

DOUGLAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY						
Statistical Report						
FY 2017-2018						
	Year-to-Date			March 2018		
Circulation	Minden	Tahoe	Total	Minden	Tahoe	Total
Items Checked Out/Renewed	115,513	6,669	122,182	13,543	607	14,150
eCheckouts			11,944			1,476
New Cards Issued	999	111	1,110	88	6	94
Patrons	27,580	3,263	30,843	27,580	3,263	30,843
Library Visits	69,017	12,696	81,713	7,478	1,473	8,951
Inventory	108,754	26,991	135,745	108,754	26,991	135,745
Interlibrary Loans Requested	363	20	383	48	2	50
Interlibrary Loans Loaned	288	38	326	28	4	32
Homebound Patrons	26	-	26	26	-	26
Homebound Checkouts	1,594	-	1,594	203	-	203
Database Sessions			3,431			628
Services	Minden	Tahoe	Total	Minden	Tahoe	Total
Meeting Room Use	338	34	372	42	3	45
Meeting Room Attendance	4,056	584	4,640	504	38	542
Pine Nut Room Use	138	-	138	19	-	19
Pine Nut Room Attendance	690	-	690	95	-	95
Kids' Programs	231	74	305	40	9	49
Kids' Program Attendance	3,954	599	4,553	368	82	450
Teen Programs	8	2	10	1	-	1
Teen Program Attendance	153	22	175	5	-	5
Adult Programs	19	13	32	2	1	3
Adult Program Attendance	522	24	546	31	4	35
Total Programs	257	82	339	43	10	53
Total Program Attendance	4,623	645	5,268	404	86	490
Outreach	13	-	13	-	-	-
Public Computer Use	6,926	750	7,676	677	65	742
ADA-pc Use	47	4	51	7	-	7
Wireless Use			19,575	1,414	84	1,498
Volunteers	497	10	507	55	1	56
Volunteer Hours	2,532	49	2,581	270	6	276
				DCL closed 3 days (snow)		
				DLT closed 5 days (snow)		
				DLT library visits estimated		
				due to recarpeting traffic		

Useful Use March 2018

DLT		DCL			
Internet		Internet		ADA	
Internet & Office	64	Internet & Office	512	Extended use	7
Large Print (LP)	1	Large Print (LP)	67	Restricted LP	
		15-minute Internet & Office	71		
		Word processing	27		
Total	65	Total	677	Total	7

hoopla usage report
 Douglas County Public Library
 Fiscal year 2017-2018

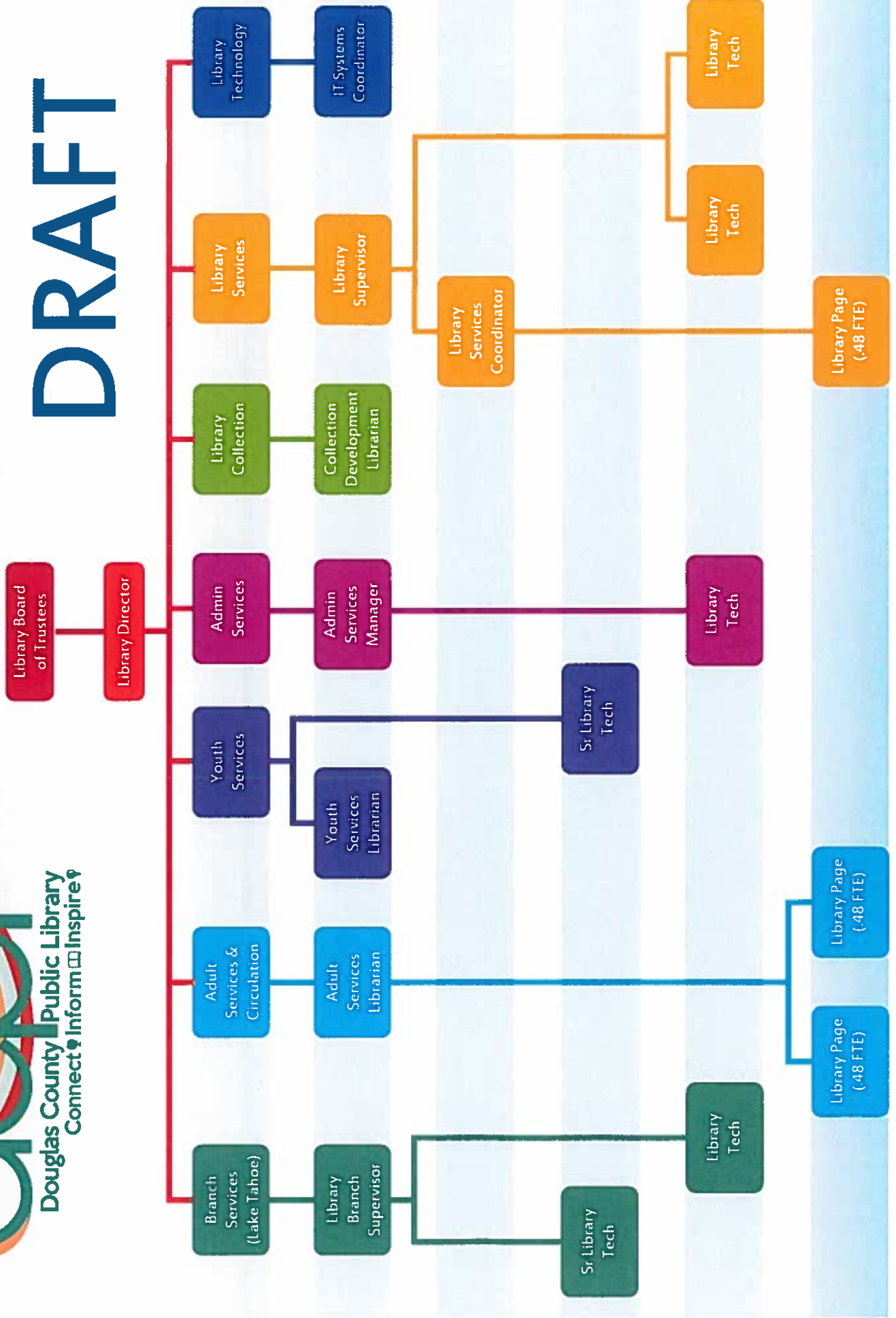
	Year to date	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	January 2018	February 2018	March 2018
Audiobooks	3,580	313	350	397	406	368	393	456	427	470
Comics (new May 2017)	157	33	30	18	14	15	10	21	10	6
Ebooks (new May 2017)	1,469	124	133	124	144	181	181	209	177	196
Movies	744	89	54	57	87	108	108	68	75	98
Music	473	39	30	38	68	79	69	54	38	58
Television programs	240	25	17	30	28	10	29	37	33	31
Total checkouts	6,663	623	614	664	747	761	790	845	760	859
Total patrons	1,026	697	712	727	740	769	792	826	1,008	1,026

Year-to-date patron total is not cumulative.




Douglas County Public Library Organization Chart

DRAFT





Memo

To: Library Board of Trustees
From: Amy Dodson, Library Director 
Date: April 24, 2018
Re: State of America's Libraries report 2018

Attached to this memo you will find an excerpt from the 2018 State of America's Libraries report, from the American Library Association. In an effort to conserve paper and ink, only the *Executive Summary* and *Public Libraries* sections are included here.

To view the full report, go to <http://www.ala.org/news/state-americas-libraries-report-2018>.

From ALA:

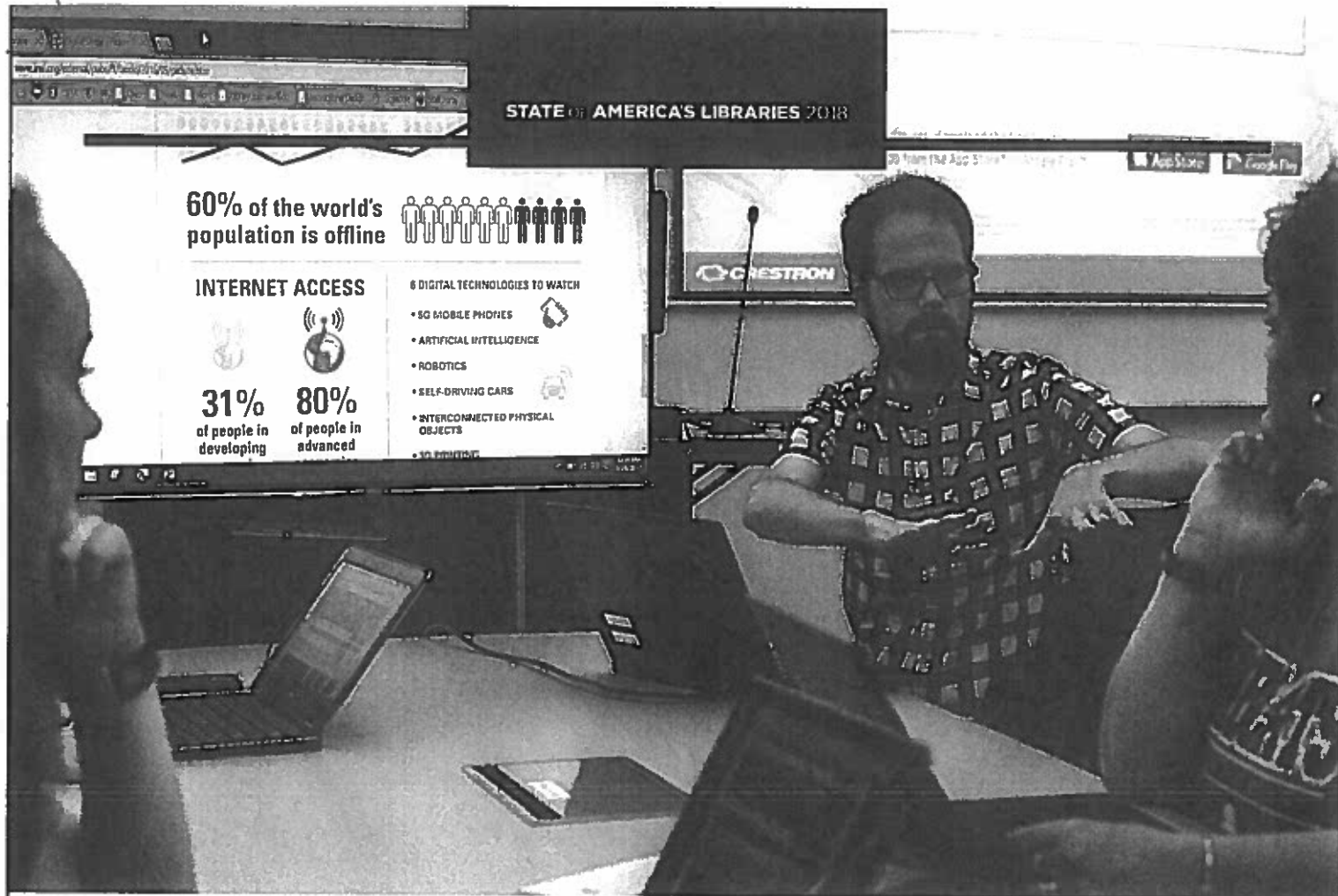
"The State of America's Libraries report, an annual summary of library trends released during National Library Week, April 8 – 14, outlines statistics and issues affecting all types of libraries. The report affirms the invaluable role libraries and library workers play within their communities by leading efforts to transform lives through education and lifelong learning. During this time of rapid social change, libraries of all types are providing welcoming spaces to an increasingly diverse population; working with the community to offer social service support and health resources, career and small business development assistance; and combating fake news by providing tools to assess and evaluate news sources."

The State of America's Libraries 2018

A Report from the American Library Association

EDITED BY Kathy S. Rosa

The 2017 Harvard Harris Poll on Crime and Safety in America reports that voters rank healthcare, economy and jobs, and terrorism and national security as the most important issues facing the country today. In uncertain times, people turn to trusted institutions, such as libraries, for reliable information resources. The Pew Research Center reports that a growing number of people believe librarians can help them locate information they can trust, and a majority feel that the library provides a safe place to work and relax. Libraries and librarians empower people to lead with cutting-edge technologies, paths to lifelong learning, and responsiveness to social issues.



Bryan McGeary, subject librarian for the humanities, teaches "Foundations of Research 2: Information has Value" in Alden Library, Ohio University, Athens.

Academic libraries empower learners with access to authoritative digital and print collections, as well as instructional sessions. A [recent study](#) reports that 6.2 million students participated in face-to-face and online instructional sessions. Libraries in doctoral degree-granting institutions were open an average of 109 hours per week, followed by comprehensive university libraries at 88 hours per week and baccalaureate school libraries at 87 hours per week. Community college libraries were open an average of 63 hours per week.

Library staff are hired or retrained to deliver evolving library services. The top five new services currently supported by academic libraries are web development, open access institutional repositories, learning systems, digital humanities, and digital media production. Other services supported by library staff include massive open online course (MOOC) development, e-portfolio development, makerspaces, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

School libraries are a unique and essential part of the learning community. American Library Association (ALA) President Jim Neal writes, "School libraries are about innovative technologies and creative spaces. Through school libraries, students understand issues like privacy, confidentiality, intellectual freedom, open access, fair use, and how these relate to their work as learners. Students view libraries as a positive and essential part of their lives."

The [Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#), signed by President Obama in 2015, reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and replaced the No Child Left Behind version passed in 2002. For the first time, the legislation [includes language](#) on "effective school library programs" and student learning outcomes. In 2016–2017, the American Association of School Librarians (AASL) and the ALA Office for Library Advocacy led [state workshops](#) to inform school librarians about strategies designed to

ensure that school librarians were included in the state ESSA plans.

Public libraries lead in bridging the digital divide with 16,500 physical locations in communities of all sizes across the country. The resources and services of public libraries empower low-income families and expand access to health information.

Public libraries worked with community partners to help find ways to address the national opioid crisis by supporting community efforts within their scope as learning organizations. The Public Library Association (PLA) and WebJunction created a Libraries and the Opioid Crisis Facebook page where library workers can discuss the health crisis and share resources.

Access and challenges

The ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom (OIF) reported that bans and challenges to remove or restrict access to library materials rose from 45 in 2016 to 91 in 2017.

The theme for 2018's Banned Books Week, observed in libraries and bookstores across the country September 23–29, will be: “Banning books silences stories. Speak out!”

Top Ten Most Challenged Books in 2017. OIF tracked 354 challenges to library, school, and university materials and services in 2017. Some individual challenges resulted in requests to restrict or remove multiple titles. Overall, 416 books were targeted. Here are the “Top Ten Most Challenged Books in 2017”:

1. *Thirteen Reasons Why*, by Jay Asher

Originally published in 2007, this *New York Times* bestseller has resurfaced as a controversial book after Netflix aired a TV series by the same name. This YA novel was challenged and banned in multiple school districts because it discusses suicide.

2. *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian*,

by Sherman Alexie

Consistently challenged since its publication in 2007 for acknowledging issues such as poverty, alcoholism, and sexuality, this National Book Award winner was challenged in school curricula because of profanity and situations that were deemed sexually explicit.

3. *Drama*, written and illustrated by Raina Telgemeier

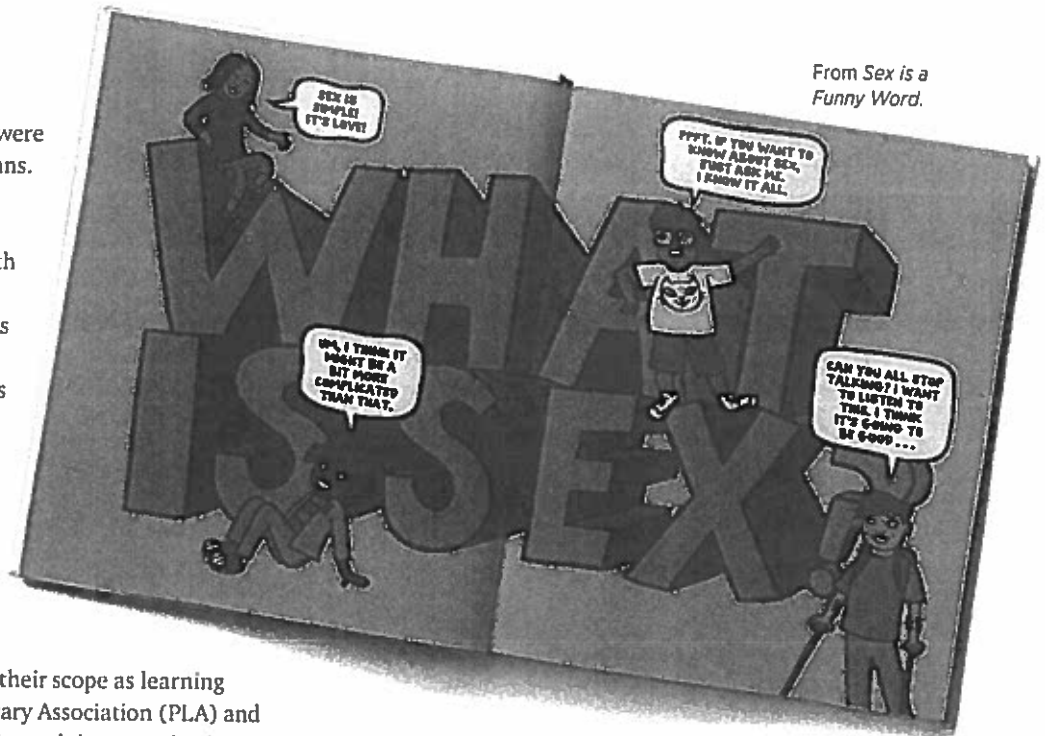
This Stonewall Honor Award–winning, 2012 graphic novel from an acclaimed cartoonist was challenged and banned in school libraries because it includes LGBT characters and was considered “confusing.”

4. *The Kite Runner*, by Khaled Hosseini

This critically acclaimed, multigenerational novel was challenged and banned because it includes sexual violence and was thought to “lead to terrorism” and “promote Islam.”

5. *George*, by Alex Gino

Written for elementary-age children, this Lambda Literary Award winner was challenged and banned because it includes a transgender child.



6. *Sex Is a Funny Word*, written by Cory Silverberg and illustrated by Fiona Smyth
This 2015 informational children's book written by a certified sex educator was challenged because it addresses sex education and is believed to lead children to "want to have sex or ask questions about sex."

7. *To Kill a Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee
This Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, considered an American classic, was challenged and banned because of violence and its use of the N-word.

8. *The Hate U Give*, by Angie Thomas
Despite winning multiple awards and being the most searched-for book on Goodreads during its debut year, this YA novel was challenged and banned in school libraries and curricula because it was considered "pervasively vulgar" and because of drug use, profanity, and offensive language.

9. *And Tango Makes Three*, by Peter Parnell and Justin Richardson, illustrated by Henry Cole
Returning after a brief hiatus from the Top Ten Most Challenged list, this ALA Notable Children's Book, published in 2005, was challenged and labeled because it features a same-sex relationship.

10. *I Am Jazz*, written by Jessica Herthel and Jazz Jennings, illustrated by Shelagh McNicholas
This autobiographical picture book cowritten by the 13-year-old protagonist was challenged because it addresses gender identity.

Issues and trends

Many libraries struggled to fund the resources and staff training needed to address both the serious societal issues teens are facing as well as meet the needs of historically underrepresented groups. A 2017 [member survey](#) by the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) indicated that 51.9% had reached out to teens who aren't regular library users, and about the same number of respondents (51.2%) worked to build their own cultural competence skills.

Children encounter digital media in many places, including libraries, according to a [recent report](#) from the

Erikson Institute's Technology in Early Childhood Center. Libraries provide a space for families to connect with the digital tools and media that ensure their access to information. Children's librarians are at the forefront of being trusted resources for the youngest members of their library communities.

The function of libraries as community centers is readily recognized. A [Brookings Institution](#) article even referred to librarians as "ad hoc social workers and navigators" who "help local people figure out the complexities of life." This role is especially evident, and never more essential, than in times of crisis, and 2017 has had its share of adversity—from natural disasters to shootings on school campuses.

Threats to the Institute of Museum and Library Services (the agency that provides federal support for libraries and museums in the US) and to federal policies that impact public access to information were met with strong opposition from America's libraries throughout the past year. By the time FY2018 officially began in October 2017, the Appropriations Committees from both houses of Congress had [passed bills](#) that maintained (and in the Senate, increased by \$4 million) funding for libraries.

ALA's Center for the Future of Libraries has identified numerous [trends](#) that will affect libraries. Among them are:

Aging. An aging workforce and population will impact the workplace, government budgets, policy, and family life. For libraries, this could mean a change in the profile of their users, and in the profile of librarians and library professionals.

Income inequality. According to the [Institute for Policy Studies](#), income inequality has been growing markedly for the past 30 years in the United States. Library services in support of skills development will likely become more important, empowering the upward mobility of people.

Connected learning. Social and digital media available via the internet will provide learners with limitless opportunities to seek and acquire new knowledge and skills. In order for connected learning to help level the playing field between the haves and have-nots, students must have regular access to new and emerging technologies and the internet. Libraries that offer access to these will be better able to integrate themselves into connected learning environments.

Public Libraries

Public libraries continue to play a vital and expanding role in serving their communities. Through innovative programs and partnerships, they are narrowing the digital divide and the achievement gap for low-income families, as well as expanding access to health information.

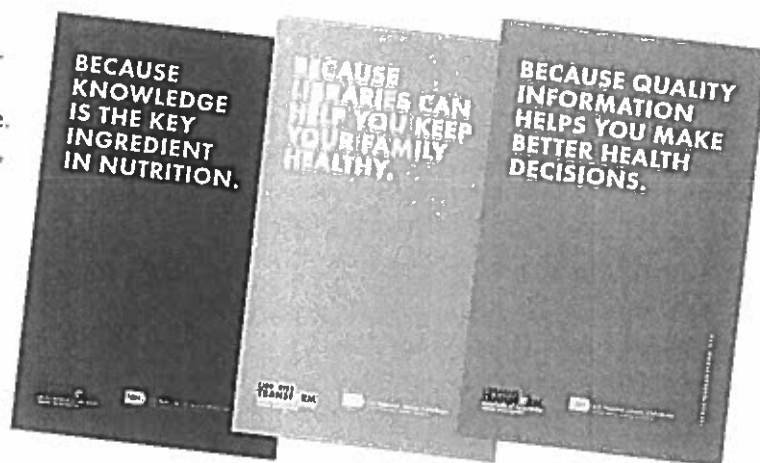
Digital literacy

With more than 16,500 physical locations in communities of all sizes across the country, public libraries make powerful partners in bridging the digital divide. They are essential providers of public internet access, computers, and training that community members need to compete in today's digital world. In February 2017, the Public Library Association (PLA) and Cox Communications announced a new partnership intended to strengthen and expand the organizations' shared commitment to helping low-income students and their families use technology through greater access to digital literacy training in their local libraries and online at DigitalLearn.org.

Nurturing from a loving parent or caregiver in the early years of a child's life supports healthy brain development that forms the foundation for success later. Public and school libraries are taking a proactive approach toward engaging caregivers in supporting children's early literacy development. The Every Child Ready to Read (ECRR) program is an excellent tool to ensure libraries' success. A study released November 17 by Susan B. Neuman, a professor of childhood education and literacy development at New York University, showed significantly greater engagement of parents and caregivers in the libraries that used the ECRR program.

Health literacy

Low health literacy is a major source of economic inefficiency in the US healthcare system. Nine in ten adults have difficulty understanding and making use of the health information they encounter every day. Last summer, PLA and the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM) launched a nationwide initiative to



increase public library workers' knowledge and skills related to consumer health services. PLA and NNLM are assessing health information needs among public librarians and sharing free resources and professional development opportunities that will help library staff better serve their patrons' consumer health needs.

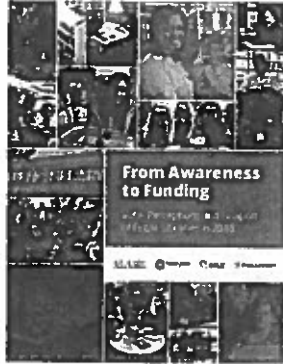
Public libraries have also worked closely with community partners to help find ways to address the national opioid crisis by supporting community efforts within their scope as learning organizations. PLA and WebJunction teamed up in September to present a virtual "town hall meeting" on the opioid crisis. They also created a Libraries and the Opioid Crisis Facebook page where library workers can discuss the health crisis and share resources.

Playing these important roles that help communities address critical needs in technology access, education, and health is changing the public's perception of libraries and shaping how libraries do business. Public libraries were recognized and rewarded at the ballot box with

widespread support in 2017. A vast majority of local ballot measures to expand programs, staffing, services, or collections, were approved.

Voter perceptions

OCLC, the ALA Office for Library Advocacy, and PLA collaborated in 2018 to update the seminal research published in OCLC's *From Awareness to Funding* report in 2008 in order to get a current understanding of voter perceptions, use, and attitudes toward public libraries, librarians, and library funding.



Several themes emerged from the new survey, *From Awareness to Funding: Voter Perceptions and Support of Public Libraries in 2018*, among them:

- A majority of US voters believe public libraries are essential to communities and a source of civic pride.
- Voters still highly value such traditional library services as free access to books and quiet areas, but they also increasingly value the library as a community hub.
- A disconnect still exists between the services libraries offer and public awareness and support for those services.
- Although a majority of voters are likely to support library funding at the local ballot box, fewer are committed to definite support.

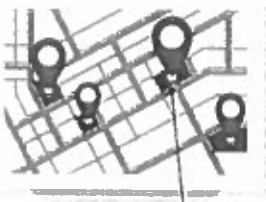
- A majority of voters still do not realize that the primary source of library funding is local.

Other key findings:

- Some 55% of voters view the library as an essential public institution, and 58% feel that public libraries advance education.
- As many as 44% of voters (up from 35% in 2008) view the library is a place for people in the community to gather and socialize. They increasingly see this as an important role for libraries.
- A total of 70% of voters visited a public library in the last year, in addition to 52% who visited online.
- "Foundational" library services—including quiet spaces, access to books and technology, and Wi-Fi access—continue to be very important for two-thirds of voters.
- The majority of voters (58%) indicate they are likely to vote for local ballot efforts that benefit libraries. A strong majority also support federal funding for libraries and are willing to donate money to support libraries.
- There is confusion, however, in terms of the disproportionate impact of local funding for public libraries. Almost 60% believe public library funds come from sources other than local.

The 2018 survey was once again conducted by Leo Burnett USA. It reuses many of the same questions and the same segmentation as the original study to allow for comparison with the 2008 results. As with the original research, the survey findings are expected to generate important conversations about what the data means for future library planning and advocacy—which will then inform future local, state, and national initiatives.

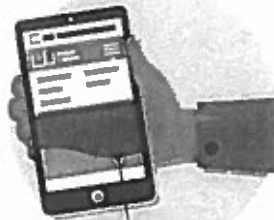
Voters frequently visit libraries in person and online



70%

of voters have visited a public library in the last year, an average of

8.6 visits



52%

have visited the library's website in the last year, an average of

7.6 visits

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