funds unspent in the previous year (i.e., carryover). The total funds reported as Library Income will not equal the total expenditures unless the library expends every dollar of income it receives. Report amounts in whole dollars, rounding up or down as necessary. Round amounts of 49c or less down, 50c or more up.		
37	Local funds-County	The total funds received from county funding sources, including uniform taxing districts, special taxing districts, municipal services taxing unit, or other county revenue sources.

38	Local funds-Municipal	Funding provided by cities to the public library.
39	Local funds-Subtotal (Items 37 + 38)	The sum of items 37 + 38.
40	State funds	All funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public library except federal monies distributed by the state.
41	Federal funds-LSTA	Report actual funds received between October 1 and September 30.
42	Federal funds-Other	
43	Federal funds-Subtotal (Items 41 + 42)	The sum of items 41 + 42.
44	Other income-Fines and fees	
45	Other income-Cash gifts and donations	Cash gifts and donations, excluding in-kind support.
46	Other operating income	All other operating income not reported in 44 through 45.
47	Other Operating Income-Subtotal (Items 44 + 45 + 46)	The sum of items 44 + 45 + 46.
48	Total Operating Income (Items 39 + 40 + 43 + 47)	The sum of items 39 + 40 + 43 + 47.
County Operating Income by Source		
49	County general funds (uniform taxing district or county-wide tax)	Income from a uniform taxing district or county-wide tax.
50	Special taxing district	
51	Municipal Services Taxing Unit (MSTU)	
52	Other County Funds	
53	Total Income From County Funds (Items 49 + 50 + 51 + 52)	The sum of items 49 + 50 + 51 + 52. Should be equivalent to item 37.
III. B. Capital Income #54-58		
<p>Report amounts in whole dollars, rounding up or down as necessary. Round amounts of 49c or less down, 50c or more up. Report all revenue to be used for major capital expenditures. Include funds received for a) site acquisition; b) new buildings; c) additions to or renovation of library buildings; d) furnishings, equipment, and initial collections (print, non-print, and electronic) for new buildings, building additions, or building renovations; e) computer hardware and software used to support library operations, to link to networks, or to run information products; f) new vehicles; and g) other one-time major projects. Exclude income used for replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Exclude income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year (e.g., carryover). Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. Report federal, state, local, and other income to be used for major capital expenditures.</p>		
54	Local Government Capital Income	Report all governmental funds designated by the community, district, or region and available to the public library for the purpose of major capital expenditures, except for state and/or federal money distributed by the local government.
55	State Government Capital Income	Report all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries for the purpose of major capital expenditures, except for federal

		money distributed by the state.
56	Federal Government Capital Income	Report federal governmental funds, including federal funds distributed by the state or locality, and grants and aid, received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.
57	Other Capital Income	Report private (non-governmental funds), including grants received by the library for the purpose of major capital expenditures.
58	Total Capital Income (Items 54 + 55 + 56 + 57)	The sum of items 54 + 55 + 56 + 57. Note: The amounts reported for Total Capital Income and Total Capital Expenditures are not expected to be equal.
Part IV – Library Expenditures #59-68		
The current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.		
IV. A. Operating Expenditures		
Include funds expended for operations of the library—do not include capital expenditures. These expenditures will be reported in IV. B. Capital Expenditures. Report amounts in whole dollars, rounding up or down as necessary. Round amounts of 49c or less down, 50c or more up.		
Staff Expenditures		
59	Salaries and wages of all employees paid by library	Salaries and wages for all library staff for the fiscal year, including plant operation, security, and maintenance staff. Include salaries and wages paid by the library's budget before deductions, but exclude employee benefits.
60	Employee benefits: (Social Security, retirement, insurance & benefits for all staff)	The benefits outside of salary and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct, paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits.
61	Staff expenditures-Subtotal (Items 59 + 60)	The sum of items 59 + 60.
Collection Expenditures		
62	Print materials expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for the following print materials: books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, government documents, and any other print acquisitions.
63	Electronic materials expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for electronic (digital) materials. Types of electronic materials include e-books, e-serials (including journals), government documents,

		databases (including locally mounted, full text or not), electronic files, reference tools, scores, maps, or pictures in electronic or digital format, including materials digitized by the library. Electronic materials can be distributed on magnetic tape, diskettes, computer software, CD-ROM, or other portable digital carrier, and can be accessed via a computer, via access to the Internet, or by using an e-book reader. Include expenditures for materials held locally and for remote electronic materials for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Include expenditures for database licenses. [NOTE: Based on ISO 2789 definition.]
64	Other materials expenditures	Report all operating expenditures for other materials, such as microform, audio, video, DVD, and materials in new forms.
65	Total collection expenditures (Items 62 + 63 + 64)	The sum of items 62 + 63 + 64.
Other Operating Expenditures		
66	All other operating expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection. Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment; and costs of computer hardware and software used to support library operations or to link to external networks, including the Internet. Report contracts for services, such as costs of operating and maintaining physical facilities, and fees paid to a consultant, auditor, architect, attorney, etc.
67	Total operating expenditures (Items 61 + 65 + 66)	The sum of items 61 + 65 + 66.
IV. B. Capital Expenditures		
Report amounts in whole dollars, rounding up or down as necessary. Round amounts of 49c or less down, 50c or more up.		
68	Capital Outlay (include capital expenditures only; see instructions)	Report major capital expenditures (the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets). Examples include expenditures for (a) site acquisitions; (b) new buildings; (c) additions to or renovation of library buildings; (d) furnishings, equipment, and initial book stock for new buildings, building additions, or vehicles; and (g) other one-time major projects. Include federal, state, local, or other revenue used for major capital expenditures. Only funds that are supported by expenditure documents (e.g.,

		<p>invoices, contracts, payroll records, etc.) at the point of disbursement should be included. Estimated costs are not included. Exclude expenditures for replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Exclude contributions to endowments, or revenue passed through to another agency (e.g., fines). Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries.</p>
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Part V – Collection: Selected Library Materials #69-77
This section of the survey collects data on selected types of materials. It does not cover all materials. Under this category, report only items the library has acquired as part of the collection and cataloged, whether purchased, leased, licensed, or donated as gifts.

69	Print Materials	<p>Report a single figure that includes both of the following:</p> <p>a) Books in print. Books are non-serial printed publications (including music and maps) that are bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Include non-serial government documents. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Books packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume set) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.</p> <p>b) Serial backfiles in print. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines); newspapers; annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); journals, memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies; and numbered monographic series. Government documents and reference tools are often issued as serials. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher’s volume. Report the number of physical units, including duplicates. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, count the number of titles. Serials packaged together as a unit (e.g., a 2-volume serial monograph) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit.</p>
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70	Electronic Books (E-Books)	<p>E-books are digital documents (including those digitized by the library), licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen in analogy to a printed book (monograph). Include non-serial government documents. E-books are loaned to users on portable devices (e-book readers) or by transmitting the contents to the user's personal computer for a limited time. Include e-books held locally and remote e-books for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Report the number of physical or electronic units, including duplicates, for all outlets. For smaller libraries, if volume data are not available, the number of titles may be counted. E-books packaged together as a unit (e.g., multiple titles on a single e-book reader) and checked out as a unit are counted as one unit.</p> <p>NOTE: Under this category report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).</p>
71	Number of Licensed Databases acquired locally	<p>Report the number of licensed databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired through payment by the library. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data. Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions. Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface.</p>
72	Number of Licensed Databases acquired by formal agreement with the State Library	<p>Report the number of licensed databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which</p>

		<p>temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired by formal agreement with the State Library. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data. Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions. Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface.</p>
73	Number of Licensed Databases acquired through a cooperative agreement within the state or region	<p>Report the number of licensed databases (including locally mounted or remote, full-text or not) for which temporary or permanent access rights have been acquired through a cooperative agreement within the state or region. A database is a collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, abstracts, texts) with a common interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data. Note: The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic. A database may be issued on CD-ROM, diskette, or other direct access method, or as a computer file accessed via dial-up methods or via the Internet. Subscriptions to individual electronic serial titles are reported under Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions. Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface.</p>
74	Audio Materials Volumes	<p>These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. Include records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs (including audio-CD-ROMs), audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings, such as web-based or downloaded</p>

		<p>audiobooks and MP3 files.</p> <p>Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two audiocassettes for one recorded book) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).</p>
75	Video Materials Volumes	<p>These are materials on which moving pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. Video formats may include tape, DVD, CD-ROM, web-based or downloaded files, etc.</p> <p>Report the number of units, both physical and electronic, including duplicates. Items packaged together as a unit (e.g., two video cassettes for one movie) and checked out as a unit are counted as one physical unit. For electronic units, report only items the library has selected as part of the collection and made accessible through the library's Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).</p>
76	Current Print Serial Subscriptions	<p>Report the number of current print serial subscriptions, including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples of serials are periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series.</p>
77	Current Electronic Serial Subscriptions	<p>Current serial subscriptions are arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, serials are provided for a specified number of issues. Report the number of electronic, electronic and other format, and digital serial subscriptions (e-serials, e-journals), including duplicates, for all outlets. Examples include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals, some government documents, some reference tools, and numbered monographic series distributed in the following ways: a) via the Internet (e.g., HTML, PDF, JPEG, or compressed file formats such as</p>

		zipped files), b) on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, c) on databases (including locally mounted databases), and d) on diskettes or magnetic tapes. Electronic serial subscriptions include serials held locally or remote resources that the library has authorization to access, including those available through statewide or consortia agreements. Do not include subscriptions to indexing and abstracting databases that include full-text serial content (e.g., EBSCO Host, ProQuest, OCLC FirstSearch).
Part VI – Library Services #78-93		
Service (use annualized counts)		
Annual Circulation		
Use the method described in <i>Output Measures for Public Libraries</i> , 2 nd edition (ALA, 1987), p. 42-44.		
78	Circulation of adult materials	The total annual circulation of all adult library materials of all types, including renewals. Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.
79	Circulation of children’s materials	The total annual circulation of all children’s materials of all types, including renewals.
80	Total Annual Circulation (Items 78 + 79)	The sum of items 78 +79.
81	Traditional reference transactions	Report reference transactions here. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information and referral service is included under this term. Information sources include printed and non-print materials, machine-readable databases (including computer-assisted instruction), catalogs and other holdings records, and through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and persons both inside and outside the library. When a staff member utilizes information gained from previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction even if the source is not consulted again during the transaction. Use the method described in

		<i>Output Measures for Public Libraries</i> , 2nd edition (ALA, 1987), p. 65-69.
82	Virtual reference transactions	Annual count of the number of reference transactions using the Internet. A transaction must include a question received electronically (i.e. via e-mail, WWW form, etc.) <u>and</u> responded to electronically.
83	Total reference transactions (Items 81 + 82)	The sum of items 81 + 82.
84	Library visits	Report the total number of persons entering the library, including persons attending activities, meetings, and those persons requiring no staff services, for the entire reporting period. This figure can be derived from a `sampling period, and is an important measure of library use. Use the method described in <i>Output Measures for Public Libraries</i> , 2 nd Edition (ALA, 1987), p. 37-41.
<p>Programs and presentations to groups A program is any planned event which introduces the group attending to any of the broad range of library services or activities or which directly provides information to participants. Programs may cover use of the library, library services, or library tours. Programs may also provide cultural, recreational, or education information, often designed to meet a specific social need. Examples of these types of programs include film showings; lectures; story hours; literacy, English as a second language, and citizenship classes; and book discussions.</p> <p>Count all programs, whether held on- or off-site, that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the library. Exclude programs sponsored by other groups that use library facilities.</p> <p>If programs are offered as a series, count each program in the series. For example, a film series offered once a week for eight weeks should be counted as eight programs.</p>		
85	Adult programs	Number of programs primarily intended for adult audiences.
86	Young Adult programs	Number of programs primarily intended for young adults. (Young adults are usually described as ages 15-18.)
87	Children's programs	Number of programs primarily intended for juveniles. Note: <i>Output Measures for Public Library Services to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures</i> (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.
88	Total Programs (Items 85 + 86 + 87)	The sum of items 85 + 86 + 87.
<p>Program attendance Report actual counted number of persons <i>attending</i> programs and presentations sponsored by the library. Programs need not take place in the library, but the library must be the primary contributor in the planning or presentation. Examples are book talks, tours, and story hours. Use the method described in <i>Output Measures for Public Libraries</i>, 2nd edition (ALA, 1987), p. 71-72.</p>		
89	Adult program attendance	Number of people of any age attending programs

		primarily intended for adult audiences.
90	Young Adult program attendance	Number of people of any age attending programs primarily intended for young adults. (Young adults are usually described as ages 15-18.)
91	Children's program attendance	Number of people of any age attending programs primarily intended for juveniles. <i>Note: Output Measures for Public Library Services to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.</i>
92	Total Program Attendance (Items 89 + 90 + 91)	The sum of items 89 + 90 + 91.
Part VII – Resource Sharing #94-96		
Interlibrary loan is defined as making an item of library material, or a copy of the material, available to another library by request. It includes both borrowing and lending. The libraries involved in interlibrary loan are NOT under the same library administration and governance.		
93	Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries	Report the total number of loans provided to other libraries in this item.
94	Interlibrary loans received from other libraries	Report the total number of loans provided to fill requests for your users.
95	Do you have reciprocal borrowing arrangements with other libraries? If yes, click here to enter a list of libraries	Indicate whether or not your library has any reciprocal borrowing agreements with any other library, and list those libraries. Reciprocal borrowing is a formal or informal agreement where public, academic, and special libraries agree to extend borrowing privileges to each other's clients or to residents of another public library's legal service area. It does not include interlibrary loan.
Part VIII – Internet/other Electronic Resources #97-104		
96	Number of Staff Internet Terminals	Number of computer terminals used by staff only in the library that are used to connect to the Internet.
97	Number of Internet Terminals for General Public	Report the number of Internet terminals (personal computers (PCs), dumb terminals, and laptops), whether purchased, leased or donated, used by the general public in the library.
98	Number of staff receiving technology instruction	Count of the total number of staff instructed in the management or use of information technology or resources obtainable using information technology. Staff counted includes professional, paraprofessional and volunteer staff as well as board members. A single staff member may attend multiple instruction sessions of the

		same or different types, each of which is counted. For example, a single staff member takes a course on using the Internet at the local community college, attends a workshop on Internet resources on aging, and watches a video on filtering and public libraries. The number of staff instructed count would increase by three.
99	Number of staff hours on technology instruction	Annual count of the number of hours of formal instruction in the management or use of information technology or resources obtainable using information technology.
100	Number of users receiving technology instruction	A count of the number of users instructed in the use of information technology or resources obtainable using information technology in structured, informal, and electronically delivered instruction sessions conducted or sponsored by the library.
101	Number of hours spent on technology instruction for the public	Count of the total number of hours of instruction offered in the use of information technology or resources obtainable using information technology in structured, informal, and electronically delivered instruction sessions conducted or sponsored by the library.
Access to Electronic Services		
102	Annual number of virtual visits to networked library resources	Count annual visits to the library via the Internet. A visit occurs when a user (internal or external) connects to a networked library resource for any length of time or purpose (regardless of the number of pages or elements viewed.) Include a library OPAC or a library web page. In the case of a user visit to a library web page site a user who looks at 16 pages and 54 graphic images registers one visit on the Web server.
103	Annual number of users of public Internet computers	Report the total number of individuals that have used Internet computers in the library during the last year. If the computer is used for multiple purposes (Internet access, word-processing, OPAC, etc.) and Internet users cannot be isolated, report all usage. A typical week or other reliable estimate may be used to determine the annual number. Sign-up forms or Web-log tracking software also may provide a reliable count of users.
Part IX – Friends of the Library Information #105-109		
104	Does your library have a Friends of the Library group?	Friends of the Library are groups of citizens who join

		together to support, improve, and promote libraries. Typical activities would be fund raising, public relations, advocacy, volunteerism, and community involvement.
105	Number of members in the Friends of the Library group	Provide number of members at the end of the reporting year (September 30).
106	Amount of funds raised by the Friends of the Library group	Report amount of funds raised during the reporting year of October 1-September 30.
107	Total amount of funds expended on behalf of your library and/or donated to your library by the Friends of the Library	Report funds expended or donated during the reporting year of October 1 – September 30.
108	Total amount of funds expended on behalf of your library and/or donated to your library by a library foundation or endowment fund	A library foundation is established to create a funding source separate and distinct from the governmental institution. It is also separate from a Friends of the Library group. An endowment fund is a dedicated financial source established to secure a longer term financial base for the library.

Part X. Outlet Information (in pre-filled repeating groups)

An outlet is a unit (i.e., central, branch, bookmobile, books- by-mail only) of an administrative entity that provides direct public library services. A single-outlet central library should not be confused with the administrative entity to which it belongs. Some data are reported for each outlet of an administrative entity, such as the outlet's name and address, telephone number, type of outlet, and square footage.

Heading and/or Item No.	Item Name	Pop-up Definition/Instruction
1	Name	This is the legal name of the outlet. Note: Do not use acronyms. Do not abbreviate the name unless it exceeds the field length. Avoid abbreviations at the beginning of the name and do not punctuate abbreviations.
2	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the outlet.

		Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery. For a bookmobile that operates from an administrative entity, branch, or central library, report the address of the administrative entity, branch, or central library from which it operates.
3	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
4	Zip Code	This is the standard five-digit postal Zip code for the street address of the outlet.
5	Zip+4	This is the four-digit postal Zip code extension for the street address of the outlet.
6	County	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
7	Phone	This is the telephone number of the outlet, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation. The outlet has no phone, enter “-3” (for Not Applicable).
8	Type Code (drop down list with the following choices:) Books-By-Mail Only Branch Library Bookmobile(s) Central Library	An outlet is a unit of an administrative entity that provides direct public library service. Select one of the following: <u>Books-By-Mail only.</u> A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be labeled this way.

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

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

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

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

Note: A separate outlet record may be created for each bookmobile. You may wish to create separate outlet records for individual bookmobiles if they have different addresses. Alternatively, a bookmobile outlet record may include more than one bookmobile.

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

Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central

		<p>library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.</p>
9	Square Footage of Outlet	<p>Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outer walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.</p>
10	Number of Bookmobiles	<p>The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record. Count vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.</p> <p>Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles. Complete this data element only if the outlet record is of the type Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2. A paid staff; and 3. Regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.