

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 387 148

IR 055 676

TITLE Public Libraries in the United States: 1993. E.D. TABS.

INSTITUTION Bureau of the Census (DOC), Washington, DC. Governments Div.; National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.

REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-048308-5; NCES-95-129

PUB DATE Sep 95

NOTE 161p.; For the 1992 report, see ED 374 810. Prepared for NCES by the Bureau of the Census.

AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328.

PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Branch Libraries; Interlibrary Loans; \*Library Circulation; \*Library Collections; Library Expenditures; Library Funding; \*Library Services; \*Library Statistics; Library Surveys; National Surveys; Nonprint Media; \*Public Libraries; Reference Services; State Libraries

## ABSTRACT

The tables in this report summarize information about public libraries in fiscal year 1993. These data were collected through the sixth Public Libraries Survey. Respondents for this census were the 8,929 public libraries identified in the 50 states and District of Columbia, by state library agencies. Over 71% of the population of legally served areas in the United States were served by fewer than 11% of public libraries; 1,454 public libraries (over 16%) reported one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,017; total operating expenditures for public libraries were over \$4.7 billion in 1993; libraries reported a total of nearly 111,945 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff; and total nationwide circulation of library materials was nearly 1.6 billion, or 6.5 per capita. The report begins by presenting highlights of the findings. The introduction then describes the terminology used in the document; the universe represented by the data; data collection and use of the technology; and quality review of the data. Also included are caveats for using the data; information on ordering machine readable data and publications; and a source for further information on public library statistics. The data are presented in 19 sets of tables, which make up the major part of this report. Data is provided on staffing; operating income and expenditures; type of governance; type of administrative structure; size of collection; and service measures such as reference transactions; public service hours; interlibrary loan; circulation; and library visits. Appendices include background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS), a glossary, and a list of states with overlapping population of legal service area. (MAS)

---

# NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

---

E.D. TABS

September 1995

---

## Public Libraries in the United States: 1993

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement  
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION  
CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

---

U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 95-129

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

---

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS**

---

**E.D. TABS**

**September 1995**

---

# **Public Libraries in the United States: 1993**

A Report Prepared for  
the National Center for Education Statistics  
by the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census

---

**U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement**

**NCES 95-129**

**U.S. Department of Education**

Richard W. Riley  
*Secretary*

**Office of Educational Research and Improvement**

Sharon P. Robinson  
*Assistant Secretary*

**National Center for Education Statistics**

Jeanne E. Griffith  
*Acting Commissioner*

**National Center for Education Statistics**

The purpose of the Center is to collect and report "statistics and information showing the condition and progress of education in the United States and other nations in order to promote and accelerate the improvement of American education."—Section 402(b) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9001).

September 1995

**Contact:**

For more information about obtaining the report and data files through Internet, Government Printing Office (GPO), or National Data Resource Center (NDRC), contact the NDRC. Send your request by Internet to: [ndrc@pccci.com](mailto:ndrc@pccci.com); or send a fax to (703) 820-7465; or write to NDRC at 1900 Beauregard Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22311; or call (703) 845-3151.

## Highlights

### Number of Public Libraries and Their Service Outlets and Governance

- 8,929 public libraries (administrative entities) were reported in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1993 (table 1).
- Fewer than 11 percent of the public libraries serve over 71 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States (derived from tables 1A and 1B).<sup>1</sup> Each of these public libraries has a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (table 1B).
- 1,454 public libraries (over 16 percent) reported one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,017. The total number of central library outlets reported was 8,887. The total number of stationary outlets reported (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 15,904. Nearly 10 percent of reporting public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 1,035 (table 2).
- Nearly 56 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government; 12 percent were part of a county/parish; nearly 7 percent had multijurisdictional governance under an intergovernmental agreement; nearly 10 percent were non-profit association or agency libraries in a given state; nearly 4 percent were part of a school district; and nearly 6 percent were separate government units known as library districts. Less than 1 percent were combinations of academic/public libraries or school/public libraries. Over 5 percent did not report or reported a form of governance not mentioned here (table 17).
- Over 80 percent of public libraries had only one direct service outlet (table 18).

### Income, Expenditures, and Staffing

- Public libraries reported that 78 percent of total operating income of over \$5.0 billion came from local sources, nearly 13 percent from the state, about 1 percent from federal sources, and over 8 percent from other sources, such as gifts and donations, service fees and fines (table 10).
- Per capita operating income from local sources was under \$3 for nearly 14 percent of public libraries, \$3 to \$14.99 for over 52 percent, and \$15 or more for 34 percent of public libraries. Per capita income from local sources varies considerably, with a percentage distribution of about 10 percent in each of 10 categories reported (table 11).
- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were over \$4.7 billion in 1993. Of this, over 65 percent was for paid FTE staff and 15 percent for the library collection (table 12). The average U.S. per capita operating expenditure was \$19.16. The highest average per capita operating expenditure in the fifty states was \$31.66 and the lowest was \$7.85 (table 13).

---

<sup>1</sup> The percent distribution was derived from tables 1A and 1B. The sum of the five columns on table 1A where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 10.9. The sum of the five columns on table 1B where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is over 71 percent.

- Nearly 41 percent of public libraries reported operating expenditures of less than \$50,000 in 1993. Just over 38 percent expended between \$50,000 and \$399,999, and just over 21 percent exceeded \$400,000 (table 14).

### **Staffing and Collections**

- Public libraries reported a total of nearly 111,945 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (table 8).
- Nationwide, public libraries reported over 656 million books and serial volumes in their collections or 2.7 volumes per capita. By state, the number of volumes per capita ranged from 1.6 to 4.9 (table 6).
- Nationwide, public libraries reported collections of over 22 million audio materials, 535,000 films, and nearly 7.9 million video materials (table 6).

### **Circulation and Interlibrary Loans**

- Total nationwide circulation of library materials was nearly 1.6 billion or 6.5 per capita. Highest statewide circulation per capita was 11.9 and lowest was 3.2 (table 4).
- Nationwide, nearly 7.6 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 4).

### **Children's Services**

- Nationwide circulation of children's materials was nearly 462.9 million or over 29 percent of total circulation. Attendance at children's programs was nearly 35.6 million (table 5). Information on public library service to children is included in the E.D. TABS for the first time.

Per capita figures in these highlights are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states. Population of legal service area means the population of those areas in the state where public library service is available. It does not include the population of unserved areas. For additional information, see definitions for "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" and "Population of Legal Service Area" in appendix B—Glossary.

## Acknowledgments

The collection and publication of a census of this magnitude has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support of the following individuals and organizations: the local public librarians who provided the data; the FSCS State Data Coordinators; the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies; the American Library Association (ALA); and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS).

Thanks to the FSCS Steering Committee members who led the effort during the time frame these data were collected and processed.

Liz Gibson, California State Library  
Keith Curry Lance, Colorado State Library  
Libby Law, South Carolina State Library  
Mary Jo Lynch, American Library Association  
Gerry Rowland, State Library of Iowa  
Peggy Rudd, Virginia State Library & Archives  
Joseph Shubert, New York State Library  
Mark Smith, Texas State Library  
E. Walter Terrie, Florida State University  
Diana Young, State Library of North Carolina  
Alan Zimmerman, Wisconsin Department of  
Public Instruction

John Lorenz, National Commission on Library  
and Information Science (NCLIS)  
Mary Alice Hedge, NCLIS  
Peter Young, NCLIS  
Adrienne Chute, National Center for Education  
Statistics (NCES)  
Carrol Kindel, NCES  
Elaine Kroe, NCES  
Paul Planchon, NCES

We would like to acknowledge Adrienne Chute and Elaine Kroe of NCES who edited this publication.

We also acknowledge the significant contributions of Tyle Auduong of Pinkerton Computer Consultants, Inc.; John Wunderly and Henry DeLong formerly with Pinkerton Computer Consultants, Inc.; Kim Miller and Barbara Whiteleather of NCLIS; Susan Ahmed, Mike Cohen, Aurora D'Amico, Suellen Mauchamer, and Charlene Hoffman of NCES; Christina Dunn, Ray Fry, Robert Klassen, and Don Fork of Library Programs; Barbara Humes of the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning; and Ellen Thompson, Elizabeth Hovis Burrows, Regina Padgett, and John Medina of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Thanks to one and all for your enthusiastic support.

## Contents

<b>Highlights</b>		iii
<b>Acknowledgments</b>		v
<b>Introduction</b>		1
<b>Technical Notes</b>		3
<b>Caveats for Using These Data</b>		7
<b>Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications</b>		11
<b>Additional Information</b>		13
 <b>Tables</b>		
Table 1	Population of legal service area and unduplicated population of legal service area, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	17
Table 1A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	18
Table 1B	Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	20
Table 2	Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	22
Table 2A	Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of outlets, by type, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	25
Table 3	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	26
Table 3A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	29
Table 4	Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	30
Table 4A	Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	33



Table 5	Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	34
Table 5A	Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	37
Table 6	Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	38
Table 6A	Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	41
Table 7	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	42
Table 7A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	45
Table 8	Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	46
Table 8A	Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of paid FTE staff and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	49
Table 9	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	50
Table 9A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	53
Table 10	Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	54
Table 10A	Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	57

Table 11	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	58
Table 11A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	61
Table 12	Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	62
Table 12A	Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	65
Table 13	Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	66
Table 13A	Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	69
Table 14	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	70
Table 14A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	73
Table 15	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	74
Table 15A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	77
Table 16	Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	78
Table 16A	Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	81
Table 17	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993 . . . . .	82

Table 17A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	85
Table 18	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	86
Table 18A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	89
Table 19	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	90
Table 19A	Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993	93
<b>Appendixes</b>		<b>95</b>
Appendix A:	Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data and Summary of Other Activities in the NCES Library Statistics Program	97
Appendix B:	Glossary	101
Appendix C:	States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Area	115

## Introduction

The tables in this E.D. TABS summarize information about public libraries in the fifty states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1993. However, some public libraries in six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont) reported public library data for a fiscal year that ended in 1992. These data were collected through the sixth Public Libraries Survey. The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data.

For public libraries, this E.D. TABS includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of governance, and type of administrative structure. For public library service outlets, summary information is provided about the number and type of outlets. With this E.D. TABS, one additional table-set has been added—Tables 5 and 5A (circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance).

FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and territories submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by State Data Coordinators, each one appointed by the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency. The State Data Coordinator collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this E.D. TABS. In the 1994 submission year, all 50 states and the District of Columbia submitted data. Appendix A provides additional information on the history and current procedures of the Public Libraries Survey.

There are 39 tables in this E.D. TABS. Table 1 has 3 parts (tables 1, 1A, and 1B); tables 2 through 19 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The A table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of population of legal service areas.

### Items Collected but Not Reported in this E.D. TAB:

- **New Item.** The number of books-by-mail only outlets was collected for the first time in fiscal year 1993. In accordance with FSCS Steering Committee policy, new data items are not published until the second year they are collected.
- **Data about Public Library Service Outlets.** The following items were collected in fiscal years 1992 and 1993, but they are not reported in this E.D. TABS: estimated range of population of legal service area by public library service outlet, the location of public library service outlets relative to a metropolitan area, and number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet.
- **Identifying Information about Individual Public Libraries and their Outlets.** As in the past, identifying and descriptive data were collected for each public library. Identifying information was also collected for each public library service outlet, the state library agencies, and some systems, federations, and cooperative services. Although these items and the items and the data about public library service outlets noted above are not included in this E.D. TABS, they will be reported on the Public Libraries Survey file released on Internet and on diskette.

## Terminology Used to Describe the Structures and Relationships Among and Within Public Libraries

This survey collects identifying information for and/or data about administrative entities and public library service outlets. The structure among public libraries and their outlets is described below.

- **Administrative entities.** An administrative entity is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group. The administrative entity may be administrative only and have no public library service outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet. These types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 18.
- **Public libraries.** Public libraries are one of the three types of administrative entities, described above, and the focus of this E.D. TABS. See appendix B for the definition of a public library. In this E.D. TABS, the term "public library" means a public library that is an administrative entity.
- **Public library service outlets.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct public library service. The three types of public library service outlets reported in this E.D. TABS are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. A fourth type, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but not reported in this E.D. TABS. See appendix B for definitions of these terms. Table 2 reports data concerning public library service outlets.
- **State library agencies.** State library agencies are one of the three types of administrative entities identified above. A state library agency is the agency within each of the states and territories authorized to develop library services in the state or territory. It may also provide direct services to the public. Some state library agencies also have service outlets.
- **System, federation, or cooperative service.** These are one of the three types of administrative entities described above. A system, federation, or cooperative service is an autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing and communications. Under the Public Libraries Survey, although a public library may have the word "system" in its legal name, it does not identify itself as a headquarters of or as a member of a system, federation or cooperative service, unless it has an agreement with another autonomous library. These agreements can be with other public libraries or with other types of libraries, such as school or academic libraries.

## Technical Notes

### The Universe

The respondents for this E.D. TABS were the 8,929 public libraries identified in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by state library agencies. Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations in 1993, Native American Tribal Government was a new reporting category for type of local government structure. Because only 10 were reported, data for American Indian/Alaskan Native Tribal Governments are reported in the "Other" category on table 17. Data were not collected from military libraries that provide public library services or from libraries that serve the residents of institutions, because the FSCS considers these to be special libraries. Beginning in fiscal year 1993, the following territories also joined FSCS: American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. Data for the six territories are not included in this E.D. TABS because only one of the six territories reported.

### Data Collection and Use of Technology

Data reported on this survey are usually only part of the data most states collect from their local public libraries. Generally, states collect these data using paper forms, rather than electronically.

For reporting to the NCES, State Data Coordinators used the 2.0 version of a personal computer software known as DECPLUS. States used DECPLUS to report basic data for the public library universe and identifying information for each public library and service outlet. DECPLUS permits direct data entry (from questionnaires their states used with their public libraries) or the import of data from machine readable files (e.g., Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE, or ASCII). In addition, states used DECPLUS to edit their data (including making historical comparisons, checking for mathematical accuracy and for missing and out-of-range data) before submitting the data to NCES on diskette. DECPLUS was then used by NCES to merge files from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, edit the data, and produce the tables in this E.D. TABS.

### Quality Review

NCES has a permanent system for internal (state) and external (NCES) review of the Public Libraries Survey data entry and of the editing process. Prior to data submission, NCES, its contractors, and members of the FSCS Steering Committee provided technical assistance to states. Some pre-editing of local public library data was completed by State Data Coordinators.

**State level.** DECPLUS automatically performed five main types of error checks based on predetermined criteria and provided error messages and warnings to the user. The user was alerted to four types of errors during data entry. The first type, relational errors, indicated that two or more related data elements were inconsistent. These included, for example, "Total Operating Expenditures" being less than 75 percent of "Total Operating Income" or "ALA-MLS Librarians" being greater than "Total Librarians." For the fiscal year 1993 survey, 14 new relational edits were added to DECPLUS. The second type of check was for out-of-range data (e.g., "Average Public Service Hours per Outlet per week is less than 10"). In the third type of error, DECPLUS automatically checked reported totals by summing particular sections during data entry, to verify that totals were correct. The fourth error check was that DECPLUS alerted the user if an item was left blank.



States could also perform the four types of error checks described above after data entry, by generating an error listing. In addition, DECPLUS performed a fifth error check, the automatic historical check. This step compared changes in data reported for certain data elements between the current fiscal year (1993) and previous (1992) fiscal year. Changes outside an acceptable range were identified. Other features of DECPLUS enabled states to generate a short summary of their state's data and up to 19 tables showing their state's data by population ranges. States could also generate up to 16 single library tables, showing data for individual public libraries. These DECPLUS features allowed states to review and correct their data before submitting the data to NCES. After State Data Coordinators prepared the Public Libraries Survey submissions, Chief Officers of State Library Agencies signed forms authorizing their state's submission. The fiscal year 1993 Public Libraries Survey submission was due on July 31, 1994. From August to November 1994, NCES systematically performed nonresponse follow-up of states.

**National level.** NCES staff conducted two major data editing operations, working directly with State Data Coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee. First, each state data submission was reviewed by NCES for completeness and states were contacted to resolve any problems with their submission (e.g., missing files). The last state's data submission was received in December 1994. Second, after data were received from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, the preliminary file was generated for NCES' review. As part of this review, the DECPLUS edits were rerun on the preliminary file to determine if questionable data still remained on the file. In addition, preliminary tables were generated for review by the FSCS Steering Committee, NCES, and the states. NCES developed "state findings" which incorporated data quality concerns of the FSCS Steering Committee and NCES. These findings were mailed to the state data coordinators in December 1994, along with a copy of their state data in the E.D. TABS format. The states reviewed these findings and submitted revised data (if appropriate) for incorporation into the final file. The last state submitted its final corrections in February 1995. The Bureau of the Census performed all data processing functions for NCES as part of an interagency agreement.

Dr. E. Walter Terrie of the Center for Study of Population, Florida State University, performed data quality checks of the preliminary file for feedback to the states and NCES at the annual workshop.

## Response

**Unit response.** A total of 8,929 public libraries responded to the Public Libraries Survey, a unit response rate of 97.6 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public library administrative entities for which population of the legal service area was reported (this item is usually provided by the state data coordinator) and which responded to at least three of the five following survey items: total paid employees, total income, total operating expenditures, book/serial volumes, and total circulation.

**Item response.** NCES statistical standards specify that items with a response of less than 70 percent should not be used in analysis. For nationwide totals, item response rates did not fall below 70 percent for any variable. For statewide totals, response rates fell below 70 percent for a few data items (library visits, reference transactions, interlibrary loans provided to, circulation of children's materials, children's program attendance, and films). These data have been suppressed from the tables (replaced with --). A single dash was used for data items with a 0 percent response (e.g., state was total nonrespondent). These data should be used with caution, as discussed below.

Totals and response rates reported on base tables are sometimes higher than those reported on A tables. This is generally because the base table universe consists of public libraries reporting one variable, whereas the corresponding A table universe consists of public libraries reporting the variable

contained on the base table, plus those public libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service areas was reported. On the A tables, because the specific item and population of legal service area (two variables) were required, fewer public libraries may be included. On those base tables showing per capita data, the same response criteria as the corresponding A table were used. Item response rates are relatively stable from FY92 to FY93.

**Percentages reported on tables.** Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the table distributions in order to provide a clearer perspective on the patterns in these data. Percentages are helpful in situations where not all public libraries reported a particular data element or where a public library reported a total, but not the detail (e.g., total staff expenditures, but not expenditures for salaries and wages or employee benefits). Using percentages based on public libraries that reported detail as well as totals effectively imputed the average percentage distribution for public libraries that only reported totals and not the detail. This was done by multiplying average percentages for the nation \* a state by totals. Because of rounding, percentages reported in the tables may not always sum to 100 percent.

Note: To obtain a desired value, multiply the reported percentage by the appropriate total (sometimes found on a different table) and divide by 100. It should be noted that this will be an imputed value (see discussion above).



# Caveats for Using These Data

## Using the Data to Make Comparisons

Totals, averages, and percentage distributions are calculated on the basis of responding public libraries only. The percentage of public libraries responding to a given item in this E.D. TABS varied across states, ranging from 0 to 100 percent. There was no imputation for public libraries that did not respond or for items left blank. Thus, unless the response rate to a particular item was 100 percent, totals in the tables are probably underestimates. The effect of nonresponse on averages is less predictable since bias in averages depends on the distribution of nonresponding public libraries on the item in question. The percentage of public libraries responding to items on the tables are presented along with the estimates. Readers are urged to take these response rates into account when making inferences or forming conclusions.

In computing ratios of one data element to another, only those public libraries responding to both data elements were used in the computation. The number of public libraries responding to both data elements may be different from the number responding to the individual data elements. Because of variable response rates among states and, as detailed below, differences in reporting periods and definitions used by states, comparisons across categories, states, or with previously published data should be made with caution.

While not a state, the District of Columbia is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city with data for a state. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with data from the state of Hawaii. Hawaii reports only one public library for the state.

## Reporting Period

One methodological issue in using these data is the time period covered by the data. The Public Libraries Survey definitions for reporting period refers to the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If the state library agency has different reporting periods they are instructed to provide the earliest starting date for a 12-month period that applies to the states data being submitted to NCES. Likewise if the state library agency has different reporting periods they are instructed to provide the latest ending date for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES. This definition accommodates the different reporting periods within some states and among states. Some states' ending and starting dates span more than a 12-month period. Collectively, Public Libraries Survey fiscal year 1993 data spanned the time period from November 1991 to December 1993. There were 10 different reporting periods used by states for these 1993 data. These reporting periods are provided in the table below, along with the names of states that reported under each time period.

Nine states provided 12 months of data for each public library, covering a 16- to 19-month time span. Two states provided 12 months of data for each public library, covering a 24-month time span. Their data are presented in the tables as reported. Because of the lack of a consistent time period, it is recommended that the data user exercise caution in comparing data between individual states.

## States by Reporting Period

07/92 - 06/93	10/92 - 09/93	01/93 - 12/93	OTHER
AK	MT	AL	AR
AZ	NV	DC	CO
CA	NC	FL	IN
CT	OK	ID	KS
DE	OR	MS	LA
GA	RI	MO	MN
HI	SC		NJ
IL	TN		ND
IA	VA		OH
KY	WV		SD
MD	WY		WA
MA			WI
			11/91 - 09/93: MI
			01/92 - 06/93: PA
			01/92 - 12/93: ME, TX
			01/92 - 08/93: NE, VT
			06/92 - 07/93: NM
			06/92 - 12/93: NY, UT
			07/92 - 12/93: NH

### Definitions

This census collected information on 44 data elements about each public library, including 33 basic data items and 11 library identification fields. The Public Libraries Survey also collected 12 data items for public library service outlets. In addition, state libraries responded to four data items concerning the state characteristics of their submission. The Public Libraries Survey definitions for these data elements are shown in appendix B. The definitions actually used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries, however, may not be consistent with Public Libraries Survey definitions. The *NCES Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and their *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency of definitions among states.

**Public library.** The Public Libraries Survey data collection used the following definition of a public library: "A public library is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve the residents of a community, district, or region. A public library is an entity that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) a paid staff to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, and/or educational needs of a clientele; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele; and 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule." For purposes of the Public Libraries Survey data collection, however, state law prevails in the determination of a public library and not all states' definitions are the same as the Public Libraries Survey definition.

**Library visits and reference transactions.** Public libraries provided annual counts for library visits and reference transactions if they were available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided, based on a count taken during a typical week in October, multiplied by 52. Thus, the values reported for library visits and reference transactions may represent actual tallies or they may be estimates. For more information see appendix B.

### Population of Legal Service Area

There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate both duplicated and unduplicated population of the legal service areas, and their official state total population estimates. The time periods for which these population counts are made also varies.

Another methodological issue is that the calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" of public libraries in a state may, in some cases, exceed the state's population. This is because adjacent public libraries may count the same population. For example, a county library and a city library within the county may both receive income from the same city, so both may serve and count the same population. Twenty-four states report overlapping "Population of Legal Service Areas" (see appendix C for a list of these states). Therefore, because the same population has been counted twice, calculated totals for reported "Population of Legal Service Areas" by state or for the nation may exceed their actual populations. For this reason, each state library agency was asked to provide "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" that receive public library service. The populations of unserved areas were not included in this figure. These unduplicated population figures were calculated individually by each state and may vary from sources (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census) that use standard methodology. "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" was used in the tables to replace the calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas." Both sets of figures for "Population of Legal Service Areas" (duplicated and unduplicated) for each state are shown in table 1.

Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia provided the same figure for "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" as they provided for reported "Population of Legal Service Areas" because they do not have overlapping population in legal service areas. These 26 states were: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. All other states, except West Virginia, provided an unduplicated count that was different from the duplicated count for "Population of Legal Service Areas." On table 1, there is one state, West Virginia, in which the reported "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" exceeds the calculated state total for "Population of Legal Service Areas." This is due to nonresponse for one public library, thus, the duplicated count may not be complete.

For calculations involving "Population of Legal Service Areas" (per capita, per 1,000 population and A tables), an "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Area" for each public library was derived. This was done by forming the ratio of the public library's duplicated "Population of Legal Service Areas" count to the state's duplicated count and applying that ratio to the state's "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas."

Beginning with the 1991 data, E.D. TABS tables that include "Population of Legal Service Areas" or for which this figure is used in calculating per capita or per 1,000 "Population of Legal Service Areas" (25 of 39 tables) are restricted to public libraries that reported a nonzero value for "Population of Legal Service Area." For example, on table 11, a library that reported operating income, but did not report "Population of Legal Service Area" would not be included in the totals reported on table 11 and total operating income may appear to have decreased since the 1990 data were reported. Therefore, the user should exercise caution in making comparisons between the corresponding tables from the 1990 data, which were not similarly restricted, and data from the 1991, 1992, or 1993 tables.

## Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications

### Printed Publications

- *Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988*; An NCES Working Paper (November 1989). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (April 1991). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the U.S.: 1990* (June 1992). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (April 1993). (Out of print.)
- *Report on Coverage Evaluation of the Public Library Statistics Program* (June 1994). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00662-6 (\$11.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (August 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00670-7 ( \$7.00).
- *Data Comparability and Public Policy: New Interest in Public Library Data*; papers presented at Meetings of the American Statistical Association. Working Paper No. 94-07. National Center for Education Statistics, November 1994.
- *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (January 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00736-3 (\$6.00).

More recent publications may be available through the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO). Write to: New Orders, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. You may place credit card orders by fax at (202) 512-2264.

### Data Files Released on Diskette

- Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988 (March 1990).
- Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989 (May 1990).
- Public Libraries Data, 1990 (July 1992).

The NCES data files above are generally available on computer diskette through the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Data Systems Branch, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5725.

- Public Libraries Data 1991 (November 1993).

- Public Libraries Data 1992 (September 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00675-8 (\$15.00).

The NCES data files above are generally available through the Government Printing Office. Telephone: (202) 512-1530. They are also available through the National Data Resource Center (NDRC) (703) 845-3151 at no charge. Send two DOS formatted high density 3.5 inch diskettes and a self-addressed diskette mailer. NDRC also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis of NCES studies and surveys.

### **Electronic Releases of Publications and Data Files**

The items below are available through the OERI toll-free Electronic Bulletin Board System (EBBS). For more information, call 202-219-1547.

- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries: 1990* (March 1992).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (March 1993).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (May 1994).

### **Internet**

The items below are available on Internet through the U.S. Department of Education/OERI Gopher Server. Point to <gopher.ed.gov> and follow this menu path: Select Educational Research, Improvement, and Statistics (OERI and NCES)/Then select National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)/

Then select either NCES Publications & Reports, NCES Tabulations and (Special) Tables, or NCES Data (surveys and raw data)/

Each data file and report is preceded by an accompanying descriptive readme file, designated by the descriptor "About". Each readme file, the report, and the data files may be downloaded. Contact the NDRC for additional instructions.

- *Public Libraries Data 1989* (December 1994).
- *Public Libraries Data 1990* (November 1994).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (March 1993).
- *Public Libraries Data 1991* (November 1993).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (August 1994).
- *Public Libraries Data 1992* (September 1994).
- *Decplus Software*
- *Decplus Manual*

## Additional Information

For more information about obtaining NCES reports and data files through Internet, GPO, or NDRC, contact the National Data Resource Center. Send your request by Internet to: [ndrc@pcci.com](mailto:ndrc@pcci.com); or send a fax to (703)820-7465; or write to NDRC at 1900 Beauregard Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22311; or call (703)845-3151.

22

# Tables

Table 1.—Population of legal service area and unduplicated population of legal service area, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area (in thousands)		Unduplicated population of legal service area (in thousands)	Response rate	Population of legal service area (in thousands)		Unduplicated population of legal service area (in thousands)
		Total	Response rate			Total	Response rate	
50 States and DC	8,929	261,052	99.9	246,691				
Alabama	208	3,908	100.0	3,908		8,472	100.0	7,762
Alaska	85	599	100.0	599		1,108	100.0	1,093
Arizona	39	3,810	100.0	3,810		26,190	100.0	17,991
Arkansas	36	2,264	100.0	2,264		6,612	100.0	6,612
California	169	31,510	100.0	31,510		570	100.0	545
Colorado	120	3,636	100.0	3,566		11,021	100.0	11,021
Connecticut	194	3,994	100.0	3,279		2,601	100.0	2,565
Delaware	29	666	100.0	666		2,798	100.0	2,798
District of Columbia	1	607	100.0	607		11,654	100.0	11,549
Florida	100	13,372	100.0	13,372		1,425	100.0	1,003
Georgia	54	6,813	100.0	6,783		3,586	100.0	3,561
Hawaii	1	1,301	100.0	1,301		570	100.0	570
Idaho	107	906	100.0	896		7,782	100.0	4,877
Illinois	606	10,191	100.0	10,191		15,759	100.0	15,759
Indiana	238	5,281	100.0	5,142		1,811	100.0	1,811
Iowa	517	2,918	100.0	2,814		537	95.0	519
Kansas	320	2,048	100.0	2,048		6,185	100.0	6,185
Kentucky	116	3,651	100.0	3,651		5,078	100.0	5,078
Louisiana	65	4,326	100.0	4,295		1,777	99.0	1,793
Maine	225	1,067	100.0	989		5,021	100.0	5,021
Maryland	24	4,882	100.0	4,882		472	100.0	472
Massachusetts	374	6,512	100.0	5,992				
Michigan	377	9,332	100.0	9,296				
Minnesota	132	4,469	100.0	4,469				
Mississippi	47	2,593	100.0	2,573				
Missouri	148	4,713	100.0	4,713				
Montana	83	800	100.0	797				
Nebraska	269	1,292	100.0	1,292				
Nevada	26	1,342	100.0	1,342				
New Hampshire	229	1,218	100.0	1,055				

Notes: 1. A state's total population of legal service area may be more than its total population because, in some states, some public libraries have overlapping service areas.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.

3. Totals are underestimates if the response rate is less than 100 percent.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 1A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area										Response rate	
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more
Percentage distribution													
50 States and DC	8,929	10.9	18.4	14.8	16.9	18.4	9.7	5.7	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	99.9
Alabama	208	8.7	21.2	16.8	17.3	19.2	9.1	4.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	85	60.0	14.1	9.4	5.9	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	5.1	5.1	20.5	10.3	7.7	10.3	5.1	28.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	100.0
Arkansas	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	25.0	19.4	38.9	11.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	169	0.6	1.8	0.6	3.0	15.4	17.8	24.9	20.7	7.7	3.6	4.1	100.0
Colorado	120	8.3	20.0	19.2	15.8	16.7	7.5	4.2	5.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	8.8	11.9	22.2	31.4	13.9	8.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	0.0	0.0	17.2	34.5	20.7	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	100	0.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	21.0	17.0	12.0	16.0	7.0	5.0	2.0	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	14.8	31.5	24.1	9.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	21.5	26.2	16.8	19.6	5.6	7.5	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	7.8	23.1	18.2	17.2	19.8	9.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	2.1	18.9	16.0	23.1	19.7	10.5	5.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Iowa	517	17.8	41.4	19.0	11.4	5.8	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	320	42.5	29.4	13.1	5.9	5.0	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	0.0	18.1	49.1	20.7	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.7	32.3	24.6	20.0	9.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	225	14.2	35.6	22.2	19.1	7.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	20.8	25.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	7.2	12.3	12.0	19.8	28.1	14.7	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Michigan	377	2.1	7.4	22.0	26.3	22.5	8.5	6.1	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
Minnesota	132	12.1	25.0	11.4	18.2	11.4	7.6	4.5	6.1	3.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	21.3	29.8	31.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	2.0	22.3	18.9	16.2	21.6	6.8	6.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
Montana	83	10.8	31.3	18.1	16.9	14.5	3.6	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	49.8	28.6	8.6	7.1	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	26	23.1	3.8	19.2	11.5	15.4	11.5	7.7	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21.0	26.2	26.2	15.7	7.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

27

20

**Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**  
 --Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area											Response rate
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
New Jersey	310	0.0	4.2	9.4	26.8	34.2	14.2	6.8	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	69	21.7	18.8	11.6	23.2	10.1	10.1	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	758	11.3	21.2	16.4	17.7	16.8	9.4	3.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	4.1	28.4	31.1	23.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	30.8	28.2	12.8	11.5	10.3	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.4	1.6	6.4	24.8	30.8	18.4	10.4	3.6	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	8.2	30.0	20.9	14.5	14.5	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	13.7	16.9	9.7	16.1	25.8	8.9	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	1.8	10.0	13.4	22.8	30.1	12.9	5.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	0.0	9.8	17.6	39.2	17.6	9.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	37.5	22.5	22.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	34.5	30.1	14.2	8.0	10.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	137	0.0	0.0	6.6	16.1	35.0	19.7	9.5	6.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	100.0
Texas	498	3.2	13.1	20.5	23.3	20.1	10.0	4.2	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	26.1	11.6	20.3	24.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Vermont	201	30.9	38.2	17.3	9.4	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	2.2	7.8	24.4	27.8	15.6	15.6	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	70	14.3	18.6	10.0	10.0	14.3	8.6	5.7	10.0	5.7	2.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	8.3	16.7	29.2	21.9	11.5	10.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Wisconsin	380	5.0	26.1	25.3	17.4	15.5	6.3	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	4.3	4.3	26.1	39.1	17.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area (in thousands)	Population of legal service area										1,000,000 or more	Response rate
			Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999		
50 States and DC	8,929	261,052	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.2	10.0	11.6	13.6	16.9	13.3	13.3	14.1	99.9
Alabama	208	3,908	0.3	2.0	3.2	6.7	16.3	18.7	19.2	18.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	85	599	3.3	3.1	4.8	5.7	15.0	6.2	0.0	17.8	44.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	3,810	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	3.6	3.9	36.2	7.9	18.4	26.8	100.0
Arkansas	36	2,264	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.3	11.8	45.3	22.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	169	31,510	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.5	9.5	16.0	15.4	14.5	39.6	100.0
Colorado	120	3,636	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.6	7.1	7.8	10.7	29.8	37.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	3,994	0.0	0.8	2.2	7.7	24.5	23.2	26.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	666	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.2	15.6	22.5	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	607	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	100	13,372	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.4	4.4	6.8	18.8	17.9	26.9	22.0	100.0
Georgia	54	6,813	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.8	18.0	29.8	26.8	18.1	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,301	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	906	1.4	5.1	7.3	16.6	10.7	29.1	14.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	10,191	0.3	2.3	3.9	7.2	19.3	18.8	16.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0
Indiana	238	5,281	0.1	1.5	2.7	7.5	14.6	15.5	15.2	22.8	5.7	14.6	0.0	100.0
Iowa	517	2,918	2.2	11.9	11.9	14.2	14.6	16.4	17.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	320	2,048	3.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	11.4	12.3	6.4	15.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	3,651	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	24.9	23.2	19.4	10.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,326	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	8.7	13.6	21.9	23.7	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	225	1,067	2.1	11.8	17.2	29.1	26.8	6.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	4,882	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	7.3	18.5	8.9	60.6	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	6,512	0.2	1.2	2.6	8.2	25.1	28.5	20.7	4.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0
Michigan	377	9,332	0.1	0.5	3.4	7.9	13.8	11.6	17.4	21.5	6.3	6.5	11.0	100.0
Minnesota	132	4,469	0.2	1.2	1.1	3.6	5.7	8.0	10.1	27.3	27.6	15.2	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,593	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	19.9	39.9	23.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	4,713	0.1	1.2	2.3	3.7	11.2	7.6	15.7	14.3	13.9	30.2	0.0	100.0
Montana	83	800	0.7	5.9	7.0	11.6	19.8	14.8	26.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,292	5.8	8.7	6.1	10.8	9.8	16.2	0.0	16.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	26	1,342	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	5.1	8.8	10.5	0.0	19.8	52.1	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	1,218	2.8	8.2	17.4	20.2	20.3	16.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1B.—Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993  
—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area (in thousands)	Population of legal service area											Response rate
			Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
Percentage distribution														
New Jersey	310	8,472	0.0	0.3	1.3	7.1	18.9	18.3	17.4	16.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	69	1,108	0.9	2.1	2.5	9.8	8.9	21.2	11.3	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	758	26,190	0.2	1.0	1.7	3.6	7.9	9.2	6.6	6.5	13.6	11.8	37.9	100.0
North Carolina	74	6,612	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	11.7	25.2	35.4	18.6	7.7	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	570	2.7	6.2	5.7	11.5	26.8	11.2	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	11,021	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.0	10.8	14.4	17.0	11.2	12.4	29.5	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	2,601	0.2	2.0	3.0	4.2	9.1	6.8	8.6	13.8	9.8	42.4	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	2,798	0.4	1.3	1.6	5.0	18.3	15.8	16.5	19.6	0.0	21.6	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	11,654	0.0	0.7	1.8	6.5	18.0	17.5	13.7	14.5	8.3	5.3	13.6	100.0
Rhode Island	51	1,425	0.1	0.0	1.4	4.8	25.3	19.8	26.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	3,586	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	15.5	18.9	38.2	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	570	4.1	9.3	9.6	11.3	32.5	4.4	9.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	137	7,782	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	10.4	11.2	10.6	18.8	29.2	17.2	0.0	100.0
Texas	498	15,759	0.1	0.7	2.4	5.4	10.2	11.3	9.7	17.8	9.1	9.4	24.0	100.0
Utah	69	1,811	0.1	1.8	1.5	5.4	14.3	5.4	11.9	28.4	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0
Vermont	201	537	7.3	21.0	20.9	23.0	20.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0
Virginia	90	6,185	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	5.8	15.2	15.9	33.9	14.6	13.6	0.0	100.0
Washington	70	5,078	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.1	3.9	5.5	25.0	30.6	29.8	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,777	0.0	0.7	3.5	11.2	17.2	20.0	36.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Wisconsin	380	5,021	0.3	3.4	6.8	9.6	18.6	17.0	13.4	18.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	472	0.0	0.5	1.0	8.5	30.8	29.5	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 2.—Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries		Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type									
	Number of public libraries	Branches	Bookmobiles	Total	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles					
					Centrals		Branches		Total		Total		Response rate	
					Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
50 States and DC	8,929	1,454	872	15,904	8,887	100.0	7,017	100.0	1,035	100.0	100.0			
Alabama	208	19	16	280	208	100.0	72	99.0	19	99.0	100.0			
Alaska	85	6	2	97	85	100.0	12	100.0	2	100.0	100.0			
Arizona	39	13	9	158	87	100.0	71	100.0	13	100.0	100.0			
Arkansas	36	29	10	194	38	100.0	156	100.0	10	100.0	100.0			
California	169	111	42	1,055	159	100.0	896	100.0	63	100.0	100.0			
Colorado	120	28	15	232	114	100.0	118	100.0	16	100.0	100.0			
Connecticut	194	28	9	244	194	100.0	50	100.0	11	100.0	100.0			
Delaware	29	1	2	29	27	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	100.0			
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0	100.0			
Florida	100	43	26	415	116	100.0	299	100.0	33	100.0	100.0			
Georgia	54	48	37	359	51	100.0	308	100.0	44	100.0	100.0			
Hawaii	1	1	1	49	1	100.0	48	100.0	6	100.0	100.0			
Idaho	107	14	5	141	104	100.0	37	100.0	5	100.0	100.0			
Illinois	606	38	25	755	606	100.0	149	100.0	28	100.0	100.0			
Indiana	238	60	41	416	239	100.0	177	100.0	49	100.0	100.0			
Iowa	517	12	7	545	517	100.0	28	100.0	7	100.0	100.0			
Kansas	320	12	6	369	320	100.0	49	100.0	7	100.0	100.0			
Kentucky	116	33	104	185	116	100.0	69	100.0	107	100.0	100.0			
Louisiana	65	51	32	324	65	100.0	259	100.0	34	100.0	100.0			
Maine	225	2	1	230	225	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	100.0			
Maryland	24	23	13	185	18	100.0	167	100.0	19	100.0	100.0			
Massachusetts	374	51	15	492	374	100.0	118	100.0	15	100.0	100.0			
Michigan	377	62	22	655	377	100.0	278	100.0	22	100.0	100.0			
Minnesota	132	26	17	360	121	100.0	239	100.0	19	100.0	100.0			
Mississippi	47	40	2	246	47	100.0	199	100.0	2	100.0	100.0			
Missouri	148	35	26	346	148	100.0	198	100.0	46	100.0	100.0			
Montana	83	14	3	111	83	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0	100.0			
Nebraska	269	2	11	284	269	100.0	15	100.0	11	100.0	100.0			
Nevada	26	9	3	75	25	100.0	50	100.0	3	100.0	100.0			
New Hampshire	229	9	2	238	229	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0	100.0			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993--Continued

State	Number of libraries with			Number of outlets, by type								
	Number of public libraries	Branches		Total	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles			
		Branches	Bookmobiles		Centrals		Branches		Total	Response rate	Bookmobiles	
					Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate			Total	Response rate
New Jersey	310	43	22	462	310	100.0	152	100.0	25	100.0		
New Mexico	69	5	2	87	69	100.0	18	100.0	4	100.0		
New York	758	59	15	1,096	758	100.0	338	100.0	16	100.0		
North Carolina	74	61	51	345	58	100.0	287	100.0	58	100.0		
North Dakota	78	5	13	90	78	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0		
Ohio	250	91	47	687	247	100.0	440	100.0	58	100.0		
Oklahoma	110	9	7	190	110	100.0	80	100.0	13	100.0		
Oregon	124	18	9	198	120	100.0	78	100.0	12	100.0		
Pennsylvania	448	44	26	626	444	100.0	182	100.0	32	100.0		
Rhode Island	51	6	3	74	51	100.0	23	100.0	3	100.0		
South Carolina	40	34	36	181	40	100.0	141	100.0	38	100.0		
South Dakota	113	8	9	133	113	100.0	20	100.0	10	100.0		
Tennessee	137	35	14	284	137	100.0	147	100.0	16	100.0		
Texas	498	61	18	747	498	100.0	249	100.0	21	100.0		
Utah	69	10	25	92	49	100.0	43	100.0	28	100.0		
Vermont	201	5	0	206	201	100.0	5	100.0	0	100.0		
Virginia	90	52	34	295	83	100.0	212	100.0	37	100.0		
Washington	70	22	11	312	62	100.0	250	100.0	20	100.0		
West Virginia	97	30	10	175	97	100.0	78	100.0	11	100.0		
Wisconsin	380	15	11	451	375	100.0	76	100.0	15	100.0		
Wyoming	23	20	4	77	23	100.0	54	100.0	4	100.0		

Notes: 1. Outlet totals represent data for libraries which responded to the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. The response rate for the 50 states and DC to branches and to bookmobiles is 100 percent due to rounding.

3. Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 2A.—Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of outlets, by type, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Stationary outlets			Book-mobiles
				Total	Centrals	Branches	
Total	8,929	1,454	872	15,893	8,876	7,017	1,035
Response rate					99.9	99.9	99.9
1,000,000 or more	22	20	13	856	19	837	34
500,000 to 999,999	50	47	33	1,051	52	999	72
250,000 to 499,999	100	89	52	1,066	85	981	78
100,000 to 249,999	296	268	157	1,869	316	1,553	192
50,000 to 99,999	507	335	194	1,610	495	1,115	223
25,000 to 49,999	866	306	188	1,640	862	778	194
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	240	156	2,135	1,632	503	162
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	104	52	1,678	1,497	181	52
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	28	14	1,361	1,318	43	14
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	15	9	1,649	1,626	23	10
Less than 1,000	977	2	4	978	974	4	4

Notes: 1. Outlet totals represent data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet										Response rate
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more			
50 States and DC	8,929	4.2	13.4	19.9	21.3	19.3	14.0	7.2	0.8	97.6		
----- Percentage distribution -----												
Alabama	208	1.0	12.6	23.7	26.3	23.2	8.1	4.5	0.5	95.2		
Alaska	85	13.3	33.7	10.8	15.7	16.9	3.6	6.0	0.0	97.6		
Arizona	39	0.0	8.6	14.3	28.6	25.7	11.4	11.4	0.0	89.7		
Arkansas	36	0.0	8.3	27.8	36.1	13.9	11.1	2.8	0.0	100.0		
California	169	1.2	6.5	16.6	26.6	23.7	20.7	3.6	1.2	100.0		
Colorado	120	0.8	14.2	15.0	29.2	19.2	11.7	9.2	0.8	100.0		
Connecticut	194	1.7	10.2	13.0	21.5	22.6	22.0	8.5	0.6	91.2		
Delaware	29	0.0	0.0	6.9	24.1	44.8	17.2	6.9	0.0	100.0		
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
Florida	100	0.0	3.5	11.8	18.8	38.8	21.2	5.9	0.0	85.0		
Georgia	54	0.0	3.7	18.5	31.5	27.8	14.8	3.7	0.0	100.0		
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
Idaho	107	2.9	22.9	23.8	20.0	20.0	8.6	1.9	0.0	98.1		
Illinois	606	1.3	6.6	20.8	15.6	15.8	16.1	20.3	3.5	99.3		
Indiana	238	0.8	8.4	18.9	24.4	16.4	21.4	9.2	0.4	100.0		
Iowa	517	4.3	28.0	30.5	14.8	11.3	8.2	2.7	0.0	93.8		
Kansas	320	8.4	26.9	17.2	15.2	15.9	8.7	6.8	1.0	96.6		
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	25.0	49.1	19.8	3.4	0.9	0.9	100.0		
Louisiana	65	0.0	3.1	32.3	33.8	24.6	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0		
Maine	225	24.0	23.6	13.3	18.7	12.0	6.7	1.3	0.4	100.0		
Maryland	24	4.2	0.0	16.7	33.3	20.8	16.7	0.0	8.3	100.0		
Massachusetts	374	4.0	15.6	22.1	22.9	16.7	12.7	5.9	0.0	94.4		
Michigan	377	0.5	8.3	15.5	27.5	27.2	17.9	3.2	0.0	99.5		
Minnesota	132	3.8	10.6	26.5	25.8	20.5	9.8	3.0	0.0	100.0		
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	34.8	30.4	28.3	4.3	2.2	0.0	97.9		
Missouri	148	0.0	7.4	27.7	24.3	23.0	8.8	8.1	0.7	100.0		
Montana	83	3.6	20.5	37.3	22.9	14.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0		
Nebraska	269	13.4	28.0	29.7	10.8	9.1	6.0	3.0	0.0	86.2		
Nevada	26	0.0	30.8	15.4	11.5	26.9	11.5	3.8	0.0	100.0		
New Hampshire	229	15.9	20.3	27.8	17.6	7.5	9.3	1.8	0.0	99.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 3.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993.—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Less than 10	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet										Response rate
			10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more				
New Jersey	310	0.3	1.0	6.9	18.4	25.3	34.4	12.2	1.4	92.9			
New Mexico	69	1.4	13.0	17.4	30.4	17.4	4.3	0.0	100.0				
New York	758	1.5	17.0	21.8	14.6	12.0	13.3	2.4	100.0				
North Carolina	74	0.0	1.4	10.8	28.4	21.6	10.8	0.0	100.0				
North Dakota	78	17.9	32.1	24.4	12.8	2.6	3.8	0.0	100.0				
Ohio	250	0.0	1.2	6.0	25.2	36.8	16.4	0.4	100.0				
Oklahoma	110	0.0	11.5	7.7	30.8	18.3	8.7	4.8	94.5				
Oregon	124	5.0	17.4	17.4	20.7	14.9	3.3	0.0	97.6				
Pennsylvania	448	2.0	5.1	19.4	18.8	15.8	7.4	0.4	100.0				
Rhode Island	51	0.0	4.4	24.4	11.1	17.8	22.2	0.0	88.2				
South Carolina	40	0.0	5.0	32.5	25.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
South Dakota	113	13.8	33.0	19.3	8.3	7.3	5.5	0.0	96.5				
Tennessee	137	0.7	8.2	8.2	35.8	9.0	5.2	0.0	97.8				
Texas	498	1.8	9.3	22.2	29.5	11.8	1.8	0.2	98.8				
Utah	69	11.6	20.3	21.7	11.6	15.9	4.3	0.0	100.0				
Vermont	201	27.3	27.8	20.7	9.6	1.5	1.0	0.0	98.5				
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	24.4	11.1	0.0	100.0				
Washington	70	7.1	17.1	11.4	22.9	17.1	1.4	0.0	100.0				
West Virginia	97	0.0	1.0	8.2	48.5	10.3	3.1	0.0	100.0				
Wisconsin	380	2.1	11.1	26.1	15.0	20.1	8.4	0.5	99.7				
Wyoming	23	0.0	8.7	26.1	21.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0				

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours.

3. The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) has been applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.

4. Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.

5. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 3A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet									
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more		
Total	8,929	4.1	13.4	19.9	21.3	19.3	14.0	7.2	0.8		
1,000,000 or more	22	0.0	0.0	4.5	45.5	27.3	22.7	0.0	0.0		
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	4.0	4.0	24.0	40.0	20.0	8.0	0.0		
250,000 to 499,999	100	1.0	4.0	11.1	23.2	39.4	13.1	7.1	1.0		
100,000 to 249,999	296	0.0	3.7	12.2	28.9	30.6	17.3	6.5	0.7		
50,000 to 99,999	507	0.2	3.8	13.6	25.2	22.2	19.0	12.6	3.4		
25,000 to 49,999	866	0.5	1.3	11.0	19.0	20.5	23.1	20.7	4.0		
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	0.2	2.5	9.3	17.7	23.9	28.4	17.2	0.7		
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	0.8	3.8	14.1	26.7	30.3	19.5	4.7	0.2		
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.5	9.6	28.6	32.6	20.8	6.3	0.5	0.0		
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	5.7	29.8	38.8	17.4	7.2	0.9	0.2	0.0		
Less than 1,000	977	25.4	46.9	19.2	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.5) is the percentage of libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) has been applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.

4. Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.

5. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 4.—Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Type of service															
	Number of public libraries		Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from					
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total population	Response rate	Total population	Response rate				
50 States and DC	8,929	810,786	4.0	83.7	242,699	1.1	86.1	1,585,997	6.5	96.9	7,569	31.3	96.0	7,952	32.7	96.1
Alabama	208	8,057	2.7	72.1	1,983	0.5	93.3	14,766	3.8	95.7	78	20.0	98.1	103	26.5	98.1
Alaska	85	2,447	4.1	95.3	417	0.7	85.9	3,721	6.2	97.6	21	34.3	98.8	33	55.0	98.8
Arizona	39	17,026	4.6	89.7	3,521	1.3	84.6	25,363	6.9	89.7	57	15.7	74.4	62	16.7	89.7
Arkansas	36	5,207	2.3	94.4	845	0.4	88.9	9,274	4.1	100.0	18	8.0	100.0	27	11.9	100.0
California	169	85,443	4.5	71.0	44,563	1.4	97.0	158,802	5.0	98.8	481	15.4	94.7	490	15.6	96.4
Colorado	120	12,007	4.4	87.5	4,239	1.2	97.5	27,767	7.8	100.0	118	33.1	99.2	120	33.5	99.2
Connecticut	194	16,408	6.6	78.9	3,071	1.2	75.3	24,703	8.2	91.2	114	39.0	89.2	130	43.4	90.7
Delaware	29	2,165	3.2	100.0	346	0.5	100.0	2,900	4.4	100.0	12	17.6	100.0	12	17.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,263	3.7	100.0	1,214	2.0	100.0	1,982	3.3	100.0	5	8.5	100.0	0	0.3	100.0
Florida	100	--	--	57.0	--	--	68.0	64,559	4.9	84.0	217	16.6	83.0	142	10.9	82.0
Georgia	54	16,086	2.8	90.7	3,670	0.6	96.3	31,106	4.6	100.0	13	2.0	100.0	40	5.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,680	2.8	100.0	1,620	1.2	100.0	6,992	5.4	100.0	0	0.2	100.0	1	1.0	100.0
Idaho	107	3,451	4.9	77.6	653	0.8	81.3	6,910	7.8	97.2	25	28.6	96.3	36	40.8	96.3
Illinois	606	53,251	5.4	96.5	13,230	1.3	98.3	77,299	7.6	99.3	666	66.0	98.5	740	73.3	98.5
Indiana	238	24,538	5.5	82.4	5,175	1.1	88.2	51,055	9.9	100.0	87	17.0	100.0	88	17.1	99.6
Iowa	517	12,174	5.0	84.5	1,500	0.6	76.2	25,003	9.0	95.0	93	33.7	95.0	107	38.6	95.0
Kansas	320	9,575	4.9	95.9	2,421	1.3	96.3	19,065	9.3	96.6	177	86.6	97.5	155	75.6	97.5
Kentucky	116	9,440	2.6	100.0	1,736	0.3	100.0	19,428	5.3	100.0	21	5.9	100.0	41	11.2	100.0
Louisiana	65	8,439	2.6	89.2	2,678	0.6	95.4	19,043	4.4	100.0	57	13.3	100.0	93	21.6	100.0
Maine	225	3,809	5.2	74.7	--	--	65.8	7,462	7.6	98.7	34	34.1	100.0	41	41.4	100.0
Maryland	24	11,465	2.3	100.0	5,427	1.1	100.0	47,537	9.7	100.0	88	18.0	100.0	133	27.3	100.0
Massachusetts	374	--	--	44.1	--	--	61.8	41,217	7.0	94.4	527	89.1	94.4	509	86.0	94.4
Michigan	377	28,788	3.5	89.1	6,851	0.8	88.9	49,175	5.3	98.9	387	42.1	97.3	418	45.4	98.1
Minnesota	132	20,604	4.6	100.0	6,209	1.4	100.0	42,571	9.5	100.0	307	68.6	100.0	293	65.5	100.0
Mississippi	47	7,011	2.7	97.9	1,078	0.4	97.9	8,172	3.2	97.9	14	5.6	97.9	33	12.9	97.9
Missouri	148	19,546	4.2	96.6	3,931	0.9	96.6	38,208	8.1	100.0	72	15.2	100.0	66	14.1	100.0
Montana	83	2,844	3.6	98.8	506	0.7	94.0	4,812	6.1	97.6	23	28.3	97.6	40	50.7	97.6
Nebraska	269	--	--	68.4	--	--	59.9	10,034	7.9	82.5	31	24.2	85.5	32	25.0	85.1
Nevada	26	4,513	3.4	100.0	1,072	0.8	100.0	6,648	5.0	100.0	18	13.5	100.0	17	12.8	100.0
New Hampshire	229	4,673	5.5	85.6	636	0.7	85.2	8,308	8.0	97.8	40	40.8	95.6	55	55.3	95.6

See footnotes at end of table

Table 4.—Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from						
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population					
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)				
New Jersey	310	36,375	4.8	93.9	6,453	0.8	93.9	44,694	5.8	93.9	333	43.6	93.9	301	39.4	93.9
New Mexico	69	3,910	3.9	75.4	702	0.7	71.0	7,372	6.8	97.1	19	17.5	98.6	24	21.9	100.0
New York	758	68,786	5.0	87.5	22,073	1.3	92.5	121,631	6.8	100.0	1,203	68.7	96.8	1,135	67.6	96.2
North Carolina	74	18,763	3.3	94.6	5,172	0.8	100.0	38,329	5.8	100.0	57	8.9	98.6	68	10.7	98.6
North Dakota	78	2,655	5.2	91.0	330	0.6	85.9	3,677	6.9	94.9	18	35.5	78.2	24	46.5	79.5
Ohio	250	45,120	5.2	75.6	15,113	1.6	87.2	131,159	11.9	100.0	261	25.0	90.0	306	28.4	94.4
Oklahoma	110	9,788	3.9	85.5	2,206	0.9	94.5	16,433	6.4	94.5	41	15.9	94.5	60	23.4	94.5
Oregon	124	--	--	56.5	1,970	0.8	71.0	26,424	9.4	99.2	349	128.9	93.5	384	141.5	94.4
Pennsylvania	448	28,667	2.8	79.0	6,354	0.6	85.0	54,035	4.7	100.0	425	37.3	98.9	275	24.1	98.9
Rhode Island	51	4,788	5.3	82.4	13	0.0	84.3	5,867	6.3	90.2	--	--	66.7	52	58.0	86.3
South Carolina	40	8,481	2.9	80.0	3,278	0.9	100.0	14,764	4.1	100.0	7	1.9	97.5	39	11.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	2,274	5.2	88.5	--	--	53.1	5,027	8.9	96.5	16	29.1	96.5	34	60.9	96.5
Tennessee	137	12,250	2.7	94.9	3,698	0.8	97.8	19,814	4.1	100.0	38	7.9	99.3	55	11.3	99.3
Texas	498	43,890	2.9	95.0	16,167	1.0	97.0	71,561	4.6	98.4	208	14.1	99.0	227	14.4	99.4
Utah	69	--	--	60.9	--	--	60.9	15,499	8.6	100.0	14	7.6	100.0	23	12.9	98.6
Vermont	201	--	--	67.7	--	--	56.2	3,444	7.2	76.1	9	18.7	88.1	41	86.0	77.6
Virginia	90	21,815	4.5	80.0	5,997	1.0	100.0	46,406	7.5	100.0	48	7.8	100.0	59	9.5	100.0
Washington	70	--	--	61.4	--	--	62.9	49,844	10.2	98.6	135	26.6	100.0	140	27.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	6,290	3.5	99.0	1,541	0.9	99.0	8,783	4.8	99.0	22	12.3	99.0	33	18.5	99.0
Wisconsin	380	23,776	5.8	87.9	5,537	1.1	92.4	43,469	8.7	99.5	497	99.5	98.4	595	119.5	98.4
Wyoming	23	1,934	5.3	87.0	386	0.9	91.3	3,880	8.2	100.0	12	26.2	100.0	20	41.9	100.0

Notes 1 Total number of each type of service represents data for libraries which reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2 Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3 Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

4 When a per capita value is less than .005, the value is rounded to 0.00. This value does not represent a true zero.

5 When a Total is less than 500 the value is rounded to 0. This value does not represent a true zero.

6 "--" Data are suppressed per NCEES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

7 In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 4A.—Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of service									
		Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,929	810,778	4.0	242,691	1.1	1,585,859	6.5	7,569	31.3	7,952	32.7
Response rate		83.7		86.1		96.9		96.0		96.1	
1,000,000 or more	22	89,972	3.3	60,284	1.9	142,199	4.2	425	12.6	167	4.9
500,000 to 999,999	50	87,343	3.5	38,812	1.3	233,231	7.1	749	23.3	366	11.3
250,000 to 499,999	100	92,032	3.6	36,345	1.2	195,788	6.0	1,018	31.7	420	13.0
100,000 to 249,999	296	134,869	3.7	36,450	0.9	259,808	6.1	1,048	24.7	1,015	23.9
50,000 to 99,999	507	117,219	4.1	24,630	0.8	215,681	6.4	1,006	30.5	993	29.9
25,000 to 49,999	866	110,169	4.7	19,586	0.7	200,715	7.1	1,153	41.4	1,361	48.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	103,068	5.1	15,644	0.7	189,940	7.9	1,369	57.9	1,758	74.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	43,682	5.0	6,196	0.7	83,838	8.3	532	53.6	914	91.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	18,035	4.6	2,645	0.7	35,906	8.1	150	34.3	488	111.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	11,478	5.1	1,741	0.8	23,051	9.2	94	37.5	355	142.1
Less than 1,000	977	2,911	6.5	358	0.9	5,702	11.4	24	47.9	115	229.2

Notes: 1. Total number of each type of service represents data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993

**Table 5.—Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance		
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,929	462,867	90.2	29.2	35,573	87.3	87.3
Alabama	208	4,248	95.7	28.8	385	97.1	97.1
Alaska	85	1,027	75.3	27.6	106	97.6	97.6
Arizona	39	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	36	2,853	100.0	30.8	267	97.2	97.2
California	169	49,207	85.2	31.0	3,089	89.3	89.3
Colorado	126	10,023	100.0	36.1	598	95.0	95.0
Connecticut	194	8,060	85.6	32.6	790	86.6	86.6
Delaware	29	578	79.3	19.9	106	93.1	93.1
District of Columbia	1	617	100.0	31.1	91	100.0	100.0
Florida	100	--	68.0	--	1,760	76.0	76.0
Georgia	54	9,818	90.7	31.6	820	92.6	92.6
Hawaii	1	-	0.0	-	155	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	2,644	92.5	38.3	211	82.2	82.2
Illinois	606	31,178	98.5	40.3	--	66.0	66.0
Indiana	38	14,004	98.7	27.4	1,331	99.6	99.6
Iowa	517	9,169	89.7	36.7	689	88.4	88.4
Kansas	320	6,938	95.6	36.4	391	96.3	96.3
Kentucky	116	5,289	100.0	27.2	500	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6,776	100.0	35.6	517	95.4	95.4
Maine	225	2,344	78.7	31.4	-	0.0	0.0
Maryland	24	15,365	100.0	32.3	705	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	14,680	90.1	35.6	870	89.3	89.3
Michigan	377	14,679	92.6	29.9	884	92.3	92.3
Minnesota	132	17,141	100.0	40.3	704	100.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,452	97.9	30.0	272	89.4	89.4
Missouri	148	14,667	100.0	38.4	718	95.9	95.9
Montana	83	1,573	86.7	32.7	102	92.8	92.8
Nebraska	269	4,472	80.3	44.6	297	82.5	82.5
Nevada	26	1,047	92.3	15.7	572	92.3	92.3
New Hampshire	229	3,010	93.9	36.2	262	96.1	96.1

See footnotes at end of table

**Table 5.—Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued**

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials		Children's program attendance		
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)				
New Jersey	310	15,800	93.9	35.4	1,173	93.9
New Mexico	69	2,615	92.8	35.5	194	94.2
New York	758	22,044	86.5	18.1	2,855	98.8
North Carolina	74	14,396	97.3	37.6	1,556	100.0
North Dakota	78	1,449	89.7	39.4	489	87.2
Ohio	250	34,137	93.6	26.0	1,835	84.0
Oklahoma	110	6,483	94.5	39.4	483	94.5
Oregon	124	5,016	82.3	19.0	355	94.4
Pennsylvania	448	20,608	98.7	38.1	1,359	81.0
Rhode Island	51	--	68.6	--	159	88.2
South Carolina	40	4,906	92.5	33.2	443	100.0
South Dakota	113	1,882	93.8	37.4	99	92.0
Tennessee	137	5,207	98.5	26.3	555	98.5
Texas	498	21,305	84.3	29.8	2,611	92.4
Utah	69	--	60.9	--	172	91.3
Vermont	201	--	63.2	--	--	67.2
Virginia	90	12,963	100.0	27.9	732	100.0
Washington	70	5,642	80.0	11.3	532	82.9
West Virginia	97	2,471	99.0	28.1	194	100.0
Wisconsin	380	15,699	95.5	36.1	999	95.0
Wyoming	23	1,431	100.0	36.9	138	100.0

Notes 1. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance represent data for libraries which reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse See Glossary for item definitions.

2 Response rate is the percentage of libraries which reported the specific item.

3 "--" Total nonresponse to data item.

4 "--" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).

5 In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



**Table 5A.—Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials (in thousands)	Children's program attendance (in thousands)
Total	8,929	462,815	35,569
Response rate		90.2	87.3
1,000,000 or more	22	33,210	3,251
500,000 to 999,999	50	52,351	3,435
250,000 to 499,999	100	55,554	3,809
100,000 to 249,999	296	70,818	5,604
50,000 to 99,999	507	66,356	4,907
25,000 to 49,999	866	64,391	5,038
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	65,867	5,126
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	30,015	2,259
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	13,310	1,166
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	8,741	752
Less than 1,000	977	2,202	222

Notes: 1. Circulation of children's materials and Children's program attendance represent data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rates appear the same as those in table 5 due to rounding.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes		Audio		Films		Video		Serial subscriptions						
		Number (in thousands)	Per capita	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate				
50 States and DC	8,929	656,031	2.7	97.0	22,066	91.3	97.0	535	2.3	95.5	7,878	32.7	96.5	1,776	7.3	97.2
Alabama	208	7,057	1.9	88.0	116	30.3	98.1	6	1.5	98.1	69	19.8	74.5	15	4.0	89.9
Alaska	85	1,879	3.1	97.6	96	160.6	96.5	2	3.6	96.5	32	54.2	96.5	6	10.2	96.5
Arizona	39	7,212	2.0	87.2	108	42.3	79.5	--	--	35.9	40	19.1	71.8	19	5.1	89.7
Arkansas	36	4,661	2.1	100.0	48	21.1	100.0	12	5.5	100.0	23	10.2	100.0	9	4.0	100.0
California	169	59,171	1.9	98.8	1,929	61.3	99.4	21	0.7	100.0	724	23.0	100.0	157	5.0	100.0
Colorado	120	9,327	2.6	100.0	149	41.7	100.0	-	-	0.0	81	24.1	96.7	22	6.2	99.2
Connecticut	194	12,794	4.2	91.2	371	123.3	90.2	7	2.3	90.2	154	51.1	90.7	30	9.8	91.8
Delaware	29	1,225	1.8	100.0	36	54.3	100.0	1	1.1	100.0	13	19.1	100.0	5	6.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1,874	3.1	100.0	238	392.1	100.0	3	5.4	100.0	7	11.8	100.0	4	6.8	100.0
Florida	100	20,683	1.6	83.0	495	44.5	78.0	23	1.9	72.0	251	22.5	79.0	69	5.3	84.0
Georgia	54	13,068	1.9	100.0	482	71.0	100.0	36	5.4	100.0	135	19.9	100.0	30	4.5	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,985	2.3	100.0	97	74.8	100.0	2	1.7	100.0	17	13.2	100.0	8	6.5	100.0
Idaho	107	2,930	3.3	98.1	66	73.9	98.1	4	4.6	98.1	30	34.2	98.1	7	8.3	98.1
Illinois	606	34,265	3.4	99.3	1,422	140.0	99.3	16	1.6	99.3	421	41.4	99.3	113	11.1	99.3
Indiana	238	19,141	3.7	100.0	856	166.5	100.0	18	3.6	100.0	364	70.9	100.0	60	11.6	100.0
Iowa	517	10,794	3.9	94.8	309	110.9	95.0	4	1.3	95.0	141	50.7	94.8	36	12.8	94.6
Kansas	320	8,825	4.3	97.2	206	100.5	97.5	7	3.2	97.5	118	57.5	97.5	24	11.7	97.5
Kentucky	116	7,068	1.9	100.0	124	33.9	100.0	1	0.2	100.0	67	18.2	100.0	14	3.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	9,478	2.2	100.0	113	26.3	100.0	8	1.8	100.0	95	22.0	100.0	27	6.3	100.0
Maine	225	4,831	4.9	98.7	38	38.1	100.0	0	0.3	100.0	35	35.3	100.0	11	10.8	100.0
Maryland	24	13,276	2.7	100.0	467	95.7	100.0	11	2.4	100.0	147	30.2	100.0	34	7.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	27,770	4.7	94.4	1,017	171.8	94.4	25	4.2	94.4	223	37.6	94.4	63	10.6	94.4
Michigan	377	23,637	2.5	99.5	672	72.8	98.7	46	5.0	98.7	355	39.1	98.4	70	7.6	99.5
Minnesota	132	12,333	2.8	100.0	460	102.9	100.0	10	2.2	100.0	159	35.5	100.0	31	6.9	100.0
Mississippi	47	5,065	2.0	97.9	97	37.7	97.9	8	3.0	97.9	60	23.4	97.9	11	4.4	97.9
Missouri	148	18,181	3.7	100.0	445	94.7	99.3	30	6.4	99.3	142	30.2	99.3	33	6.9	100.0
Montana	83	2,422	3.0	100.0	33	42.0	100.0	1	1.1	100.0	17	20.9	100.0	5	6.4	100.0
Nebraska	269	4,778	3.8	85.1	105	83.0	85.5	1	0.6	85.5	43	33.6	85.5	14	11.1	85.5
Nevada	26	2,686	2.0	100.0	64	47.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	24	17.7	100.0	7	5.2	100.0
N.H. Hampshire	229	4,761	4.6	98.3	121	117.3	97.8	2	1.9	97.8	49	48.7	97.4	15	15.0	97.8

See footnotes at end of table

Table 6.—Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries			Books and serial volumes			Audio			Films			Video			Serial subscriptions		
	Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
New Jersey	310	28,796	3.8	93.9	784	102.5	93.9	18	2.4	93.9	277	36.2	93.9	73	9.6	93.9		
New Mexico	69	3,435	3.1	100.0	47	44.3	98.6	2	2.2	100.0	18	16.7	98.6	5	5.0	100.0		
New York	758	68,339	3.8	100.0	3,352	186.3	100.0	53	2.9	100.0	815	45.3	100.0	264	14.7	100.0		
North Carolina	74	13,094	2.0	100.0	274	41.7	98.6	8	1.2	98.6	120	18.2	98.6	29	4.7	95.9		
North Dakota	78	1,901	3.5	100.0	53	97.8	98.7	2	3.0	98.7	18	33.4	98.7	4	7.9	100.0		
Ohio	250	39,920	3.6	100.0	1,932	177.7	94.0	16	1.5	90.8	866	79.0	97.2	79	7.1	100.0		
Oklahoma	110	5,577	2.2	94.5	69	26.8	94.5	6	2.5	94.5	52	20.4	94.5	16	6.4	94.5		
Oregon	124	6,473	2.4	96.8	217	81.1	96.0	0	0.1	98.4	84	31.4	96.8	20	7.2	99.2		
Pennsylvania	448	24,140	2.1	100.0	1,219	105.6	100.0	29	2.5	100.0	220	19.1	100.0	51	4.4	100.0		
Rhode Island	51	3,704	4.0	88.2	62	66.2	90.2	2	1.6	90.2	38	40.9	90.2	8	8.0	90.2		
South Carolina	40	6,088	1.7	100.0	114	32.0	100.0	1	0.3	90.0	52	14.6	100.0	18	4.9	100.0		
South Dakota	113	2,327	4.2	95.6	49	87.0	96.5	0	0.3	96.5	19	33.1	96.5	6	10.2	96.5		
Tennessee	137	8,031	1.6	100.0	200	41.0	100.0	15	3.0	100.0	126	25.8	100.0	19	4.0	100.0		
Texas	498	31,472	2.0	99.4	824	52.4	99.6	45	2.9	99.4	325	20.7	99.2	64	4.6	99.2		
Utah	69	4,561	2.5	98.6	169	102.7	98.6	1	0.5	98.6	49	29.6	98.6	11	6.1	100.0		
Vermont	201	2,366	4.8	78.6	41	91.6	79.6	0	0.0	94.0	12	26.7	82.6	7	13.3	82.1		
Virginia	90	15,275	2.5	100.0	513	83.0	100.0	17	2.8	100.0	165	26.6	100.0	45	7.3	100.0		
Washington	70	13,531	2.7	98.6	646	127.3	100.0	5	1.1	98.6	281	55.3	100.0	38	7.4	95.7		
West Virginia	97	4,428	2.4	99.0	131	72.1	99.0	0	0.2	99.0	53	29.4	99.0	8	4.4	99.0		
Wisconsin	380	16,094	3.2	100.0	522	103.9	99.7	5	1.1	98.7	231	45.9	100.0	57	11.3	100.0		
Wyoming	23	2,302	4.9	100.0	69	146.9	100.0	3	7.0	100.0	25	52.6	100.0	5	10.5	100.0		

Notes 1 Total number of library materials represents data for libraries that reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse

2 Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3 Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area

4 When the Number of library materials is less than 500, the value is rounded to 0 This value does not represent a true zero Exception Nevada and Vermont reported zero (0) films

5 "-" Total nonresponse to data item

6 "-" Data are suppressed per NCEIS statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent)

7 In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992

Source U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993

Table 6A.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries		Books and serial volumes		Audio		Film		Video		Serial subscriptions	
	Number (in thousands)	Per capita	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population
Total	8,929	2.7	655,919	91.3	22,064	2.3	535	2.3	7,878	32.7	1,775	7.3
Response Rate		97.0		97.0		95.5				96.5		97.2
1,000,000 or more	22	2.3	78,399	121.7	3,785	2.4	78	2.4	661	21.2	258	8.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	2.5	81,417	104.9	3,467	3.0	96	3.0	861	26.1	203	6.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	2.2	70,891	67.5	2,187	2.5	73	2.5	757	23.6	162	5.1
100,000 to 249,999	296	2.2	93,297	76.2	3,210	2.1	86	2.1	1,105	26.4	234	5.5
50,000 to 99,999	507	2.4	81,040	82.2	2,765	1.9	62	1.9	1,098	32.9	210	6.3
25,000 to 49,999	866	2.8	79,278	93.7	2,611	1.9	53	1.9	1,153	41.4	218	7.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	3.4	80,848	96.3	2,311	2.0	47	2.0	1,107	46.4	231	9.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	4.2	42,116	98.0	983	2.1	20	2.1	589	58.8	125	12.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	5.2	23,032	89.9	397	2.3	10	2.3	264	59.8	65	14.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	7.5	18,858	105.5	266	2.5	6	2.5	212	85.0	52	20.8
Less than 1,000	977	13.2	6,743	160.9	82	3.9	2	3.9	72	141.9	17	34.1

Notes: 1. Total number of library materials represents data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection										Response rate
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more				
----- Percentage distribution -----												
50 States and DC	8,929	4.4	14.9	32.6	20.0	13.9	12.3	2.0	97.1			
Alabama	208	14.2	15.8	35.0	18.6	10.4	5.5	0.5	88.0			
Alaska	85	21.7	33.7	26.5	13.3	1.2	3.6	0.0	97.6			
Arizona	39	0.0	5.9	23.5	14.7	14.7	32.4	8.8	87.2			
Arkansas	36	0.0	0.0	5.6	16.7	27.8	47.2	2.8	100.0			
California	169	0.6	0.0	3.6	6.6	23.4	50.3	15.6	98.8			
Colorado	120	3.3	17.5	39.2	19.2	7.5	10.8	2.5	100.0			
Connecticut	194	0.6	4.0	25.4	26.0	22.6	19.8	1.7	91.2			
Delaware	29	0.0	6.9	51.7	20.7	10.3	10.3	0.0	100.0			
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
Florida	100	0.0	1.2	10.8	22.9	18.1	34.9	12.0	83.0			
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	29.6	57.4	9.3	100.0			
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
Idaho	107	4.8	23.8	38.1	21.0	8.6	3.8	0.0	98.1			
Illinois	606	3.3	14.1	37.0	20.1	14.0	11.0	0.5	99.3			
Indiana	238	0.8	3.4	35.7	24.8	20.6	12.6	2.1	100.0			
Iowa	517	3.5	36.5	42.2	11.0	4.3	2.2	0.2	94.8			
Kansas	320	13.2	28.9	35.0	14.1	4.5	3.5	0.6	97.2			
Kentucky	116	0.0	1.7	10.3	54.3	26.7	5.2	1.7	100.0			
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	16.9	41.5	32.3	6.2	100.0			
Maine	225	8.6	24.3	42.3	19.8	3.6	1.4	0.0	98.7			
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	45.8	29.2	100.0			
Massachusetts	374	2.3	11.0	21.0	28.3	21.2	15.3	0.8	94.4			
Michigan	377	2.1	9.1	38.9	25.1	12.3	10.4	2.1	99.5			
Minnesota	132	3.8	15.9	34.1	15.2	13.6	12.1	5.3	100.0			
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	6.5	21.7	37.0	32.6	2.2	97.9			
Missouri	148	0.7	4.7	34.5	32.4	9.5	15.5	2.7	100.0			
Montana	83	6.0	20.5	42.2	19.3	7.2	4.8	0.0	100.0			
Nebraska	269	10.0	36.2	39.3	8.7	3.5	1.3	0.9	85.1			
Nevada	26	3.8	15.4	26.9	23.1	19.2	3.8	7.7	100.0			
New Hampshire	229	9.3	21.8	47.6	13.3	6.2	1.8	0.0	98.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection										Response rate
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more				
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	310	0.0	0.0	14.1	29.6	31.3	22.7	2.4	93.9			
New Mexico	69	7.2	27.5	21.7	20.3	14.5	7.2	1.4	100.0			
New York	758	5.4	14.8	35.6	17.2	11.9	14.4	0.8	100.0			
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	24.3	59.5	5.4	100.0			
North Dakota	78	14.1	23.1	34.6	20.5	2.6	5.1	0.0	100.0			
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	13.6	26.4	28.4	28.0	3.6	100.0			
Oklahoma	110	3.8	14.4	39.4	23.1	11.5	5.8	1.9	94.5			
Oregon	124	5.0	13.3	37.5	20.8	12.5	10.0	0.8	96.8			
Pennsylvania	448	2.2	12.9	38.2	24.3	15.4	6.3	0.7	100.0			
Rhode Island	51	0.0	2.2	24.4	28.9	26.7	15.6	2.2	88.2			
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	37.5	37.5	7.5	100.0			
South Dakota	113	8.3	31.5	38.9	11.1	8.3	1.9	0.0	95.6			
Tennessee	137	0.7	8.0	41.6	27.0	13.9	6.6	2.2	100.0			
Texas	498	2.0	10.7	44.2	21.0	13.3	7.1	1.6	99.4			
Utah	69	0.0	7.4	38.2	30.9	11.8	8.8	2.9	98.6			
Vermont	201	21.3	32.9	34.8	5.5	4.3	1.2	0.0	81.6			
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	15.6	17.8	20.0	36.7	7.8	100.0			
Washington	70	2.9	8.7	29.0	20.3	10.1	18.8	10.1	98.6			
West Virginia	97	2.1	9.3	38.1	25.8	15.5	8.2	1.0	100.0			
Wisconsin	380	3.9	22.9	38.2	18.4	9.2	6.8	0.5	100.0			
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	4.3	26.1	34.8	34.8	0.0	100.0			

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported books and serial volumes. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported books and serial volumes.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 7A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection							
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	
Total	8,929	4.3	14.8	32.6	20.0	13.9	12.3	2.0	
1,000,000 or more	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	90.9	
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	94.0	
250,000 to 499,999	100	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	31.0	64.0	
100,000 to 249,999	296	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.1	81.7	13.9	
50,000 to 99,999	507	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.2	19.2	77.0	0.0	
25,000 to 49,999	866	0.1	0.6	3.5	12.4	47.3	36.1	0.0	
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	0.3	1.4	14.1	43.4	34.8	6.0	0.0	
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	0.5	3.7	44.2	43.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.9	14.6	66.7	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	6.6	36.4	53.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Less than 1,000	977	26.3	50.2	22.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which books and serial volumes and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.0) is the percentage of libraries for which books and serial volumes and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 8.—Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff										Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Librarians		Librarians with ALA-MLS		Other		Response rate	Total		
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate				
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
50 States and DC	8,929	1,111,944.5	97.9	37,353.0	97.9	24,825.9	98.1	74,560.3	98.0	66.5	22.2		
Alabama	208	1,273.0	98.6	541.5	98.6	184.8	98.6	731.4	98.6	34.1	14.5		
Alaska	85	273.1	98.8	97.2	98.8	60.5	98.8	175.9	98.8	62.3	22.2		
Arizona	39	1,311.5	89.7	404.7	87.2	321.4	87.2	906.8	89.7	79.4	24.6		
Arkansas	36	585.3	100.0	66.0	100.0	66.0	100.0	519.3	100.0	100.0	11.3		
California	169	10,117.5	100.0	3,137.6	100.0	2,883.3	100.0	6,979.9	100.0	91.9	28.5		
Colorado	120	1,721.0	100.0	585.9	100.0	350.7	100.0	1,135.1	100.0	59.9	20.4		
Connecticut	194	1,932.2	91.2	708.1	91.2	556.1	91.2	1,224.1	91.2	78.5	28.8		
Delaware	29	177.6	100.0	71.6	100.0	28.1	100.0	106.0	100.0	39.2	15.8		
District of Columbia	1	378.0	100.0	159.0	100.0	112.0	100.0	219.0	100.0	70.4	29.6		
Florida	100	4,734.7	85.0	1,375.6	85.0	1,068.0	85.0	3,361.1	85.0	77.6	22.6		
Georgia	54	2,449.4	100.0	631.5	100.0	576.6	100.0	1,818.0	100.0	91.3	23.5		
Hawaii	1	581.6	100.0	167.5	100.0	167.5	100.0	414.1	100.0	100.0	28.8		
Idaho	107	393.7	98.1	158.4	98.1	45.2	98.1	235.3	98.1	28.5	11.5		
Illinois	606	6,619.9	99.3	2,173.0	99.3	1,350.0	99.3	4,447.7	99.3	62.1	20.4		
Indiana	238	3,669.6	100.0	1,336.0	100.0	714.0	100.0	2,333.7	100.0	53.4	19.5		
Iowa	517	1,321.7	95.0	725.6	95.0	216.5	95.4	596.2	95.2	29.8	16.4		
Kansas	320	1,766.3	97.8	759.7	97.8	186.2	98.4	1,009.6	97.8	24.5	10.5		
Kentucky	116	1,186.6	100.0	559.8	100.0	113.1	100.0	626.8	100.0	20.2	9.5		
Louisiana	65	1,696.2	100.0	375.3	100.0	274.2	100.0	1,320.9	100.0	73.1	16.2		
Maine	225	484.9	100.0	212.6	100.0	82.1	100.0	270.7	100.0	38.6	16.9		
Maryland	24	2,489.7	100.0	971.5	100.0	567.5	100.0	1,518.3	100.0	58.4	22.8		
Massachusetts	374	3,151.6	93.6	1,418.0	94.4	897.2	94.4	1,733.6	94.4	63.3	28.5		
Michigan	377	3,664.2	99.5	1,413.8	99.5	1,011.8	99.7	2,250.4	99.7	71.6	27.6		
Minnesota	132	2,188.8	100.0	634.6	100.0	381.5	100.0	1,554.2	100.0	60.1	17.4		
Mississippi	47	964.0	100.0	596.0	100.0	126.0	100.0	368.0	100.0	21.1	13.1		
Missouri	148	2,349.8	100.0	728.9	100.0	288.7	100.0	1,614.6	100.0	39.6	12.3		
Montana	83	266.1	100.0	227.7	100.0	28.1	100.0	36.9	100.0	12.3	10.6		
Nebraska	269	615.1	85.5	266.7	85.5	91.4	85.5	348.4	85.5	34.3	14.9		
Nevada	26	481.1	100.0	133.7	100.0	74.0	100.0	347.4	100.0	55.4	15.4		
New Hampshire	229	578.6	99.1	382.8	99.1	119.2	99.6	195.9	99.1	31.1	20.6		

See footnotes at end of table



Table 8.—Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff										Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Librarians		Librarians with ALA-MLS		Other		Response rate	Response rate		
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate				
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate				
New Jersey	310	4,953.7	93.9	1,365.3	93.9	1,365.3	93.9	3,588.4	93.9	100.0	27.6		
New Mexico	69	469.5	100.0	165.3	100.0	76.3	100.0	303.7	100.0	46.2	16.3		
New York	758	12,328.0	100.0	3,359.5	100.0	3,133.0	100.0	8,968.1	100.0	93.3	25.4		
North Carolina	74	2,299.7	100.0	667.1	100.0	465.7	100.0	1,632.6	100.0	69.8	20.2		
North Dakota	78	207.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	16.2	100.0	135.1	100.0	16.4	7.8		
Ohio	250	8,169.9	100.0	2,406.3	100.0	1,629.1	100.0	5,763.7	100.0	67.7	19.9		
Oklahoma	110	855.6	94.5	401.1	94.5	157.0	94.5	454.5	94.5	39.1	18.4		
Oregon	124	1,199.5	100.0	377.3	100.0	252.7	100.0	822.2	100.0	67.0	21.1		
Pennsylvania	448	3,879.8	100.0	1,408.6	100.0	923.7	100.0	2,471.3	100.0	65.6	23.8		
Rhode Island	51	582.0	90.2	169.3	90.2	138.4	90.2	364.3	90.2	81.8	23.8		
South Carolina	40	1,147.8	100.0	412.9	100.0	260.6	100.0	734.9	100.0	63.1	22.7		
South Dakota	113	273.2	98.2	116.3	98.2	31.5	98.2	156.9	98.2	27.1	11.5		
Tennessee	137	1,383.5	100.0	458.3	100.0	245.1	100.0	925.2	100.0	53.5	17.7		
Texas	498	4,987.5	99.8	1,695.3	99.8	1,130.4	99.8	3,292.2	99.8	66.7	22.7		
Utah	69	702.1	100.0	244.9	100.0	119.1	100.0	457.2	100.0	48.6	17.0		
Vermont	201	226.2	96.0	119.1	95.5	33.6	100.0	102.5	98.5	28.2	14.9		
Virginia	90	2,789.0	100.0	762.8	100.0	653.6	100.0	2,026.1	100.0	85.7	23.4		
Washington	70	2,633.1	100.0	654.9	100.0	618.8	100.0	1,978.2	100.0	94.5	23.5		
West Virginia	97	541.7	100.0	266.6	100.0	57.5	100.0	275.3	100.0	21.6	10.6		
Wisconsin	380	2,568.9	100.0	1,043.7	100.0	544.1	100.0	1,525.2	100.0	52.1	21.2		
Wyoming	23	323.6	100.0	139.8	100.0	32.7	100.0	183.8	100.0	23.4	10.1		

Notes: 1. Staff totals represent data for libraries which reported the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item.

3. Some public libraries reported total FTE staff but not FTE by type of staff. Therefore, the parts may not sum to total FTE staff. The Librarians with ALA-MLS, Total column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.

4. The percentage in Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both paid FTE librarians and librarians with ALA-MLS.

5. The percentage in Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both FTE total staff and FTE librarians with ALA-MLS.

6. ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).

7. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 8A.—Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of paid FTE staff and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff			Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS	
		Total	Librarians				
			Total	ALA-MLS			Other
Total	8,929	111,939.1	37,349.0	24,824.7	74,558.9	66.5	22.2
Response rate		97.8	97.8	98.0	97.9		
1,000,000 or more	22	14,174.2	4,060.7	3,859.5	10,113.6	95.0	27.2
500,000 to 999,999	50	15,371.8	4,624.1	3,988.4	10,747.7	86.3	25.9
250,000 to 499,999	100	12,871.8	3,811.1	3,197.2	9,060.8	83.9	24.8
100,000 to 249,999	296	17,412.1	5,177.5	3,898.6	12,196.3	75.3	22.4
50,000 to 99,999	507	14,855.0	4,686.3	3,297.3	10,166.9	70.4	22.2
25,000 to 49,999	866	14,211.4	4,799.3	3,054.1	9,408.4	63.6	21.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	12,855.1	4,786.6	2,535.0	8,064.1	53.0	19.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	5,526.6	2,467.2	722.6	3,061.4	29.3	13.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	2,459.8	1,376.4	190.9	1,089.8	13.9	7.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	1,625.0	1,132.1	67.9	491.1	6.0	4.2
Less than 1,000	977	576.1	427.9	13.1	158.8	3.1	2.3

Notes: 1. Staff totals represent data for libraries for which the specific item and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Some public libraries reported total FTE staff but not FTE by type of staff. Therefore, the parts may not sum to total FTE staff. The Librarians with ALA-MLS column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.

4. The percentage in Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both paid FTE librarians and librarians with ALA-MLS.

5. The percentage in Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both FTE total staff and FTE librarians with ALA-MLS.

6. ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).

7. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff										Response rate
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more		
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,929	1.7	23.3	15.8	22.1	13.8	13.5	5.2	2.7	1.8	97.9	
Alabama	208	3.9	13.7	23.9	31.7	16.1	7.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	98.6	
Alaska	85	11.9	42.9	19.0	16.7	4.8	2.4	1.2	0.0	1.2	98.8	
Arizona	39	2.9	0.0	11.4	28.6	5.7	11.4	20.0	14.3	5.7	89.7	
Arkansas	36	0.0	2.8	2.8	13.9	16.7	55.6	2.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	
California	169	0.6	0.0	1.2	7.1	14.2	27.2	20.7	15.4	13.6	100.0	
Colorado	120	0.0	14.2	29.2	22.5	1.2	9.2	4.2	4.2	2.5	100.0	
Connecticut	194	2.3	9.0	14.7	18.6	21.5	22.6	9.0	1.7	0.6	91.2	
Delaware	29	0.0	0.0	13.8	55.2	10.3	17.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Florida	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	16.5	18.8	15.3	9.4	16.5	85.0	
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	38.9	18.5	9.3	11.1	100.0	
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Idaho	107	1.0	37.1	23.8	21.0	5.7	9.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	98.1	
Illinois	606	0.0	23.1	18.9	20.9	12.8	14.8	5.8	3.2	0.5	99.3	
Indiana	238	0.0	10.9	14.3	22.7	17.6	21.8	6.7	3.8	2.1	100.0	
Iowa	517	0.4	54.8	19.3	14.9	5.7	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	95.0	
Kansas	320	2.9	0.3	27.2	47.6	13.1	5.4	2.2	0.3	1.0	97.8	
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	6.9	43.1	27.6	18.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	100.0	
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	24.6	38.5	12.3	7.7	4.6	100.0	
Maine	225	10.7	43.6	13.8	22.2	6.2	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	29.2	29.2	4.2	33.3	100.0	
Massachusetts	374	0.0	18.0	11.1	25.4	21.7	18.6	3.7	1.1	0.3	93.6	
Michigan	377	0.3	14.7	21.6	28.0	16.8	10.1	4.0	3.7	0.8	99.5	
Minnesota	132	0.0	22.7	18.2	22.0	10.6	15.2	3.0	4.5	3.8	100.0	
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	17.0	42.6	21.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	
Missouri	148	0.0	23.6	14.9	26.4	14.2	14.2	2.0	1.4	3.4	100.0	
Montana	83	1.2	33.7	30.1	20.5	6.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Nebraska	269	3.5	60.9	13.9	13.5	3.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	85.5	
Nevada	26	0.0	23.1	7.7	23.1	19.2	19.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	100.0	
New Hampshire	229	3.1	48.0	21.1	15.4	6.6	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	99.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff										Response rate
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more		
Percentage distribution												
New Jersey	310	0.0	1.7	4.1	22.3	24.7	29.9	11.0	4.1	2.1	93.9	
New Mexico	69	10.1	17.4	15.9	24.6	15.9	8.7	5.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	
New York	758	0.7	28.9	16.4	16.8	11.7	13.9	8.2	2.6	0.9	100.0	
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	20.3	33.8	29.7	8.1	4.1	100.0	
North Dakota	78	9.0	44.9	14.1	17.9	6.4	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Ohio	250	0.0	1.2	3.6	13.6	23.2	30.8	14.8	9.2	3.6	100.0	
Oklahoma	110	0.0	30.8	21.2	24.0	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.0	1.9	94.5	
Oregon	124	1.6	29.0	8.1	26.6	15.3	11.3	4.8	2.4	0.8	100.0	
Pennsylvania	448	1.8	16.1	21.0	29.7	16.3	10.5	2.7	1.6	0.4	100.0	
Rhode Island	51	0.0	6.5	15.2	21.7	21.7	26.1	6.5	0.0	2.2	90.2	
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	27.5	37.5	12.5	5.0	7.5	100.0	
South Dakota	113	1.8	59.5	9.0	17.1	7.2	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	98.2	
Tennessee	137	0.0	11.7	22.6	27.7	20.4	14.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	100.0	
Texas	498	2.0	23.5	16.9	29.4	12.5	8.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	99.8	
Utah	69	0.0	26.1	27.5	18.8	11.6	7.2	4.3	1.4	2.9	100.0	
Vermont	201	15.0	55.4	16.1	8.3	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	5.6	18.9	23.3	25.6	10.0	10.0	6.7	100.0	
Washington	70	0.0	27.1	4.3	18.6	10.0	15.7	4.3	7.1	12.9	100.0	
West Virginia	97	0.0	18.6	22.7	32.0	14.4	9.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	
Wisconsin	380	0.0	33.4	20.0	20.3	12.1	8.9	2.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	34.8	8.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 9A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff										100 or more
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99			
Total	8,929	1.6	23.3	15.8	22.1	13.8	13.5	5.2	2.7	1.8		
1,000,000 or more	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	90.9		
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	92.0		
250,000 to 499,999	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	3.0	23.0	62.0		
100,000 to 249,999	296	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	10.8	34.8	43.2	9.8		
50,000 to 99,999	507	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	6.4	40.8	37.3	13.1	0.4		
25,000 to 49,999	866	0.3	0.7	1.2	5.1	21.7	54.3	14.6	2.1	0.0		
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	0.1	1.8	4.7	27.5	38.3	25.6	2.0	0.0	0.0		
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	0.4	5.9	19.4	50.2	20.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	1.2	24.8	36.9	33.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	2.4	61.3	24.0	11.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Less than 1,000	977	8.9	67.8	15.9	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		

Percentage distribution

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total paid FTE staff and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.8) is the percentage of libraries for which total paid FTE staff and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 10.—Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Total (in thousands)	Source of income				Response rate
			Federal	State	Local	Other	
50 States and DC	8,929	\$5,068,999	1.1	12.5	78.0	8.4	97.6
Alabama	208	42,165	2.0	12.4	77.2	8.4	96.6
Alaska	85	17,913	1.2	6.5	88.0	4.3	98.8
Arizona	39	63,127	1.7	0.4	96.1	1.8	89.7
Arkansas	36	19,848	2.0	14.2	72.6	11.2	100.0
California	169	602,394	1.0	3.8	88.0	7.2	100.0
Colorado	120	82,415	1.0	1.5	91.1	6.4	100.0
Connecticut	194	88,195	0.5	1.4	86.7	11.5	90.7
Delaware	29	7,842	2.0	10.9	73.3	13.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	20,819	2.5	0.0	95.1	2.5	100.0
Florida	100	225,779	1.3	9.0	86.1	3.6	85.0
Georgia	54	85,846	1.5	22.3	70.6	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	24,918	2.7	94.9	0.0	2.4	100.0
Idaho	107	13,967	2.4	3.3	82.0	12.3	98.1
Illinois	606	351,151	0.8	6.0	85.6	7.6	99.3
Indiana	238	151,990	1.0	9.4	83.4	6.2	100.0
Iowa	517	47,364	0.3	2.8	89.2	7.7	94.6
Kansas	320	46,850	1.5	3.6	91.9	3.0	98.1
Kentucky	116	43,483	1.6	8.2	79.6	10.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	62,048	0.7	6.8	85.7	6.8	100.0
Maine	225	17,382	0.1	2.2	67.8	30.1	99.6
Maryland	24	116,358	5.1	12.9	73.1	8.9	100.0
Massachusetts	374	128,241	0.6	10.9	81.8	6.7	93.3
Michigan	377	171,733	1.2	7.6	82.5	8.7	99.5
Minnesota	132	104,545	1.0	5.9	87.6	5.4	100.0
Mississippi	47	22,565	2.2	12.8	76.1	8.9	97.9
Missouri	148	90,553	1.3	1.5	89.5	7.7	100.0
Montana	83	10,541	2.2	2.2	84.9	10.6	100.0
Nebraska	269	24,632	1.3	1.4	91.1	6.3	85.5
Nevada	26	41,520	1.1	0.2	97.3	1.4	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21,123	0.7	0.0	87.6	11.7	99.6

See footnotes at bottom of table.

Table 10.—Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total (in thousands)	Source of income				Response rate
			Federal	State	Local	Other	
New Jersey	310	\$233,541	0.8	4.1	89.8	5.3	93.9
New Mexico	69	18,355	1.2	7.9	85.7	4.6	100.0
New York	758	600,407	0.8	9.9	71.4	17.8	100.0
North Carolina	74	91,593	1.7	11.7	80.5	6.1	100.0
North Dakota	78	6,132	0.8	8.5	78.2	12.5	100.0
Ohio	250	381,506	0.3	74.9	18.2	6.6	100.0
Oklahoma	110	33,928	1.1	5.1	87.5	6.3	94.5
Oregon	124	59,467	0.5	0.7	83.9	14.9	99.2
Pennsylvania	448	163,127	1.8	18.1	63.9	16.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	18,631	1.2	1.6	81.0	16.3	90.2
South Carolina	40	42,528	2.0	7.6	84.8	5.6	100.0
South Dakota	113	9,910	0.6	0.0	92.6	6.8	96.5
Tennessee	137	51,631	5.2	10.8	74.7	9.3	100.0
Texas	498	175,821	1.7	0.5	93.6	4.2	99.8
Utah	69	32,651	1.5	2.6	89.9	6.0	100.0
Vermont	201	7,894	0.0	0.1	69.2	30.7	89.1
Virginia	90	122,487	0.5	8.2	83.2	8.1	100.0
Washington	70	136,838	0.5	3.3	93.1	3.1	100.0
West Virginia	97	16,970	1.4	32.2	56.2	10.2	99.0
Wisconsin	380	108,125	0.6	3.9	90.9	4.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	10,168	0.2	0.2	91.3	8.4	100.0

Notes: 1. Total income represents data for libraries which reported total operating income and/or all four sources of income. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported all four sources of income. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income.

4. Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not shown on this table.

5. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



**Table 10A.—Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total (in thousands)	Source of income				Other
			Federal	State	Local	Percentage distribution	
Total	8,929	\$5,068,950	1.1	12.5	78.0	8.4	
1,000,000 or more	22	716,889	1.3	12.5	74.1	12.1	
500,000 to 999,999	50	810,804	1.4	18.5	73.7	6.4	
250,000 to 499,999	100	630,148	1.2	12.3	80.8	5.7	
100,000 to 249,999	296	779,154	1.2	10.0	81.7	7.1	
50,000 to 99,999	507	660,076	0.9	12.7	79.5	6.9	
25,000 to 49,999	866	606,011	0.9	11.5	79.3	8.4	
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	531,022	0.7	10.1	79.7	9.4	
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	202,805	1.0	11.1	75.8	12.2	
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	76,407	1.5	7.1	74.8	16.6	
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	44,126	1.8	5.6	70.1	22.5	
Less than 1,000	977	11,508	2.6	8.7	66.2	22.5	

Notes: 1. Total income represents data for libraries for which total operating income and/or all four sources of income and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Percentage distribution is based on those libraries for which all four sources of income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. The response rate for this table (97.5) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating income and/or all four sources of income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

4. Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not shown on this table.

5. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										Response rate
		\$0 to \$99	\$1 to \$299	\$3 to \$499	\$5 to \$699	\$7 to \$899	\$9 to \$1199	\$12 to \$1499	\$15 to \$1999	\$20 to \$2999	\$30 or more	
50 States and DC	8,929	6.4	7.3	9.3	10.1	9.7	12.7	10.5	11.7	11.8	10.5	97.6
Alabama	208	8.3	13.7	12.7	13.7	15.7	14.2	3.9	9.8	4.9	2.9	98.1
Alaska	85	19.0	2.4	4.8	7.1	3.6	1.2	4.8	7.1	11.9	38.1	98.8
Arizona	39	2.9	0.0	2.9	5.7	2.9	11.4	22.9	31.4	14.3	5.7	89.7
Arkansas	36	0.0	2.8	22.2	52.8	13.9	5.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	169	0.6	0.6	3.0	5.9	6.5	10.7	10.7	16.6	20.7	24.9	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	4.2	7.5	10.0	19.2	10.8	18.3	16.7	12.5	100.0
Connecticut	194	5.7	9.1	3.4	1.7	2.8	6.3	9.1	14.2	23.3	24.4	90.7
Delaware	29	3.4	6.9	6.9	20.7	24.1	13.8	10.3	6.9	3.4	3.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	100	0.0	4.7	11.8	8.2	3.5	12.9	18.8	17.6	12.9	9.4	85.0
Georgia	54	0.0	7.4	40.7	16.7	18.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	5.7	1.0	6.7	9.5	13.3	21.0	19.0	14.3	4.8	4.8	98.1
Illinois	606	1.2	2.2	8.3	9.8	10.0	14.3	12.1	11.5	11.8	18.9	99.3
Indiana	238	0.0	0.4	1.3	4.6	4.6	8.0	9.7	16.4	27.3	27.7	100.0
Iowa	517	0.0	5.7	6.6	14.8	14.5	20.9	17.0	14.5	7.4	0.6	94.4
Kansas	320	0.3	0.5	5.4	11.5	10.2	18.2	18.2	15.3	15.0	5.4	98.1
Kentucky	116	2.5	6.0	19.0	27.6	19.0	12.9	9.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	1.5	3.1	3.1	9.2	16.9	20.0	18.5	13.8	13.8	0.0	100.0
Maine	225	17.3	20.9	14.7	7.6	3.1	9.8	8.9	10.2	5.8	1.8	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2	29.2	8.3	12.5	16.7	20.8	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	1.4	7.4	6.9	7.7	8.0	11.7	12.6	14.6	20.1	9.5	93.3
Michigan	377	0.0	2.4	6.4	14.7	17.6	20.0	13.1	10.9	10.4	4.5	99.5
Minnesota	132	0.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	8.3	12.9	12.1	16.7	25.8	16.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	6.5	37.0	23.9	26.1	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9
Missouri	148	4.1	1.4	14.9	16.2	16.2	19.6	12.2	9.5	4.7	1.4	100.0
Montana	83	2.4	6.0	8.4	4.8	16.9	16.9	15.7	19.3	8.4	1.2	100.0
Nebraska	269	1.7	3.9	5.2	5.7	9.1	14.3	1.4	23.0	15.7	3.9	85.5
Nevada	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.5	11.5	15.4	7.7	23.1	26.9	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5.3	8.3	7.5	9.2	7.5	11.0	10.1	16.7	16.2	8.3	99.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources															Response rate
		\$0 to \$99	\$1 to \$299	\$3 to \$499	\$5 to \$699	\$7 to \$899	\$9 to \$1199	\$12 to \$1499	\$15 to \$1999	\$20 to \$2999	\$30 or more						
		Percentage distribution															
New Jersey	310	0.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.1	4.5	14.0	28.1	42.5	94.2					
New Mexico	69	11.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	10.1	18.8	17.4	8.7	18.8	5.8	100.0					
New York	758	3.0	6.3	6.3	7.4	5.9	10.2	8.2	9.1	12.9	30.6	100.0					
North Carolina	74	0.0	2.7	18.9	20.3	16.2	13.5	9.5	9.5	6.8	2.7	100.0					
North Dakota	78	2.6	11.7	35.1	23.4	13.0	9.1	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7					
Ohio	250	78.4	2.8	4.0	0.8	2.4	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.0	3.2	100.0					
Oklahoma	110	1.0	3.8	5.8	16.3	10.6	26.9	16.3	14.4	1.9	2.9	94.5					
Oregon	124	1.6	0.0	3.3	10.6	10.6	13.0	18.7	20.3	14.6	7.3	99.2					
Pennsylvania	448	16.7	31.9	19.4	10.5	7.4	7.1	1.8	3.3	1.6	0.2	100.0					
Rhode Island	51	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	17.8	4.4	17.8	28.9	11.1	88.2					
South Carolina	40	0.0	2.5	22.5	30.0	12.5	17.5	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0					
South Dakota	113	4.6	7.3	10.1	11.0	11.0	16.5	9.2	14.7	14.7	0.9	96.5					
Tennessee	137	15.3	16.8	29.2	14.6	8.0	6.6	2.2	2.2	3.6	1.5	100.0					
Texas	498	5.2	14.5	17.3	13.5	12.3	14.3	8.5	8.0	4.8	1.6	99.8					
Utah	69	0.0	7.2	8.7	17.4	15.9	18.8	8.7	14.5	4.3	4.3	100.0					
Vermont	201	18.8	19.9	15.9	9.7	6.8	9.1	8.0	2.8	4.5	4.5	87.6					
Virginia	90	0.0	7.8	11.1	18.9	14.4	16.7	7.8	7.8	10.0	5.6	100.0					
Washington	70	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	7.1	8.6	8.6	15.7	28.6	25.7	100.0					
West Virginia	97	34.4	30.2	14.6	8.3	1.0	3.1	5.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	99.0					
Wisconsin	380	0.0	2.6	5.3	7.9	11.1	15.5	16.6	20.0	18.2	2.9	100.0					
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7	26.1	30.4	17.4	100.0					

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.

4. Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.

5. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

**Table 11A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		\$0 to \$99	\$1 to \$299	\$3 to \$499	\$5 to \$699	\$7 to \$899	\$9 to \$1199	\$12 to \$1499	\$15 to \$1999	\$20 to \$2999	\$30 or more	
Total	8,929	6.4	7.3	9.3	10.1	9.7	12.7	10.5	11.7	11.8	10.5	
1,000,000 or more	22	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1	13.6	31.8	18.2	4.5	
500,000 to 999,999	50	10.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	16.0	14.0	34.0	12.0	
250,000 to 499,999	100	14.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	12.0	9.0	26.0	17.0	8.0	
100,000 to 249,999	296	5.1	3.7	8.1	6.8	11.1	12.5	12.2	12.5	18.6	9.5	
50,000 to 99,999	507	5.4	6.2	9.2	11.2	8.2	10.2	13.2	8.6	13.5	14.2	
25,000 to 49,999	866	6.5	6.7	9.8	8.5	8.1	9.7	9.1	13.2	12.4	16.1	
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	7.6	7.2	8.7	6.7	7.9	11.4	9.3	11.2	14.9	15.1	
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	7.2	8.4	7.8	10.4	9.2	12.8	9.8	12.7	11.8	9.9	
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	5.2	8.3	9.0	11.8	11.6	15.5	11.7	10.7	9.7	6.6	
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	5.3	7.9	11.8	12.3	11.5	15.0	10.8	11.1	8.3	5.9	
Less than 1,000	977	6.7	7.2	10.7	12.2	10.0	11.7	10.4	10.8	9.7	10.6	

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.6) is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 12.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				Response rate
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	
		(in thousands)				
		----- Percentage distribution -----				
50 States and DC	8,929	\$4,704,700	65.3	15.0	19.7	97.6
Alabama	208	41,535	61.8	17.7	20.4	98.6
Alaska	85	17,668	64.1	11.8	24.1	98.8
Arizona	39	59,603	63.6	16.3	20.1	89.7
Arkansas	36	17,767	62.1	17.4	20.4	100.0
California	169	550,300	67.7	11.4	20.9	100.0
Colorado	120	75,722	64.4	14.8	20.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	86,346	69.4	13.6	17.1	90.7
Delaware	29	7,588	64.4	18.3	17.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	20,909	69.5	10.9	19.5	100.0
Florida	100	207,131	60.9	16.9	22.2	85.0
Georgia	54	88,778	68.7	14.3	17.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	24,918	61.8	17.1	21.0	100.0
Idaho	107	13,407	60.2	15.1	24.6	98.1
Illinois	606	262,601	64.5	14.1	21.4	99.3
Indiana	238	137,575	58.9	18.5	22.6	100.0
Iowa	517	46,153	62.1	17.3	20.6	94.8
Kansas	320	43,384	57.5	16.8	25.7	98.1
Kentucky	116	37,332	60.4	16.5	23.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	58,479	60.8	14.2	25.1	100.0
Maine	225	16,537	65.6	15.6	18.9	100.0
Maryland	24	113,681	69.0	15.2	15.8	100.0
Massachusetts	374	126,343	67.8	17.9	14.3	93.3
Michigan	377	163,996	64.7	13.7	21.6	99.5
Minnesota	132	101,067	68.4	11.3	17.3	100.0
Mississippi	47	20,396	67.5	14.5	18.0	97.9
Missouri	148	81,192	60.4	20.4	19.2	100.0
Montana	83	8,879	59.5	13.9	26.7	100.0
Nebraska	269	21,953	61.5	16.0	22.5	85.5
Nevada	26	25,061	59.9	20.3	19.8	100.0
New Hampshire	229	20,515	67.6	17.1	15.3	99.1

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 12.—Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total	Type of expenditure			Response rate
			Staff	Collection	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	310	\$227,330	68.9	13.5	17.6	93.9
New Mexico	69	17,682	62.7	17.8	19.5	100.0
New York	758	569,616	65.3	13.9	20.8	100.0
North Carolina	74	88,452	64.3	17.3	18.3	100.0
North Dakota	78	5,917	58.6	18.4	23.0	100.0
Ohio	250	335,890	62.9	18.3	18.8	100.0
Oklahoma	110	32,585	66.8	16.2	17.0	94.5
Oregon	124	55,844	66.8	13.9	19.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	160,126	65.3	13.2	21.5	100.0
Rhode Island	51	19,168	70.2	13.5	16.2	90.2
South Carolina	40	41,035	61.8	18.4	19.8	100.0
South Dakota	113	8,954	64.9	17.3	17.8	96.5
Tennessee	137	49,715	60.3	14.5	25.2	100.0
Texas	498	176,390	68.3	15.2	16.5	99.8
Utah	69	30,768	64.3	18.0	17.8	100.0
Vermont	201	7,820	62.9	15.3	21.8	87.6
Virginia	90	118,319	65.7	16.1	18.2	100.0
Washington	70	129,830	68.6	14.7	16.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	16,836	62.5	15.5	22.0	99.0
Wisconsin	380	105,285	69.1	14.5	16.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	10,321	66.7	14.4	18.9	100.0

Notes: 1. Total expenditures represent data for libraries which reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported all three types of expenditures. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 12A.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure			Percentage distribution
		Total	Staff	Collection	
Total	8,929	\$4,704,646	65.3	15.0	19.7
1,000,000 or more	22	673,398	67.1	12.9	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	748,071	65.6	15.3	19.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	597,233	64.5	14.7	20.9
100,000 to 249,999	296	732,504	65.8	14.7	19.4
50,000 to 99,999	507	603,093	66.7	14.7	18.5
25,000 to 49,999	866	564,185	65.4	15.3	19.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	483,528	64.6	15.7	19.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	182,004	60.7	17.6	21.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	70,093	58.7	19.4	21.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	40,434	53.8	21.5	24.7
Less than 1,000	977	10,104	48.9	23.5	27.6

Notes: 1. Total expenditures represent data for libraries for which total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which all three types of expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.6) is the percentage of libraries for which total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures and a nonzero value for total population of legal service area were reported. The response rate appears the same as the response rate in table 12 due to rounding.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 13.—Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type											
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other					
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate				
50 States and DC	8,929	\$19.16	97.6	\$12.51	97.5	\$2.87	97.5	\$3.78	97.6				
Alabama	208	10.65	98.6	6.59	98.6	1.90	97.6	2.17	98.6				
Alaska	85	29.49	98.8	18.92	98.8	3.48	98.8	7.09	98.8				
Arizona	39	16.13	89.7	10.35	89.7	2.64	87.2	3.27	89.7				
Arkansas	36	7.85	100.0	4.87	100.0	1.37	100.0	1.60	100.0				
California	169	17.46	100.0	11.83	100.0	1.99	100.0	3.65	100.0				
Colorado	120	21.23	100.0	13.67	100.0	3.14	100.0	4.42	100.0				
Connecticut	194	28.56	90.7	19.85	90.2	3.88	90.7	4.87	90.7				
Delaware	29	11.39	100.0	7.34	100.0	2.09	100.0	1.96	100.0				
District of Columbia <sup>a</sup>	1	34.45	100.0	23.95	100.0	3.76	100.0	6.73	100.0				
Florida	100	15.85	85.0	9.65	85.0	2.68	85.0	3.52	85.0				
Georgia	54	13.09	100.0	8.99	100.0	1.87	100.0	2.23	100.0				
Hawaii	1	19.16	100.0	11.84	100.0	3.29	100.0	4.03	100.0				
Idaho	107	15.08	98.1	9.09	98.1	2.28	98.1	3.71	98.1				
Illinois	606	25.85	99.3	16.66	99.3	3.65	99.3	5.53	99.3				
Indiana	238	26.76	100.0	15.76	100.0	4.95	100.0	6.05	100.0				
Iowa	517	16.55	94.8	10.28	94.4	2.87	94.6	3.41	94.8				
Kansas	320	21.20	98.1	12.19	97.2	3.58	98.1	5.45	98.1				
Kentucky	116	10.22	100.0	6.18	100.0	1.68	100.0	2.36	100.0				
Louisiana	65	13.61	100.0	8.27	100.0	1.93	100.0	3.41	100.0				
Maine	225	16.73	100.0	10.96	100.0	2.61	100.0	3.15	100.0				
Maryland	24	23.29	100.0	16.06	100.0	3.54	100.0	3.69	100.0				
Massachusetts	374	21.52	93.3	14.59	92.8	3.85	93.3	3.08	93.3				
Michigan	377	17.66	99.5	11.43	99.5	2.43	99.2	3.81	99.2				
Minnesota	132	22.61	100.0	15.47	100.0	3.23	100.0	3.91	100.0				
Mississippi	47	7.94	97.9	5.36	97.9	1.15	97.9	1.43	97.9				
Missouri	148	17.23	100.0	10.40	100.0	3.51	100.0	3.31	100.0				
Montana	83	11.14	100.0	6.64	98.8	1.55	100.0	2.97	100.0				
Nebraska	269	17.26	85.5	10.62	84.8	2.76	85.9	3.88	85.9				
Nevada	26	18.67	100.0	11.19	100.0	3.78	100.0	3.70	100.0				
New Hampshire	229	19.62	99.1	13.26	99.1	3.36	98.7	3.01	99.1				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type									
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other			
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
New Jersey	310	\$29.73	93.9	\$20.49	93.9	\$4.00	93.9	\$5.24	93.9		
New Mexico	69	16.18	100.0	10.15	100.0	2.88	100.0	3.15	100.0		
New York	758	31.66	100.0	20.67	100.0	4.39	100.0	6.60	100.0		
North Carolina	74	13.38	100.0	8.61	100.0	2.32	100.0	2.45	100.0		
North Dakota	78	10.85	100.0	6.35	100.0	2.00	100.0	2.50	100.0		
Ohio	250	30.48	100.0	19.18	100.0	5.57	100.0	5.73	100.0		
Oklahoma	110	12.73	94.5	8.50	94.5	2.07	94.5	2.16	94.5		
Oregon	124	19.96	100.0	13.32	100.0	2.77	100.0	3.87	100.0		
Pennsylvania	448	13.86	100.0	9.05	100.0	1.83	100.0	2.99	100.0		
Rhode Island	51	20.46	90.2	14.38	90.2	2.77	90.2	3.32	90.2		
South Carolina	40	11.52	100.0	7.12	100.0	2.12	100.0	2.29	100.0		
South Dakota	113	15.85	96.5	10.29	96.5	2.74	96.5	2.82	96.5		
Tennessee	137	10.19	100.0	6.14	100.0	1.48	99.3	2.58	100.0		
Texas	498	11.20	99.8	7.65	99.8	1.71	99.8	1.84	99.8		
Utah	69	16.99	100.0	10.92	100.0	3.05	100.0	3.02	100.0		
Vermont	201	15.49	84.6	9.68	88.1	2.36	86.1	3.35	84.6		
Virginia	90	19.13	100.0	12.58	100.0	3.07	100.0	3.48	100.0		
Washington	70	25.57	100.0	17.53	100.0	3.76	100.0	4.28	98.6		
West Virginia	97	1.39	99.0	5.87	99.0	1.46	99.0	2.07	99.0		
Wisconsin	380	20.97	100.0	14.50	100.0	3.04	100.0	3.43	100.0		
Wyoming	23	21.88	100.0	14.58	100.0	3.16	100.0	4.14	100.0		

Notes: 1. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

2. Per capita is based on population of legal service area.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

**Table 13A.—Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
Total	8,929	\$19.16	\$12.51	\$2.87	\$3.78
Response rate		97.6	97.5	97.5	97.6
1,000,000 or more	22	19.96	13.39	2.58	3.98
500,000 to 999,999	50	22.63	14.84	3.47	4.33
250,000 to 499,999	100	18.42	11.87	2.70	3.85
100,000 to 249,999	296	17.19	11.32	2.54	3.35
50,000 to 99,999	507	17.84	11.90	2.63	3.31
25,000 to 49,999	866	20.00	13.09	3.06	3.86
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	20.02	12.94	3.15	3.95
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	18.01	10.95	3.17	3.91
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	15.79	9.27	3.06	3.46
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	15.93	8.57	3.42	3.94
Less than 1,000	977	19.69	9.64	4.62	5.44

Notes: 1. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

2. Per capita is based on population of legal service area.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 14.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures													Response rate
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more					
50 States and DC	8,929	11.2	29.5	13.9	13.2	11.0	7.9	3.6	8.0	1.6	97.6				
Alabama	208	11.2	39.0	16.1	19.5	7.3	2.9	1.5	2.0	0.5	98.6				
Alaska	85	25.0	40.5	8.3	10.7	8.3	3.6	0.0	2.4	1.2	98.8				
Arizona	39	2.9	8.6	20.0	14.3	2.9	8.6	2.9	28.6	11.4	89.7				
Arkansas	36	0.0	2.8	5.6	27.8	16.7	30.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	100.0				
California	169	0.6	1.2	0.6	5.9	13.6	11.2	9.5	42.6	14.8	100.0				
Colorado	120	5.0	35.0	18.3	11.7	10.8	4.2	4.2	8.3	2.5	100.0				
Connecticut	194	2.3	17.0	13.1	13.6	21.0	13.6	6.8	12.5	0.0	90.7				
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	48.3	20.7	10.3	6.9	6.9	3.4	0.0	100.0				
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0				
Florida	100	1.2	1.2	8.2	10.6	22.4	11.8	5.9	27.1	11.8	85.0				
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	22.2	25.9	11.1	31.5	7.4	100.0				
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0				
Idaho	107	14.3	41.9	17.1	14.3	2.9	5.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	98.1				
Illinois	606	6.1	34.1	14.8	11.8	10.3	8.6	4.5	9.5	0.3	99.3				
Indiana	238	1.7	21.0	16.8	14.7	17.6	12.6	4.2	9.7	1.7	100.0				
Iowa	517	20.4	53.7	10.4	8.0	3.7	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	94.8				
Kansas	320	36.3	38.5	9.2	6.7	4.5	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.6	98.1				
Kentucky	116	0.9	7.8	23.3	36.2	19.8	6.9	2.6	1.7	0.9	100.0				
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	4.6	13.8	32.3	21.5	10.8	12.3	4.6	100.0				
Maine	225	38.7	28.4	13.8	11.6	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0				
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	12.5	12.5	29.2	29.2	100.0				
Massachusetts	374	8.0	17.5	11.7	24.9	16.0	11.2	6.3	4.0	0.3	93.3				
Michigan	377	2.1	28.3	21.3	17.3	11.5	7.2	2.4	9.6	0.3	99.5				
Minnesota	132	6.1	28.8	18.2	10.6	9.1	12.1	3.0	9.8	2.3	100.0				
Mississippi	47	0.0	6.5	10.9	13.0	30.4	28.3	2.2	8.7	0.0	97.9				
Missouri	148	8.8	29.7	20.3	14.2	11.5	7.4	2.0	3.4	2.7	100.0				
Montana	83	16.9	43.4	16.9	12.0	2.4	3.6	3.6	1.2	0.0	100.0				
Nebraska	269	33.0	45.7	8.7	6.1	2.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	85.5				
Nevada	26	7.7	23.1	11.5	15.4	11.5	15.4	7.7	3.8	3.8	100.0				
New Hampshire	229	24.7	42.7	12.8	9.3	5.7	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	99.1				

See footnotes at end of table

Table 14.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures										Response rate
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more		
New Jersey	310	0.7	5.5	8.2	15.1	19.6	21.6	9.3	17.9	2.1	93.9	
New Mexico	69	20.3	26.1	13.0	17.4	13.0	1.4	4.3	2.9	1.4	100.0	
New York	758	6.5	33.8	14.0	11.3	9.4	5.9	4.7	13.1	1.3	100.0	
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	23.0	21.6	16.2	27.0	4.1	100.0	
North Dakota	78	51.3	21.8	12.8	5.1	3.8	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Ohio	250	0.0	4.0	6.8	14.0	25.6	18.4	7.6	20.0	3.6	100.0	
Oklahoma	110	7.7	46.2	12.5	17.3	4.8	6.7	0.0	2.9	1.9	94.5	
Oregon	124	10.5	24.2	16.1	14.5	12.9	10.5	2.4	8.1	0.8	100.0	
Pennsylvania	448	4.2	33.9	21.4	17.4	10.7	4.9	3.3	3.6	0.4	100.0	
Rhode Island	51	0.0	13.0	17.4	19.6	21.7	15.2	4.3	8.7	0.0	90.2	
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	20.0	17.5	25.0	12.5	15.0	7.5	100.0	
South Dakota	113	41.3	32.1	11.9	4.6	6.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	96.5	
Tennessee	137	5.8	37.2	19.7	13.1	8.0	12.4	0.7	1.5	1.5	100.0	
Texas	498	10.9	34.8	18.5	14.1	9.1	4.0	2.2	5.0	1.4	99.8	
Utah	69	2.9	39.1	18.8	17.4	7.2	4.3	1.4	5.8	2.9	100.0	
Vermont	201	39.2	40.9	9.1	6.3	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	87.6	
Virginia	90	0.0	3.3	14.4	12.2	17.8	18.9	6.7	21.1	5.6	100.0	
Washington	70	12.9	20.0	4.3	11.4	10.0	12.9	2.9	14.3	11.4	100.0	
West Virginia	97	2.1	43.8	19.8	18.8	5.2	7.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	99.0	
Wisconsin	380	6.8	40.5	16.3	12.4	11.6	5.3	2.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	
Wyoming	23	0.0	4.3	4.3	30.4	21.7	26.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	

Percentage distribution

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported total expenditures. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

**Table 14A. --Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures											Less than \$10,000	or more	
		\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more						
Total	8,929	29.5	13.9	13.2	11.0	7.9	3.6	8.0	1.6						
1,000,000 or more	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	95.5					
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	92.0					
250,000 to 499,999	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	38.0	56.0					
100,000 to 249,999	296	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.1	7.4	79.7	6.1						
50,000 to 99,999	507	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	9.0	18.9	46.4	0.2						
25,000 to 49,999	866	0.4	1.4	2.2	10.9	23.6	14.1	16.5	0.1						
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	0.6	5.3	13.2	26.9	31.4	15.6	4.3	2.8	0.0					
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	1.2	20.6	32.5	31.0	11.9	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.0					
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	5.4	55.2	28.3	9.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0					
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	20.0	70.9	7.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Less than 1,000	977	62.9	35.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					

----- Percentage distribution -----

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.5) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 15.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures											Response rate
		\$0 to \$99	\$1 to \$299	\$3 to \$499	\$5 to \$699	\$7 to \$899	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more		
50 States and DC	8,929	0.8	3.1	6.3	8.6	9.8	14.6	12.3	14.5	15.4	14.6	97.6	
Alabama	208	2.0	9.8	12.7	10.2	15.6	15.1	12.2	10.2	7.3	4.9	98.6	
Alaska	85	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.1	0.0	8.3	20.2	57.1	98.8	
Arizona	39	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	11.4	31.4	22.9	20.0	5.7	89.7	
Arkansas	36	0.0	0.0	8.3	44.4	33.3	8.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
California	169	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.9	7.7	10.7	11.8	17.2	17.2	27.8	100.0	
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	1.7	8.3	7.5	20.0	15.0	15.8	16.7	14.2	100.0	
Connecticut	194	1.1	5.1	3.4	1.1	2.8	5.1	6.3	13.1	27.3	34.7	90.7	
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	6.9	3.4	27.6	13.8	27.6	0.0	13.8	3.4	100.0	
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Florida	100	0.0	0.0	5.9	8.2	9.4	12.9	21.2	18.8	17.6	5.9	85.0	
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.4	20.4	29.6	27.8	7.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Idaho	107	0.0	1.0	3.8	6.7	11.4	19.0	18.1	23.8	8.6	7.6	98.1	
Illinois	606	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.0	8.5	17.3	15.0	18.4	19.4	16.4	99.3	
Indiana	238	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.5	4.2	8.0	6.3	16.8	30.7	29.8	100.0	
Iowa	517	0.0	2.0	5.3	13.7	11.4	23.3	15.1	16.9	10.6	1.6	94.8	
Kansas	320	0.3	0.3	1.3	6.4	8.0	15.0	19.4	2.8	17.5	6.1	98.1	
Kentucky	116	0.0	5.2	9.5	21.6	24.1	24.1	11.2	2.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.7	9.2	21.5	15.4	27.7	12.3	3.1	100.0	
Maine	225	4.4	9.8	15.1	11.1	9.3	9.8	9.3	11.6	11.1	8.4	100.0	
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	25.0	12.5	29.2	12.5	100.0	
Massachusetts	374	0.6	4.6	4.0	7.2	7.2	11.7	11.7	18.1	21.5	13.5	93.3	
Michigan	377	0.3	0.5	4.8	6.9	15.2	25.6	12.5	13.3	14.4	6.4	99.5	
Minnesota	132	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	7.6	14.4	12.9	17.4	22.0	22.7	100.0	
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	10.9	39.1	30.4	13.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	97.9	
Missouri	148	0.0	0.0	8.8	17.6	13.5	21.6	16.9	13.5	6.8	1.4	100.0	
Montana	83	0.0	4.8	10.8	9.6	13.3	16.9	19.3	15.7	8.4	1.2	100.0	
Nebraska	269	0.4	3.9	4.3	7.0	7.0	14.8	16.1	24.3	17.4	4.8	85.5	
Nevada	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.5	7.7	15.4	11.5	23.1	26.9	100.0	
New Hampshire	229	3.1	7.0	6.6	4.8	7.0	11.9	11.5	13.7	21.1	13.2	99.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 15.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

—Continued—

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures											Response rate
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to 2.99	\$3 to 4.99	\$5 to 6.99	\$7 to 8.99	\$9 to 11.99	\$12 to 14.99	\$15 to 19.99	\$20 to 29.99	\$30 or more		
New Jersey	310	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	5.2	9.6	30.6	46.4	93.9	
New Mexico	69	2.9	7.2	1.4	5.8	4.3	10.1	26.1	11.6	21.7	8.7	100.0	
New York	758	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.2	5.1	8.4	9.1	10.4	16.6	45.3	100.0	
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	2.7	8.1	18.9	28.4	18.9	13.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	
North Dakota	78	5.1	7.7	14.1	17.9	19.2	15.4	14.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	1.6	3.6	7.2	19.6	32.4	32.4	100.0	
Oklahoma	110	0.0	0.0	4.8	12.5	11.5	27.9	17.3	16.3	5.8	3.8	94.5	
Oregon	124	0.8	0.0	2.4	9.7	8.9	16.1	16.9	20.2	16.1	8.9	100.0	
Pennsylvania	448	1.1	7.8	15.4	16.5	15.4	15.6	10.3	9.4	5.8	2.7	100.0	
Rhode Island	51	2.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	17.4	15.2	26.1	19.6	90.2	
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	7.5	27.5	25.0	20.0	10.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	
South Dakota	113	2.8	5.5	9.2	14.7	11.0	15.6	11.9	14.7	11.9	2.8	96.5	
Tennessee	137	4.4	16.1	30.7	18.2	13.1	5.8	3.6	1.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	
Texas	498	2.2	8.7	16.9	15.5	14.5	15.7	8.9	9.7	4.8	3.2	99.8	
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.8	11.6	30.4	17.4	13.0	7.2	7.2	100.0	
Vermont	201	5.9	11.8	9.4	10.0	4.1	15.9	13.5	8.8	11.2	9.4	84.6	
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.3	14.4	20.0	17.8	18.9	6.7	10.0	100.0	
Washington	70	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.7	12.9	7.1	15.7	28.6	25.7	100.0	
West Virginia	97	0.0	1.0	28.1	34.4	14.6	8.3	4.2	5.2	3.1	1.0	99.0	
Wisconsin	380	0.0	1.1	5.0	6.6	9.5	15.8	15.5	21.1	20.8	4.7	100.0	
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7	4.3	26.1	39.1	17.4	100.0	

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita is based on population of legal service area.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993

**Table 15A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										
		\$0 to \$99	\$1 to \$299	\$3 to \$499	\$5 to \$699	\$7 to \$899	\$9 to \$1199	\$12 to \$1499	\$15 to \$1999	\$20 to \$2999	\$30 or more	
Total	8,929	0.8	3.1	6.3	8.6	9.8	14.6	12.3	14.5	15.4	14.6	
1,000,000 or more	22	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	9.1	4.5	18.2	36.4	9.1	13.6	
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	12.0	14.0	32.0	24.0	
250,000 to 499,999	100	0.0	5.0	2.0	8.0	3.0	11.0	13.0	23.0	21.0	14.0	
100,000 to 249,999	296	0.0	0.3	4.4	6.4	9.8	15.2	14.9	18.2	18.6	12.2	
50,000 to 99,999	507	0.4	2.0	4.6	9.2	11.0	12.4	15.3	13.1	14.5	17.5	
25,000 to 49,999	866	0.8	2.3	5.7	9.1	8.4	11.9	10.7	14.9	17.7	18.3	
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	0.6	2.7	8.0	6.5	9.1	12.8	9.6	14.2	19.4	17.1	
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	0.5	3.5	6.3	8.5	10.1	14.1	12.5	14.7	15.4	14.5	
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	0.9	4.2	6.0	9.1	10.3	17.4	14.1	14.7	13.4	10.0	
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	1.0	3.1	6.9	10.7	10.7	18.4	13.3	13.0	12.5	10.5	
Less than 1,000	977	2.0	4.4	5.4	8.7	9.5	12.6	11.7	14.6	12.1	18.9	

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (97.6) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Per capita is based on population of legal service area.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993

Table 16.—Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Response rate	Total capital outlay						
				\$0	\$4,999 to \$9,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
50 States and DC	8,929	\$531,548	97.7	57.6	15.7	6.0	11.2	3.3	6.4	
Alabama	208	3,250	98.1	79.4	10.3	1.5	5.9	1.0	2.0	
Alaska	85	625	98.8	94.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Arizona	39	5,930	87.2	41.2	11.8	2.9	14.7	11.8	17.6	
Arkansas	36	1,896	100.0	63.9	2.8	0.0	11.1	2.8	19.4	
California	169	37,633	100.0	38.5	11.8	4.1	16.0	9.5	20.1	
Colorado	120	28,326	100.0	55.0	15.8	7.5	10.0	1.7	10.0	
Connecticut	194	959	90.7	73.9	6.8	5.7	11.9	1.1	0.6	
Delaware	29	3,069	100.0	41.4	24.1	13.8	10.3	0.0	10.3	
District of Columbia	1	15,511	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Florida	100	15,272	85.0	45.9	8.2	4.7	12.9	4.7	23.5	
Georgia	54	16,216	96.3	44.2	1.9	3.8	7.7	3.8	38.5	
Hawaii	1	550	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Idaho	107	1,713	98.1	64.8	17.1	5.7	7.6	1.0	3.8	
Illinois	606	73,065	99.3	44.0	15.0	6.8	15.0	6.6	12.6	
Indiana	238	5,273	100.0	34.0	31.5	7.6	17.6	5.5	3.8	
Iowa	517	6,205	95.2	76.4	12.6	3.0	3.9	1.4	2.6	
Kansas	320	13,407	98.1	60.2	21.0	4.1	9.9	1.6	3.2	
Kentucky	116	5,729	100.0	37.1	26.7	11.2	12.9	5.2	6.9	
Louisiana	65	23,425	100.0	84.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	
Maine	225	1,130	100.0	74.7	14.7	3.6	5.8	0.0	1.3	
Maryland	24	4,773	100.0	37.5	8.3	8.3	12.5	0.0	33.3	
Massachusetts	374	17,703	93.3	48.4	14.3	10.6	16.6	4.3	5.7	
Michigan	377	11,440	99.2	44.9	21.9	8.3	16.3	4.5	4.0	
Minnesota	132	7,306	100.0	61.4	12.1	4.5	11.4	3.8	6.8	
Mississippi	47	754	97.9	8.7	37.0	13.0	37.0	2.2	2.2	
Missouri	148	8,970	100.0	79.1	0.0	0.7	9.5	3.4	7.4	
Montana	83	583	100.0	33.7	44.6	7.2	12.0	1.2	1.2	
Nebraska	269	3,073	85.9	74.0	15.6	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.7	
Nevada	26	16,172	100.0	57.7	15.4	0.0	23.1	0.0	3.8	
New Hampshire	229	2,384	99.6	76.3	11.4	3.1	5.3	0.9	3.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Response rate	Total capital outlay										
				\$0	\$4,999 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more		
New Jersey	310	\$13,221	93.9	63.2	7.2	5.8	12.0	4.1	7.6					
New Mexico	69	7,058	98.6	57.4	13.2	10.3	8.8	2.9	7.4					
New York	758	29,492	100.0	40.9	23.6	7.9	15.4	4.9	7.3					
North Carolina	74	5,731	100.0	12.2	16.2	13.5	33.8	12.2	12.2					
North Dakota	78	336	100.0	70.5	15.4	2.6	7.7	3.8	0.0					
Ohio	250	20,053	100.0	3.6	25.2	18.0	29.6	9.6	14.0					
Oklahoma	110	4,825	94.5	76.0	6.7	5.8	5.8	1.9	3.8					
Oregon	124	3,662	100.0	52.4	19.4	12.1	8.9	0.8	6.5					
Pennsylvania	448	5,501	100.0	90.4	0.9	1.1	2.5	1.1	4.0					
Rhode Island	51	1,289	90.2	65.2	10.9	4.3	13.0	4.3	2.2					
South Carolina	40	11,276	100.0	75.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	10.0					
South Dakota	113	616	96.5	62.4	22.9	4.6	6.4	2.8	0.9					
Tennessee	137	1,311	100.0	74.5	9.5	5.1	5.1	2.2	3.6					
Texas	498	17,550	99.8	69.6	13.9	4.2	7.2	1.6	3.4					
Utah	69	3,063	100.0	52.2	13.0	10.1	14.5	1.4	8.7					
Vermont	201	429	89.1	73.7	19.6	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.6					
Virginia	90	21,984	100.0	58.9	6.7	5.6	11.1	3.3	14.4					
Washington	70	34,333	100.0	34.3	17.1	8.6	20.0	4.3	15.7					
West Virginia	97	1,588	99.0	63.5	18.8	6.3	7.3	2.1	2.1					
Wisconsin	380	15,747	100.0	47.6	23.9	6.6	13.9	3.2	4.7					
Wyoming	23	143	100.0	34.8	34.8	8.7	21.7	0.0	0.0					

Notes: 1. Total capital outlay represents data for libraries which reported the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported capital outlay. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital outlay.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 16A.—Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Total capital outlay						
			\$0	\$0.1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
Total	8,929	\$531,548	57.5	15.7	6.0	11.2	3.3	6.4	
1,000,000 or more	22	40,629	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	81.8	
500,000 to 999,999	50	88,687	12.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.0	74.0	
250,000 to 499,999	100	91,899	21.0	1.0	2.0	14.0	12.0	50.0	
100,000 to 249,999	296	70,459	31.5	4.4	5.1	19.3	11.9	27.8	
50,000 to 99,999	507	77,133	39.6	8.2	5.4	21.1	8.6	17.1	
25,000 to 49,999	866	61,059	43.8	10.6	7.1	21.8	5.5	11.1	
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	57,031	49.6	14.3	7.8	17.6	4.5	6.2	
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	28,134	54.2	18.7	9.3	11.5	3.2	3.1	
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	9,118	64.6	20.3	6.0	6.2	1.1	1.8	
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	5,238	73.1	18.8	3.7	3.2	0.4	0.7	
Less than 1,000	977	2,158	78.9	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.6	

Notes: 1. Total capital outlay represents data for libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.

2. The response rate for this table (97.6) is the percentage of libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 17.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Type of governance							Response rate	
		Municipal government	County/parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined		Other
50 States and DC	8,929	55.7	12.0	6.9	9.7	3.6	5.9	0.8	5.3	100.0
Alabama	208	72.0	7.7	18.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	99.5
Alaska	85	47.1	4.7	3.5	24.7	4.7	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	69.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arkansas	36	19.4	27.8	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
California	169	62.1	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Colorado	120	25.8	18.3	19.2	0.0	0.8	31.7	4.2	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	100	52.0	38.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	52.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	40.2	3.7	1.9	100.0
Illinois	606	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	11.3	21.4	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0
Iowa	517	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	320	90.6	4.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	1.7	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6.2	90.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	225	76.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	377	61.3	6.4	24.9	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Minnesota	132	78.8	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	4.3	59.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	56.8	24.3	11.5	5.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montana	83	20.5	38.6	38.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	94.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
Nevada	26	11.5	38.5	19.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	15.4	100.0
New Hampshire	229	93.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of governance								Response rate	
		Municipal government	County/parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other		
----- Percentage distribution -----											
New Jersey	310	74.5	4.5	1.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	69	88.4	4.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	758	25.9	0.7	0.8	52.5	17.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	13.5	56.8	23.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	75.9	16.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	22.0	0.0	7.2	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	90.0	4.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	71.0	15.3	0.0	3.2	0.8	7.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	43.1	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	2.5	87.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	75.2	15.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	137	2.2	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	498	54.0	29.1	2.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Utah	69	58.0	39.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vermont	201	47.8	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	46.7	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Washington	70	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	47.4	30.9	20.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	87.6	3.9	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported type of governance (the type of local government structure within which the library functions). Percentages may not sum too 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of governance. The response rate for the 50 states and DC is 100 percent due to rounding.

3. Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

4. Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

5. School district means that the public library is under the governance of a school district.

6. Library district means a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

7. Combined means that the public library's governance can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.

8. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

**Table 17A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of governance							Other
		Municipal government	County/parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	
Percentage distribution									
Total	8,929	55.7	12.0	6.9	9.6	3.6	5.9	0.8	5.3
1,000,000 or more	22	36.4	31.8	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
500,000 to 999,999	50	16.0	54.0	12.0	6.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	2.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	22.0	42.0	12.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	0.0	3.0
100,000 to 249,999	296	28.7	34.5	19.6	3.0	2.0	8.1	0.0	4.1
50,000 to 99,999	507	40.1	24.3	17.8	3.4	4.5	4.9	0.2	4.7
25,000 to 49,999	866	41.6	23.5	9.8	4.6	6.8	6.8	0.1	6.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	46.3	16.6	6.5	7.1	6.3	8.8	0.2	8.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	54.3	10.0	6.3	10.3	5.5	6.3	0.5	6.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	62.5	5.8	6.5	12.2	1.9	5.4	0.8	4.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	69.3	3.7	4.2	12.6	0.9	4.5	1.8	3.0
Less than 1,000	977	76.8	1.1	1.0	13.8	0.3	2.4	2.2	2.4

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on those public libraries for which type of governance and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

Type of governance refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which type of governance and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

4. Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

5. School district means that the public library is under the governance of a school district.

6. Library district means that the public library is under the governance authorized by state law to provide library services.

7. Combined means that the public library's governance can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.

8. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Libraries Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.



Table 18.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state:  
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
50 States and DC	8,929	80.4	18.2	1.4	100.0
Alabama	208	87.4	11.6	1.0	99.5
Alaska	85	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	51.3	35.9	12.8	100.0
Arkansas	36	16.7	66.7	16.7	100.0
California	169	32.5	61.5	5.9	100.0
Colorado	120	74.2	24.2	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	100	53.0	44.0	3.0	100.0
Georgia	54	7.4	87.0	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	86.0	14.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	67.6	31.9	0.4	100.0
Iowa	517	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Kansas	320	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	6.9	93.1	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6.2	92.3	1.5	100.0
Maine	225	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	374	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	377	82.2	17.2	0.5	100.0
Minnesota	132	77.3	15.2	7.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	69.6	29.7	0.7	100.0
Montana	83	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Nevada	26	65.4	34.6	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	310	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	69	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0
New York	758	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	9.5	68.9	21.6	100.0
North Dakota	78	81.6	18.4	0.0	97.4
Ohio	250	59.6	38.0	2.4	100.0
Oklahoma	110	91.5	8.2	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	79.8	16.1	4.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	87.5	12.3	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	7.5	90.0	2.5	100.0
South Dakota	113	87.6	9.7	2.7	100.0
Tennessee	137	73.0	18.2	8.8	100.0
Texas	498	86.1	13.3	0.6	100.0
Utah	69	78.3	18.8	2.9	100.0
Vermont	201	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	36.7	52.2	11.1	100.0
Washington	70	67.1	21.4	11.4	100.0
West Virginia	97	67.0	30.9	2.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which administrative structure was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure. The response rate for the 50 states and DC is 100.0 percent due to rounding.

3. FSCS identifies public libraries that provide service as administrative entities and outlets of public libraries as outlets.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 18A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
Total	8,929	80.4	18.2	1.4
1,000,000 or more	22	9.1	72.7	18.2
500,000 to 999,999	50	6.0	66.0	28.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	7.0	75.0	18.0
100,000 to 249,999	296	5.1	80.4	14.5
50,000 to 99,999	507	24.5	71.1	4.3
25,000 to 49,999	866	55.4	43.1	1.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	79.4	20.4	0.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	90.6	9.1	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	97.1	2.9	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	98.8	1.0	0.1
Less than 1,000	977	99.5	0.4	0.1

Percentage distribution

Notes: 1. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which both a nonzero value for population of legal service area and administrative structure were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which both administrative structure code and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

3. FSCS identifies public libraries that provide service as administrative entities and outlets of public libraries as outlets.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	
50 States and DC	8,929	2.6	68.9	28.5	100.0
Alabama	208	8.7	64.9	26.4	100.0
Alaska	85	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	39	28.2	0.0	71.8	100.0
Arkansas	36	83.3	0.0	16.7	100.0
California	169	0.0	95.3	4.7	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.0	93.8	6.2	100.0
Delaware	29	3.4	27.6	69.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	100	0.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
Illinois	606	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	99.2	0.8	100.0
Iowa	517	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	320	1.9	93.1	5.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	13.8	83.1	100.0
Maine	225	0.9	97.8	1.3	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	374	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	377	1.6	95.5	2.9	100.0
Minnesota	132	2.3	90.2	7.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	148	27.7	0.0	72.3	100.0
Montana	83	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0
Nevada	26	3.8	50.0	46.2	100.0
New Hampshire	229	0.0	79.0	21.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	
Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	310	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
New Mexico	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
New York	758	3.0	96.7	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	2.6	1.3	96.2	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	74.0	26.0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	7.3	0.0	92.7	100.0
Oregon	124	15.3	66.9	17.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	448	4.2	52.2	43.5	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	2.0	96.1	100.0
South Carolina	40	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	137	11.7	86.1	2.2	100.0
Texas	498	0.0	93.0	7.0	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	201	0.5	3.0	96.5	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Washington	70	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	76.3	12.4	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

2. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which interlibrary relationship was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FS Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993).

Table 19A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1993

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship		
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service
Total	8,929	2.6	68.9	28.4
1,000,000 or more	22	31.8	59.1	9.1
500,000 to 999,999	50	28.0	44.0	28.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	23.0	47.0	30.0
100,000 to 249,999	296	13.5	53.7	32.8
50,000 to 99,999	507	12.1	55.5	32.4
25,000 to 49,999	866	4.4	60.9	34.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,645	1.9	67.1	31.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,506	0.7	74.2	25.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,321	0.2	77.0	22.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,639	0.2	75.0	24.7
Less than 1,000	977	0.1	65.8	34.1

Percentage distribution

Notes: 1. Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

2. Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which both a nonzero value for population of legal service area and interlibrary relationship were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

3. The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which both interlibrary relationship and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

4. In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1993.

# Appendixes





## Appendix A

### **Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data and Summary of Other Activities in the NCES Library Statistics Program**

#### **Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data**

In 1985, a pilot project to standardize the collection of public library data by State Library Agencies in 15 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, was developed cooperatively by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) and jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's Library Programs (LP). The resulting report recommended expansion to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A task force was formed with the goal of developing a comprehensive national system of data on the status of U.S. public libraries. The legislative mandate for collecting public library statistics was included in the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (PL 100-297). Section 406, subparts a-g mandated the development and support of a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual nationwide collection and dissemination of public library data. This has since been superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (PL 103-382) which mandates NCES to collect library statistics.

FSCS has become a working network, allowing for close communication with the states through State Data Coordinators, appointed by the Chief Officer of each State Library Agency. NCES works closely with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), which has played a significant role in both the development and implementation of FSCS. NCES also works cooperatively with the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), ALA, and LP. NCES staff, in cooperation with State Data Coordinators, was responsible for ensuring the timeliness and quality of the states' submissions and compiling the data in both hard copy and data diskette formats. A Steering Committee that represents the State Data Coordinators and other public library constituents is active in the development of Public Libraries Survey data elements, data collection software design, table design, analysis, dissemination, and training.

In 1989 NCES developed a personal computer software package DECTOP (Data Entry Conversion Table Output Program), for States to use in collecting individual public library data and generating statistical tables. In 1990 NCES developed PLUS (Public Library Universe System), another personal computer software package to collect data for the public library universe, including identifying information for individual public libraries and their outlets. In 1993 DECTOP and PLUS were merged into a revised software package called DECPLUS. The merger of DECTOP and PLUS into DECPLUS has saved time by eliminating duplication of effort and has improved data quality by minimizing duplicate data entry and enhancing edit checking. The FSCS Technical Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has incorporated state's recommendations for Public Libraries Survey software enhancements into DECPLUS, including developing more sophisticated data edits and help screens containing Public Libraries Survey data element definitions. The accompanying DECPLUS User's Guide has been made more clear and comprehensive. The Public Libraries Survey collects identifying information on all known public libraries and their outlets, all state libraries, and some library systems, federations, and cooperatives. This resource is now available for use in drawing samples for special surveys on topics of interest about public libraries. A historical change tracking mechanism was established beginning with DECPLUS. Closings, additions, and mergers of public libraries and public library service outlets, for example, are tracked in a historical file as the user enters data.

In preparation for the submission of 1993 data, a training conference, sponsored by NCES and arranged by NCLIS was held for the state Data Coordinators in December 1993. The DECPLUS fiscal year 1993 software and manual were mailed to states in May 1994. Responses were to be returned to NCES by July 31, 1994. Thirty-eight states received the Keppel award in recognition for submitting fiscal year 1993 data in a readable form by the July 31, 1994 closeout. NCES worked on nonresponse follow-up from August to November 1994. The FSCS Steering Committee also assisted NCES with data review, and consulted with NCES on analysis, publication, and dissemination issues, and the annual training conference. In addition, FSCS has assigned each state a mentor from the FSCS Steering Committee, to supplement the technical assistance to states provided upon request, voluntarily by a number of State Data Coordinators and by NCES staff and contractors. Technical assistance can range from a quick telephone inquiry to completing the data collection on-site.

The Public Libraries Survey is an example of the synergy that can result from combining federal and state cooperation with state-of-the-art technology. This survey was the first national NCES data collection in which the respondents supplied the information electronically and in which data also were edited and tabulated completely in machine-readable form.

Today, these data provide the only current, national descriptive data on the status of nearly 9,000 public libraries. They are used by federal, state, and local officials, professional associations, and local practitioners for planning, evaluation, and policy making. These data are also available to researchers and educators for examining issues concerning the state of public libraries.

#### **Plans for the Public Libraries Survey**

NCES plans to continue the Public Libraries Survey. Survey data for fiscal year 1994 mailout is scheduled for May 1995. Survey data for fiscal year 1994 will be collected in July 1995, with release of these data scheduled for Spring 1996. An analysis report, using existing public library data, is planned for FY 1996. FSCS also has worked to improve adherence to NCES standards for data quality through the formation of a definitions subcommittee that is working on consistency of definitions among states. NCES has sponsored training enhancements at state and local levels. Also in 1994, the FSCS Steering Committee formed a training subcommittee.

Several topical surveys are also underway. In 1993, under the sponsorship of Library Programs, NCES conducted two fast response surveys -- one on public library services for children and another on public library services for young adults. The results are expected to be available in 1995. NCES has also sponsored a project through the American Institutes for Research to develop the first index of inflation for public libraries. A report of the project will be available in 1996. FSCS is also exploring the potential of software, including mapping software, to make customized analysis of public library data available to data users.

Public library questions are also being included as parts of other NCES surveys. For example, questions about purposes for which households use public libraries and barriers to use are being pretested as part of an expanded household screener for the NCES Household Survey. The full scale study is planned for 1996, with data available in 1997. FSCS also plans to include some library oriented questions on the Early Childhood Survey, planned for 1998.

NCES has also fostered the use and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. A Data Use Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has been addressing the dissemination, use, and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. Data dissemination has also been broadened with electronic release of current and back year data and E.D. TABS on Internet. In addition, an information service called the National Data Resource Center (NDRC) has been set up. The NDRC helps customers obtain reports and

data files and also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis on the library and other NCES studies and surveys.

### **Academic and School Library Data**

Since 1988, the Academic Libraries Survey has been a component of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The survey collects data on the libraries in the entire universe of accredited higher education institutions. Data on about 3,500 academic libraries is disseminated on a 2-year cycle; 1990 data was published in December 1992, and the 1992 data was released in 1994. The collection of academic library data through IPEDS will also be continued. NCES plans to improve the quality of the data by promoting the use of IDEALS (Input and Data Editing for Academic Library Statistics) software for data collection. New data elements focusing on electronic access and other new technologies may be added to the survey. The Academic Libraries Survey reports will contain more detailed analyses of the data.

Several questions about the role of academic libraries in distance education are planned as part of another survey sponsored by the National Institute on Postsecondary Education. The survey is called the Survey on the Instructional Uses of New Technologies and will be conducted under NCES's Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS).

NCES also collects and disseminates statistical information on elementary and secondary school libraries. NCES will continue school library data collection through the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS). A small amount of data on school libraries was collected from a sample of public and private elementary and secondary schools as part of the NCES 1990-1991 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS). NCES released a survey report titled *School Library Media Centers in the United States: 1990-1991* in November 1994. More comprehensive questionnaires on school library media centers and school library media specialists were developed and field-tested in 1991, as a separate part of the same SASS. This survey was conducted as part of the 1994 SASS and is scheduled for release in 1995. Additional information on the academic and school library surveys may be obtained from Jeffrey Williams, Education Surveys Division., National Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5652; Telephone (202) 219-1362.

### **Summary of Other Activities in the Library Statistics Program**

NCES pretested a survey on federal libraries in 1993 and plans data collection for 1994-95, with data release in late 1995. The federal library survey is a cooperative effort between NCES and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (Library of Congress). In addition, NCES is currently conducting the new State Library Agency survey which requests data for fiscal year 1994. The state library survey is a cooperative effort between NCES, COSLA, and NCLIS.

NCES is also laying the groundwork for the Interlibrary Cooperation Survey. During 1995 and 1996 a universe file of cooperative entities will be developed.

The Library Statistics Program also sponsors activities that cut across all types of libraries. For example, in 1993, NCES sponsored an invitational forum on policy analysis using library data from all types of libraries. The 1994 Forum focused on electronic technology. The 1995 Forum topic is "Changes in Library and Information Services in the Next Five Years." Since 1993, NCES has also sponsored the attendance of FSCS state data coordinators at NCES training opportunities, including the semiannual Cooperative System Fellows Program, the Management Information Systems Conference, and the Summer Data Conference.

## Appendix B

### Glossary

Data item	Definitions
<b>Administrative entity</b>	This is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group (for example, the population of a local jurisdiction, the population of a state, or the public libraries located in a particular region). The Administrative Entity may be administrative only and have no outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.
<b>Administrative entity only</b>	An Administrative Entity that does not serve the public directly and has no direct service outlets but may provide staff, materials, and services to other libraries; may receive and spend funds on behalf of other libraries; or may contract with other libraries to provide various library services. Examples are headquarters of systems, federations, or cooperative services.
<b>Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet</b>	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.
<b>Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate</b>	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.
<b>Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate</b>	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
<b>Administrative structure</b>	The Administrative Structure identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own governance and funding.
<b>ALA-MLS</b>	Librarians with master's degrees from graduate library education programs accredited by the American Library Association.  Note: Reported in full-time equivalents (FTEs).
<b>Association libraries</b>	An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state; includes association libraries.
<b>Audio</b>	These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.
<b>Book and serial volumes</b>	Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format, of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages; or juvenile non-periodical publications of any length bound in hard or soft covers.  Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.
<b>Bookmobile</b>	A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1) a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.



## Glossary -- Continued

Data Item	Definitions
<b>Books-by-mail only</b>	<p>Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.</p> <p>A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only Books-by-Mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or book-mobiles) should be coded here.</p>
<b>Branch library</b>	<p>A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an Administrative Entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.</p>
<b>Capital outlay</b>	<p>These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation.</p> <p>Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.</p>
<b>Central city</b>	<p>The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.</p>

## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
Central library	<p>This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.</p> <p>Note: Not all Administrative Entities have a central library and some Administrative Entities have more than one central library.</p>
Children's program attendance	<p>The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.</p> <p>Note: <u>Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children; A Manual of Standardized Procedures</u> (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.</p>
Circulation of children's materials	<p>The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals.</p>
Collection expenditures	<p>This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc.</p>
Combined libraries	<p>In the Public Library Survey, the two types of combined libraries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="649 1455 1400 1623">● Combined Academic/Public Library - A library serving as both a college or university library and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions.</li><li data-bbox="649 1665 1400 1824">● Combined school media centers/public library - A library serving as both a school media center and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions.</li></ul>

## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
County/Parish	An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.
Employee benefits	These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts spent by the reporting unit for direct, paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. Only that part of any employee benefits paid out of the public library budget should be reported.
Federal government operating income	This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the State.
Film	The term film is used interchangeably with "motion picture" which is a length of film, with or without recorded sound, bearing a sequence of still images that creates the illusion of movement when projected in rapid succession (usually 18 or 24 frames per second). Motion pictures are produced in a variety of sizes (8, super 8, 16, 35, 55, and 70 mm) and in a variety of forms (cartridge, cassette, loop, and reel).
Headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service	The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service.
Interlibrary loans provided to	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.



## Glossary – Continued

Data item	Definitions
<b>Interlibrary loans received from</b>	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
<b>Interlibrary relationship code</b>	The interlibrary relationship code identifies an administrative entity's relationship to a system, federation, or cooperative service.
<b>Legal basis code</b>	The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions.
<b>Librarians</b>	These are persons who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS.
<b>Library district</b>	This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
<b>Library visits</b>	This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.  Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

## Glossary -- Continued

Data Item	Definitions
<b>Local government operating income</b>	<p>This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.</p>
<b>Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service but, not the headquarters</b>	<p>An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does not include multiple outlet administrative entities (e.g. libraries with branches and that have the work "system" in their legal name) if entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.</p> <p>Note: For the purposes of this classification, networks, such as OCLC and Internet are not considered systems, federations, or cooperative services.</p>
<b>Metropolitan Area, but not within central city limits</b>	<p>A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.</p>

Glossary -- Continued

Data Item	Definitions
Multi-jurisdictional	An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.
Municipal government (city, town or village)	A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.
Native American tribal governments	An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation.  Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.
Official state total population estimate	This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.
Operating expenditures	Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.
Operating income	This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowment, income passed through to another agency (e.g. fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.

## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
Other operating expenditures	<p>This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection.</p> <p>Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.</p>
Other operating income	<p>This is all income other than that reported by local, state, and federal government. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any nonmonetary gifts and donations.</p>
Other paid staff	<p>This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.</p>
Paid FTE staff	<p>Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).</p>
Population of the legal service area	<p>The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.</p> <p>Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources. For administrative entities that do not serve the public</p>

## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
	directly and have no outlets (e. g., a system, federation, or cooperative service), this number shall be zero.
<b>Public library</b>	<p>A public library is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve the residents of a community, district, or region. A public library is an entity that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) a paid staff to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, and/or educational needs of a clientele; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele; and 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.</p> <p>Note: State law determines whether an entity is a public library.</p>
<b>Public service hours/year</b>	<p>This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.</p> <p>Note: Include hours for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer books-by-mail only service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included.</p>
<b>Reference transactions</b>	<p>A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, mail, or by electronic-mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child.</p>

Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
	<p>Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "Where are the children's books?" and "I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G." An example of a question of rules or policies is "Are you open until 9:00 tonight?"</p>
<b>Reporting period ending date</b>	<p>This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.</p>
<b>Reporting period starting date</b>	<p>This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.</p>
<b>Salaries &amp; wages expenditures</b>	<p>This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.</p>
<b>School district</b>	<p>An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.</p>
<b>Staff expenditures</b>	<p>This includes salaries and wages and employee benefits.</p>

## Glossary -- Continued

Data Item	Definitions
State government operating income	These are all funds distributed to public libraries by State government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the State. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.
State library agency	That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.
Subscriptions	This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues.  Note: Count subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.
Total circulation	The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.  Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.
Total income	This includes income from the Local government, the State government, the Federal government, and all other income.
Total operating expenditures	This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.
Total paid employees	This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.



## Glossary -- Continued

Data item	Definitions
<b>Total unduplicated population of legal service areas</b>	<p>This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.</p> <p>Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the DECPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. For states which do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.</p> <p>Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.</p>
<b>Video</b>	<p>These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.</p>



## Appendix C

### States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

State	Overlapping population of legal service areas
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arizona	
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	X
Connecticut	X
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida	
Georgia	X
Hawaii	
Idaho	X
Illinois	
Indiana	X
Iowa	X
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	X
Maine	X
Maryland	
Massachusetts	X
Michigan	X
Minnesota	
Mississippi	X
Missouri	
Montana	X
Nebraska	X
Nevada	
New Hampshire	X
New Jersey	X
New Mexico	X
New York	X
North Carolina	
North Dakota	X
Ohio	
Oklahoma	X
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	X
Rhode Island	X
South Carolina	X
South Dakota	
Tennessee	X
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	X
Virginia	
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	

ISBN 0-16-048308-5



9 780160 483080

United States  
Department of Education  
Washington, DC 20208-5652

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid  
U.S. Department of Education  
Permit No. G-17

**Third Class**

