Functions and Roles of State Libraries: 2000 and 2020

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Overview

The State Library Administrative Agency (SLAA) survey has collected information about state libraries since 1994 on an annual (until FY 2010) or biennial (since FY 2010) basis.[1] Originally collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES),[2] responsibility for administering the SLAA transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) in 2008. In addition to the SLAA survey, Himmel and Wilson (2000) studied state libraries via a survey that supplemented SLAA datapoints to gather information about statutory authorities of state libraries. Later, in 2014, Bertot and White looked more closely at state libraries' governance structures in a project supported by the Maryland Advisory Council on Libraries to determine whether to change the administrative location of the Maryland State Library. This latter work included supplementing the SLAA survey data with an in-depth review of a sample of 10 state libraries to better understand the culture, structure, and role of the library within these 10 states' governments.

Himmel and Wilson (2000), Bertot and White (2014), and the annual IMLS-produced reports all show the resilience state libraries demonstrated, responding to the changing information needs of the public and their state governments. Figure 1 shows the administrative location of state libraries within the organizational structure of state governments in 2020, illustrating the preponderance of state libraries are independent agencies.[3] While there have been some changes over the years (see Appendix chart), most state libraries (n=43) resided in the same organizational location within state governments in 2020 as they did in 2000.[4]

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[1] Throughout this brief, calendar year notation (i.e., 2000 and 2020) is used; data represent fiscal years (FYs). Additionally, "state" refers to the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Finally, in this research, when we describe state libraries, we refer to the state library administrative agency.

[2] The SLAA survey project was a collaboration between NCES, the Chief Officers of State Libraries Association, and the National Commission on Library and Information Services (NCLIS). NCLIS was an independent agency formed in 1970, with functions absorbed into the IMLS in 2008. NCLIS worked to strengthen networking across libraries, including state libraries, as a highly connected public information distribution system, including emergency preparedness.

[3] Tennessee, the only state library in the legislative branch, is included in this category.

[4] The eight state libraries in a different location in their state governments in 2020 versus 2000 were Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington. Also, Hawaii and the District of Columbia differ from other state library agencies in that they also operate all public libraries within their respective jurisdictions.

Figure 1. Location of State Libraries within State Governments, 2020

Independent Agency (n=20)

Department of State/Administration (n=10)

Department of Education (n=13)

Other Agency (n=8)
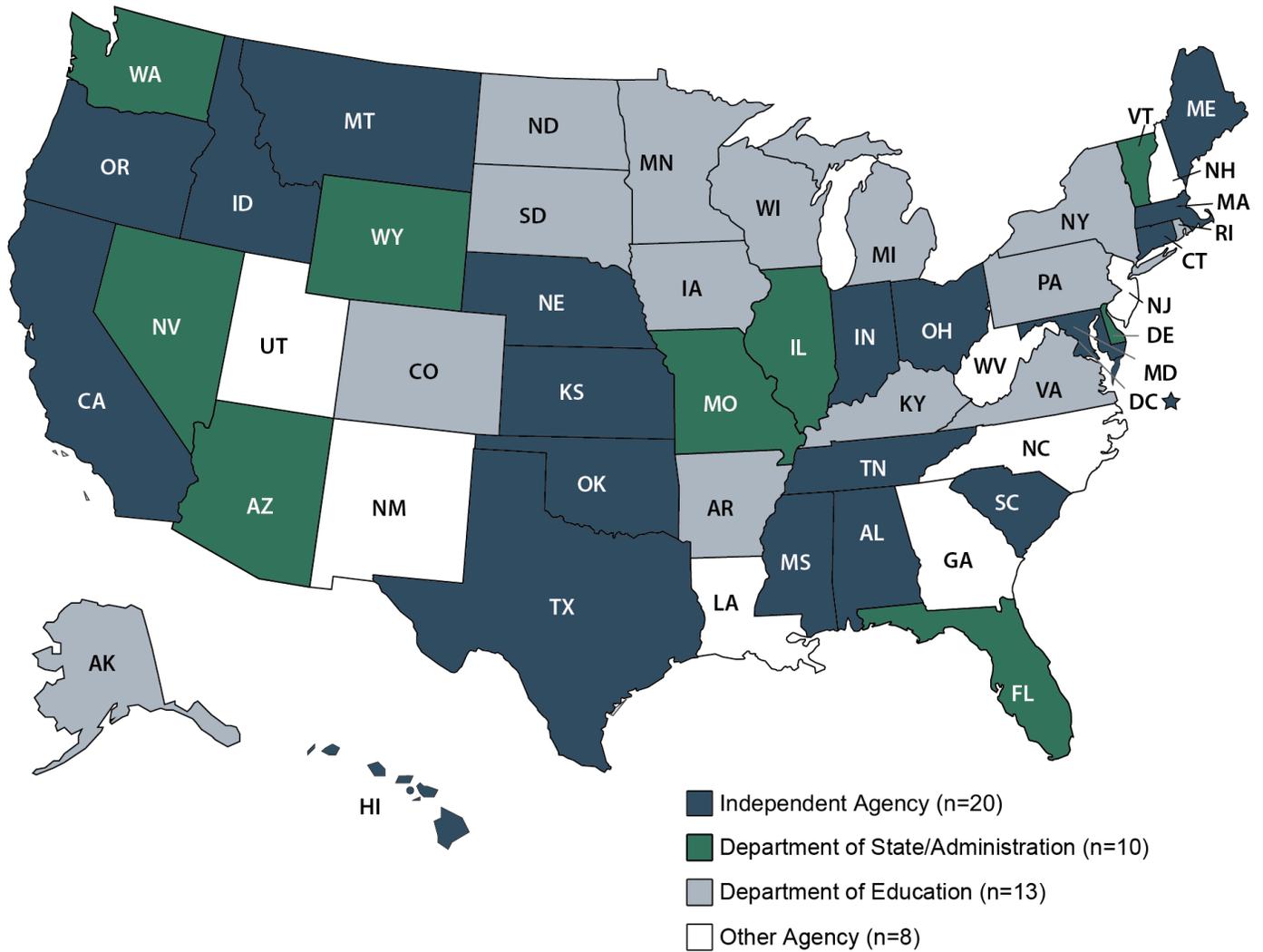
Source: IMLA, State library Administrative Agencies Survey, FY 2020

Revenues and Expenditures

Figure 2 shows the trends in revenues and expenditures for state libraries from 2000 to 2020 in constant 2020 dollars. In 2000, the 51 state libraries had a total revenue of $1.45 billion, which decreased to $1.27 billion by 2020. As shown in Figure 2, the Great Recession of 2008–2009 had an impact on state libraries, as it did on many other state agencies. In the 2014 and 2016 IMLS SLAA reports,[5] long-term cluster analyses of the trends in state library financial data showed that states could be characterized in one of three groups in the post-recession period:

- **Some recovery:** 9 state libraries posted slight post-recession gains to revenues and expenditures (AK, AR, CO, DE, DC, HI, MN, MT, and ND);

- **Post-recession decline:** 27 state libraries had level or increases in finances prior to the recession and various levels of decline after the recession (AZ, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MS, NE, NV, NY, NC, OH, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WV, and WI); and

- **Long-term decline:** 15 states' finances were already in decline prior to the recession, with continuing declines after the recession (AL, CA, CT, FL, IL, LA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NM, OK, PA, WA, and WY).

Increases in revenues and expenditures in FY 2020 over FY 2018 were due to both an increase in funds from federal sources ($12.9 million additional funds) and states ($169.1 million additional funds) as state libraries responded to the coronavirus pandemic. State libraries received funding from a host of federal agencies beyond the Library Services and Technology (LSTA) awards,[6] which generally account for 97 percent or more of the federal funds reported by the state libraries. In contrast, in FY 2020, LSTA awards accounted for 91 percent of federal funds reported by state libraries. Another report later this year will provide more details about the impacts of the pandemic on state libraries.

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[5] To access all IMLS SLAA reports, visit https://www.imls.gov/research-evaluation/data-collection/state-library-administrative-agency-survey.

[6] Administered by the IMLS Grants to States Program, LSTA awards are sometimes referred to as the *grants-to-states* awards.

Figure 2. Long-term Revenues and Expenditures Trends, FY 2000–FY 2020
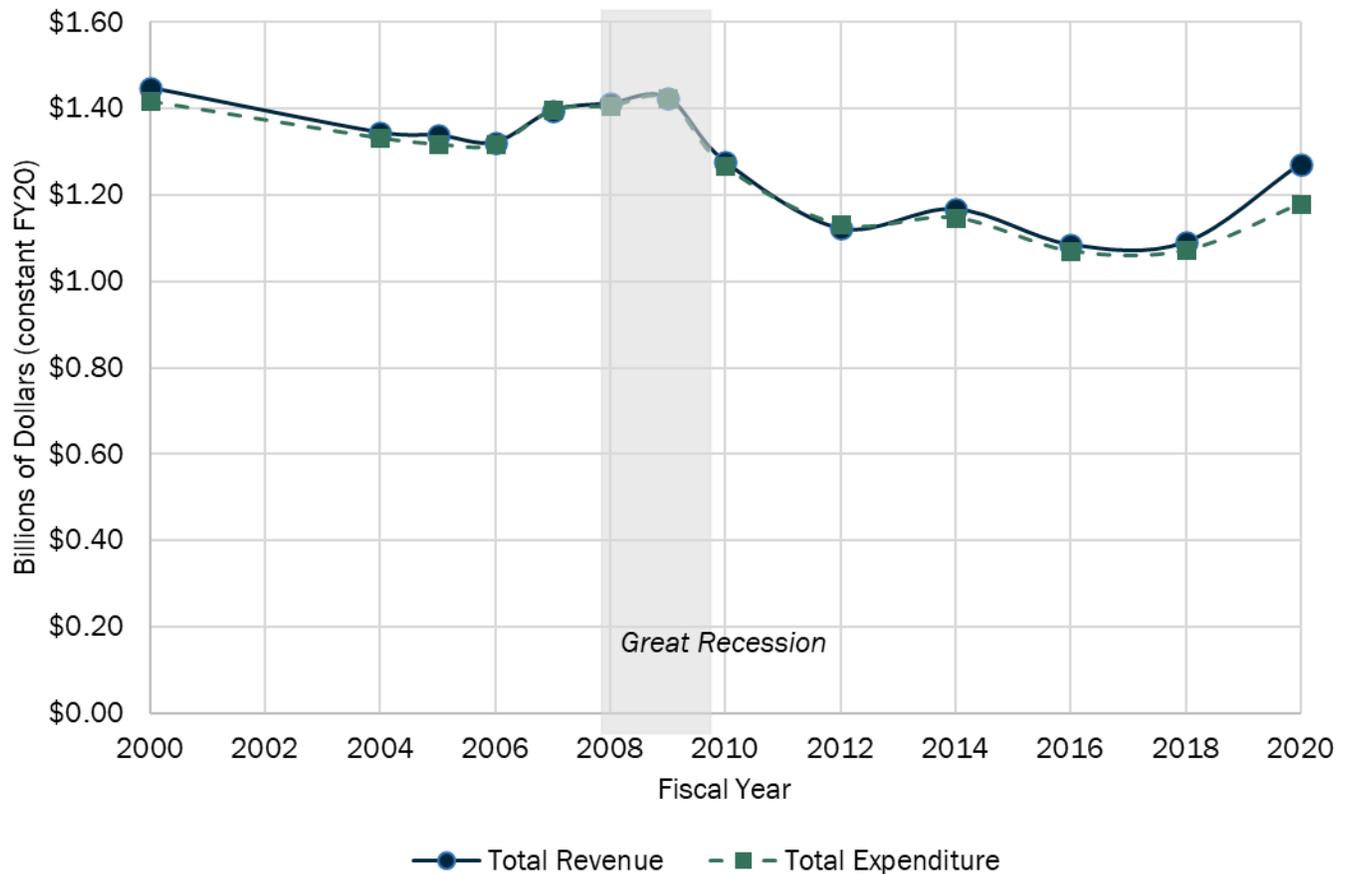
NOTE: Data are adjusted to constant 2020 dollars.

Figure 3 shows there has been little change in the distribution of state libraries' expenditures in the past two decades. More than two-thirds of funds were expended in financial assistance to libraries of various types in their states; this assistance includes their federal LSTA allocations and state and other funds. A slightly greater percentage of expenditures were for operations in FY 2020 than in FY 2000, largely associated with slightly larger proportions spent on collections and other operating expenditures in the later year. Staffing expenditures accounted for proportionately less expenditures in FY 2020 than FY 2000. Indeed, like other state agencies,[7] between FY 2000 and FY 2020, the total full-time equivalent staff employed by state libraries declined from 4,053 to 2,531, a 38 percent decline over the period.

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[7] See, for example, Pew Charitable Trusts. (2019). *"Lost Decade" Casts a Post-Recession Shadow on State Finances: Despite Almost 10 Years of National Economic Recovery, Strains from the 2007-09 Downturn Still Linger in Many States* (Issue Brief). https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2019/06/lost-decade-casts-a-post-recession-shadow-on-state-finances .

Figure 3. Distribution of Expenditures, FY 2000 and FY 2020

Types of Operating Expenditures (%)		
	FY 2000	FY 2020
Staff	56.7	53.2
Collections	8.8	9.3
Other	34.5	37.5

FY 2000 bar:
- Operating expenditures: 28.3
- Financial assistance: 68.6

FY 2020 bar:
- Operating expenditures: 30.9
- Financial assistance: 67.1

■ Operating expenditures
■ Capital outlay
■ Other expenditures
■ Financial assistance

FY 2000
($1.419 billion*)

FY 2020
($1.181 billion*)

*In FY2020 $
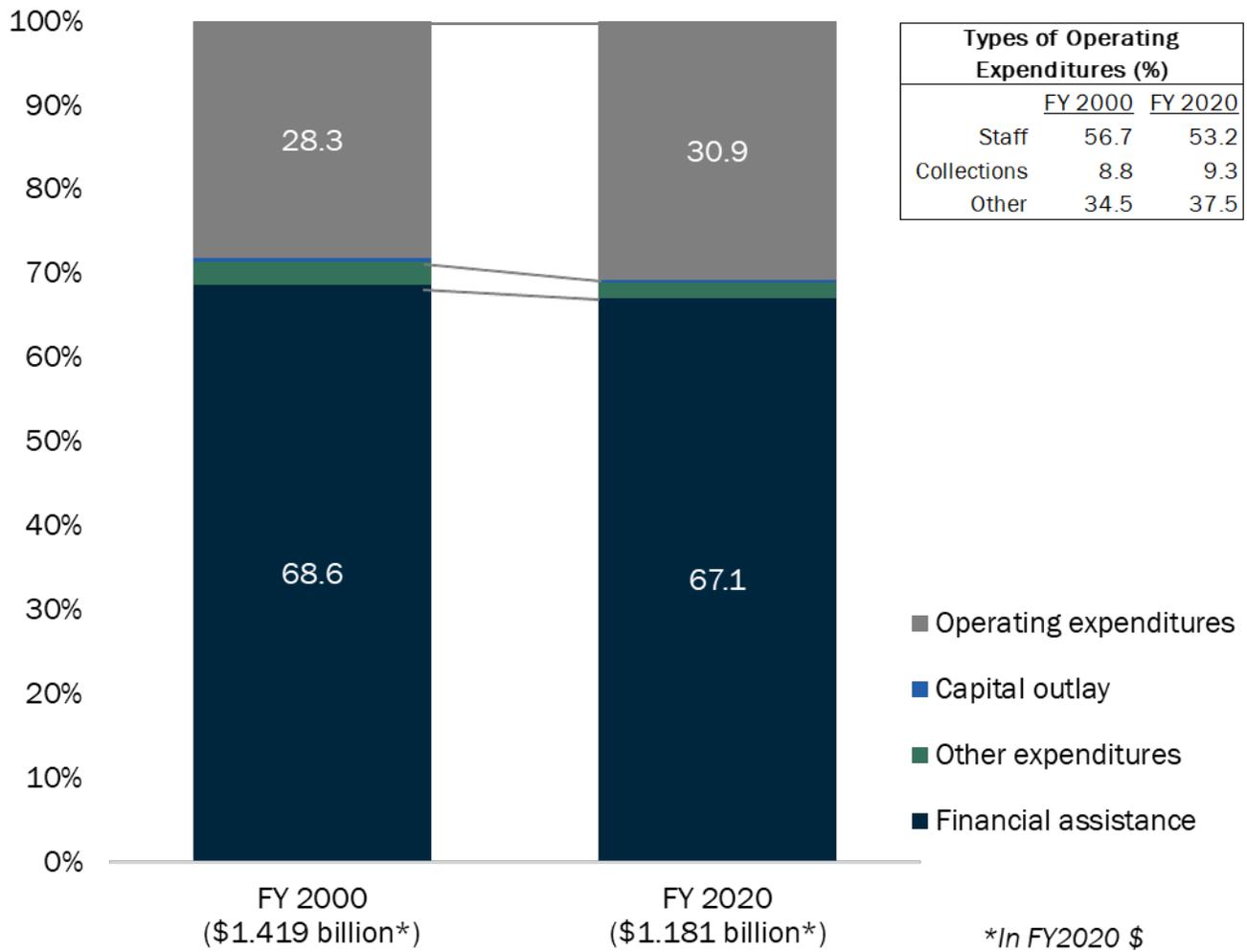
Allied Operations

In addition to operating libraries for various user groups,[8] some state libraries carry out additional operations as museums, archives, state records management services, state data centers, or state legislative research organizations. Some of these allied operations have been relatively persistent over time, while others have changed.

Persistent Allied Operations

Three state library functions were little changed over the two decades from 2000 to 2020: state archives (10 states); state records management (9 states); and state history museum/art gallery (3 states).

- Three states performed all three of these functions in both 2000 and 2020: Alaska, Arizona, and Connecticut.
- Six states—Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia—performed state archives and state records management functions in both 2000 and 2020.[9]

The 2000 survey also asked whether state libraries had "limited responsibility" for allied operations. In that year, Louisiana,[10] Nevada, and North Dakota reported they had limited responsibility for a state history museum or art gallery. Additionally, Louisiana and New York also reported a limited responsibility as the state archives, and Hawaii, Illinois, and Tennessee reported limited responsibility as the state records management organization. However, none of these states referenced that these "limited responsibilities" were continued in the open-ended SLAA survey 2020 item.

Changing Allied Operations

One important function, providing research support, became *less prevalent* at state libraries in 2020 compared to 2000. Like the Library of Congress, with its Congressional Research Service, most states' libraries also performed such services for their legislatures. As shown in Figure 4, 36 state libraries provided

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[8] Data about state library outlets that provide services to the following user groups are included in the SLAA survey: blind/physically handicapped individuals; residents of state correctional institutions; residents of other state institutions; state government employees (executive, legislative, or judicial); and the public.

[9] Tennessee operated state archives in both 2000 and 2020 and reported "limited responsibility" for state records management in 2000.

[10] Histories of the Louisiana State Library: https://www.state.lib.la.us/files/Publications/LSL_25th_Anniversary.pdf and https://www.state.lib.la.us/files/Publications/LSL_50th_Anniversary.pdf.

a research function for the legislature in 2000,[11] but only 3 continued to provide this in 2020: California, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma.

Figure 4 shows that two other functions, State Centers for the Book and State Data Centers, became *more prevalent.* In 2020, more state libraries (n=32) had a primary role in the State Center for the Book than in 2000 (n=21).[12] Additionally, in 2000, 39 percent of state libraries were involved in the State Data Center (SDC), but by 2020 this grew to 61 percent.

Finally, the role of state libraries with respect to the SDC, a U.S. Census Bureau partnership, varied. While only two states included "State Data Center" in their write-in responses to the 2020 question about allied operations, a search of the U.S. Census Bureau's website about SDCs found that in four states (Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Nevada), the state library was the lead agency,[13] while in 27 others, the state library was listed as a coordinating agency.[14] While 27 states' roles were the same in 2000 and 2020, the remainder saw different levels of involvement in these two years. States were less likely to be the "lead" in 2020 (n=4) than the "primary" in 2000 (n=7). Eight state libraries' roles as the SDC declined during this period. For example, the state library in Rhode Island was the primary SDC in 2000 but had no role in 2020 (when the SDC lead was the Rhode Island Department of Administration, Statewide Planning Program).

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[11] As a note, in 2000 there were three state libraries that were under the legislative branch of government (AZ, MI, and TN); by 2020, only one remained (TN).

[12] This change, however, may be a result of a different measurement method in 2000 versus 2020.

[13] The U.S. Census Bureau's network of SDCs is here: https://www.census.gov/about/partners/sdc/member-network.html.

[14] The number of coordinating agencies varies. In some cases, states had no coordinating agencies.

Figure 4. Changing State Library Allied Operations
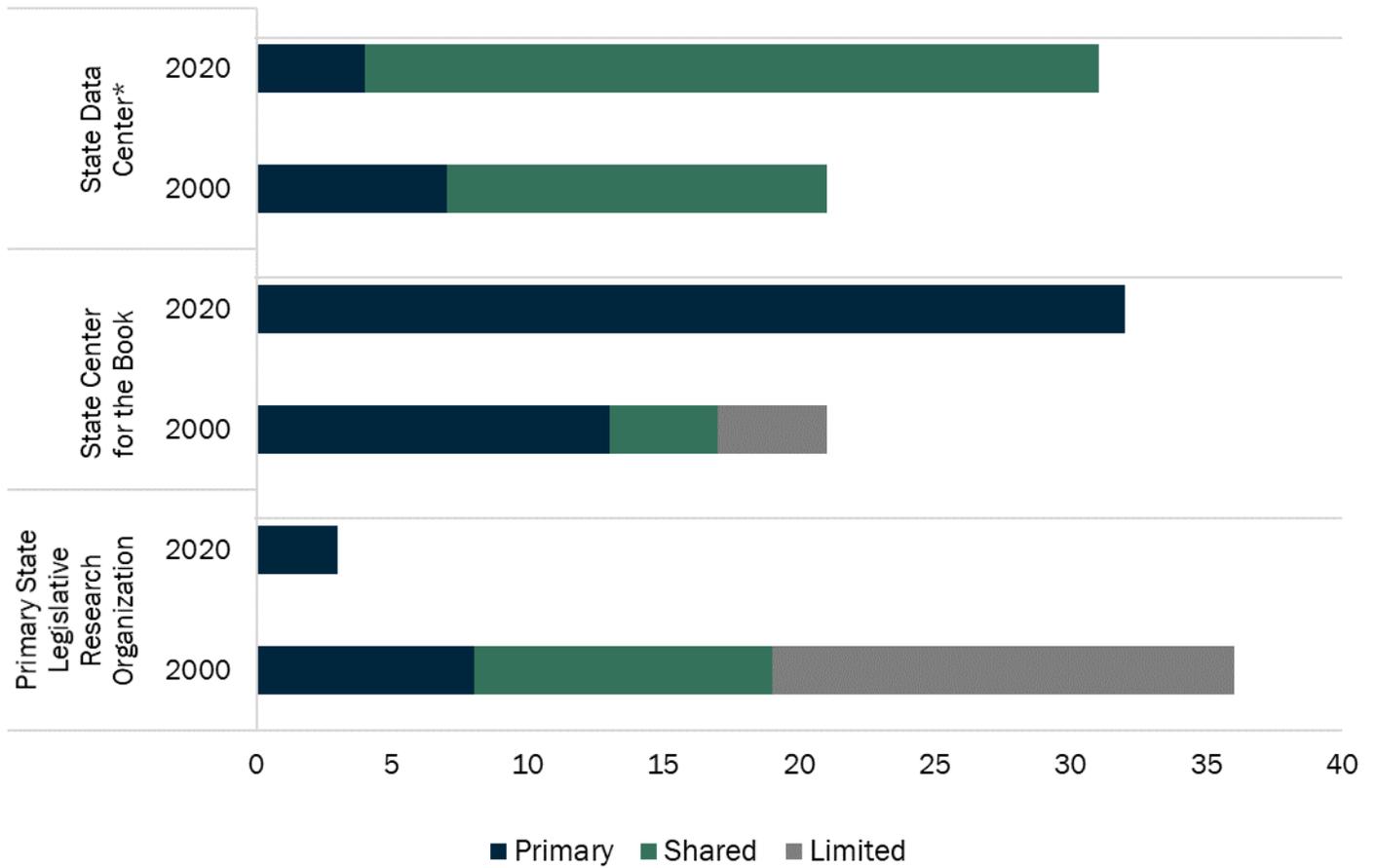
*For State Data Centers, the Census Bureau roles in 2020 were "Lead" (equivalent to "Primary") and "Coordinating" (equivalent to "Shared" or "Limited" in 2000).

Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives

Over the past two decades, state library missions appear to have become more focused on reading and accessing information resources in various formats. With increased scrutiny due to rapid changes in information in the post-recession period, state libraries have needed to articulate a more careful vision for libraries and library services while also delivering demonstrated results (Bertot and White 2014). Therefore, even with the aforementioned funding and staffing cuts since 2000, the services that state libraries provide in their states have evolved to realize the efficiencies that may accompany the coordination/integration of shared services with libraries and library cooperatives. For example, all but one state library reported involvement in statewide resource sharing and a majority indicated that they had a statewide coordinated digital program/service in 2020.

Since the dawn of the Internet,[15] libraries have worked to reconfigure the services they provide to their patrons with state libraries providing important support for these activities. With the proliferation of electronic resources, for example, public libraries in rural areas have been able to rapidly expand their holdings, no longer constrained by the size of their physical spaces. For example, by 2018, eBooks and electronically available audio books and streaming video represented about one-half of materials available from public libraries per person in the United States (IMLS 2021).

In addition to expanding access to resources online, libraries have become critical providers of Internet services for their patrons. In 2019, public libraries had nearly 300,000 public access Internet computers, and nearly all public libraries provided Wi-Fi for patrons who bring their own devices to the library. During the coronavirus pandemic, libraries extended Wi-Fi access to permit patrons to access the Internet without entering the building, equipped bookmobiles with Wi-Fi, and provided hotspots to enable patrons to gain access to the Internet (PLA 2021).[16] State libraries have been key in supporting this work via e-Rate consultative services, spending on statewide databases, and statewide eBook lending that make more resources available to more people.

The tables in Tables 1–3 show data about 25 different types of services included in the SLAA survey since 2014. The survey gathers information about

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[15] U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. (2008, March). *Meeting the Information Needs of the American People: Past Actions and Future Initiatives.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED500878.pdf.

[16] Public Library Association. (2020, June). *Public Libraries Respond to COVID-19: Survey of Response & Activities.* Chicago, IL: American Library Association. https://www.ala.org/pla/issues/covid-19/surveyoverview .

whether each service is provided to one of four types of libraries (public, academic, school, or special), and library cooperatives.[17] Since 2014, IMLS has reported on the percentage of state libraries that provide each type of service to at least one type of library. Eighteen of the 25 services were included in the 2000 SLAA survey; Tables 1–3 organize these services within the four categories of the most recent SLAA survey:

- Table 1: Services (n=8 in 2000, n=10 in 2020);

- Table 2: Operational assistance (n=3 in both 2000 and 2020);

- Table 2: Coordination/integration (n=2 in 2000, n=6 in 2020); and

- Table 3: program assistance (n=5 in 2000, n=6 in 2020).

In addition to the typical metric reported by IMLS since 2014, Tables 1–3 also report the percentage of state libraries that provided each service to two or more types of libraries or library cooperatives, among those that offered each service. For example, while all 51 state libraries reported that they collected library statistics in both 2000 and 2020, about three-fourths did so for two or more types of libraries in 2000, but just under half did so in 2020.

Services

Table 1 shows that three of the eight services reported in both 2000 and 2020 were offered by the same number of states in both years. There was a slight increase in the prevalence of state libraries, accrediting libraries, or certifying librarians, but fewer than half of all state libraries reported performing either of these services in 2000 and/or 2020. While several other services were less common, the most notable decrease was in library legislation preparation/review; although nearly all state libraries reported performing this service in 2000, just 43 did so in 2020. Finally, while there may not have been large declines in the prevalence of services provided to at least one type of library, the likelihood that these services would be provided to more than one type of library declined for all but a couple of services between 2000 and 2020.

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[17] In the 2000 SLAA survey, the term "library systems" was used instead of the term "library cooperatives." Though library cooperatives have evolved and vary greatly across states, for the analytical purposes here, these units are fundamentally similar.

Table 1. State Library Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives, 2000 and 2020

Type of service	At least one type of library*		Among those that offer, percent offered to two or more types of libraries		
	2000	2020	2000	2020	Difference (2020–2000)
Collect library statistics	51	51	76.5	47.1	−29.4
LSTA statewide services	51	51	94.1	72.5	−21.6
Consulting services	50	48	90.0	85.4	−4.6
Library legislation prep/review	50	43	74.0	67.4	−6.6
State standards/guide	43	43	62.8	37.2	−25.6
Administration of state aid	45	42	60.0	50.0	−10.0
Certify librarians	22	24	31.8	45.8	14.0
Accreditation of libraries	13	14	46.2	21.4	−24.7
LSTA state program grants	NA	42	NA	73.8	NA
Administration of library system support	NA	33	NA	54.5	NA

LSTA = Library Services and Technology.

Operational Assistance

The top panel of Table 2 shows three types of operational assistance in both the 2000 and 2020 SLAA surveys. While there were small declines in the prevalence of interlibrary loan referral and reference referral, both types of operational assistance were often reported as being provided to two or more types of libraries in both 2000 and 2020. There was an increase in the prevalence of cooperative purchasing of library materials with 30 state libraries reporting this in 2020 versus just 19 in 2000, with 70 percent doing so for two or more types of libraries in 2020.

Coordination/Integration

As noted earlier, with the decline in funding and staffing and the proliferation of electronic resources, state libraries have taken on a variety of coordination and integration roles, four of which are relatively recent additions to the SLAA survey. As shown in the bottom panel of Table 2, while state libraries were much less likely to be involved in the review and approval of E-rate technology and plans or in statewide public relations in 2020 than in 2000,[18] four other services appear to have moved to the fore. In 2020, all but one state indicated involvement in statewide resource sharing, and two-thirds indicated that they had a statewide coordinated digital program/service. Less commonly, 19 states offered statewide virtual reference services, often (78.9 percent) to

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[18] The Federal Communications Commission/Universal Service Administrative Company, which administers E-rate programs, no longer required technology plans after FY 2015. https://www.usac.org/wp-content/uploads/e-rate/documents/Tools/USAC-SL-Technology-Planning.pdf .

more than one type of library or library cooperative. Additionally, 14 state libraries aided with acquisition of other federal funds—most often, to just one type of library (generally, to public libraries).

Table 2. State Library Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives, 2000 and 2020

Category and type of service	At least one type of library*		Among those that offer, percent offered to two or more types of libraries		
	2000	2020	2000	2020	Difference (2020 - 2000)
Operational assistance					
Interlibrary loan referral	47	44	95.7	88.6	−7.1
Reference referral	44	42	86.4	90.5	4.1
Cooperative purchasing	19	30	78.9	70.0	−8.9
Coordination/integration					
Universal Service Program (E-rate)—review/approval technology/plans	49	32	55.1	37.5	−17.6
Statewide public relations	42	27	71.4	70.4	−1.1
Statewide resource sharing	NA	50	NA	88.0	NA
Statewide coordinated digital program/service	NA	33	NA	75.8	NA
Statewide virtual reference service*	NA	19	NA	78.9	NA
Acquisition of other federal funds	NA	14	NA	42.9	NA

NA = not applicable.

*In 2000, 46 state libraries reported that they received and responded to questions submitted via the Internet. It is unclear whether this 2000 practice is substantially like the virtual reference services that have evolved since then. In some cases, virtual reference services use information technology to provide 24/7 patron access to information supported by state libraries.

Program Assistance

Table 3 reports on six types of program assistance included SLAA surveys starting in 2014 (five of which were in the 2000 survey). Continuing education and library planning, evaluation, and research services continued to be offered by nearly all state libraries, with summer reading support increasing in prevalence from 45 in 2000 to 49 state libraries in 2020. While summer reading support increased in prevalence, state libraries were less likely to provide this to more than one type of library in 2020 (44.9 percent) than in 2000 (68.9 percent). Six fewer state libraries reported providing program assistance for literacy programs in 2020 (n=38) than in 2000 (n=44),[19] with just over half of these being provided to more than one type of library or library cooperative.

Table 3. State Library Program Assistance Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives, 2000 and 2020

Type of service	At least one type of library*		Among those that offer, percent offered to two or more types of libraries		
	2000	2020	2000	2020	Difference (2020–2000)
Continuing education	51	50	98.0	84.0	−14.0
Library planning/evaluation/research	51	50	78.4	62.0	−16.4
Summer reading support	45	49	68.9	44.9	−24.0
Literacy program support	44	38	63.6	52.6	−11.0
Preservation	16	17	75.0	64.7	−10.3
Statewide reading programs	NA	40	NA	50.0	NA

NA = not applicable.

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[19] However, the 2020 survey indicated that 40 state libraries provided program assistance for statewide reading programs, which was not included in the 2000 survey, so it is possible that some 2000 literacy programs may have been more appropriately categorized as reading programs, such as in the 2020 survey.

Electronic Services

Over the past 20 years, state libraries' roles in providing electronic services have changed, keeping pace with technological advances in communications and information technology. For example, union catalogs, statewide databases, and Internet access at libraries were all relatively new in 2000.[20] In 1997, the first year the Public Libraries Survey reported on library Internet access, 79 percent of public libraries provided Internet access, with 66 percent providing access to electronic resources for their patrons.[21] By 2000, 99 percent provided Internet access, and 85 percent provided access to electronic resources; by 2010, this was nearly universal.[22]

In this section, we describe trends in expenditures associated with and access to statewide database licensing and focus on the electronic services included in both the 2000 and 2020 SLAA surveys that state libraries provide to the public, other government agencies, and libraries and library cooperatives.

Statewide Database Licensing

Figure 5 shows that 45 state libraries spent $42.29 million on statewide database licensing in 2000, which grew by 75 percent to $74.04 million in 2020 spent by 48 state libraries. Over the past two decades, the funding model for supporting statewide databases has also changed in two ways. First, as shown in Figure 5, just under two-thirds of expenditures on statewide databases were from state or other sources in 2000; by 2020, however, the relative share of funds from these sources had decreased to 54 percent, with the remainder provided by federal sources. Second, as shown in Table 4, the funding model changed between 2000 and 2020:

- State libraries were more likely in 2020 (60.4 percent) to report more than one funding source than in 2000 (28.8 percent);

- Nearly 83.3 percent reported using federal funds in 2020 versus 64.4 percent in 2000; and

- State libraries were much less likely in 2020 to be the sole source of support for statewide databases (10.4 percent) than in 2000 (35.6 percent).

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[20] Chute, A., Kroe, E., Garner, P., Polcari, M., & Ramsey, C. J. (2002). *Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 2000* (NCES 2002–344). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: 2002.

[21] Chute, A., & Kroe, E. (2000). *Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1997* (NCES 2000-316). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

[22] Becker, S., Crandall, M. D., Fisher, K. E., Kinney, B., Landry, C., & Rocha, A. (2010). *Opportunity for All: How the American Public Benefits from Internet Access at U.S. Libraries.* (IMLS-2010-RES-01). Washington, DC: Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Figure 5. Statewide Database Expenditures by Funding Source, 2000 and 2020
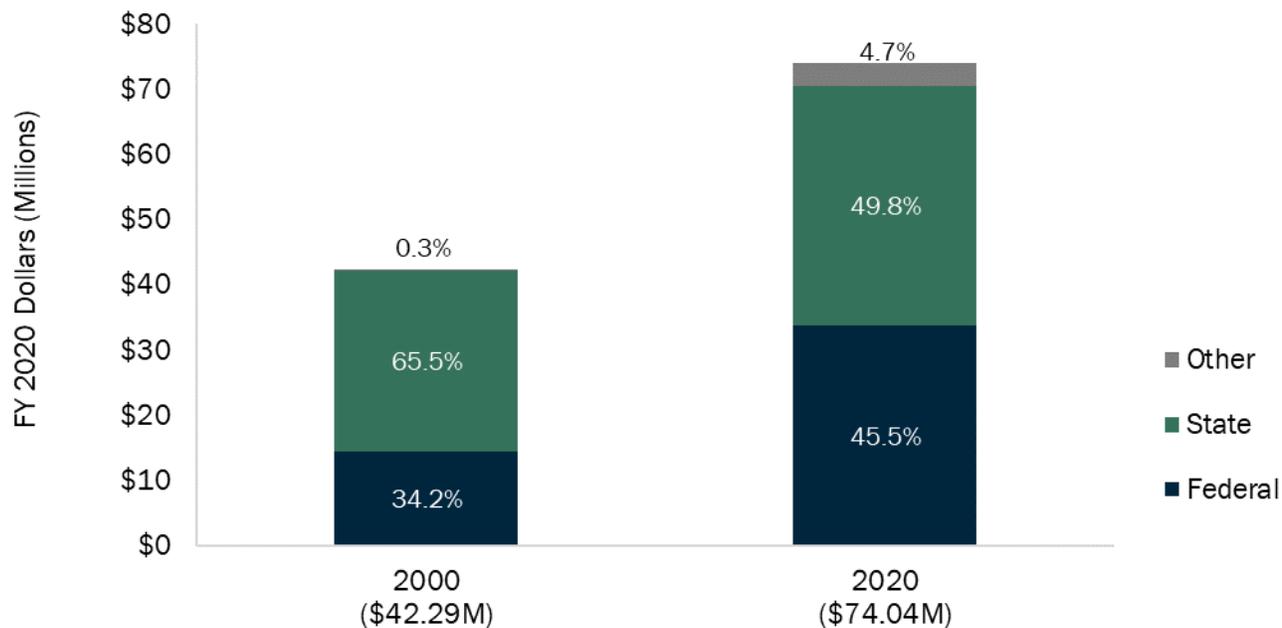
NOTE: Data are in 2020 dollars.

Table 4. Sources of Expenditures for Statewide Database Licensing by State, 2000 and 2020

2000			2020		
Federal only	State only	Federal and state	Federal only	State only	Federal and state
n=16	n=16	n=13	n=14	n=6	n=28
AR	CA	IA	AR	CT	AK NE
AZ	DE	MI	AZ	MD	AL NJ
CT	GA	NH	CA	MN	DE NV
FL	ID	NJ	FL	NC	GA OH
HI	IL	NM	IA	NH*	HI PA
KS	IN	OK	IL	WI	ID RI*
KY	LA	SC	KY		IN SC
MD	MA	TN	ND		KS SD
ND	ME	TX	NM		LA* TN
NV	MN	UT	NY		MA TX*
NY	MO	VT	OK		ME UT
RI	MS	WI	OR		MI VT*
SD	MT	WY*	VA		MO WV
VA	NC		WA		MS WY
WA	NE				
WV	PA				

* Only WY indicated "Other" sources besides federal and state.

*LA, NH, RI, TX, and VT also indicated "Other" sources besides federal and state.

Finally, access to statewide databases expanded between 2000 and 2020. As shown in Table 5, other state agencies increasingly relied on the state library's licensing of statewide databases increasing from 33 states in 2000 to 43 in 2020.[23] Remote users were also more likely in 2020 than in 2000 to be able to access state library-provided databases. Other expansions were more modest in size but stand in contrast to the declines seen in other types of services to libraries (see previous section), which more often contracted.

Table 5. User Groups Covered by Statewide Database License Expenditures

User group	2000	2020	Difference: 2020–2000
Public libraries	47	48	1
Academic libraries	38	41	3
School libraries	38	42	4
Special libraries	34	36	2
Library cooperatives*	32	34	2
Other state agencies	33	43	10
Remote users	42	47	5

* The term "library cooperatives" was used in both the 2000 and 2020 SLAA surveys.

Other Electronic Services

State libraries played an important role in this expansion of Internet services at public libraries even prior to 2000. In the inaugural 1994 SLAA survey, all but three state libraries supported electronic network planning and monitoring; by 2000, all but two did so. Additionally, 41 state libraries provided support for electronic network operation in 1994, 43 did so in 2000.[24] As shown in Table 6, however, by 2020 far fewer state libraries provided these two services than in 2000. It is likely that technological changes, including the rapid proliferation of Wi-Fi services provided in state and public libraries, are at the heart of these changes.[25]

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[23] Enabling legislation for SLAAs typically designates the types of libraries to which services can be provided. For example, some states may limit SLAA services to public libraries. It would be useful to complete a new review of enabling legislation for state libraries similar to Himmel and Wilson (2000) to better understand the possible limitations that impact services provided to different types of libraries.

[24] Indeed, several electronic service-related items were dropped from the SLAA survey in 2014. These included (among others), CD-ROM union catalog, Telnet gateway, the state library's fastest Internet connection speed, and OCLC participation.

[25] For example, the Chicago Public Library began offering free Wi-Fi at all 79 of its locations in 2004, and the state library in Hawaii, which operates all public libraries in that state, began offering free Wi-Fi in 2012. By 2014, the New York Public Library was supported by a $1 million grant from Google to provide mobile hotspots and Chromebooks for patrons to check out.

Table 6 compares the extent to which 12 electronic services were provided by state libraries in 2020 versus 2000.[26] Seven of these became less common in 2020 than in 2000 (see the green highlighted cells), while three became more common (see blue highlighted cells). For example, web-based union catalogs are more common now than in 2000, which, combined with expanded remote access (see Table 5), means that patrons in even remote areas have access to an abundance of library resources. Importantly, all state libraries now provide key training opportunities in their states so that library staff Internet skills can keep pace with the rapidly changing ways in which patrons engage with information resources.

Table 6. Electronic Services Provided by State Libraries, 2000 and 2020

Electronic services	2000	2020	Difference: 2020– 2000
Electronic networking functions at the state level			
Electronic network planning or monitoring	49	35	-13
Electronic network operation	43	33	-10
Database development			
Bibliographic databases	47	39	-12
Full text or data files	45	43	-2
Facilitate library access to the Internet			
Training/consultation for library staff (state and local)	48	51	3
Training/consultation for state library end users	43	43	0
Subsidy for participation	40	21	-19
Provide equipment	39	27	-8
Other Internet support			
Providing access to directories, databases, or online catalogs via the Internet	50	50	0
Managing a website, file servers, bulletin boards, or email lists*	51	49	-2
Web-based union catalog (statewide, multistate, regional)	30	43	13
Provide Internet workstations for the public	38	48	10

* In 2000, this category also included "gopher" and instead of email lists, it included listservs.

[26] Providing equipment includes computer hardware, software, and peripherals necessary for Internet access. Critical types of equipment, beyond basic hardware and operating system software, include modems and telecommunications software. Recently, this equipment included Wi-Fi hotspot programs. The 2020 SLAA survey included additional questions related to new services associated with the coronavirus pandemic that will shed more light on this issue.

Summary

State libraries have been resilient in the face of both large-scale economic changes impacting state governments in the early part of the 21st century and the rapidly changing information landscape. As shown in this brief, despite a reduction in revenues and staffing, state libraries have expanded access to electronic resources across their states in various ways. While state libraries may be contextualized within different governmental agencies, their role in coordinating and integrating library services at a time when ever more information is available online has been a valuable resource for their states.

While state libraries are less likely to perform certain functions in 2020 than in 2000 (e.g., collecting library statistics for more than public libraries and serving as the primary research organization for the legislature), the kinds of functions that expanded over that same period highlight new types of information (beyond print media) that are critical for their patrons. Functions such as State Center for the Book, participating as the primary or coordinating state data center, and expansion of statewide databases to more user groups are core to our information society. Finally, while state libraries were key in the development and proliferation of electronic networks, they continued to play a critical role in access to online resources, exemplified in the past year of coronavirus pandemic restrictions to physical building access. This brief has shown the utility of the SLAA survey to understanding the resilience of state libraries in ensuring the American public has access to valid, reliable, and timely information.

Appendix A: FY 2020 List of SLAAs Providing Services by Characteristic

Table A-1. Allied Operations

Allied operation	Count of SLAAs	SLAAs
State archives	10	Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia
Primary state legislative research organization	3	California, New Hampshire, Oklahoma
State history museum/ art gallery	3	Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut
State records management service	9	Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia
Other allied operation	11	Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia
State resource or reference/ information service center	10	Alaska, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin
State Center for the Book	32	Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming

Table A-2. Write-in Values for "Other Allied Operation"

Other Allied Operation, Specified (2020)	State
HTTPS://DOS.MYFLORIDA.COM/LIBRARY-ARCHIVES/ ↗	FL
STATE DATA CENTER	IA
STATE DATA CENTER AND REGIONAL FEDERAL DEPOSITORY	IN
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES AND MONTANA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM	MT
NEBRASKA PUBLICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	NE
BRANCHES AT DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TRANSPORTATION	NJ
SEO SERVICE CENTER	OH
COLLECT AND CURATE "BORN DIGITAL" STATE DOCUMENTS	SC
WE CATALOG AND HOUSE STATE DOCUMENTS; NOT BOR DOCUMENTS	SD
REPOSITORY OF STATE PUBLICATIONS	UT
LIBRARY TELEVISION NETWORK	WV

Table A-3. Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives

Service category	Service	Count of SLAAs	SLAAs
Services to Libraries and Library Cooperatives	Library accreditation	13	Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin
	Administration of state aid	42	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia,
	Certification of librarian	24	Arizona, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin
	Collection of library statistics	51	All
	Consulting services (More granular breakdown in Table A-4)	48	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Library legislation preparation/review	43	Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
	State standards/ guidelines	43	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia

Service category	Service	Count of SLAAs	SLAAs
	Administration of library system support	28	Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming
	LSTA state program grants	42	Alaska, Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
	LSTA statewide services	51	All
Operational Assistance	Cooperative purchasing of library materials	30	Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Interlibrary loan referral services	44	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Reference referral services	42	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Coordination/ Integration	Statewide coordinated digital program or service	33	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming,

Service category	Service	Count of SLAAs	SLAAs
	Statewide public relations/library promotion campaigns	27	Alaska, Alabama, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Statewide virtual reference service	19	District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia
	Universal Service Program (review and approval of technology plans)	31	Alaska, Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
	Statewide resource sharing	50	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Involvement in the acquisition of other federal program funds (More granular breakdown in Table A-5)	14	Arkansas, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington
Program Assistance	Continuing education programs	50	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming

Service category	Service	Count of SLAAs	SLAAs
	Library planning/ evaluation/research	50	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Literacy programs (More granular breakdown in Table A-6)	38	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
	Preservation/ conservation services	17	Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Nevada, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota
	Summer reading programs	49	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
	Statewide reading programs	39	Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming

Table A-4. Consulting Services Breakdown

Consulting service	Count of SLAAs (n=48)	SLAAs
Construction	28	Alaska, Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia
Library Management/ organization development	48	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Continuing education	48	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Technology/ Connectivity	47	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Marketing/ Communications	43	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
E-rate	45	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Adult literacy	39	Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming

Consulting service	Count of SLAAs (n=48)	SLAAs
Youth services	48	Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming
Other	22	Alaska, Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin

NOTE: Only the 48 SLAAs that responded that they provide consulting services were asked follow-up questions about what types of consulting services they provide.

Of the 22 SLAAs that noted that they provided "Other" consulting services, they specified these kinds of additional consulting:

- COVID 19
- Trustee Training, Advocacy
- Archives/Records Management
- Early Literacy, School Libraries, Digital Preservation, Institutional Libraries
- Library Statistics
- Community Engagement E-Government Digitization Records Management Preservation/Archival Practices
- Archival Services/Digital Initiatives, Partnerships, Statistics, Accessible Services
- Law
- Budget, New Directors, Trustee Training
- Workforce Development Preservation/Disaster Recovery
- Trustee Training, Digitization, Statistics, STEM
- Trustee Training
- Library Laws, Operations
- Cataloging
- Space Planning
- School Libraries
- Diversity And Inclusion
- Children's Programming & Summer Reading
- Statistics And Data Management
- Special Populations
- Use Of Library Data

Table A-5. Other Federal Agency Funding

Other federal funding sources	Count of SLAAs (n=14)	SLAAs
Department of Education	1	Virginia
Department of Agriculture	0	None
Federal Communication Commission/Universal Service Administrative Company	9	Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, New York, Washington
Department of Labor	0	None
Other	4	Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska

NOTE: Only the 14 SLAAs that responded that they applied for federal funding from agencies other than IMLS were asked follow-up questions about the other agencies.

Of the 5 SLAAs that noted that they had applied for funding from other federal sources, the other sources they identified were:

- National Endowment for the Humanities, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Science Foundation

Table A-6. Literacy Programs Breakdown

Literacy program type	Count of SLAAs (n=38)	SLAAs
Language	28	Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia
Numerical	22	Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia
Information	35	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
Digital	33	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
Financial	29	Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia
Health	31	Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia
Family/Intergenerational	30	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia

NOTE: Only the 38 SLAAs that responded that they provide literacy programs were asked follow-up questions about what type of literacy programs were provided.

Appendix B: Miscellaneous Tables, Graphics, Etc.

Revenues of State Libraries by State and Year

Figure B-1. Changes in Location of State Libraries, 2000–2020

SLAA	Fiscal Year												
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Arizona													
Connecticut													
Hawaii													
Idaho													
Maryland													
Michigan													
Minnesota													
Nevada													
New Jersey													
New York													
Tennessee													
Virginia													
Washington													
West Virginia													

Legend:
- ■ Independent Agency/ Legislative Branch
- ▲ Department of State/ Administration
- ● Department of Education
- ◆ Other Agency
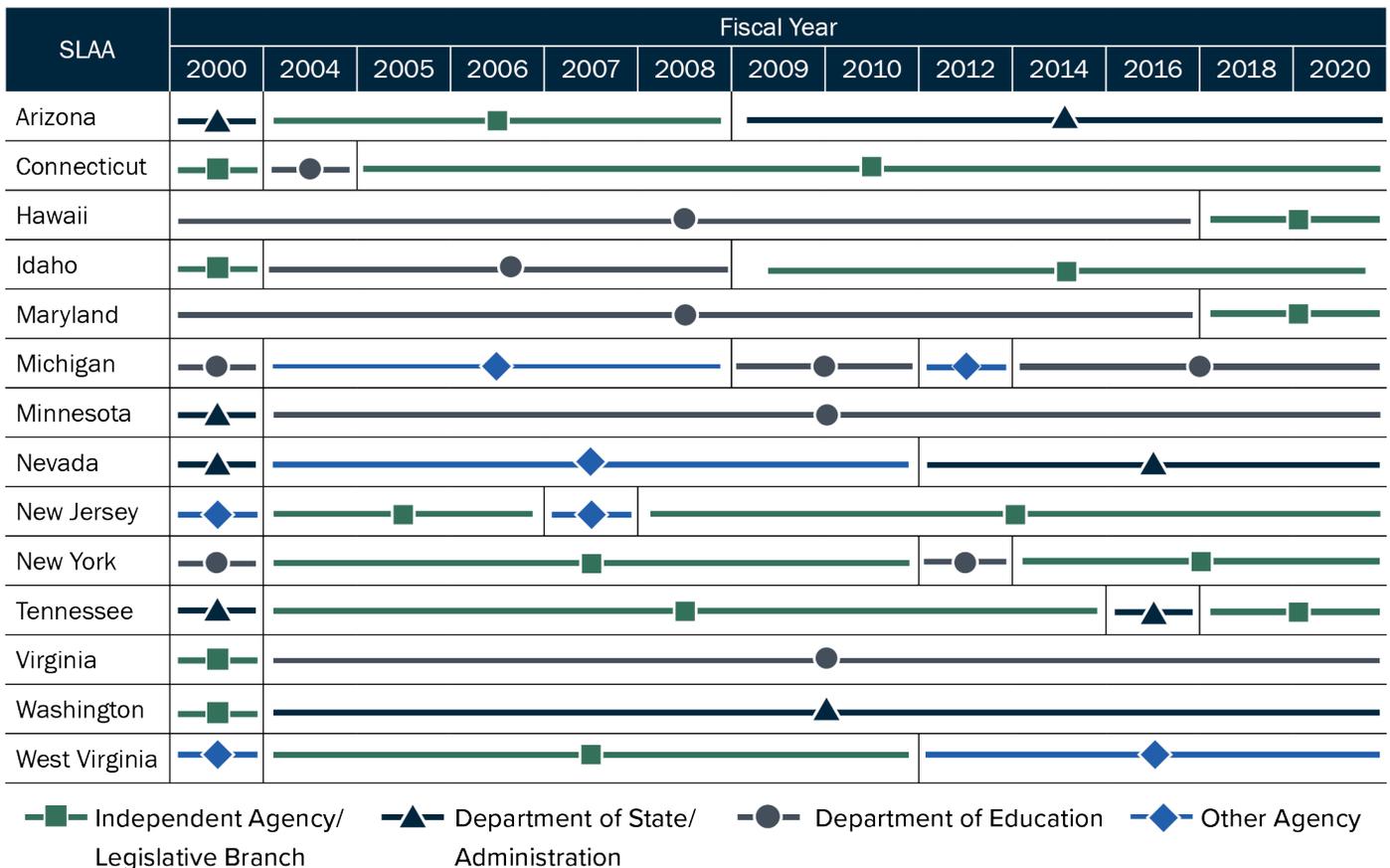
NOTE: Data are given in constant 2020 dollars

Table B-1. States in Each Cluster, FY2016

| Some recovery	Post-recession decline			Long-term decline	
Alaska	Arizona	Massachusetts	South Carolina	Alabama	New Jersey
Arkansas	Georgia	Mississippi	South Dakota	California	New Mexico
Colorado	Idaho	Nebraska	Tennessee	Connecticut	Oklahoma
Delaware	Indiana	Nevada	Texas	Florida	Pennsylvania
District of Columbia	Iowa	New York	Utah	Illinois	Washington
Hawaii	Kansas	North Carolina	Vermont	Louisiana	Wyoming
Minnesota	Kentucky	Ohio Oregon	Virginia	Michigan	
Montana	Maine	Rhode Island	West Virginia	Missouri	
North Dakota	Maryland		Wisconsin	New Hampshire	

NOTE: Data are given in constant 2020 dollars.

Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures

Table B-2. Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, 2000–2020

| Year	Per capita revenue	Per capita expenditures
2000	5.36	5.25
2004	4.58	4.54
2005	4.52	4.45
2006	4.42	4.40
2007	4.63	4.63
2008	4.64	4.63
2009	4.64	4.64
2010	4.14	4.10
2012	3.58	3.61
2014	3.66	3.60
2016	3.36	3.32
2018	3.33	3.28
2020	3.84	3.56

Figure B-2. Percentage Change in State Revenue Contribution to State Library Total Revenue, FY 2000–FY 2020
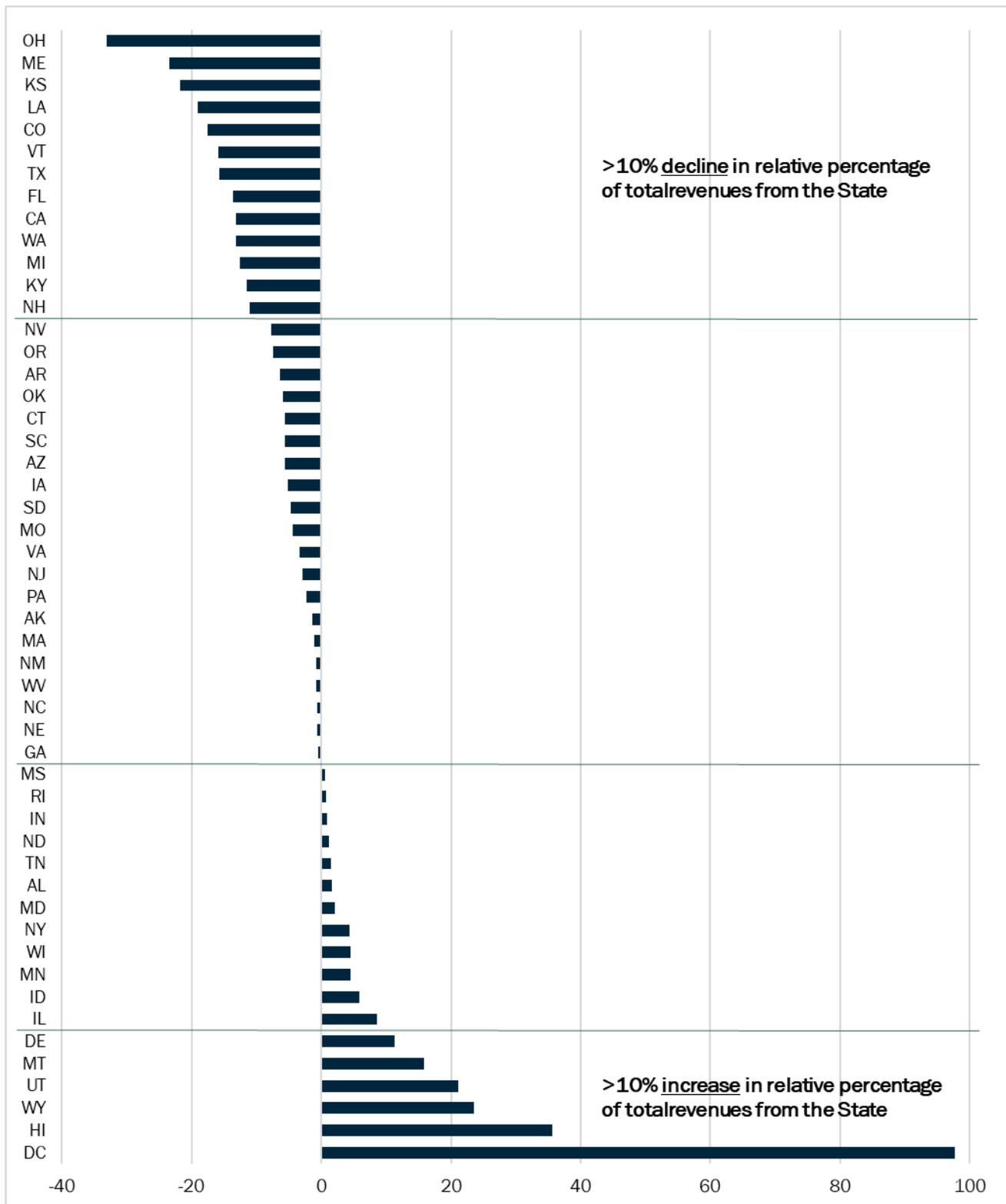
Figure B-3. State Libraries—E-rate Applicants
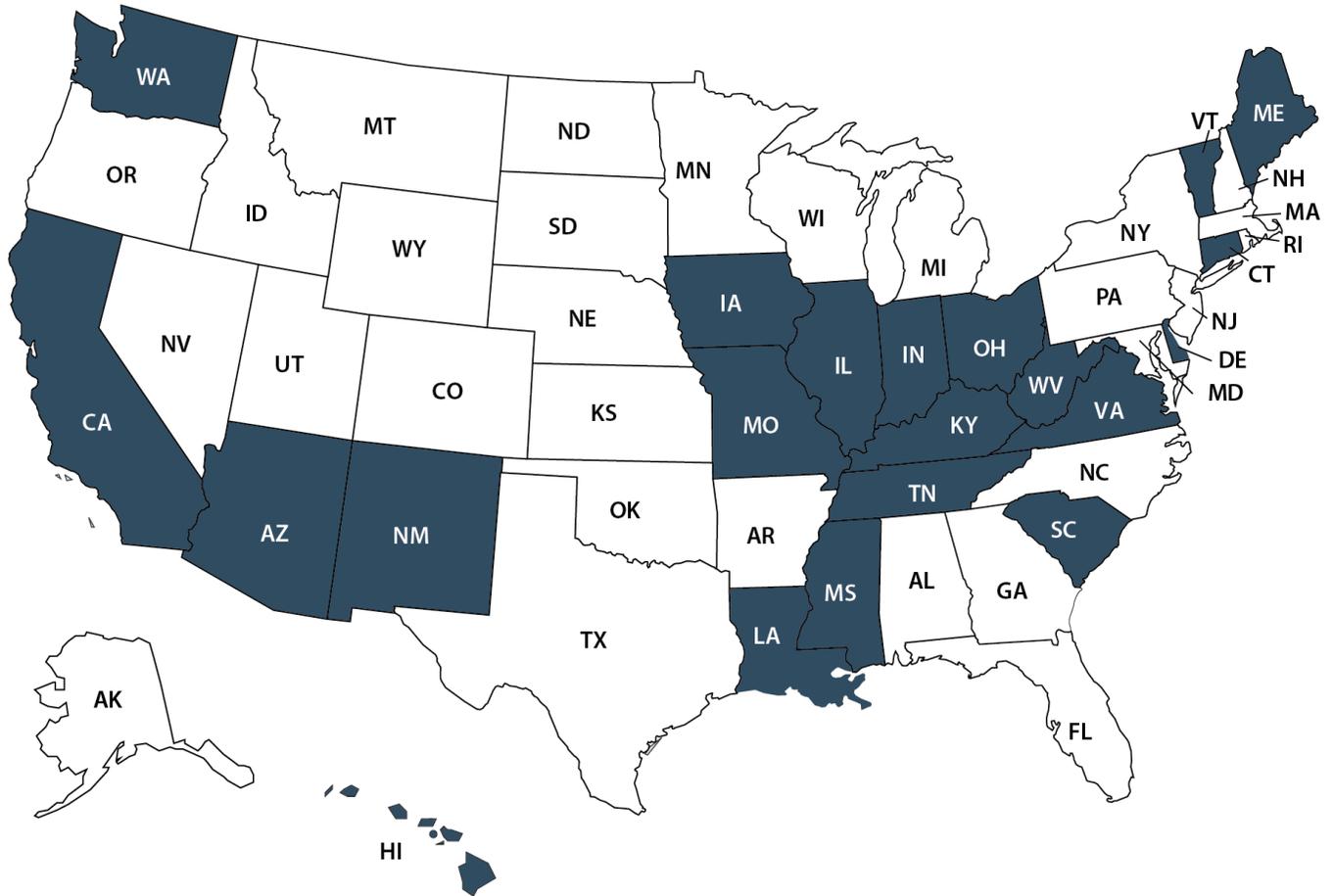
NOTE: Data are drawn from 21 states; there were 2 more states in 2020 (California and Kentucky) than in 2018.

**Figure B-4.** Services Provided, 2000 and 2020
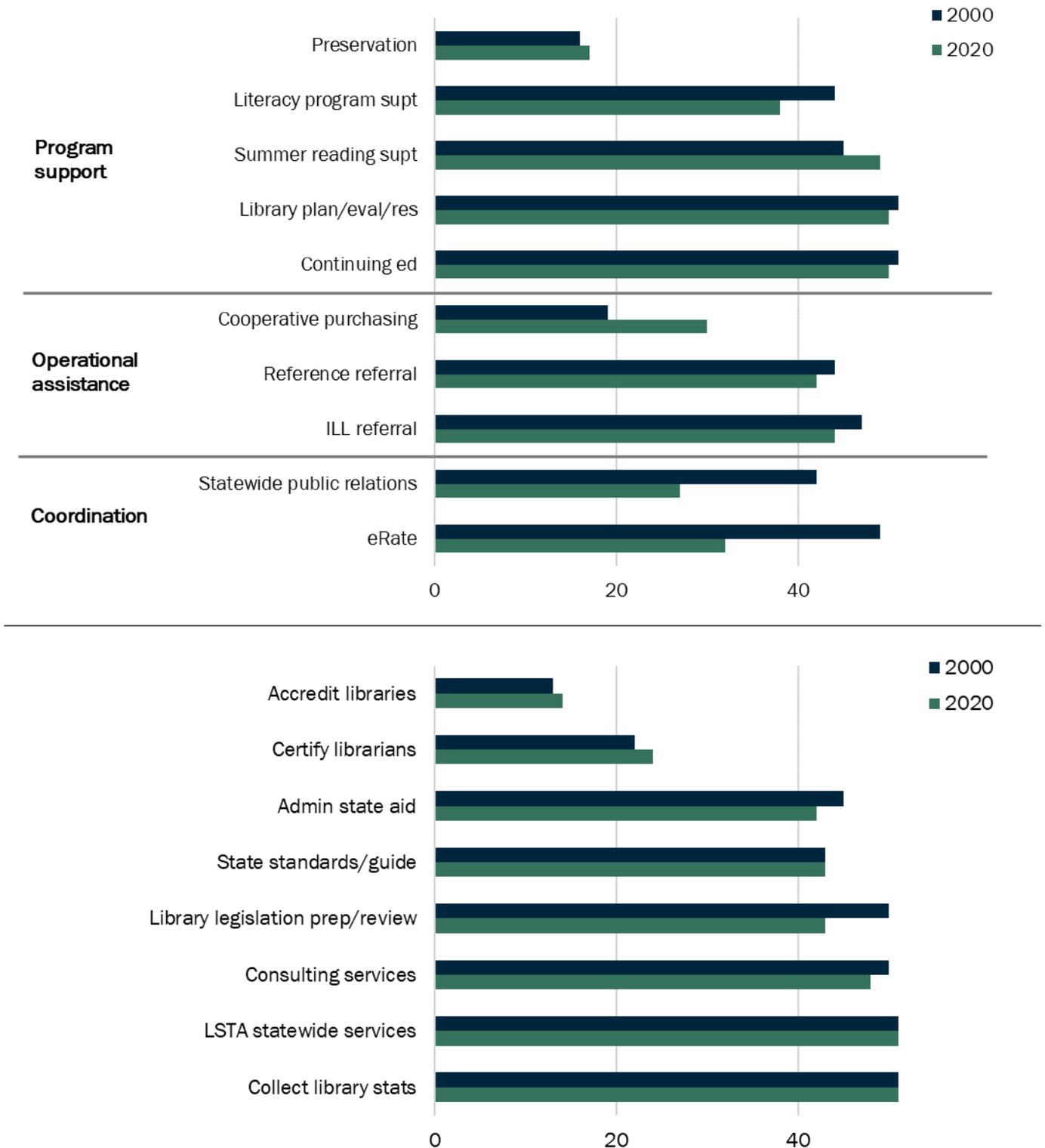
Table B-3. Counts of SLAA Role in the State Data Center, 2000 and 2020

Cell counts		2020 State data center role			Total (2000)	
		No role	Coordinating	Lead	Number	Percent
2000 State data center role	No role	15	15	1	31	60.8%
	Shared/limited	4	9	0	13	25.5%
	Primary	1	3	3	7	13.7%
Total (2020)	Number	20	27	4	51	
	Percent	39.2%	52.9%	7.8%		

Table B-4. Role of Each SLAA in the State Data Center, 2000 and 2020

States		2020 State data center role		
		No role	Coordinating	Lead
2000 State data center role	No role	AL, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, ID, IL, KY, MA, ME, MI, MN, TN, UT[a]	AK, DC, HI, MD, ND, NJ, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TX, VA, WA [b]	MO [b]
	Shared/limited	MS, NH, WI, WY [c]	AR, AZ, LA, MT, NC, NE, NM, NY, WV [a]	*none*
	Primary	RI [c]	FL, KS, VT [c]	IA, IN, NV [a]

[a] Indicates states that had a similar role in 2020 as they reported in 2000.
[b] Indicates states that had a larger role in 2020 than they reported in 2000.
[c] Indicates states that had a smaller role in 2020 than they reported in 2000.

Figure B-5. State Libraries That Provide Any Funding for the State Center for the Book, 2020