Statewide Statistical Analysis

Illinois Public Libraries
Fiscal Year 2002-03

Produced By
The Library Research Center
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

For The Illinois State Library
Jesse White, Secretary of State and State Librarian
Of the 647 public libraries in Illinois, 643\(^1\) submitted an annual report for the 2003 fiscal year (ending between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003). A summary of those reports is presented below.

### POPULATION SERVED

In 2003, Illinois public libraries served over 11.3 million state residents. Of those residents served by a public library, 60.2 percent had a resident borrower card in 2003. In addition, 30,858 non-resident cards were issued in 2003. The average cost for a family nonresident borrower card was $68.61.

The chart to the right shows the number of public libraries in Illinois by size of population served.

### FACILITIES

The chart below shows the proportion of public libraries in Illinois by administrative type. Of the 645\(^1\) public libraries in Illinois, there were 327 district public libraries in 2003; 169 city, 97 village, 47 township, 4 town, and 1 marked as “other”\(^2\).

The number of bookmobiles in Illinois increased from 27 in 2002 to 29 in 2003. Eight branch libraries were opened and five branch libraries were closed in 2003, for a total of 164 branch libraries.

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\(^1\) Two libraries converted to district libraries during the 2002-03 fiscal year; thus, some sections of this summary may use a total of 645 libraries.

\(^2\) Library was chartered as a city library but is funded as an endowed library.
SERVICE HOURS

In 2003, central libraries, excluding branch libraries and bookmobiles, were open an average of 46.8 hours per week, including an average of 6.9 hours a week past 6 p.m.. Ninety-four percent of central libraries were open an average of 5.9 hours on Saturday; twenty-six percent were open an average of 4.1 hours on Sunday.

The chart to the right shows that, except for libraries serving 250,000 or more persons, the larger the size of population served by a central library, the more hours per week it was open in 2003.

ATTENDANCE

In 2003, over 64 million visits or 5.6 visits per capita were made to Illinois public libraries. Since last year (2002), total attendance at Illinois public libraries increased 4.1 percent. Since 1999, five years ago, total attendance at Illinois public libraries has increased 13.4 percent, or 7.6 million visits.

The chart to the left shows attendance per capita by the size of population served. Attendance per capita was highest at public libraries serving populations of between 50,000 and 74,999 persons and between 10,000 and 24,999 persons. Attendance per capita was lowest at public libraries serving 250,000 or more persons.

In 2003, attendance at programs specifically targeted for children represented 4.0 percent of total attendance at those Illinois public libraries which reported both total attendance and attendance at children’s programs.

MATERIALS OWNED

In 2003, public libraries in Illinois held 40.9 million books, up 1.3 percent since 2002; 1.9 million audio recordings, up 5.5 percent since 2002; 1.9 million videos and/or films, up 25.3 percent since 2002; and subscribed to over 128 thousand periodicals, up 8.1 percent since 2002.

In 2003, Illinois public libraries reported owning a total of 494 thousand CD-ROMs containing library materials and over 8 thousand magnetic tapes and diskettes containing library materials.
REFERENCE QUESTIONS

In 2003, 26.0 percent of all persons visiting a public library in Illinois asked a reference question. Since 2002, the total number of reference questions asked decreased 1.0 percent, from 16.8 million in 2002 to 16.7 million in 2003.

The chart to the right shows the number of reference questions asked per capita by the size of the population served. The largest number of reference questions asked per capita occurred in libraries serving populations of 250,000 or more, with 2.2 reference questions asked per capita. The lowest number of reference questions asked per capita occurred in libraries serving populations of between 3,000 and 4,999 with 1.0 reference questions asked per capita.

Among those libraries reporting the number of reference questions asked by both adults and children in 2003, eighteen percent of all reference questions were asked by children.

MATERIALS LOANED

Statewide, Illinois public libraries loaned 8.2 items per capita in 2003. For every visit to an Illinois public library in 2003, 1.4 items were loaned.

The chart to the right shows the number of materials loaned per person served by an Illinois public library (per capita) and per person visiting the library (per visit) by the size of population served by the library in 2003. The number of materials loaned per visit ranged from 0.9 at public libraries serving 250,000 or more persons to 1.7 at public libraries serving from 50,000 to 74,999 and 75,000 to 249,999 persons. Materials loaned per capita varied more widely, from a minimum of 2.5 at public libraries serving 250,000 or more persons to a maximum of 13.0 at public libraries serving from 50,000 to 74,999 persons.

For the last ten years, the overall proportion of materials loaned in Illinois that are children's (age 14 or younger) has remained fairly constant at around forty percent.

In 2003, 112 Illinois public libraries circulated more children's materials than adult materials. These libraries circulated a total of 22.4 percent more children's materials than adult materials.
INTERLIBRARY LOANS

In 2003, 19.0 interlibrary loans per 100 persons were provided and 18.6 interlibrary loans per 100 persons were received, statewide. Since last year the total number of interlibrary loans provided by Illinois public libraries increased 25.6 percent from 1,723,751 in 2002 to 2,164,664 in 2003. The total number of interlibrary loans received by Illinois public libraries increased 26.4 percent from 1,676,238 in 2002 to 2,118,650 in 2003.

The chart below shows the number of interlibrary loans provided and received by library systems in Illinois during 2003. The Lincoln Trail Libraries System had the largest number of interlibrary loans provided at 52.6 per 100 persons. The Lewis and Clark Library System had the second largest number of interlibrary loans provided at 49.0 per 100 persons.

The Lincoln Trail Libraries system had the largest number of interlibrary loans received at 51.3 per 100 persons. The Lewis and Clark Library System had the second largest number of interlibrary loans received at 45.6 per 100 persons.

RECIPROCAL LOANS

Reciprocal loans are materials lent directly to card holders from other libraries. In 2003, 95.5 percent of Illinois public libraries reported participating in reciprocal borrowing. Statewide, over 8.7 million reciprocal loans, or 77.0 per 100 persons, were made in 2003.

The chart to the right shows the number of reciprocal loans by library system. The North Suburban Library System reported the largest number of reciprocal loans at 173 per 100 persons; followed by the Lincoln Trail and River Bend Library Systems with 136 and 129 loans per 100 persons, respectively.
Computer Equipment Owned By Illinois Public Libraries

In 2003, all 627 public libraries reported owning at least one microcomputer; 100 percent of the total libraries reporting owned at least one IBM-compatible computer.

The total number of microcomputers owned by Illinois public libraries increased 11.7 percent since last year, from 16,077 in 2002 to 17,959 in 2003. Of those microcomputers owned by Illinois public libraries in 2003:

- 95.9 percent are IBM-compatible with a Pentium microprocessor
- 2.1 percent are IBM-compatible with a 486 microprocessor
- 1.4 percent are Macintosh microcomputers
- 0.6 percent are IBM-compatible with a 386 or slower microprocessor

Of the 627 public libraries, 7 libraries reported they did not own a printer in 2003. The total number of printers owned by Illinois public libraries increased 5.2 percent since last year, from 7,325 in 2002 to 7,706 in 2003.

Computer Equipment Available for Public Use

In 2003, all 627 public libraries reported having at least one microcomputer available for public use. Since last year, the total number of microcomputers available for public use increased 13.5 percent from 8,672 in 2002 to 9,841 in 2003. Of those microcomputers available for public use in Illinois public libraries in 2003:

- 95.1 percent are IBM-compatible with a Pentium microprocessor
- 2.6 percent are IBM-compatible with a 486 microprocessor
- 1.6 percent are Macintosh microcomputers
- 0.7 percent are IBM-compatible with a 386 or slower microprocessor

Of those 627 public libraries which had microcomputers available for public use, 603 public libraries (96.2 percent) had general software applications (i.e., word processors, spreadsheets, databases, etc.) installed on those computers.

The table to the right shows the number of microcomputers and printers available for public use in 2003.

Most public libraries (98.2 percent) had printers available to the public in 2003.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available For Public Use In Illinois Public Libraries (FY 2003)</th>
<th>Total Number Available</th>
<th>Microcomputers (percent)</th>
<th>Printers (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Than Ten</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 This section is based on the 627 public libraries in Illinois that submitted an annual report for FY 2002-2003 and do not contract to receive all their library service.
INTERNET ACCESS

In 2003, six hundred and twenty-five public libraries (99.7 percent) had access to the Internet.

The table to the right shows the proportion of public libraries which used each type of Internet connection provider in 2003. The most frequently used Internet connection providers in 2003 were local/state government organizations (50.4 percent of public libraries) and commercial providers (28.5 percent of public libraries).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internet Connection Providers</th>
<th>Percent of Public Libraries Which Used FY 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local/state government organization</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local educational organization</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Information Network (Free-Net)</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library system network</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial provider</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those 625 public libraries which reported access to the Internet in 2003:

- 96.5 percent provided Internet access directly to patrons and staff
- 1.6 percent provided Internet access to patrons through a staff intermediary
- 0.2 percent provided Internet access to their library staff only
- 98.6 percent had a board-adopted policy for public access to electronic information networks
- 99.7 percent allowed patrons to make printouts of materials obtained from the Internet
- 61.9 percent provided instruction (workshops, classes) to patrons on the use of the Internet

Online Public Access Catalogs

In 2003, 73.0 percent of public libraries in Illinois reported their catalog records were part of an online public access catalog. Of those public libraries whose catalog records are part of an OPAC, 94.3 percent offer patrons access to the OPAC from within their public library.

TELEPHONE DEVICES FOR THE DEAF

In 2003, 34.4 percent of public libraries owned a total of 243 telephone devices for the deaf (TDD). Of those public libraries with a TDD, 69.4 percent had a TDD available for public use.

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4 This section is based on the 627 libraries in Illinois that submitted an annual report for FY 2002-2003 and do not contract to receive all their library service.
5 e.g., ICN, county/state information services department.
The chart and table below show the most recent (2001) Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV) of public library service areas by library system. The North Suburban Library System has the largest total EAV; followed by the Chicago Library System and the Suburban Library System. The lowest total EAV is found in the Shawnee Library System and the River Bend Library System.
FUNDING

In 2003, Illinois public libraries reported total funding of $647,507,266 or $57.00 per capita; with $567,781,637 (87.7 percent) from local funding, $46,200,017 (7.1 percent) from other sources\(^6\), $31,245,146 (4.8 percent) from state funding, and $2,864,929 (0.4 percent) from federal funding. The chart below shows funding per capita by source for 2003.

**Funding Per Capita**

**FY 2003**

- Local, $49.99
- State, $2.75
- Federal, $0.25
- Other, $4.07

The chart below shows the total funding per capita in 2003 by library system. The highest funding per capita occurred in the North Suburban Library System ($92.95); followed by the Dupage Library System ($81.50) and the Suburban Library System ($77.39). The lowest funding per capita occurred in the Lewis and Clark Library System ($31.63) and the Shawnee Library System ($22.55).

**Total Funding Per Capita**

By Library System (FY 2003)

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\(^6\) Other sources include Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation grant monies received, endowment income, gifts and donations, fines, payments for contract services, interest income, and receipts from a library system or from a loan or mortgage.
EXPENDITURES

In 2003, Illinois public libraries reported expenditures of $265,067,375 (54.8 percent) for salaries, $101,393,909 (21.0 percent) for other expenditures, $54,889,518 (11.3 percent) for print materials, $48,748,314 (10.1 percent) for benefits, and $13,548,072 (2.8 percent) for nonprint materials; for a total operating cost of $483,647,188 or $42.58 per capita. The chart to the right shows operating expenditures per capita by category for 2003.

In addition, Illinois public libraries spent $141,833,925 ($12.49 per capita) for capital improvements and buildings; for a total expenditure of $625,481,113 or $55.07 per capita in 2003.

The chart below shows the operating expenditures per capita in 2003 by library system. The highest operating expenditures per capita occurred in the North Suburban Library System ($72.76); followed by the Dupage Library System ($60.84) and the Suburban Library System ($43.68). The lowest operating expenditures per capita occurred in the Lewis and Clark Library System ($24.20) and the Shawnee Library System ($19.19).

Four hundred and one (401) public libraries reported spending $6.1 million for library materials in electronic format. Operating expenditures for electronic access were reported by 561 public libraries and totaled $17.2 million. Five hundred and twenty-six (526) public libraries reported spending $3.6 million dollars on telecommunications.

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7 Other expenditures include expenditures for library and general office supplies, processing costs, commercial binding and rebinding, equipment, rent, utilities, repairs, etc.
PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF

In 2003, Illinois public libraries reported 4,845 full-time equivalent (FTE) library employees (adjusted to a 40 hour work week), not including librarians. Of those FTE library employees, 3,764 (77.7 percent) were technical and clerical employees, 733 (15.1 percent) were pages and shelvers, and 348 (7.2 percent) were building maintenance, security, and plant operations employees.

The table below shows the average minimum and average maximum hourly wage for library staff statewide in 2003.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Staff</th>
<th>Average Minimum</th>
<th>Average Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical and Clerical</td>
<td>$7.22</td>
<td>$12.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages and Shelvers</td>
<td>$5.95</td>
<td>$7.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Maintenance and Security</td>
<td>$9.34</td>
<td>$11.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

Of the 3,446 librarians reported in Illinois in 2003, there are 2,735 full-time equivalent (FTE) librarians (adjusted to a 40 hour work week). Since 2002, the total number of FTE librarians has decreased by 31 FTE librarians.

The chart below shows the number of FTE librarians reported by Illinois public libraries by primary work area (the work area where the most time is spent) for 2003. The primary work area with the largest number of FTE librarians was reference, with 662 FTE librarians; followed by 516 FTE head librarians/library directors and 450 children's FTE librarians. The primary work areas with the smallest number of FTE librarians was collection development with 28 FTE librarians and bookmobile with 13 FTE librarians.

Number of Full-Time Equivalent Librarians
By Primary Work Area (FY 2003)

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8 The librarians by primary work area figures do not include the Chicago Public Library staff.
The table below shows the median hourly wage for ALA accredited MLS degree holding librarians (59.0 percent of all Illinois public librarians) by primary work area (the work area where the most time is spent) and gender.

### Public Librarians With an ALA Accredited MLS Degree
Median Hourly Wage By Primary Work Area and Gender (FY 2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Work Area</th>
<th>Female Median Rate</th>
<th>Female Number</th>
<th>Male Median Rate</th>
<th>Male Number</th>
<th>Wage Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head Librarian</td>
<td>$26.97</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>$33.65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>$28.89</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>$28.52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>$15.25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$21.65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automation</td>
<td>$23.92</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$24.15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookmobile</td>
<td>$23.23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$22.87</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataloging</td>
<td>$21.70</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>$19.95</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s</td>
<td>$20.15</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>$20.09</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>$25.58</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Development</td>
<td>$24.34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$22.63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>$19.84</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>$18.51</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$23.71</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>$20.41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>$20.88</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>$21.60</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart below shows the median hourly wage for librarians with an ALA accredited MLS degree by primary work area in 2003. Assistant directors earned the highest median hourly wage ($28.86); followed by head librarians ($28.85) and circulation librarians ($25.58). The lowest median hourly wage was reported for reference librarians ($19.50) and assistant librarians ($15.25).

### Public Librarians With an ALA Accredited MLS Degree
Median Hourly Wage By Primary Work Area (FY 2003)

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9 This section does not include any Chicago Public Library staff members, with exception of the head librarian.
PER CAPITA AND EQUALIZATION AID GRANTS

The Library Research Center processed data from the Per Capita and Equalization Aid Grant applications for fiscal year 2004. These grants, awarded to qualifying libraries, can not be used for normal library operations.

In 2003, the Illinois State Library awarded over $14.2 million in Per Capita Grants to 628, or 97.2 percent of, public libraries. The average Per Capita Grant awarded to a library was $22,581.

The chart below shows the reported uses of the Per Capita Grant awarded in the previous fiscal year (2003). The largest use of the Per Capita Grant awarded in fiscal year 2003 was personnel (32.5 percent); followed by adult materials (31.7 percent) and children's materials (14.8 percent).

Uses of the Per Capita Grant Awarded for Fiscal Year 2003

11.0%  20.8%  32.5%  31.7%  6.4%  4.1%  3.1%  1.8%  1.8%  1.3%  0.8%  0.7%  0.7%  0.3%
  Personnel Adult Materials Children's Materials Electronic Access Contractual Services Equipment Programs Public Relations Other Telecommunications Supplies Continuing Education Travel

Eleven public libraries were also eligible to receive an Equalization Aid Grant in 2004. The Illinois State Library awarded those libraries an average of $9,464, for a total of $104,104.

The chart below shows the reported uses of the Equalization Aid Grant awarded in the previous fiscal year (2003). The largest use of the Equalization Aid Grant awarded in fiscal year 2003 was personnel (67.8 percent); followed by contractual services (9.8 percent) and adult materials (7.3 percent).

Uses of the Equalization Aid Grant Awarded for Fiscal Year 2003

67.8%  9.8%  7.3%  5.9%  3.8%  2.4%  1.5%  0.7%  0.4%  0.3%  0.1%  0.0%  0.0%
  Personnel Contractual Services Adult Materials Other Children's Materials Supplies Programs Telecommunications Continuing Education Electronic Access Travel Public Relations Equipment