Among numerous other statistics, both the Colorado Public Library Annual Report (PLAR) and the Public Libraries Survey (PLS), a national report published by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), gather and publish information about the number of staff, librarians, and ALA-MLS librarians working in public libraries in the state and the nation.

**Colorado Library Staffing**

According to the 2010 PLAR, approximately 59 percent of Colorado’s public library jurisdictions employ at least one person with an ALA-MLS degree. Of the 67 libraries that reported employing an ALA-MLS librarian, four reported having less than one full-time ALA-MLS position.

As measured in full-time equivalents (FTEs), more than 6 out of 10 librarian positions in Colorado’s public libraries are staffed by ALA-MLS librarians (63%), and nearly 1 in 5 of all staff positions (19%) (Chart 1). Looking back over time, these figures have remained relatively stable; on average, since 2005, ALA-MLS-certified librarians represented 63 percent of FTE librarians working in public libraries, and just under 19 percent of the public library workforce in general. Thus, it seems that external forces, such as the recession, have

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**Chart 1**

Distribution of FTE Librarians and Staff Employed in Colorado Public Libraries, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FTE Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Librarians</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA-MLS Librarians</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non ALA-MLS Librarians</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Paid Staff</td>
<td>2,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. At the time of publication, this was the most recent year of data available.
2. At least one library is known to employ ALA-MLS librarians, but does not report this figure.
3. Staffing data is reported in full-time equivalents (FTE).
had little bearing on the proportion of ALA-MLS librarians versus non ALA-MLS librarians working in Colorado’s public libraries. However, the data does not shed light on the issue of part-time versus full-time positions and their relative rise or fall.

**National Library Staffing**

The 2009 PLS data published by IMLS reported that 4,464 of 9,225 U.S. public libraries had ALA-MLS librarians.\(^4\) Thus, less than half of all public libraries in the United States employ at least one ALA-MLS librarian (48%). Colorado bests this average, but ranks only 24\(^{th}\) nationally, falling behind other states in which greater percentages of public libraries employ ALA-MLS librarians.

Also according to the PLS data, U.S. public libraries employed more than 144,261 FTE staff, 48,015 of whom were classified as librarians (33%) and 96,247 as other paid staff (67%) (Chart 2).\(^5\) Nearly 7 out of 10 librarians had an ALA-MLS degree (69%) and approximately 1 in 5 of all staff had these credentials (23%).

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\(^4\) Institute of Museum and Library Services, 2009. Public libraries survey, fiscal year 2009. Retrieved from https://harvester.census.gov/imls/pubs/pls/pub_detail.asp?id=140#. At the time of publication, this was the most recent year of data available.

\(^5\) Staffing data is reported in full-time equivalents (FTE) and rounded to the nearest whole number.
In terms of the percentage of public libraries employing ALA-MLS librarians, and also the ratio of ALA-MLS librarians to other staff, Colorado is more-or-less on par with national trends. Of course, whether a library can hire ALA-MLS librarians is largely a matter of economics, location, the availability of accredited applicants, and other factors. Yet, the distribution of librarians with and without ALA-MLS degrees is an issue critical to libraries and the profession of librarianship.

Data Sources

The Public Library Annual Report (PLAR) is a survey of all public libraries in Colorado. Visit LRS.org to obtain PLAR data and to read more Fast Facts about workforce trends in Colorado libraries.

Public Libraries Survey (PLS) data can be found on the IMLS website at: http://www.imls.gov/research/default.aspx.