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# Public Library Statistics 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • OVETA CULP HOBBY, *Secretary*  
Office of Education • • • SAMUEL MILLER BROWNELL, *Commissioner*

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# Foreword

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**T**HE OFFICE OF EDUCATION has long been interested in the development of public libraries as agencies to further the educational progress of the Nation. Beginning with 1870, it has issued at intervals statistical compilations on the status of the various types of libraries. Marking a change in that program, the comprehensive collection covering basic data for fiscal 1939 was devoted exclusively to public libraries as was also the one treating fiscal 1945 statistics. This current study, which deals with 1950 statistics, is thus the third in a new series designed to set forth at regular intervals the status of public libraries throughout the United States.

These national analyses have proved useful to educators, library administrators, governing boards, appropriating bodies, professional associations, and others interested in the development, efficient management, and full utilization of these educational agencies. This compilation of 1950 data also carries some comparisons with statistics in previous studies, which may be helpful in noting trends.

The completion of the tabulation of the 1950 data has been delayed, first, by the diversion of much of the statistical activity of the Service to Libraries Section to work on the controlled materials program during 1951 and 1952, and, second, by unusual budgetary difficulties.

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# Public Library Statistics 1950

## INTRODUCTION

“THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY properly supported and administered, provides a fundamental community service . . . The library with its various services is basic to the processes of education, recreation, and the dissemination of information.”

The foregoing statement by a recent Senate committee<sup>1</sup> makes especially appropriate the midcentury collection of statistical facts about the current status of the public library, a uniquely American institution which came into being about 100 years ago. Checked against two previous quadrennial compilations,<sup>2,3</sup> these data gathered at the midpoint of the twentieth century also make possible some measurement of trends in the development of public libraries in the United States.

Answers were sought to the following questions covering the fiscal year which ended during 1950:

1. How many public library systems are operating in the United States?
2. How large are the collections of books and related library materials?

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Congress. *Smith. Report No. 775, 804 Cong., 1st sess.* Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1951. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Office of Education. *Public Library Statistics, 1944-45.* Prepared by Willard O. Minhoff and Emory M. Foster. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947. p. 4. (U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1947, No. 12.)

<sup>3</sup> U. S. Office of Education. *Public Library Statistics, 1932-33.* Prepared by Ralph M. Dunbar and Emory M. Foster. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1942. p. 2. (U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1942, No. 4.)

3. How great is their use?
4. What is the annual amount of public library income and what are the sources?
5. For what purposes and in what amounts are public library incomes spent?
6. What sizes of staffs and what levels of workers are operating these libraries?
7. What sizes of population groups are these libraries serving?
8. What sizes of geographical areas are these libraries serving?
9. What is the extent of bookmobile service?
10. What are the units of support for public libraries?

Since the fiscal years of public libraries end at various times during the year, varying not only from State to State but also within a State itself, the responding libraries were asked to submit the data for their fiscal year which ended during the period, January 1 to December 31, 1950.

### DEFINITION OF THE TERM "PUBLIC LIBRARY"

In this nationwide study the term "public library" has been defined as a "library which provides free library service of a general nature to the people of its community."<sup>4</sup> In addition to the well-known tax-supported public library—municipal, county, or regional—this definition includes those privately controlled libraries, supported by endowment or other invested funds, which render without charge general library service to the community or to a considerable portion of it. Public-school libraries are not included unless they are open to the adult public and render service beyond that connected with the curriculum of the school.

### PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTING AND PROCESSING THE DATA

To obtain data for answering the questions posed, the Office of Education used "Public Library Statistical Report" (Form 8-071, 1950), a copy of which is reproduced on pages 28-31 of this bulletin. This form is a joint product of the American Library Association, practicing librarians, the United States Bureau of the Budget, and the Office of Education. With minor changes, the revised form of 1950 calls for the same type of information as that requested for 1945 and 1939.<sup>5</sup> The definitions of terms are those commonly recognized in the practice of librarianship.

<sup>4</sup> Advisory Committee on Education. *Library Service*, by Carlston B. Joeckel. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. p. 6. (Staff Study No. 11.)

<sup>5</sup> In this bulletin, the statistics referred to in footnotes 2 and 3 will be designated as 1945 and 1939, respectively, since they cover fiscal years which ended during those years.

The report form was distributed to the individual public library systems in the United States, either directly or through the official State library agency, depending upon the preference expressed by the agency. Of the 48 State library agencies, 21 elected to have the Office of Education deal directly with the individual libraries. The remaining 27 agencies asked to have the forms sent in bulk to them for distribution to the libraries. Under this latter procedure, 20 agencies requested the reporting library to return the completed form directly to them for shipment later to the Office of Education; the other 7 instructed the individual library to send the statistical data direct to the Office of Education.

All returns from the individual public libraries were edited in the Office of Education for discrepancies, omissions, and misinterpretations. State reports were consulted for verification, and inquiries were addressed to the reporting institutions when necessary. Of the completed reports received, only a relatively small number were defective. The good quality of the response is probably the result of the continued use of the form by the Office of Education in its quadrennial collection of data and by some of the State agencies in their annual collection of statistics from local public libraries. After the final editing of the forms, the data were punched on cards for machine tabulation.

These tabulations furnish the basis of the State summaries and the distribution tables which appear with comments and interpretations in the following pages. In order to aid the analysis of the current library situation in the various sections of the United States, the tables have been arranged by regions according to the United States Bureau of the Census grouping rather than alphabetically by States. Besides totals for the continental United States, the tables also carry regional totals.

Inasmuch as the compilations for 1945 and 1939 were based on data comparable to those for 1950, tables indicating trends have also been prepared. In addition, a compilation has been made of selected data on State library agencies (table 16), since they render in many cases what amounts to general public library service.

Some of these 1950 statistics, gathered in 1951, found early publication in two preliminary circulars issued by the Office of Education:

*Statistics of Public Libraries in Cities With Populations of 100,000 or More for 1950, With Comparative Summaries for 1945 to 1949. Circular 268. July 1951.*

*Statistics of Public Libraries in Cities With Populations of 50,000 to 99,999 for 1950. Circular 269. April 1952.*

In addition, many special compilations of the data have been made during the past 2 years for library administrators, governing boards, library surveyors, professional associations, and commercial organizations.



## COVERAGE AND RESPONSE

The number of public library systems operating in the continental United States in 1950 was 7,477. This total was compiled by using State lists of public libraries, library directories, and Federal Government mailing lists. In the count, branches and subbranches were considered not as individual libraries, but as forming one system. Thus the 76 branches, subbranches, and central building of the Cleveland Public Library were recorded not as 76 libraries but as just one system. In county library systems, however, affiliated local libraries were counted as individual units if they retained their independence of management, such as their own local governing boards, control of local book funds, appointment and control of staff, and separate record keeping.

To the request for 1950 data, 6,105 public library systems in the continental United States submitted reports, of which 5,028 were usable; 49 had insufficient data; and 28 showed an inactive status—an 81.6 percent return in 1950 as compared with an 81.3 percent return in 1945 and an 83.4 percent in 1939.

Some observations are in order concerning the coverage attained by these reports. On the basis of statistics gathered by the American Library Association from the official State library agencies, the 48 States currently have approximately 30 million persons without access to local public library service. If this figure is added to the approximate 115 million persons served by libraries covered in this report (in which special care was taken to prevent any duplication of population served), a total of 145 million are accounted for out of the 161 million population in continental United States (1950 Census). In other words, it appears reasonable to assume that the present compilation covers all but 6 million (about 4 percent) of the population who presumably have public library service in the United States. That the libraries not included in this compilation of 1950 statistics serve only a small proportion of the total population is further borne out by a random examination of the nonresponding libraries. Most of them are located in the small towns and villages.

From the outlying parts of the United States, 8 reports were received: 3 from Alaska, 4 from Hawaii, and 1 from Puerto Rico. The discussion of these Territorial libraries will be found on page 23.

As in the previous years, a number of the reporting libraries did not answer all the questions on the form. For instance, some did not submit figures on the lending of volumes for home use; others did not report data on the number of persons registered for borrowing books for home use; and a few were not able to give out statistics on finance. With one exception (table 14), each of the summary tables contains a column listing the number of libraries reporting on a particular item.

Unfortunately, the response to the questions on library service to

youth was so slight that no significant tabulations could be made. Opportunity was given for replies to 15 items on this phase of library activity. A similar situation prevailed in the case of the 1945 compilation. At that time, contrary to a statement in a professional publication by a library leader in 1947 that no questions were asked about work with youth, the statistical form actually presented opportunities to report on nine items relating to that segment of the population.

## NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The question, "How many public library systems are operating in the United States?" is answered by a tabulation of the data (table 1). Reliable sources show a total of 7,477 public library systems in continental United States. Usable returns to the nationwide inquiry totaled 6,028. Of these, 1,302 were in the East North Central region (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin); 1,254 in the West North Central (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas); and 1,010 in the New England States. The State submitting the largest number of reports to the Office of Education was New York with 498, followed in order by Iowa with 329, by Massachusetts with 298, and Michigan with 295.

The classification of public library systems by unit of financial support (table 1, columns 4 to 13) yielded some information of significance to the student of administrative control. On the basis of replies, the responding institutions were grouped into 10 categories based on the unit of support: City or town, township, school district, county, regional, city-township, city-county, city-school district, independent branch or affiliate of a county-library system, and other or miscellaneous.

For the most part, names of the units of support just described are probably self-explanatory, but several possibly need some clarification. For example, the school-district type is one of the oldest in the United States because the New York State Legislature in 1835 authorized and provided for the financial support of a system of school district libraries to be used by both adults and children. The movement spread to several other States, reached a peak about the middle of the nineteenth century, then declined, and in many cases disappeared entirely. Except in a few instances, the existing school district public libraries do not go back to the early ones, but stem from certain advantages in taxable wealth and administrative flexibility to be gained under a school-district unit rather than a municipality.<sup>1</sup>

The regional library is usually a combination of two or more counties formed in an effort to gain a broader base of support. The

<sup>1</sup> *Journal, C. B., Government of the American Public Library*, pp. 8-24, 111-122. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1924.

hyphenated type, such as city-township, city-county, and city-school district, are likewise the result of several political subdivisions joining together to support a public library system. The type called independent branches of county library systems is composed of that group of town or small-city libraries which have affiliated themselves with the county library system, in order to gain the benefits of specialized advisory services, technical processing, access to larger collections of library materials, and other advantages. They retain their independent management.

The category "other" includes libraries supported chiefly by women's clubs, associations, or endowment, but giving free public service.

According to the 1950 statistics, the predominant unit of financial support was still that of the city, town, or village, the number of such cases being 3,775, or 62.6 percent of the total. The type in which the county formed the unit of support followed with 524 so classified, or 8.69 percent of the total; the school-district type was third with 322 cases, or 5.34 percent; and the city-county type, fourth with 309, or 5.13 percent.

The county, regional, city-county, city-township, city-school district, and the independent branches of county library systems may be said to represent the movement toward establishing larger units of financial support. Taken together, they number 1,229 systems, or 20.4 percent of the total.

The school-district public library is concentrated in a few States—Ohio with 154, New York with 95, and Michigan with 38. Each of the other States has only a few examples of this type of unit of support.

Since accessibility is one factor in the rendition of adequate local public library service, the number of service outlets is significant. According to the returns, there were 11,135 branches, subbranches, and central libraries in continental United States (table 1, column 14). Information was sought also concerning the number of library stations in operation, but the apparent varying interpretations of the term by the respondents made it inadvisable to tabulate and publish the figures on this item. As defined on the report form, a library station "is a place from which books are distributed but at which there is no permanent collection or library staff." Stations are located usually in schools, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions, and could be conservatively estimated as totaling 28,000. In addition to the service outlets previously mentioned, account should be taken of the 603 bookmobiles which carry service to people on the outskirts of a community or to all or part of a county (table 14), and also of the facilities of the State library agencies (table 16).

## BOOK STOCK OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

At the close of the fiscal year ending in 1950, the 6,028 reporting public libraries in continental United States owned a total of 142,931,000 volumes (table 2, column 5). During that fiscal year, they added to their collections by purchase and other means a total of 9,327,000 volumes. In the report form, the term "volume" is defined as "any printed, typewritten, mimeographed, or processed work, bound or unbound, which has been cataloged or fully prepared for use." In 1945 the reporting libraries possessed 124,675,000 volumes; in 1939 they had 104,729,000 volumes. This represented an increase of 19.0 percent from 1939 to 1945, and of 14.6 percent from 1945 to 1950. For the fiscal year which ended during 1945, the reporting libraries added 6,921,000 volumes, and in the fiscal year 1939 they added 7,116,000 volumes.

Of the 142,931,000 volumes contained in public library collections in 1950, 66,945,000 volumes were classified as adult books and 23,084,000 as juvenile. In addition, an undistributed total (i. e., not broken down into either adult or juvenile) of 52,902,000 volumes was reported. If the same ratio of adult to juvenile holds for the undistributed as for the distributed, the total of adult volumes would be 106,304,000, and that for juvenile volumes, 36,627,000.

The per capita figures for book stock afford only a crude measure of the relative availability of public library books in the various States and regions (table 2, column 6). Such an index must be used with great caution because many factors enter, such as the age of the libraries, density of population, size of the geographical area, and number of library service outlets. The American Library Association in 1943 formulated these minimum standards on the number of books needed per capita:<sup>1</sup>

The number of volumes per capita in a public library should meet the minimum standards shown in the following table:

Population of library area	Volumes per capita
6,000-10,000.....	3.0 up to 25,000 vols.
10,000-25,000.....	2.5 up to 70,000 vols.
25,000-100,000.....	2.0 up to 175,000 vols.
100,000-200,000.....	1.75 up to 300,000 vols.
200,000-1,000,000.....	1.5 up to 1,000,000 vols.
Over 1,000,000.....	1.0.

Against these figures, it may be of interest to examine the current situation as to book holdings. In 1950, the public library systems in the cities with populations of 100,000 or more owned 1.07 books per

<sup>1</sup> American Library Association. *Factor Standards for Public Libraries*. p. 71. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943.

capita;<sup>2</sup> in the 50,000 to 99,999 group of cities they possessed 1.45 per capita.<sup>3</sup>

In 1950, public libraries numbering 6,028 served a population of 114,966,000 with 1.24 volumes per capita (table 2, column 6). In 1945 the corresponding per capita figure was 1.4, and in 1939 it was 1.3. On the basis of these figures, no improvement has taken place during the past 12 years in the per capita book holdings of public libraries.

The wide variations among the States and regions in number of volumes owned per capita by libraries are worth noting. In 1 State, library service was being provided with a per capita book stock of 0.5 or less; in 16 States, with from 0.51 to 0.99; in 22 States, with from 1 to 1.99; in 6 States, with from 2 to 2.99; and 3 States, with more than 3 books per person. In 17 of our States, the communities served by public libraries had on the average less than 1 book per person available, and in only 10 States was the number more than 2 books per person.

A study of the book-per-capita ratios by regions shows that the population in the West North Central region has the largest number of books per person, 1.70. The East North Central region followed with 1.43 books per capita and the Mountain region with 1.40. The lowest number of books per capita was found in the East South Central region, which served its population with 0.50 book per person.

In all cases, the per capita figures are based on the population reported as served by the local public library and not on the total population of the State as given in the 1950 census.

### NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DISTRIBUTED BY NUMBER OF VOLUMES

The number of volumes in a public library is a rough measure of its potential capacity for adequately serving its community. Although quality of the collection and the rate of growth are important elements, nevertheless the more books a public library has, the greater are the chances that the needs of its community will be met. According to library authorities there is, furthermore, a minimum below which the size of a book collection should not fall. Upon this point, the American Library Association has stated:

The minimum size of the book stock of any public library, as an independent unit, should be 5,000 volumes regardless of the population served.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Statistics of Public Libraries in Cities With Populations of 100,000 or More for 1939*. Office of Educational Councils No. 203. July 1942.

<sup>2</sup> *Statistics of Public Libraries in Cities With Populations of 25,000 to 99,999 for 1939*. Office of Educational Councils No. 209. April 1942.

<sup>4</sup> American Library Association. *Op. cit.*, p. 71.

In spite of this statement, 2,332, or 38.7 percent, of the public libraries in the continental United States contained fewer than 6,000 volumes (table 3). Further examination by size of the book collection shows that 2,692, or 44.7 percent, owned 6,000 to 24,999 volumes; 683, or 11.3 percent, contained 25,000 to 69,999 volumes; 191, or 3.17 percent, had from 70,000 to 149,999 volumes; and 130, or 2.15 percent, were libraries with 150,000 or more. In this last group there were 32 libraries with 500,000 or more volumes.

The trend in the size of collections owned by public libraries is revealed in the following percentage table:

Fiscal year	Total	Fewer than 6,000	6,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 69,999	70,000 to 149,999	150,000 or more
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1900.....	100	88.89	44.05	11.33	3.17	2.15
1949.....	150	42.00	42.31	8.21	2.49	1.93

The comparison of the percentages shows that there has been a decrease in the percentage of public libraries operating with book stocks below the figure (6,000 volumes) declared by library authorities as the minimum for satisfactory service. On the other hand, there has been a small increase, perhaps nothing more than normal, in the percentages of the number of libraries falling in the higher brackets of book stocks.

### HOLDINGS OF MISCELLANEOUS STOCK IN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

In articles and addresses, librarians have gone on record that the stock of the modern public library should not be confined only to the printed word, but should include other media of communication. Accordingly, in this collection of data for 1950, an effort was made to gather statistics on the library holdings of pictures, prints, slides and filmstrips, microfilms, films, and sound recordings (table 4). In addition, data were sought on maps and uncataloged pamphlets.

To this first attempt to obtain such information, 1,133 library systems indicated that they had nonbook materials to serve their communities. According to their returns, they owned the following nonbook materials: 24,272 films (titles); 52,523 microfilms (titles); 201,553 slides and filmstrips; 320,660 sound recordings; and 8,062,186 photographs, pictures, and prints.

The largest number of films (titles), 19,934, were owned by the libraries in the Middle Atlantic region, composed of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Following with 8,058 titles was the East North Central, which includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The largest holdings of slides and filmstrips, 86,731, were reported in the East North Central region. New England followed with 36,321. In the case of sound recordings, the East North Central region again led with a total of 103,058. The Middle Atlantic States were next with 78,788.

For photographs, pictures, and prints, the Middle Atlantic States showed a total of 3,188,000 pieces. New England States followed with 1,476,000. Of the nine regions, the West South Central recorded the least number, 68,795.

## REGISTRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

In 1950 a total of 5,162 public libraries reported 25,361,000 registered borrowers; that is, persons who had made formal application for and had been accorded the privilege of borrowing books for home use (table 5, column 4). In this gross registration, 12,831,000, or 50.6 percent, were designated as adult borrowers; 6,736,000, or 26.6 percent, as juvenile; and 5,794,000, or 22.8 percent, were not broken down into the categories of adult or juvenile. If the same ratio of adult to juvenile in the case of the distributed returns holds for the undistributed, the total registration would be 16,631,000 adults and 8,730,000 juvenile. In 1945, the total registration amounted to 22,891,000; in 1939, to 24,085,000.

Registration in public libraries has shown only a slight increase during the past 12 years. On the basis of figures alone, registration has not kept pace with the increase in the population of the Nation. Several observations might be made concerning the use of registration as a measure of the extent of use by the community. One is that some libraries with mechanical and photographic charging equipment have been paying less attention to formal registration and have been accepting other forms of identification; and the other is that the library performs many services to the community such as reference work and use of periodicals and other materials within the building which do not involve the use of a borrower's card. In addition, World War II slowed down the normal climb in registration.

## CIRCULATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The heading for this section should really be an inclusive one, such as "Use of the public library," but unfortunately the replies to the question, "Number of reference and reading-aid transactions" are still insufficient for a meaningful tabulation. It has been necessary again to omit the important function of reference service and to limit the measurement of library use to the number of volumes borrowed for home use.

For the purpose of comparability, the libraries, as in 1939 and 1945,

were asked to report circulation according to the definition formulated a number of years ago by the profession:

Count one for each bound volume, pamphlet, or periodical lent for home use, from central library or any agency, and each renewal. Do not count as circulation, books sent to another library agency within the same system where home circulation is counted. In no case should circulation be estimated. . . . (See p. 2 of form 8-071, 1950, on p. 29 of this bulletin.)

The total home circulation reported by 5,783 library systems in 1950 amounted to 384,606,000 volumes (table 6, column 3). The main library, the branches, and the subbranches accounted for 350,080,000 of these volumes, or 91.0 percent; and the bookmobiles for 26,788,000 volumes, or 6.97 percent. In addition, a circulation of 7,738,000 volumes, or 2.01 percent, was undistributed. This figure for bookmobiles is an indication of the growing importance of this means of making library service more accessible to the people.

As compared to the total home use of 384,606,000 volumes in 1950, the corresponding figures for 1945 was 324,425,000 volumes, and for 1939, it was 415,924,000 volumes. In other words, at the outbreak of the Korean crisis, home circulation of public libraries had climbed from the low point noted at the close of the World War II period, but it had not yet reached the peak achieved just before the defense activities which preceded World War II.

In the case of the circulation from the main library, branches, and subbranches, adult books accounted for 52.5 percent of the total, juvenile for 41.2 percent, and undistributed (i. e., not broken down into these two categories) for 6.34 percent. In the case of bookmobile circulation, the corresponding figures are: adult, 23.5 percent; juvenile, 68.3 percent; and undistributed, 8.22 percent.

The per capita circulation of the reporting libraries is 3.37. In this calculation, only the population served is taken into account, not the total population of continental United States.

Since the modern library considers its stock in trade, as noted previously, not only books, pamphlets, and periodicals, but also slides, filmstrips, films, sound recordings, photos, pictures, etc., the use of these materials must be considered in the measurement of total service of a library to its community. In the case of sound recordings, the reporting libraries had a total circulation of 1,967,000 for fiscal 1950. They also issued for use outside the building a total of 3,895,000 photographs, pictures, and prints. Because of the lack of uniformity in counting the use of films, it has not been possible to present national figures on the circulation of this type of nonbook materials. It is hoped that before the next quadrennial collection of public library data, the count of film use will be standardized.



## INCOME AND ENDOWMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The idea persists in many quarters that public libraries are operated largely on money received from endowments or other private income. This belief is incorrect. As shown by the 1950 statistics (table 7), public libraries received \$102,350,000, or 87.4 percent, of their income from local public funds (appropriations and tax levies authorized by cities, towns, townships, counties, and school districts, as well as money paid by school boards for contract service); from State grants, \$1,957,000, or 1.87 percent; from income on endowment or invested funds and from gifts, \$5,694,000, or 4.86 percent; from other sources (fines on overdue books, fees from the rental book collection, sales of wastepaper, etc.), \$7,003,000, or 5.98 percent; undistributed, 0.06 percent.

The trend in the distribution of sources of public library income in percentages is as follows:

Final year	Total	Local funds	State grants	Endowment income	Other	Undistributed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1939	107	87.43	1.87	4.86	5.98	0.06
1945	108	87.8	1.8	4.1	6.2	1
1950	118	87.6	1.8	4.8	5.8	0

\* Apparent increase result of inclusion of income from a heavily endowed library not hitherto reported.

As shown by the preceding figures, the percentage of total income received from local public funds has remained high and steady during the past 12 years. In the case of State grants, the small percentage has gradually increased from 0.5 to 1.8 and then to 1.87. The percentage of income from endowment and invested funds has shown in reality a slight decline because the gross income from that source in 1950 includes a large amount not reported formerly.

State assistance to public libraries was greatest in the South Atlantic region with a reported \$695,638. The East North Central region followed with \$535,226. The Mountain region recorded the least amount of State grants, \$11,550.

In the matter of income from endowment and invested funds, the Middle Atlantic region led with a total of \$2,978,000; New England followed with \$1,562,000, and the Mountain region reported the least, \$24,688.

The total endowment of public library systems in continental United States amounted to \$67,971,000. In 1945, this total was \$37,694,000; in 1939 it was \$36,815,000. This large increase during the period can be accounted for by the fact that the endowment of a large reference department is included in the 1950 figure. If this

latter figure were deducted, the percentage figure for that source would have been 3.09 percent. None of this endowment includes any money donated by Andrew Carnegie through the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These benefactions were solely for the construction of buildings and no money was given for operation and maintenance, except in two cases, neither of which submitted a report for this compilation. The practice of making grants for the construction of buildings ceased in 1907.<sup>11</sup>

## EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The total operating expenditures (excluding capital outlay) of the public libraries in continental United States for the fiscal year ended in 1950, as reported to the Office of Education by 5,773 systems, amounted to \$109,777,000 (table 8). These operating expenditures included the amounts spent for library and building staff salaries, books and periodicals, binding and mending, audiovisual materials, and for all other purposes (excepting capital outlay). In 1945, the operating expenditures of the reporting libraries amounted to \$61,790,000; in 1939, to \$48,823,000.

Of the total distributed expenditures (\$109,777,000), the sum of \$65,422,000, or 59.6 percent, was used for library staff salaries, and \$7,614,000, or 6.94 percent, went for building staff salaries and wages. These figures combined give for salaries and wages a total of \$73,036,000, or 66.5 percent of the total expenditures.

The amount spent by public libraries in 1950 for books and periodicals was \$17,147,000, or 15.6 percent. Since so many libraries did not separate book expenditures from those for periodicals, it is not possible to give separate percentages for books and for periodicals. Calculations made from a representative group of libraries which did report the expenditures for these purposes separately, showed that of the total book and periodical expenditure, 93.3 percent went for books and 6.7 percent for periodicals. Audiovisual materials purchased in 1950 accounted for \$313,254, or 0.28 percent of the total operating expenditures of the reporting libraries. The outlay for binding and mending of library materials totaled \$2,797,000, or 2.54 percent.

Disbursements by public libraries for all other purposes (excluding capital outlay) amounted to \$16,452,000, or 15.0 percent of the total operating expense reported. In this category were lumped such items as payments for rent, heat, light, power, water, and insurance. An undistributed sum of \$31,947, or 0.03 percent, was included in the total operating expenditures reported (table 8, column 3).

In response to requests, items asking information on amounts spent for children's books and for children's periodicals were included on the

<sup>11</sup> Lester, Robert M. *Forty Years of Carnegie Giving*. New York: Doubleday, 1951. p. 62-63.

1950 report form. The returns on this question were not adequate to justify printing the tabulation. Only 198 libraries answered the question, and entered as spent a total amount of \$626,207 for children's books and \$8,859 for children's periodicals. It appears that the accounting systems of many public libraries do not have at present a breakdown of the expenditures for adult and juvenile reading material. It is hoped that in future compilations these significant items of information may be obtained from the responding libraries.

The trend in purpose of expenditure is revealed by the comparisons of the calculated percentages for fiscal years 1950, 1945, and 1939:

Fiscal year	Total	Library staff	Building	Books and periodicals	Binding and mailing	All other purposes	Undetermined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	100	35.80	6.00	15.00	1.20	14.00	6.00
1945	100	21.2	7.0	16.7	2.0	15.3	6.8
1939	100	14.0	7.5	15.0	2.0	16.5	7

\* The percentage represents 15.0 for books and periodicals, and 1.5 for undetermined materials.

From the foregoing figures, it is evident that the percentage of total expenditures devoted to library staff salaries has been increasing during the period 1939 to 1950, and the percentage spent for books and periodicals has been decreasing during the same period.

The proportions for the different expenditure purposes just shown afford a basis for comparison with the standards suggested by the American Library Association.<sup>11</sup>

As a general norm applicable to many public libraries, the following proportions of expenditures may be suggested: 60 percent for library salaries; 20 percent for books, periodicals, and binding; and 20 percent for other operating expenditures. In many other libraries, especially in larger cities, it may be desirable to adopt a 65-17.5-17.5 percent ratio for these three items. Whatever distribution formula is used, the total budget should be large enough to provide adequate funds for both salaries and books. When total library income per capita is seriously below standard, it may be impossible to conform to standard proportions in expenditures.

Per capita operating expenditure is often used as a means of measuring relative financial support for public libraries among the various States and regions. It is at best a rough measure and must be used with extreme caution if precise comparisons are sought. Many factors enter into the situation, such as quality of service rendered, extent of the branch system, characteristics of the population served, ownership of buildings, serviceability of the library building, amount of volunteer service, and others.

In the calculation of these per capita figures (table 8, column 11) only the number of persons (1950 census) in the areas served by the

<sup>11</sup> American Library Association, Postwar Planning Committee. *National Plan for Public Library Service*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1945. p. 101-102.

reporting libraries have been included, not the total number in the State. The unserved populations in the States and the populations served by nonreporting libraries are not included in the calculation. The operating per capita of 96 cents for the continental United States represents, therefore, only those libraries which reported their total expenditures. In 1945, this per capita was 70 cents, and, in 1939 it was 62 cents.

This apparent gain in per capita expenditures fades somewhat when changes in the purchasing power of the dollar are taken into account. Although the Consumer Price Index is related directly to consumer expenditures and not to library operations, it does give some indication of cost trends even for libraries. Adjusted for changes in the cost of living and expressed in 1947-49 dollars,<sup>11</sup> the per capita library operating expenditures given in the preceding paragraph become: 92.4 cents for 1950; 91.0 cents for 1945; and 104.4 cents for 1939. These figures indicate that the financial support of public libraries is probably not keeping up with the decline in the value of the dollar.

The per capita when considered State by State show variations as follows:

Per capita expenditures	Number of States
Less than 27 cents	1
27 to 49 cents	10
50 to 74 cents	7
75 to 99 cents	11
\$1.00 to \$1.25	12
\$1.25 and over	7

The range for States is from 26 cents to \$1.78.

When considered by regions, the New England region showed the largest per capita expenditure, \$1.48. The East North Central region was next with \$1.25, and the East South Central region showed the least expenditure, \$0.32 per capita.

These figures may be contrasted with the recommendations of the American Library Association.<sup>12</sup>

	Per capita
For "minimum" service	\$1.50
For "good" service	2.25
For "superior" service	3.00

The total capital outlay reported by public libraries for fiscal 1950 amounted to \$4,393,000 (table 8, column 12). In 1945 (a war year), it was \$1,216,000; and in 1939, it was \$2,699,000. As defined on the report form, the term "capital outlay" included expenditures for library buildings, sites, additions, etc. The total reported is not a complete figure, because expenditures for building construction do

<sup>11</sup>U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index—U. S.: All Items*, Series D-10, in *Monthly Labor Review* 72:263, March 1949.

<sup>12</sup>American Library Association, *Future Financing Committee, National Plan for Public Library Service*, Ch. VI, p. 26.

not appear generally in the library budget, but are carried on a separate city or other account.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS BY AMOUNT OF OPERATING EXPENDITURES

The size of the annual operating budget has an important effect upon the adequacy of public library service. Authorities on public library finance stated in 1947 that the minimum cost of the essential elements in an efficient unit of library service is \$37,500.<sup>14</sup> Confirming this figure are the conclusions in the 1944 study made by Lowell Martin.<sup>15</sup> He found that even modest essential elements of good service were not attained with any regularity in the group of public libraries examined, until the \$40,000 income bracket and above was reached. The Postwar Planning Committee of the American Library Association recommended that the figure should be raised to \$60,000 to meet 1947 cost levels. In 1950, the *Public Library Inquiry* under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council set \$100,000 as the approximate minimum annual budget for adequate public library service.

In these recent statements, the specialists on library finance have not mentioned at all the figure of \$6,000 set in 1943 as the minimum annual budget on which a small, independent library unit could provide service of a limited sort.<sup>17</sup> The current philosophy is that no small library should attempt to operate on such a small income but should become a part of or affiliate itself with a larger administrative unit having the combined support of the optimum size previously indicated.

Against these figures, it is revealing to compare the distribution of public libraries by the amount of operating expenditures for 1950 (table 9). Calculated from the financial statistics reported by 5,773 library systems, the percentages are as follows:

Annual operating expenditures	Number of library systems	Percent of total
Less than \$1,000	1,080	20.5
\$1,000 to \$2,999	1,767	31.0
\$3,000 to \$9,999	987	18.0
\$10,000 to \$24,999	781	14.0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	429	7.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	83	1.6
\$100,000 to \$499,999	87	1.6
\$500,000 or over	28	.5

<sup>14</sup> American Library Association. Postwar Planning Committee. *National Plan for Public Library Service*. Op. cit., p. 87.

<sup>15</sup> Martin, Lowell. "Optimum Size of the Public Library Unit." In O. B. Jackson, ed. *Library Management: Problems and Solutions*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1946, p. 23-44.

<sup>17</sup> American Library Association. *Postwar Standards for Public Libraries*. Op. cit., p. 67.

From the preceding figures, it can be noted that 29.3 percent of the public library systems in continental United States were operating in 1950 on annual budgets of less than \$1,000; and 89.9 percent, on less than \$25,000. Moreover, an actual count of systems with expenditures of \$60,000 or more showed that only 4.16 percent of the total had that amount, considered even in 1947 as necessary for adequate, effective service. In 8 States, not a single library system had an annual budget of \$60,000 or over.

The trend in the amount of financial support for public libraries can be seen by a comparison of the percentages of libraries falling in various expenditure groups during the years 1950, 1945, and 1939:

Fiscal year	Less than \$1,000	Less than \$4,000	Less than \$25,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$25,000 and over <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5
1950.....	29.3	89.9	92.3	20.7
1945.....	32.3	71.9	94.5	8.5
1939.....	61.4	78.3	94.2	4.8

<sup>1</sup> The figure of \$25,000 has been retained for purposes of comparison.

On the basis of the preceding figures, the percentage of libraries with reasonably adequate support has increased noticeably during the past 12 years, while the percentage of those with such small annual budgets as \$1,000 or \$4,000 has decreased considerably. The gain in better support is relatively slight, however, when the factor of inflation is taken into account.

## PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The total personnel employed to operate the public libraries in continental United States, with 6,028 systems reporting, amounted to 44,415 employees, of whom 26,457 were full-time and 17,958 were part-time (table 10). Of the total personnel, 14,817, or 33.4 percent, were classified as serving in professional positions; 8,353, or 18.8 percent, were filling subprofessional positions; 15,476, or 34.8 percent, occupied clerical and other types of jobs; and 5,769, or 13.0 percent, comprised the building maintenance staff. In 1945, the number of employees reported to the Office of Education totaled 37,382, of whom 22,373 were full-time and 15,009 part-time workers; in 1939, the total number was 34,502, of whom 21,591 were full-time and 12,911 were part-time.

It is still not possible to give a fully satisfactory summary of the personnel situation in public libraries. As might well be expected in a country as diverse as the United States, personnel terms vary greatly. The definitions used on the public library statistical report

(Form 8-071, 1950) for differentiating professional, subprofessional, and clerical positions were formulated by the library profession itself, but they are not universally followed. In some cases, furthermore, local civil-service classification schedules prevent uniformity from city to city, and from State to State. There is also the problem of expressing part-time workers in terms of full-time equivalents so that the number of man-years required to operate a library or a group of libraries can be given.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS BY THE NUMBER OF HOURS OPEN PER WEEK

The number of hours that a library is open for service is one measure of its usefulness to the community. A library which is open only a few days a week or only in the afternoon will not reach normally as many segments of the community as will one which has its doors open morning, afternoon, and evening at least 5½ or 6 days per week.

The analysis of the 1950 data (table 11) shows that 2,885 central libraries, or 47.9 percent, of the reporting libraries were available for service to their communities less than 25 hours per week (which could mean: open 8 hours a day for 4 days a week). Of the total, 706, or 11.7 percent, reported service hours of less than 6 hours per week. At the other end of the scale, 864 central libraries, or 14.3 percent, were available to their communities over 60 hours weekly. If only those central libraries with service hours of 72 or more per week are considered, the total is 199, or 3.30 percent of the total. A 72-hour schedule could mean 12 hours a day for each of the 6 weekdays.

It should be noted that these data are only for the central library of the systems, and do not cover the hours of opening for branch libraries. In addition, it is well to bear in mind that the size of the population served and the type of district in which the library is located are factors affecting the optimum number of hours of opening.

A comparison of these current data on the number of hours of opening with those of 1939 and 1945 shows that the percent of libraries open less than 24 hours per week has decreased. The number of libraries open 60 hours or more to their communities has increased slightly. In general, no marked change has taken place in the number of hours during which central libraries are available to their communities.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS BY POPULATION SERVED

The population size of the unit of support has received much attention from surveyors of library service. They have maintained that good library service is possible only if its support is based on a certain

ably large population group—normally at least 25,000 persons. It may be significant, therefore, to note the distribution by population groups of the 6,028 public library systems in continental United States as reported to the Office of Education for fiscal 1950.

Following groupings used by the United States Bureau of the Census, the analysis (table 12, columns 3-10) shows that 5,134, or 85.2 percent, served population groups under 25,000; and 894, or 14.8 percent, served population groups of 25,000 and over. In 1945, the corresponding percentages were 88.7 and 11.3; in 1939, they were 90.8 and 9.2.

Again, of all public library systems reporting for 1950 to the Office of Education, 57.6 percent served areas with populations of less than 5,000, and only 6.85 percent served areas with populations of 50,000 and over. In 1945, the corresponding figures were 63.6 percent and 4.9 percent; and in 1939, 56.8 percent served areas with populations of less than 5,000, but no figures were available for the population group of 50,000 and over.

The foregoing data show that although there has been a trend toward larger units of population as a base for public library service, the increase has not been great. If the growth in population during the 12 years is taken into account, the trend may be said to be slight.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS BY SIZE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED

As an innovation, an item on the sizes of the geographical area served by the public library system was introduced into the collection of statistics for 1950. The purpose was to obtain some idea of the amount of territory in square miles covered by the individual systems; that is, whether the administrative units were predominantly compact little areas, large areas, or something in between. On the basis of 3,412 libraries which reported on this item, the data (table 13) show that 1,205 libraries serve areas of 10 square miles or less; 558, areas of 25.1 to 50 square miles; and 228, areas of 1,000 square miles and over. It is hoped that in future compilations all libraries, instead of only 55.6 percent, will report on this geographical item. Complete returns might furnish a basis for some significant observations, such as possible relationships of size of area to number of branches needed, extent of bookmobile service, per capita costs, and other elements.

### BOOKMOBILE SERVICE

The bookmobile service really goes back to the horse-drawn vehicle which traveled about Washington County, Md., in 1899. This medium for library service has come more and more to the fore in recent years. Motorized and moving about on hard-surfaced roads, the bookmobile has been found an effective means for extending



library service to rural and suburban areas. Even cities have found bookmobiles to be particularly suited for serving the outskirts not yet sufficiently built up to justify a library branch, subbranch, or station.

Reports from 6,028 public library systems and from 43 State library extension agencies showed that 803 bookmobiles were operating in continental United States during fiscal year 1950 (table 14). Of this total, 83 were owned by cities, 284 by counties, 117 by city-county arrangement, and 33 by the State library extension agencies. These bookmobiles were the property of 485 public library systems and 12 State library agencies. The greatest number of bookmobiles was found in the South Atlantic region with its total of 201 bookmobiles. The East North Central region followed with 110. The Mountain region had the least number, 11. The State with the largest number of bookmobiles in operation, 87, was North Carolina. Missouri followed with 48, and Ohio was next with 47. On the basis of the returns, there were only 7 States which had no bookmobiles in operation within their borders.

Information was sought also concerning the number of regularly scheduled service stops made by the bookmobiles. Since the respondents gave various interpretations to this item, it is possible to give only the distribution figures for the total number of stops made by the bookmobiles of the reporting systems. Of the 464 reporting on this item, 214 stated that they had less than 50 scheduled stops; 141 indicated 50 to 99 stops; 69 gave the interval as 100 to 149 stops; and 40 had over 150 stops.

The frequency of visits to the regularly scheduled stops also was analyzed. As reported by the 477 library systems operating bookmobiles, 11 stated that the average number of days between visits was less than 7; 67 indicated 7 to 13 days; 192 gave the interval as 14 to 21 days; 73 gave it as 22 to 28 days; and 132 set the figure as 29 days and over. Tables are not included in this bulletin for either the number of regularly scheduled service stops made by the bookmobile or frequency of visits.

The effectiveness of the bookmobile as an agency for library service has been noted already in the discussion on circulation (table 6).

### MAJOR DATA FOR LIBRARIES GROUPED BY UNIT OF SUPPORT

Earlier in this bulletin, the reporting 6,028 public library systems were classified by unit of support (table 1). Some 10 different groupings were found to be possible: City or town, township, school district, county, regional, city-township, city-county, city-school district, independent branch of a county library system, and miscellaneous units of support, such as women's clubs, associations, and endowment funds.

When certain major statistical data are assembled by this grouping, the compilation (table 15) shows some interesting facts about the present relative strengths of the various types. No trends can be noted, however, because no previous comparable figures exist.

The public library with its unit of support restricted to the city, town, or village serves the largest number of persons, 86,533,000, or 57.9 percent, of the total population reported. Against this figure should be contrasted the population served by library systems which receive their support from a wider base—county, regional, city-township, city-county, city-school district, and independent branches of county library systems. The population reached by their services is 41,090,000, or 35.7 percent. The school-district public libraries, a type concentrated in a few States, served 4,855,000 persons, or 4.22 percent of the total served.

In the matter of volumes owned, the city- or town-supported libraries contained 95,163,000 volumes, or 60.6 percent of the total. Of the total volumes added during 1950 by all the reporting libraries, 60.9 percent can be credited to the libraries supported solely by city or town. The libraries with the wider base of support, as identified in the preceding paragraph, owned 35,605,000 volumes, or 24.9 percent, of the total, and acquired 31.8 percent of the total added in 1950. The school-district type of libraries contained 7,497,000 volumes, or 5.24 percent of the total, and their additions during the year amounted to 4.94 percent of the total added.

Of the total annual operating expenses, the city or town group accounted for \$77,053,000, or 70.2 percent. The library systems with the wider bases of support expended \$25,967,000, or 23.6 percent of the total. The school-district public libraries disbursed \$5,143,000, or 4.69 percent of the total expenditures of the reporting libraries.

Per capita when applied to public library figures must be used generally with caution. When calculated for the number of volumes owned and number of volumes added during 1950, they do bring to light some significant variations (table 15, columns 5 and 7). For instance, the city or town-supported type of library was rendering service to its community with 1.43 volumes per capita; the city-school district, with 1.42. The library group with the school district as the unit of support is just a little higher with 1.54. On the other hand, the libraries with county support as their base had only 0.73 volume per person with which to give service, and those with regional support (usually a multicounty arrangement) have a still lower number, 0.42.

This variation might be explained in part by the relative newness of the county and regional libraries which have not had time for the accumulation of book stock. There is another element to be considered in this connection; namely, the rate at which the various types

are building up their book collections. Calculations from the statistics show that the city-supported type of libraries added volumes at the rate of 0.08 book per person in 1950; the school-district type at the rate of 0.09; and city-school district at the rate of 0.09. On the basis of the returns, the county and the regional libraries are falling behind, for they acquired volumes only at the rate of 0.07 and 0.06 volume, respectively.

Further evidence of variation appears when the per capita operating expenditure is examined (table 15, column 11). The type supported by the city or town alone has an annual per capita operating expenditure of \$1.16; the school-district type, \$1.06; and the type in which there is joint city and school district support, \$1.17. Against these figures should be set the county-supported library group with a \$0.55 per capita, and the regional group with a \$0.34 expenditure per capita for the population served.

With due allowance for the dangers involved in basing conclusions on per capita, it seems evident that the county library and the regional library were considerably below the city or town, the school district, and the city-school district types in the matter of the number of volumes available for service, number of volumes being added annually, and financial support. The foregoing facts are presented as the results derived from mathematical calculations, and no attempt has been made to go into underlying causes.

An analysis of the percentage of the total disbursements being devoted to book and periodical expenditures reveals a considerable variation. The libraries drawing their support from the city or town showed the lowest percentage budgeted for that purpose, 14.1; the city-school district had the same; the school district group of libraries spent a higher proportion, 18.0. The county libraries and the regional libraries, with which the previous comparisons have been made, were devoting a much higher percentage of their budgets (22.2 percent and 30.9 percent, respectively) to the acquisition of books and periodicals.

The percentage of the total disbursement which went for staff salaries does not show as great a variation, when the various types of libraries are considered. The highest was the city-school district group, with 62.8 percent. The city or town type allotted 50.8 for that purpose, and the school-district type, 58.6 percent. The county-supported group was not far behind, with 57.6 percent; the regional libraries devoted 51.3 percent. The libraries with their support derived jointly from a city and a township allotted the lowest percentage of the budget to staff salaries, 46.8. The group of libraries obtaining income solely from the township spent less than half of the budget for that purpose, 43.3.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS IN THE OUTLYING PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Territory of Alaska, only 3 libraries out of 10 submitted returns. These 3 libraries reported that they served a total population of 32,000, owned 18,540 volumes (0.58 per capita), and added 3,097 volumes during the year. Only 1 reported its annual circulation, 55,179 volumes.

Three reporting Alaskan libraries spent for annual operation, \$18,703, of which 51.8 percent was allotted to library staff salaries, 2.67 percent to building staff salaries, and 26.2 percent to books and periodicals. The annual operating expenditure per capita for the three libraries was 58 cents. Of the total expenditures of \$18,703, one library accounted for \$18,000.

In the Territory of Hawaii, there are four public library systems, all of which submitted reports. These libraries served 493,005 persons, owned 388,817 volumes (0.79 per capita), added 35,836 volumes during 1950, and circulated 1,761,000 volumes for home use. The smallest library contained 38,697 volumes; the largest, 204,635.

The four Hawaiian libraries spent for annual operation \$508,978, of which 71.3 percent went for library staff salaries, 5.36 percent for building staff, and 11.8 percent for books and periodicals. The operating expenditure per capita was \$1.03. One of these libraries had a total expenditure of \$327,462, and the other three were either just above or below the \$60,000 figure, set by the specialists on library finance as the amount necessary in continental United States to enable a library system to perform its functions adequately. In three cases the source of the funds was a Territorial appropriation, and in the fourth, a contract arrangement was in force whereby the county turned over the money to an incorporated association to render free public library service.

To operate the 4 libraries in Hawaii, 134 full-time and 44 part-time workers were employed. Of these, 60 were full-time professional librarians; 13 were part-time.

Each of the 4 libraries has a large geographical area to serve. One covers 560 square miles of territory; another, 604 square miles. The other 2 cover 1,129 and 4,020 square miles, respectively. For reaching these large areas, a total of six bookmobiles were in operation. The 4 libraries reported a total of 30 central libraries, branches, and subbranches.

In the Territory of Puerto Rico, one public library submitted a report. This library served 225,619 persons, owned 78,428 volumes (0.35 per capita), added 8,925 volumes during the year, and circulated 78,444 volumes. The total operating expense was \$73,996 (33 cents per capita). Of this amount, 60.2 percent went for library staff

salaries, 7.59 percent for building staff salaries, and 15.6 percent for books and periodicals.

### SELECTED DATA ON STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

Under the definition of a public library used in this bulletin, many of the State libraries and library commissions could be included. These agencies are indeed libraries "which provide free library service of a general nature to the people of its community"—in this case the State. It has seemed appropriate, therefore, to compile statistics on these agencies, or at least on that department which renders and promotes general library service throughout the State (table 16).

Such a compilation is beset by certain complications. Although many States have independent commissions, the sole purpose of which is to further public library services, a number have State libraries which perform other functions, such as archival, legislative reference, and servicing of legal literature. In this latter case, it is difficult to segregate the collections, the staff, and the finances to show precisely what is devoted out of the total facilities to extension purposes and to the rendition of what amounts to public library service. Consequently the preceding facts should be kept in mind in using the data on the agencies which are State libraries.

The number of volumes owned by the State library agencies, with 7 not included, was 8,360,000 volumes, a figure which could be added, with the caution just mentioned, to the 142,931,000 held by the public libraries (table 2, column 5). With 8 agencies not included, a total circulation of 6,545,000 volumes was recorded, a figure which surveyors of public library service might combine with the 384,606,000 circulation for public libraries (table 6, column 3).

As indicated previously, there are difficulties involved in trying to differentiate between purely extension workers and those engaged in other library functions. With six not included, the agencies reported that of the total 1,091 full-time staff, 44.3 percent were professional; 8.98 percent, subprofessional; 42.2 percent, clerical and other (excluding building staff); 3.12 percent, building staff; and 1.37 percent undistributed under any one of these categories.

Operating expenditures of 42 reporting State agencies amounted to \$3,864,000 (table 16, column 10). Of this, the State libraries accounted for \$2,597,000, with \$1,768,000, or 68.1 percent, spent for library staff salaries and \$461,592, or 17.8 percent, for books and periodicals. The independent library commissions accounted for \$1,267,000 of the total. Of this amount, \$726,738, or 57.6 percent, was disbursed for library staff salaries, and \$327,364, or 25.8 percent, for books and periodicals.

The travel item to be really significant should be related to the geographical size of the State, the number of library units to be visited, and the stage of library development. Although this inter-relating has not been done, these figures are presented. The total spent for travel purposes amounted to \$76,548. In the case of the reporting State libraries (which as previously noted perform numerous functions), the range in the amount spent for travel was \$8,200 to \$98, with a median of \$1,650. The library extension commissions showed a range for travel expenditures from \$5,551 to \$180, with a median of \$1,409.

An attempt was made to find out exactly what the State agencies were spending for public library extension services, exclusive of State aid (table 16, column 18). The 31 agencies reporting on this item recorded a total of \$1,584,000 as so spent. Of the others, 11 stated that they could not segregate the expenditures and 6 did not report. The total in column 18 is not in addition to but is included in the total of column 19 of table 16. The data regarding the number of book-mobiles operated during 1950 by the State agencies are combined with those for the public libraries (table 14, column 2).

### UNPUBLISHED PUBLIC LIBRARY DATA IN THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Office of Education has on file returns from 6,036 library systems in continental United States and its outlying parts submitted in response to its request for data covering the fiscal year ended in 1950. Of the respondents, 6,028 are from the United States, and 8 from the outlying parts. Budgetary limitations have prevented the publication of all of the data obtained on the report form. On file in the Office of Education, and available to investigators, are facts reported on such items as: Dates on which libraries were founded; authorities in whom is vested the power of appointment of the chief librarian; housing of the central libraries; number of interlibrary loans; reference and reading-aid transactions; personnel classified by type of position; assessed valuation of supporting governmental unit; rate of local taxation; and further breakdown of receipts and expenditures. These data are available for consultation and special studies at the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

What can be said of the current status of this institution concerning which the United States Commissioner of Education, John Eaton, wrote in 1871:

Public libraries are at once an important means and a valuable index of education. . . . Year by year this office should be able to present the growth of this valuable auxiliary to all forms of culture."

This compilation has brought to light, among other facts, the following significant statistics for the 6,028 public library systems which reported information to the Office of Education for the fiscal year which ended during 1950:

Total population served by reporting libraries	114, 965, 730
Number of volumes added during year	9, 326, 768
Number of volumes at end of fiscal 1950	142, 931, 016
Number of volumes per capita for population served	1. 24
Number of volumes circulated during 1950	384, 605, 646
Circulation per capita for population served	3. 37
Source of income in percentages:	
Local public funds	87. 4
State funds	1. 7
Endowment and investment funds income	4. 8
Other sources	6. 0
Undistributed	0. 1
Total annual operating expenditures	(100 percent) \$109, 776, 824
Library staff salaries	(59.6 percent) 66, 422, 291
Building staff salaries and wages	(6.9 percent) 7, 614, 194
Books and periodicals	(15.6 percent) 17, 140, 869
Binding and rebinding	(2.8 percent) 3, 796, 500
Audiovisual materials	(0.3 percent) 312, 264
Other operating expenditures	(15.0 percent) 16, 483, 666
Expenditure per capita for population served	\$0. 94
Total endowment	\$87, 970, 573
Total number of library employees	44, 416
Full-time	26, 457
Part-time	17, 958
Number of professional librarians included in total	14, 817
Full-time	12, 174
Part-time	1, 643
Percent of libraries serving population groups of less than 5,000	57. 6
Percent of libraries with annual expenditures of less than \$1,000	29. 3
Percent of libraries with annual expenditures of more than \$25,000	4. 16
Number of central libraries, branches, and subbranches	11, 125
Number of bookmobiles in operation	608

\* U. S. Commissioner of Education. Report . . . for the year 1871. Washington, D. C., 1872. p. 27.

Number of public library systems, by unit of support (total)	6,028
City, town, or village	3,775
Township	279
School district	322
County	524
Regional	48
City-township	286
City-county	309
City-school district	87
Independent branch of county library system	62
Other (such as women's clubs, associations, endowments)	336

Quantitatively, public libraries have grown and are growing steadily but slowly. Any gains for libraries must be evaluated in the light of the 14.5 percent increase in the population of continental United States from 1940 to 1950. Many of the statistics presented in the preceding pages indicate, moreover, that these agencies at the midpoint of the twentieth century are still well below the achievement of their full potentiality of educational services to the Nation.

Our national leaders are stressing the need for an understanding, sound-thinking citizenry whose judgments are based on full access to information. Our educators are emphasizing the importance of continuing one's education and training after schooldays are over. Our industrial leaders are urging the necessity of more competence in the trades, business, and the professions. Our cultural and religious leaders are pleading for greater appreciation of the fine arts, the humanities, and the inspirational activities of life. In the public library, an institution often overlooked and neglected, these leaders and our citizens have at hand an agency which, if adequately supported and staffed, could make an even more significant contribution toward meeting those needs of the Nation.

Reproduction of report forms and comprehensive tables follow

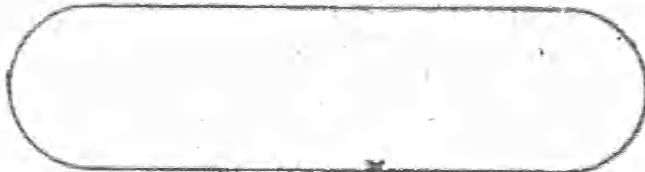


Form No. 10-50  
Revised March 1948

**PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICAL REPORT**  
(City, town, county, and regional)

Report for fiscal year ending \_\_\_\_\_

Month, day, year \_\_\_\_\_



If on this form you indicate a new library, enter in 17, the date when it was first opened for public use and the year it became a public library. If the library was established in 1950, enter 1950 in 17.

UNIT SERVICE AGENCIES

1. Name of library \_\_\_\_\_ Date of founding \_\_\_\_\_
2. State of location \_\_\_\_\_ Date organized \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who organizes the initial financing? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Governmental unit or source of (a) support (budgeted): City, town, township, school district, county, other \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) source (budgeted): City, town, township, school district, county, other \_\_\_\_\_
5. If a county or regional library, check line which applies: (a)  Part of county government  
(b)  Part of both city and county government  
(c)  Maintained by other library serving county by contract  
(d)  Other agency \_\_\_\_\_
6. Population served from 1949 United States census figures or estimate if available, specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
Character specify date of census used \_\_\_\_\_
7. Size of area for service (include library building in service) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Hours of use: (a) Free for reading to members of all ages (include)  \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Open only to paid subscribers or members of associations or organizations (include)  \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is the central library housed in a building owned by the library? \_\_\_\_\_ or leased? \_\_\_\_\_ If neither, where is the library housed? \_\_\_\_\_ Date of opening of present building \_\_\_\_\_
10. Number of books the central library is open for use: (a) By circulation \_\_\_\_\_ (b) For reading and study \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of days open during year \_\_\_\_\_  
An agency is not open for use if it is a central library, branch, station, or circulating station that is an integral part of the public library system, circulates books or otherwise renders library service to the public.  
A branch is an auxiliary library with separate quarters, a permanent book collection of books, a year-round staff, and a regular schedule.  
A station is a place from which books are distributed but in which there is no permanent collection of library stock.
12. Central library \_\_\_\_\_
13. Number of branches and subdivisions: (a) In library building \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) In school \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) In institutions such as hospitals, prisons, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Other \_\_\_\_\_
14. Number of stations: (a) In school \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) In institutions such as hospitals, prisons, etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Other \_\_\_\_\_
15. Other agency (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Total agencies \_\_\_\_\_
17. How many institutions does the library operate for circulation? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Number of different scheduled bookmobile service routes \_\_\_\_\_
19. Average number of days between calls to regularly scheduled bookmobiles \_\_\_\_\_

United States Government Printing Office: 1949



CIRCULATION AND USE\*

\* Based upon the most liberal valuation, sampling, or percentage used for loans (see Form 200) and other library or any agency, and such sources. Do not count as circulation loans sent to another library agency within the same agency where loans circulation is accounted. Do not count donations to circulation. Count adult percentage of circulation.

TYPE	VOLUMES CIRCULATED		TOTAL
	Approved (includes Reserve Loans)	Discretionary	
20. Number of volumes for adults loan for home use:			
(a) Reserves			
(b) Other			
(c) Total			
21. Number of volumes for children loan for home use:			
(a) Reserves			
(b) Other			
(c) Total			
22. Total number of volumes loan for home use			

23. Circulation of non-library stock. Enter data in (line 24) below.
24. Period of loan for the majority of adult book stock is \_\_\_\_\_ days.
25. Number of interlibrary loans: Volume loan \_\_\_\_\_ (includes borrowed)
- (An interlibrary loan is the loan of a book between libraries which are not integral parts of the same system.)
26. Number of reference and reading-aid transactions \_\_\_\_\_
- (Includes all transactions in which library resources for reference, research, and advisory service have been made available through direct assistance of a staff member. Excludes questions involving only direction of readers to shelves.)

ESCORTS AND TRIPS\*

- |   | Adult | Juvenile | Total |
|---|-------|----------|-------|
| 27. Total number of escorted borrowers                    |       |          |       |
| 28. Escorts registered or recognized during year          |       |          |       |
| 29. Number of unescorted borrowers (included above)       |       |          |       |
| 30. What % is changed to unescorted borrowers?            |       |          |       |
| 31. The length of the registration period is _____ years. |       |          |       |

BOOK STOCK\*

A volume is any printed, typewritten, micrographed, or prepared work, bound or unbound, which has been cataloged or fully prepared for use.

A publication is a publication appearing at regular intervals of less than a year and continuing for an indefinite period. One year duration if it differs from this.

- |   | Adult | Juvenile | Total |
|---|-------|----------|-------|
| 32. Number of volumes added during year                 |       |          |       |
| 33. Number of volumes withdrawn from record during year |       |          |       |
| 34. Total number of volumes at end of year              |       |          |       |

NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF MISCELLANEOUS STOCK

TYPE	Volume Registered	Volume Not Registered	Non- Stock Type Books	Number (Total)	Days Total	Days Registered	Days Non-Registered
35. (a) Number added during year							
(b) Number withdrawn during year							
(c) Total at end of year							
(d) Circulation							

\* If entries are not available, use the following: (a) Number of non-stock books counted by miscellaneous staff.

36. Number of magazines currently received including duplicates \_\_\_\_\_
37. Number of pamphlets currently received including duplicates \_\_\_\_\_

\* If separate statistics are kept for the unregistered young people's department, show such data; if not, give data on a separate sheet for circulation as reported in Form 20 for Department in items 20-24, for Book Stock in items 25-34. Miscellaneous stock items in items 35 and 36 should be item 35.

PERSONNEL

(Follow definition given below as indicated by superior figures)

NAME OF POSITION (Count each person in only one of the categories below)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
1	2	3	4	5
30. Chief librarian or director			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
31. Associate or assistant chief librarian			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
40. Department and division heads			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
41. Branch librarians			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
42. First assistants			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
Professional assistants:				
43. Order, accession, acquisition departments			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
44. Catalog department			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
45. Circulation department			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
46. Reference department			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
47. Children's department (include service to schools)			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
48. Young people's department			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
49. Other professional assistants			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
50. Total number of professional employees (items 30-49)	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		
51. Subprofessional assistants	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		
Other assistants:				
52. Administrative office assistants			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
53. Clerical assistants, pages, shelvers, etc.			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
54. Book menders and binding force			XXXXXX	XXXXXX
55. Total number of other assistants (Items 52-54)	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		
56. Janitors, engineers, building force	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		
57. Total number of employees (Items 30, 51, 55, and 56)	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		

58. Number of regularly scheduled working hours per week for a full-time staff member

PERSONNEL RULES AND DEFINITIONS

- \* Some of positions should be filled according to the following suggested definitions unless the chief librarian should be shown as such.
- \* A department head is a member of the professional staff directly responsible to the chief librarian or director, or assistant chief librarian, and in charge of a major division of the library organization which has its own staff and whose responsibilities are shown in the central office or reported under the division system, in line of line of the division of the central office, such as circulation, library, or technical and is directly responsible to the chief librarian or director, assistant chief librarian, or director of the main library. (Branch librarians should not be considered department heads. An assistant chief librarian serving as department head should not be included here.)
- \* The department head should meet the qualifications of a professional assistant as defined in item 5.
- \* A division head is a member of the professional staff directly responsible to a department head and in charge of a subdivision of a department. The division has its own staff and responsibilities.
- \* A division head should meet the qualifications of a professional assistant as defined in item 5.
- \* A branch librarian is a member of the professional staff and in charge of an auxiliary library with a permanent foundation collection of books, established as an integral part of the library system, with at least one full-time librarian.
- \* A branch librarian should meet the qualifications of a professional assistant as defined in item 5.
- \* A first assistant is a member of the professional staff of a department, division, or branch having a staff with a minimum of three professional positions. The first assistant is directly responsible to the department head, division head, or branch librarian and is shown as such. (Only one first assistant should be listed for each department, division, or branch.)
- \* The first assistant should meet the qualifications of a professional assistant as defined in item 5.
- \* A professional assistant is a member of the professional staff performing work of a professional grade which requires training and skill in the planning or execution of library work as distinct from its clerical, mechanical, craft, and technical or the professional staff except the chief librarian or director, assistant chief librarian, department head, division head, branch librarian, and first assistant.
- \* A subprofessional assistant is a person who performs work of a nonprofessional character of professional staff members, such as helps concerned with the library building operations which are peculiar to library work and which require some knowledge of library procedure. (His assistant paid on an hourly basis should be included here.)
- \* An administrative office assistant is a person such as the business manager or secretary to the chief librarian or director who performs work of a highly specialized nature but not that requiring training and skill in the theoretical or technical parts of library work.
- \* A clerical assistant is a person, such as a typist, etc., who performs under immediate supervision, personnel which does require education, aptitude, training, and clerical ability of a high order, but do not require knowledge of the theoretical or technical aspects of library work.

10-5000-1

FINANCE

- 23. Assessed valuation of supporting governmental unit (city, town, township, school district, county, other), \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. Rate of library tax levy for fiscal year reported \_\_\_\_\_; for current fiscal year \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. Estimated amount tax will yield, or appropriation for current fiscal year (exclude probable delinquency), \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. Source of tax support if not from direct levy for library \_\_\_\_\_

43. Unexpended balance from previous year \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- RECEIPTS**
- 44. City or town levy or appropriation \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - 45. County levy or appropriation \_\_\_\_\_
  - 46. Township levy or appropriation \_\_\_\_\_
  - 47. School district levy or appropriation \_\_\_\_\_
  - 48. For contract services:
    - (a) From school board \_\_\_\_\_
    - (b) From county or other library \_\_\_\_\_
  - 49. State grants \_\_\_\_\_
  - 50. Income from endowment, trust, and invested funds \_\_\_\_\_
  - 51. Gifts (money only, do not include principal of endowment gifts) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 52. Petty cash: From fees, memberships, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 53. Rental book collection \_\_\_\_\_
  - 54. Other receipts (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
  - 55. Total receipts \_\_\_\_\_
  - 56. Total balance and receipts \_\_\_\_\_

- EXPENDITURES**
- Operating Expenses:
- 57. Salaries: Library staff \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - 58. Salaries: Building staff \_\_\_\_\_
  - 59. Books \_\_\_\_\_
  - 60. Periodicals \_\_\_\_\_
  - 61. Binding and rebinding, repairing and cleaning \_\_\_\_\_
  - 62. Audio-visual materials (films, recordings, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 63. Heat \_\_\_\_\_
  - 64. Heat, light, power, water \_\_\_\_\_
  - 65. Insurance (all types) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 66. Other operating expenses \_\_\_\_\_
  - 67. Total operating expenses \_\_\_\_\_
  - 68. Transfers of funds for contract services \_\_\_\_\_
  - 69. CAPITAL EXPENSES: Buildings, furn., apparatus, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 70. Grand Total Expenditures \_\_\_\_\_
  - 71. Balance on hand at end of fiscal year \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - 72. Total expenditures and balance \_\_\_\_\_

\* If there paid in to the fund of funds, purchased by the state, do not include the amount in item 23, but enter here, \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*\* See the instructions, form, and manual which comprise of building board \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for total addition to endowment after year \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* If gifts cash contributions received from the library of the appropriate unit, state amount without how the cash is used \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* If rental collection receipts are received from the library of the appropriate unit, state amount collected how the cash is used \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* If amounts from are from how much of the amount are received from the library's books \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and the library's collection \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* If the library receives a grant, or is a party to a contract, also amount spent for support of library from that fiscal year \$ \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS OR FOOTNOTES

Include on a separate sheet any unusual income or receipts or special development in any line.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Title of officer reporting \_\_\_\_\_

Table 1.—Number and distribution of public library systems, by unit of support and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Total number of public library systems	Number of library systems submitting report										Number of central libraries, branches, and sub-branches in systems report- but
		Type of unit of support										
		City, town, or village	Town-ship	School district	County	Regional	City-town-ship	City-county	City-school district	Independent branch of county library	Other	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Continental United States		7,477	2,776	379	373	234	46	266	37	33	33	11,183
New England		1,265	336	1	1	1					21	1,497
Maine		100	93								13	110
New Hampshire		243	156					1			12	176
Vermont		217	239								19	203
Massachusetts		333	335								13	334
Rhode Island		71	42								6	71
Connecticut		169	132								9	313
Middle Atlantic		1,373	313	77	111	94		65	43	23	96	1,643
New York		634	243	29	65	2		39	4	16	36	742
New Jersey		266	128	27	3	11		5	4	13	17	449
Pennsylvania		243	111	11	14	17		4	3	24	63	431
East North Central		1,453	333	169	196	71	1	311	63	37	15	1,954
Ohio		377	20	9	154	23		19	10	8	4	721
Indiana		240	40	12	12	9		165	13		2	430
Illinois		266	193	65	35	1					3	393
Michigan		205	109	69	26	24		42	1	9	4	313
Wisconsin		269	237	5	1	9		4	11		5	325
West North Central		2,411	1,036	61	3	63	6	27	26	15	31	1,813
Minnesota		161	129	15		15		1	3	13	2	257
Iowa		266	205	3		3		25	4		17	472
Missouri		175	123	1		3				1	25	266
North Dakota		77	46			1					25	74
South Dakota		59	71			6					6	65
Nebraska		240	193	31		4		3	1	1	4	46
Kansas		273	164	10	1	7			5		7	229

	442	696	106	2	10	163	27	157	1	24	973
<b>South Atlantic</b>											
Delaware	19	9	3		1						
Maryland	28	34	18		10						12
Virginia	81	66	31		12		6	2			94
West Virginia	44	23	17		7			7			116
North Carolina	116	108	33		34		7	1			26
South Carolina	67	41	2		24		2	1			264
Georgia	173	159	24		26		2	4			112
Florida	112	63	29		52		12	57			112
District of Columbia	1	1	1		1			2			70
<b>West South Central</b>											15
Kentucky	309	177	66		29		8	63		16	309
Tennessee	77	34	19		1			9		3	61
Alabama	71	40	11		12		5	10		2	126
Mississippi	68	66	26		13		3	20		2	127
Louisiana	52	37	8		4			24		1	66
<b>West North Central</b>											
Illinois	315	313	105		69		4	33		7	652
Indiana	71	46	18		14		5	4		4	96
Michigan	36	28	10		27			1			75
Ohio	91	51	21		1			6		2	70
Wisconsin	118	76	36		27			11		1	259
Minnesota	315	308	136		29			21		22	339
<b>Mountain</b>											
Montana	64	42	18		16			5		2	73
Idaho	29	21	24		1			1		5	31
Wyoming	13	14	6		14			1		6	31
Colorado	79	46	26		6			1		10	83
New Mexico	23	22	16		1			8		2	28
Arizona	16	7	4		1			2		1	8
Utah	51	24	21		9			4		1	70
Nevada	21	8	3		3			4		2	11
<b>Pacific</b>											
Washington	489	386	294		87		3	9		19	1,418
Oregon	115	113	60		12		3	2		0	243
California	126	120	68		18			3		10	294
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>											
Alaska	277	153	108		40			4		4	974
Hawaii	10	3	3		1						3
Puerto Rico	4	4	1								31
	3	1	1								7

\* Libraries supported entirely by women's clubs, associations, or endowment, but giving free public service.

Table 2.—Book stock of public library systems and related data, by State: Fiscal 1950

State, or region	Population of area served by reporting libraries (1950 census)	Number of library systems reporting	Number of volumes added during year	Number of volumes at end of year			
				Total		Adult	Juvenile
				Number	Per capita		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Continental United States</b>	114,943,729	8,828	9,128,787	132,521,815	1.24	64,944,897	55,576,918
<b>New England</b>	4,095,782	1,019	919,543	21,563,823	5.27	9,819,724	11,744,099
Maine	579,890	109	16,127	1,827,135	3.15	811,857	101,278
New Hampshire	449,401	163	51,065	1,629,018	3.62	742,733	88,108
Vermont	328,037	200	37,770	1,424,809	4.34	172,041	38,467
Massachusetts	4,319,092	298	491,270	11,645,872	2.70	5,390,120	1,126,038
Rhode Island	908,197	47	82,737	1,179,895	2.83	411,923	87,092
Connecticut	1,490,122	191	219,090	4,080,748	2.73	1,801,841	568,043
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	16,459,816	833	1,864,864	29,777,376	1.81	17,233,997	4,443,379
New York	12,777,943	499	1,079,089	19,942,766	1.56	11,808,815	2,653,447
New Jersey	4,628,842	233	534,878	8,482,274	1.83	1,997,070	583,907
Pennsylvania	8,053,230	232	451,577	7,352,543	0.91	3,427,512	1,199,785
<b>East North Central</b>	14,863,998	1,989	2,397,198	24,988,534	1.68	18,379,189	7,609,345
Ohio	4,481,882	242	717,829	11,479,488	2.56	6,453,028	2,817,132
Indiana	2,973,739	240	413,426	5,928,083	1.99	3,267,003	1,779,198
Illinois	6,024,894	262	429,879	9,063,205	1.50	5,408,898	1,671,881
Michigan	5,218,494	266	453,937	6,116,069	1.17	3,227,887	1,186,316
Wisconsin	3,659,197	263	302,859	4,263,379	1.15	1,979,318	1,089,791
<b>West North Central</b>	8,174,449	1,934	1,364,999	15,391,389	1.89	6,221,137	6,649,252
Minnesota	2,008,869	161	219,983	2,446,087	1.22	2,108,311	798,844
Iowa	1,594,829	239	217,842	2,058,222	1.29	900,146	688,634
Missouri	5,131,260	172	323,914	2,798,813	0.54	2,089,004	754,030
North Dakota	243,814	73	18,735	908,780	3.73	228,845	91,912
South Dakota	272,334	83	39,080	690,085	2.53	248,287	167,549
Nebraska	1,824,292	240	72,436	1,937,379	1.06	903,036	194,233
Kansas	1,008,473	194	119,861	1,923,426	1.91	833,189	219,873
<b>South Atlantic</b>	12,831,779	686	848,844	19,186,418	1.49	4,568,868	1,897,854
Delaware	249,471	9	19,798	289,491	1.14	198,789	81,207
Maryland	1,997,916	94	132,046	1,763,564	0.88	1,000,177	800,239
Virginia	2,048,784	80	104,253	1,378,938	0.67	789,394	139,938
West Virginia	901,838	25	31,744	398,953	0.44	168,948	89,828
North Carolina	3,857,882	199	326,084	2,028,478	0.53	989,389	829,389
South Carolina	1,268,883	41	78,189	771,877	0.61	382,829	188,561
Georgia	2,897,714	188	185,087	1,898,911	0.65	885,597	267,261
Florida	1,127,888	43	68,118	1,081,882	0.96	379,282	146,284
<b>District of Columbia</b>	709,284	1	88,888	829,888	1.17	387,888	389,888
<b>East South Central</b>	7,644,881	177	688,143	8,112,314	1.06	1,688,879	413,888
Kentucky	1,448,886	84	88,781	688,887	0.47	384,719	194,888
Tennessee	3,683,784	69	79,119	1,284,813	0.35	299,888	99,818
Alabama	2,107,883	60	82,887	1,078,879	0.51	195,418	68,888
Mississippi	942,879	37	29,407	810,841	0.86	129,877	87,888
<b>West South Central</b>	6,781,877	213	431,811	6,881,384	1.01	2,681,397	1,088,888
Arkansas	1,084,189	38	81,888	884,888	0.81	142,888	113,784
Louisiana	2,111,876	39	117,888	1,213,879	0.58	789,189	469,788
Oklahoma	1,084,189	51	89,888	977,888	0.90	379,888	89,888
Texas	4,512,817	75	194,888	2,777,113	0.61	879,218	388,888
<b>Mountain</b>	5,161,887	213	338,888	6,161,388	1.20	1,681,397	688,788
Montana	383,189	42	28,149	712,823	1.86	239,812	77,888
Idaho	218,888	21	18,888	381,379	1.74	121,888	88,888
Wyoming	170,888	12	17,408	341,793	1.99	121,277	88,888
Colorado	281,187	49	87,181	1,128,812	1.23	489,888	127,888
New Mexico	284,888	23	20,888	381,177	0.78	76,238	24,888
Arizona	201,074	7	12,887	384,888	1.41	28,774	9,814
Utah	854,379	24	83,183	838,888	0.97	374,388	288,888
Nevada	73,461	8	7,181	122,054	1.68	4,287	1,888
<b>Pacific</b>	13,114,888	243	1,094,887	16,881,388	1.28	4,541,397	1,681,397
Washington	2,106,884	119	241,887	2,778,888	1.32	1,287,888	789,888
Oregon	1,144,121	69	112,888	1,798,881	1.57	1,086,121	489,121
California	10,863,883	155	1,084,888	12,881,388	1.18	2,267,488	1,281,388
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>							
Alaska	81,888	1	8,887	18,888	0.23	8,887	8,888
Hawaii	488,888	4	28,888	288,817	0.59	188,887	88,888
Puerto Rico	288,888	7	8,888	78,888	0.27	38,888	18,888

\*Includes 23,000,376 volumes undistributed between adult and juvenile.

Table 3.—Number of public library systems, distributed by number of volumes at end of year, by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Under	6,000-	25,000-	70,000-	150,000-	375,000-	500,000-	1,000,000 and over
		6,000	24,999	24,999	149,999	174,999	299,999	499,999	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Continental United States</b>	4,924	2,527	2,697	642	191	74	54	19	12
<b>New England</b>	1,410	371	482	120	29	3	2	1	1
Maine	100	40	54	9	2				
New Hampshire	108	86	67	12	2				
Vermont	200	127	61	11	1				
Massachusetts	298	48	155	67	19	1		1	2
Rhode Island	47	11	30	5					
Connecticut	197	81	95	20	5	1	1	2	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	643	318	471	116	25	2	8	1	8
New York	498	197	224	63	12	4	3		3
New Jersey	223	81	110	44	11	1	2	1	1
Pennsylvania	212	61	127	31	10				2
<b>East North Central</b>	1,201	442	459	141	67	7	12	2	4
Ohio	242	38	137	41	14	4	3		3
Indiana	240	40	139	38	9	1	2		2
Illinois	252	81	144	24	9	2	1		1
Michigan	206	142	114	28	8		4	1	1
Wisconsin	253	126	106	23	7		2	1	1
<b>West North Central</b>	1,324	711	447	60	17	5	2	1	3
Minnesota	161	68	73	15	2		1	1	1
Iowa	229	108	109	15	8		1		1
Missouri	175	76	77	15	4		1		2
North Dakota	72	54	16	2					
South Dakota	83	50	26	6	1				
Nebraska	240	162	73	3					
Kansas	194	105	73	13	2	1	1		
<b>South Atlantic</b>	486	174	222	66	12	1	2	1	1
Delaware	9	4	3	1					
Maryland	34	13	13	6	1		1		1
Virginia	60	16	24	12	2		1		1
West Virginia	22	19	11	4	1				
North Carolina	108	21	50	29	2				
South Carolina	41	2	21	3	2				
Georgia	168	84	60	10	2	2		1	
Florida	42	12	23	3	2		1		
<b>District of Columbia</b>	1								1
<b>East South Central</b>	177	76	78	15	2	1		2	1
Kentucky	34	14	13	4					1
Tennessee	40	20	14	2	2	1		1	
Alabama	66	24	24	6	1			1	1
Mississippi	37	11	20	4					
<b>West South Central</b>	218	88	104	23	10	1	6	2	
Arkansas	46	15	27	3	2	1			
Louisiana	28	3	22	9	2			1	
Oklahoma	51	13	21	4	2			1	
Texas	78	7	43	17	4		4	1	
<b>Mountain</b>	218	62	129	23	6	1	1		1
Montana	42	10	27	3	2				
Idaho	21	9	16	4					
Wyoming	15		11	2	1				
Colorado	49	21	19	2	1				1
New Mexico	32	16	13	2		1			
Arizona	7		3		2				
Utah	34	7	21	4	1		1		
Nevada	2	2	6		1				
<b>Pacific</b>	308	169	127	29	21	5	15	3	6
Washington	118	48	47	14	3	1	2		1
Oregon	129	55	31	12					1
California	155	6	49	27	20	4	11	3	4
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>									
Alaska	2	2	1						
Hawaii	4			2	1		1		
Puerto Rico	1				1				



Table 4.—Holdings of miscellaneous stock in public library systems, by State: 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Unstapled pamphlets	Photos, pictures, prints	Maps	Slides, film-strips	Microfilms (titles)	Films (titles)	Sound recordings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Continental United States</b>	1,182	4,644,943	9,092,150	554,196	991,597	81,822	34,873	229,898
<b>New England</b>	64	128,191	1,479,949	9,814	24,231	7,167	681	24,324
Maine	8	517	8	50	40	3	8	
New Hampshire	10	6,717	10,331	218				
Vermont	1	50	30	50				
Massachusetts	55	70,490	1,262,904	3,071	23,243	7,053	648	20,746
Rhode Island	3	12,181	9,778		7	21		1,077
Connecticut	13	40,156	92,818		20		20	5,801
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	149	1,068,415	1,193,135	522,174	14,237	2,297	12,954	75,785
New York	89	293,204	1,050,235	140,624	274	2,763	19,628	12,010
New Jersey	48	147,239	609,197	42,466	2,355	1,268	227	27,208
Pennsylvania	45	477,088	898,704	66,354	12,323	1,781	624	20,380
<b>East North Central</b>	244	784,145	1,159,649	71,198	84,731	9,154	8,888	228,224
Ohio	88	122,021	78,728	23,611	69,656	1,246	2,246	21,620
Indiana	115	214,751	303,764	10,988	351	191	261	22,415
Illinois	51	126,200	48,583	225	2,749	2,749	448	14,168
Michigan	74	261,288	94,559	30,285	12,881	1,614	977	24,543
Wisconsin	68	129,215	208,247	4,679	694	737	2,292	20,264
<b>West North Central</b>	178	1,114,885	854,111	22,255	17,176	12,013	1,447	11,248
Minnesota	35	14,944	123,267	31,041	871	9,128	200	6,647
Iowa	64	112,573	28,466	1,899	22	1,623	261	4,401
Missouri	40	957,687	449,916	20,167	13,642	793	674	2,982
North Dakota	8	4,730	89	50				
South Dakota	1					98	64	
Nebraska	29	17,319	167,641	390		213	1	863
Kansas	14	95,277	119,939	263	826	290	257	128
<b>South Atlantic</b>	108	124,682	297,427	24,224	25,201	12,771	1,262	24,224
Delaware	1			204	8	1,293	146	2,168
Maryland	9	14,096	294,223	28,709	16,428	9,227	1,262	20,078
Virginia	12	14,514	1,373	294	296		19	6,871
West Virginia	8	2,808	2,828	297	1,740			
North Carolina	23	22,541	5,464	222	266	266	266	1,222
South Carolina	12	2,865	2,246	214	299			226
Georgia	36	62,129	17,222	422	1,913	26	229	2,127
Florida	7	12,127	19,164	422				1,771
<b>District of Columbia</b>	1		120,187					
<b>East South Central</b>	50	128,224	222,222	1,422	422	11	222	11,227
Kentucky	6	19,875	120	702	222	11	222	4,022
Tennessee	3	1,558	25	21				1,544
Alabama	15	116,996	22,201	169	22			2,271
Mississippi	6	1,895	2,000	712				126
<b>West South Central</b>	47	22,124	22,222	2,222	12,227	222	222	1,222
Arkansas	11	2,222	222	412	22			1,222
Louisiana	7	12,122	22,222	224			22	2,722
Oklahoma	11	22,124	11,078	1,222	14,222	222	22	222
Texas	16	62,122	22,222	1,221	112	2	222	22
<b>Mountain</b>	59	222,221	22,222	2,222	2,222	1,222	1	1,222
Montana	9	199,977	2,222	1,227		44		112
Idaho	6	12,449	6,222	222		1		224
Wyoming	3	2,722	14,422	227				
Colorado	7	2,694	7	2,221	2,412	2,222		222
New Mexico	3	420	972	22				27
Arizona	1	1,240	222	22	6			
Utah	9	27,727	94,224	2,122		169		2,722
Nevada	1	122						
<b>Pacific</b>	291	1,222,222	222,222	22,222	2,227	2,222	222	22,222
Washington	22	72,222	22,222	2,222		12	222	2,222
Oregon	14	241,227	79,222	11,078		1,222	222	1,222
California	255	1,222,222	222,222	22,222	2,227	2,221	222	22,222
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>								
Alaska	1	22						
Hawaii	2	22,712	27,222	1,221		227	2	22,077
Puerto Rico	1	222						22

Table 5—Registration in public library systems, by State: fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number library systems reporting	Population of area served by reporting libraries	Number of registered borrowers		
			Total	Adult	Juvenile
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Continental United States</b>	1,182	187,486,444	24,861,147	17,431,844	4,785,447
<b>New England</b>	243	7,447,986	2,843,436	1,923,466	478,984
Maine	74	418,101	187,177	71,000	20,874
New Hampshire	145	418,280	149,236	60,297	22,117
Vermont	34	352,179	21,800		
Massachusetts	224	4,153,972	1,114,730	567,093	255,804
Rhode Island	45	504,547	170,040	84,140	39,734
Connecticut	161	1,871,987	601,063	277,806	122,689
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	477	22,737,136	4,266,899	2,164,454	1,478,690
New York	444	12,664,986	3,160,236	2,120,875	980,861
New Jersey	191	3,790,654	1,024,182	484,408	214,908
Pennsylvania	242	7,281,544	1,102,114	660,572	204,360
<b>East North Central</b>	1,239	22,707,884	4,646,666	2,171,619	1,441,413
Ohio	223	7,228,968	1,722,966	863,878	583,089
Indiana	206	2,945,170	685,474	322,346	202,581
Illinois	266	6,006,661	1,212,653	708,988	459,979
Michigan	289	5,017,289	1,216,839	606,181	328,738
Wisconsin	244	2,408,036	774,036	388,371	252,448
<b>West North Central</b>	1,039	9,668,371	2,798,716	1,267,194	776,061
Minnesota	147	1,632,520	500,336	217,878	191,986
Iowa	274	1,626,436	540,426	245,432	121,214
Missouri	153	2,081,710	536,601	266,265	147,035
North Dakota	64	237,567	83,090	31,908	21,786
South Dakota	37	1,167,436	166,180	82,425	71,685
Nebraska	216	787,113	278,147	106,185	60,710
Kansas	149	1,082,923	218,976	131,011	82,434
<b>South Atlantic</b>	644	22,872,189	2,876,641	1,124,686	688,688
Delaware	2	244,871	28,716	28,204	2,288
Maryland	23	1,977,089	323,631	161,791	82,704
Virginia	26	1,262,688	320,666	113,854	68,695
West Virginia	22	760,808	143,264	62,172	34,162
North Carolina	87	2,100,412	468,186	264,064	188,989
South Carolina	67	2,262,268	168,914	84,628	35,082
Georgia	126	2,174,918	468,849	226,666	161,620
Florida	25	1,088,822	207,819	114,197	48,036
District of Columbia	1	768,284	128,622	120,768	20,264
<b>East South Central</b>	126	2,266,668	688,664	288,266	222,676
Kentucky	27	1,264,436	304,266	106,106	68,266
Tennessee	30	1,766,487	326,628	122,847	73,270
Alabama	44	1,266,136	266,176	126,664	72,466
Mississippi	25	267,616	126,626	34,266	21,666
<b>West South Central</b>	224	2,267,469	1,077,927	644,468	442,661
Arkansas	43	1,066,666	197,226	82,846	56,636
Louisiana	26	2,111,976	261,713	181,164	106,216
Oklahoma	49	666,736	266,626	114,794	74,266
Texas	71	4,267,642	666,663	366,636	170,442
<b>Mountain</b>	174	2,677,626	618,666	266,216	182,246
Montana	37	241,612	112,266	53,766	27,126
Idaho	26	267,466	82,614	32,766	17,276
Wyoming	12	187,766	32,742	8,266	5,267
Colorado	26	261,626	124,266	37,797	22,646
New Mexico	26	276,426	76,261	27,226	22,721
Arizona	6	191,676	71,421	16,142	4,221
Utah	26	626,726	126,226	64,142	26,722
Nevada	6	22,726	22,622		
<b>Pacific</b>	277	12,266,241	2,266,266	1,266,266	666,266
Washington	126	2,026,216	616,626	261,626	191,166
Oregon	126	1,266,126	267,413	111,216	68,261
California	125	10,266,147	2,026,222	1,142,266	666,266
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>					
Alaska	2	26,226	1,226		
Hawaii	4	266,226	26,226	21,226	26,721
Puerto Rico	1	226,226	26,226		

1 Including 4,781,661 registered borrowers undistributed between adult and juvenile.

Table 6.—Circulation in public library systems, by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Number of volumes circulated						
		Grand total	By agencies			By bookmobiles		
			Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>Continental United States</b>	1,753	264,853,544	252,875,544	105,432,547	144,068,068	194,705,569	2,261,954	15,228,528
<b>New England</b>	323	37,485,700	34,551,534	11,567,545	12,613,983	304,786	163,000	215,817
<b>Maine</b>	87	2,073,083	2,073,083	1,204,037	782,197			
<b>New Hampshire</b>	150	1,224,577	1,224,569	1,453,539	523,241	12,208	11,416	7,969
<b>Vermont</b>	164	1,074,364	1,074,364	730,712	378,026			
<b>Massachusetts</b>	280	20,373,217	19,711,694	11,513,153	7,364,847	320,054	116,200	203,854
<b>Rhode Island</b>	66	1,533,827	1,533,827	1,178,823	618,206			
<b>Connecticut</b>	109	2,431,443	2,404,688	2,247,394	4,146,483	16,354	12,530	4,019
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>	568	78,545,884	68,004,026	24,817,022	28,978,769	1,777,373	923,376	264,424
<b>New York</b>	494	35,697,069	35,195,029	24,765,789	12,408,240	403,477	77,107	327,000
<b>New Jersey</b>	212	13,718,712	12,268,490	7,243,431	8,104,029	105,226	31,670	73,547
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	319	17,623,287	16,481,718	8,518,374	7,262,116	1,179,572	134,599	204,317
<b>East North Central</b>	1,251	106,226,869	95,264,276	32,472,543	38,000,284	2,008,029	1,226,229	5,222,026
<b>Ohio</b>	341	22,714,694	22,208,778	10,544,548	11,073,287	4,323,921	224,996	2,264,323
<b>Indiana</b>	237	14,521,185	13,028,723	6,570,262	8,192,023	577,294	165,797	408,513
<b>Illinois</b>	261	18,023,240	17,047,311	9,091,777	7,845,372	190,024	64,129	124,599
<b>Michigan</b>	200	18,215,023	12,222,229	5,643,844	4,599,024	1,040,800	28,222	221,222
<b>Wisconsin</b>	212	12,841,226	12,440,214	6,222,222	7,017,021	322,422	24,724	224,022
<b>West North Central</b>	1,268	55,022,212	54,022,127	27,022,271	28,222,222	2,022,227	622,222	1,222,224
<b>Minnesota</b>	169	2,022,227	2,272,221	2,722,222	2,222,222	227,222	21,222	222,227
<b>Iowa</b>	224	2,022,212	2,722,121	4,222,272	4,272,121	192,212	24,222	222,212
<b>Missouri</b>	169	12,222,212	2,222,227	4,222,227	4,121,227	1,222,221	222,222	222,222
<b>North Dakota</b>	66	272,122	272,122	422,127	222,221			
<b>South Dakota</b>	76	1,421,222	1,421,222	722,222	222,222			
<b>Nebraska</b>	222	2,222,222	2,221,277	1,222,272	1,421,244	52,222	12,222	22,222
<b>Kansas</b>	176	4,222,222	4,222,222	2,222,222	1,722,222	112,272	2,222	112,222
<b>South Atlantic</b>	674	24,221,712	24,222,022	12,222,022	12,222,222	2,222,222	2,277,022	2,022,022
<b>Delaware</b>	8	722,222	722,222	242,222	222,222			
<b>Maryland</b>	29	2,122,222	4,722,141	1,722,222	2,022,222	251,227	120,222	222,277
<b>Virginia</b>	64	2,022,277	2,022,277	1,022,727	1,102,222	722,221	224,222	422,222
<b>West Virginia</b>	21	1,222,221	1,022,227	247,412	422,427	272,224	57,224	221,222
<b>North Carolina</b>	109	2,222,222	4,722,247	2,042,242	2,122,222	2,427,111	1,222,211	2,122,222
<b>South Carolina</b>	22	2,022,222	1,222,221	274,721	2,022,222	1,022,022	222,227	722,172
<b>Georgia</b>	102	2,222,222	4,722,272	2,272,272	2,422,222	2,127,042	224,222	1,022,222
<b>Florida</b>	29	2,122,221	2,221,222	2,022,022	222,222	22,122	24,121	22,222
<b>District of Columbia</b>	1	2,122,212	2,122,212	1,222,222	721,022			
<b>East South Central</b>	222	12,222,222	12,222,222	4,227,022	2,121,222	1,222,222	222,222	1,222,122
<b>Kentucky</b>	22	2,022,222	2,272,224	1,221,212	1,122,222	22,222	2,222	11,222
<b>Tennessee</b>	22	4,022,222	2,722,222	1,422,222	2,022,222	242,222	112,222	222,222
<b>Alabama</b>	22	2,722,222	2,222,121	1,222,222	1,122,122	722,171	122,222	222,171
<b>Mississippi</b>	22	1,222,222	1,222,222	221,222	722,222	422,222	222,222	222,222
<b>West South Central</b>	222	22,222,227	22,222,222	7,022,222	7,242,227	2,222,222	227,277	1,222,222
<b>Arkansas</b>	22	2,211,442	2,222,212	247,277	1,112,777	224,222	22,247	22,222
<b>Louisiana</b>	22	2,422,222	2,222,227	2,222,222	2,222,171	222,222	222,277	222,277
<b>Oklahoma</b>	22	2,222,222	2,117,242	1,227,022	1,221,222	122,222		222,222
<b>Texas</b>	72	2,272,277	7,022,272	2,724,021	2,222,227	1,122,722	122,222	222,222

Table 6.—Circulation in public library systems, by State: Fiscal 1950—Continued

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Number of volumes circulated						
		Grand total	By agencies			By bookmobiles		
			Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Continental United States—Con.</b>								
<b>Mountain</b>	305	11,311,471	10,091,691	4,430,793	4,942,904	374,536	71,300	208,691
Montana	30	1,470,904	1,440,203	773,740	707,187	31,972	2,000	20,023
Idaho	20	900,230	890,200	478,004	300,130			
Wyoming	14	730,121	724,121	344,820	300,344			
Colorado	44	2,115,400	2,004,800	1,423,400	1,000,000	231,247	42,750	178,499
New Mexico	20	745,201	690,040	300,100	230,424	40,000	8,207	30,500
Arizona	6	921,784	921,784	502,800	342,400			
Utah	34	2,100,234	1,987,600	1,271,747	1,719,631	75,805	19,000	55,500
Nevada	6	204,011	204,011	100,100	50,851			
<b>Pacific</b>	200	68,420,000	57,000,000	25,001,000	22,124,100	2,707,600	500,700	1,700,100
Washington	111	10,000,000	8,000,000	4,700,000	4,071,000	1,710,000	600,700	1,100,000
Oregon	120	8,440,110	7,100,000	3,150,000	2,900,000	240,000	50,000	100,000
California	169	44,914,700	44,100,000	20,100,000	18,700,000	700,000	150,000	500,000
<b>Overlying parts of the United States</b>								
Alaska	1	50,170	50,170					
Hawaii	4	1,701,437	1,400,000	770,000	670,000	310,000	5,000	200,000
Puerto Rico	1	70,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000

1 Includes 7,797,700 circulation undistributed between agency and bookmobile.  
 2 Includes 23,170,010 circulation undistributed between adult and juvenile.  
 3 Includes 2,500,000 circulation undistributed between adult and juvenile.

Table 7.—Income and endowment of public library systems, by State: Fiscal 1950

State by region	Number of libraries reported	Income (excluding balance from previous year)					Total endowment
		Total income	Local public funds	State grants	Income from endowments and gifts	Other sources	
<b>Continental United States</b>	5,897	\$117,943,849	\$102,649,721	\$1,944,872	\$4,888,859	\$7,496,339	\$67,974,873
<b>New England</b>	547	14,543,111	14,228,268	21,220	1,224,821	429,162	21,424,550
Maine	42	311,307	291,125	2,076	214,432	20,704	2,072,000
New Hampshire	161	341,642	328,218	2,000	128,200	21,224	1,021,000
Vermont	187	378,628	168,798	—	98,000	20,700	623,770
Massachusetts	123	7,647,100	7,326,194	—	461,977	108,709	7,220,261
Rhode Island	45	622,203	322,627	1,100	222,312	45,000	4,281,000
Connecticut	179	3,022,121	1,627,227	12,024	222,091	120,000	4,212,223
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	522	24,572,251	22,222,422	247,220	1,778,222	1,022,222	22,272,272
New York	427	12,722,774	11,222,222	121,222	1,212,222	1,117,222	24,222,224
New Jersey	222	3,112,210	2,871,222	6,222	74,224	422,196	222,222
Pennsylvania	213	3,072,227	1,122,222	42,222	222,222	422,227	2,222,227
<b>East North Central</b>	1,224	21,222,274	22,222,222	222,222	222,222	1,022,222	2,222,222
Ohio	222	11,222,222	12,222,222	22,222	22,222	1,022,222	222,222
Indiana	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	—	17,122	22,222	222,222
Illinois	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	—	77,122	22,222	222,222
Michigan	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	412,222	22,222	22,222	222,222
Wisconsin	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222,222
<b>West North Central</b>	1,212	12,222,222	12,222,222	222,222	222,222	222,222	222,222
Minnesota	122	2,222,222	2,222,222	—	12,107	22,222	22,222
Iowa	277	1,222,222	1,222,222	—	22,122	22,222	22,222
Missouri	122	2,222,222	2,222,222	222,222	122,222	122,222	22,222
North Dakota	22	172,222	122,222	—	2,222	2,222	2,222
South Dakota	72	222,222	222,222	—	1,222	22,222	27,111
Nebraska	222	222,222	222,222	—	2,222	22,222	22,222
Kansas	172	222,222	222,222	2,222	17,222	22,222	22,222
<b>South Atlantic</b>	272	2,222,222	2,222,222	222,222	222,222	272,222	2,222,222
Delaware	2	122,222	122,222	2,222	21,222	12,222	222,222
Maryland	22	2,222,222	1,222,222	22,222	122,222	22,222	1,222,222
Virginia	22	222,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222,222
West Virginia	22	222,222	222,222	—	2,222	22,222	22,222
North Carolina	122	1,222,222	222,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	2,222
South Carolina	22	222,222	222,222	—	2,222	22,222	2,222
Georgia	122	1,222,222	222,222	222,222	27,222	22,222	2,222
Florida	27	222,222	222,222	—	21,222	22,222	22,222
District of Columbia	1	1,222,222	1,222,222	—	—	222	12,222
<b>East South Central</b>	172	2,222,222	1,222,222	22,222	22,222	222,222	222,222
Kentucky	22	222,222	222,222	—	12,172	22,222	22,222
Tennessee	22	222,222	222,222	22,222	12,222	22,222	22,222
Alabama	22	222,222	222,222	—	12,222	22,222	22,222
Mississippi	22	222,222	222,222	2,222	2,222	22,222	22,222
<b>West South Central</b>	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	222,222	22,222	172,222	222,222
Arkansas	22	222,222	222,222	22,222	12,222	12,222	22,222
Louisiana	27	1,222,222	1,222,222	72,222	4,272	22,222	122,222
Oklahoma	27	222,222	222,222	—	22,222	22,222	22,222
Texas	72	2,222,222	1,222,222	—	21,222	22,222	222,222
<b>Mountain</b>	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	11,222	22,222	22,222	22,222
Montana	22	222,222	222,222	—	222	14,222	2,222
Idaho	21	212,222	122,222	—	222	12,222	—
Wyoming	14	172,222	172,222	—	—	4,222	—
Colorado	22	222,222	222,222	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	22	222,222	222,222	11,222	—	—	—
Arizona	7	222,222	222,222	—	—	—	—
Utah	22	222,222	222,222	—	—	—	—
Nevada	2	22,222	22,222	—	—	—	—
<b>Pacific</b>	222	2,222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	1,222,222	222,222
Washington	112	2,222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	222,222	222,222
Oregon	122	1,222,222	1,222,222	—	—	—	—
California	122	12,222,222	12,222,222	—	—	—	—
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>							
Alaska	2	22,222	22,222	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	2	22,222	22,222	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	2	22,222	22,222	—	—	—	—

1 Includes \$22,222 unclassified by source.



Table 8.—Expenditures of public library systems, by State. Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting (1949 census)	Population served by reporting libraries (1949 census)	Operating expenditures										Per capita operating expenditures	Capital outlay
			Total	Salaries		Books and periodicals	Binding and mailing	A. other material	All other purposes	Per capita operating expenditures	Capital outlay			
				Library staff	Building staff									
<b>Continental United States</b>	4,795	118,941,977	\$528,774,000	\$66,438,800	\$7,614,134	\$17,044,000	\$2,794,000	\$112,304	\$14,491,947	\$4,900,000	11	\$4,381,000		
<b>New England</b>	602	7,087,917	11,000,000	4,000,000	647,700	1,000,000	201,100	16,300	1,841,000	1,000,000	1.00	200,000		
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	100	678,000	440,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>South Atlantic</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>North Atlantic</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>North Central</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>South Central</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>West North Central</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>West South Central</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Mountain</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Pacific</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>North Dakota</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>South Dakota</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Montana</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Wyoming</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Alaska</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		
<b>Hawaii</b>	100	600,000	400,000	100,000	20,000	100,000	8,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	1.00	100,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Expenditures of public library systems, by State, Fiscal 1950—Continued

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Population served by reporting libraries (1949 census)	Operating expenditures						Total	Salaries			Books and periodicals	Binding and maintenance	Administrative	Actual operating library
			Library staff	Building staff	Books and periodicals	Binding and maintenance	Administrative	Library staff		Building staff	Administrative					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Continental United States—Con.</b>																
<b>South Atlantic</b>																
Delaware	0	248,000	108,412	18,303	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607	81,874,607
Maryland	23	1,977,216	2,208,126	128,321	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821	1,283,821
Virginia	63	2,017,863	2,112,223	21,308	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223	1,112,223
West Virginia	23	888,888	147,361	11,028	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361	1,147,361
North Carolina	108	2,887,688	708,750	11,028	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750	1,108,750
South Carolina	28	1,221,688	228,000	7,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000
Georgia	145	2,278,888	682,000	41,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000	1,739,000
Florida	37	1,528,216	608,578	18,303	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278	1,410,278
District of Columbia	1	708,204	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818	1,008,818
<b>East South Central</b>																
Kentucky	89	4,008,000	1,208,000	131,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000	1,339,000
Tennessee	63	2,808,704	878,704	82,713	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417	1,161,417
Alabama	68	2,008,208	508,811	21,017	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828	1,530,828
Mississippi	24	808,208	148,137	8,100	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445	1,664,445
<b>West South Central</b>																
Arkansas	68	1,008,100	178,024	11,028	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152	1,197,152
Louisiana	37	2,008,812	712,824	14,028	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852	1,735,852
Oklahoma	47	1,014,616	228,578	27,518	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194	1,242,194
Texas	73	4,008,208	1,178,718	81,078	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796	1,259,796

Mountains	201	2, 670, 716	2, 684, 887	1, 424, 831	122, 818	424, 908	24, 078	1, 150	362, 242	24	719, 349
Montana	61	282, 405	228, 071	104, 682	20, 813	65, 474	1, 619	28	8, 877	24	1, 173
Nebraska	31	210, 408	184, 287	107, 221	12, 470	28, 729	2, 204	87	2, 018	21	1, 887
Wyoming	28	168, 496	128, 243	78, 687	8, 827	11, 948	1, 208	2	2, 018	8	1, 194
Colorado	25	288, 791	208, 827	124, 710	48, 524	16, 483	16, 289	1, 427	104, 281	24	1, 111
New Mexico	12	288, 238	182, 020	17, 822	1, 827	51, 074	1, 683	1	22, 241	6	210
Arizona	7	208, 074	101, 080	142, 873	1, 178	28, 074	1, 287	1	27, 064	1	287
Utah	22	222, 848	187, 482	228, 521	28, 012	102, 081	11, 612	16	4, 481	2	287
Nevada	5	48, 238	42, 211	47, 874	28, 012	102, 081	11, 612	16	4, 481	2	287
Pacific	209	22, 884, 128	24, 284, 288	19, 682, 878	120, 808	2, 887, 843	271, 068	22, 128	1, 882, 843	1, 20	271, 068
Washington	112	2, 128, 124	2, 721, 641	1, 781, 014	24, 822	62, 841	1, 24	1	208, 021	1	62
Oregon	128	1, 142, 842	1, 208, 021	871, 281	18, 024	11, 241	1, 278	1	208, 021	1	128
California	52	10, 284, 870	12, 284, 122	1, 122, 241	17, 021	271, 241	271, 241	1, 278	1, 122, 241	1	128
Outlying parts of the United States											
Alaska	1	22, 127	18, 212	1, 278							
Hawaii	4	682, 128	518, 074	287, 074							
Puerto Rico	1	221, 246	21, 068	61, 074							

Includes \$21,847 undistributed as to purpose





Table 9.—Number of public library systems, distributed by amount of operating expenditures and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reported	Annual operating expenditure							
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$499,999	\$500,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Continental United States</b>	5,273	1,899	1,787	997	741	439	97	22	9
<b>New England</b>	947	499	291	181	92	66	11	2	1
Maine	22	10	5	13	8	1			
New Hampshire	160	92	48	7	10	3	1		
Vermont	182	138	34	7	6				
Massachusetts	282	59	91	47	34	41	7	2	1
Rhode Island	44	18	17	7	4	2			
Connecticut	179	57	58	25	22	13	3	3	1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	906	237	389	177	135	78	15	2	8
New York	485	134	178	78	41	29	8	2	5
New Jersey	202	39	46	42	41	28	5	1	1
Pennsylvania	219	64	45	57	41	16	2		2
<b>East North Central</b>	1,783	281	423	292	173	106	17	11	4
Ohio	240	12	71	61	50	33	5	4	4
Indiana	240	21	50	79	38	12	2	3	1
Illinois	255	17	109	52	32	19	4	1	1
Michigan	289	80	88	58	35	28	4	2	1
Wisconsin	259	102	72	44	20	17	2	1	1
<b>West North Central</b>	1,411	331	398	155	88	42	7	3	2
Minnesota	159	40	56	29	24	7	1	1	1
Iowa	327	147	103	47	13	15	1	1	
Missouri	169	48	57	19	29	12	2		2
North Dakota	67	46	11	6	3	1			
South Dakota	78	40	20	12	4	2			
Nebraska	210	128	84	15	6		2		
Kansas	179	82	57	27	10	4	1		
<b>South Atlantic</b>	675	77	189	102	103	29	6	2	2
Delaware	8	4	2			1			
Maryland	33	10	4	4	9	4	1		1
Virginia	60	13	5	19	17	3	2		
West Virginia	33	11	13	3	3	5	1		
North Carolina	108	6	20	36	26	10	1		
South Carolina	38	2	8	13	13	2			
Georgia	155	21	91	20	17	5		1	
Florida	37	11	7	7	7	3	1	1	
<b>District of Columbia</b>	1								1
<b>East South Central</b>	168	43	66	31	22	10	2	1	1
Kentucky	40	6	14	5	6	1			1
Tennessee	40	8	14	8	6	3	2		
Alabama	65	23	27	9	8	3		1	
Mississippi	14	6	9	11	5	3			
<b>West South Central</b>	294	32	66	48	69	31	6	3	
Arkansas	48	12	11	13	6	2			
Louisiana	87	1	3	2	18	14	1	1	
Oklahoma	47	6	19	12	7	1	2		
Texas	72	2	15	19	18	13	3	2	
<b>Mountain</b>	391	28	78	69	35	28	3		1
Montana	40	6	16	9	6	4			
Idaho	31	8	14	3	4	2			
Wyoming	14		1	7	5	1			
Colorado	39	12	12	5	6	3			1
New Mexico	32	8	14	6	3	1			
Arizona	7	1	1	3	1	1	1		
Utah	33	3	18	6	1	2	2		
Nevada	5	1	2	1					
<b>Pacific</b>	399	59	83	36	28	24	12	3	6
Washington	113	31	25	14	12	19	1	2	1
Oregon	128	64	31	8	16	5			1
California	152	1	18	13	47	30	12	7	4
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>									
Alaska	2	2							
Hawaii	4					3		1	
Puerto Rico	1					1			

Table 10.—Personnel of public library systems, by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Total		Professional		Subprofessional		Clerical and other		Building staff	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Continental United States.....	5,009	85,977	17,000	1,563	4,790	8,733	8,703	2,900	2,709	2,900	2,709
New England.....	1,003	5,910	8,160	104	978	888	888	305	305	305	305
Maine.....	108	138	144	11	11	40	14	14	14	14	14
New Hampshire.....	145	145	240	15	15	100	20	20	20	20	20
Vermont.....	200	200	204	8	8	246	15	15	15	15	15
Middle Atlantic.....	308	2,026	1,120	81	209	270	8	8	8	8	8
New York.....	47	1,120	46	46	23	460	23	23	23	23	23
Pennsylvania.....	197	305	625	35	205	179	61	61	61	61	61
Middle Atlantic.....	807	5,265	5,316	800	664	944	1,308	1,308	1,307	1,307	1,307
New York.....	483	2,026	1,000	105	430	604	430	430	430	430	430
New Jersey.....	202	1,121	648	46	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Pennsylvania.....	202	1,030	668	49	104	210	148	148	148	148	148
West North Central.....	1,205	3,000	1,000	656	668	668	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332
Ohio.....	249	2,207	1,079	165	304	304	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079
Illinois.....	249	1,605	802	57	254	254	802	802	802	802	802
Indiana.....	249	1,400	877	60	344	344	413	413	413	413	413
Michigan.....	249	1,270	1,215	100	702	702	989	989	989	989	989
Wisconsin.....	249	780	633	24	171	171	311	311	311	311	311
West North Central.....	1,264	3,205	1,208	760	947	947	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376
Minnesota.....	145	678	302	210	40	107	107	107	107	107	107
North Dakota.....	200	400	27	27	27	46	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota.....	173	787	401	314	170	300	174	174	174	174	174
West South Central.....	63	63	131	15	15	24	24	24	24	24	24
Texas.....	240	100	305	14	12	74	2	2	2	2	2
East South Central.....	194	242	202	33	108	107	24	24	24	24	24
South Atlantic.....	684	2,100	1,155	371	690	690	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155
Delaware.....	9	45	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Maryland.....	24	445	144	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Virginia.....	25	325	100	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
West Virginia.....	25	50	63	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	13
North Atlantic.....	208	241	248	171	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
New England.....	41	136	60	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Middle Atlantic.....	128	304	304	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
West Atlantic.....	43	230	85	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
District of Columbia.....	1	308	30	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Table 10.—Personnel of public library systems, by State: Fiscal 1950—Continued

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting		Total		Professional		Subprofessional		Clerical and other		Building staff	
	1	2	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Continental United States—Con.												
East South Central												
Kentucky	177	628	400	52	306	91	100	94	157	48	61	
Tennessee	24	139	111	10	84	17	21	24	67	34	13	
Alabama	60	185	85	20	107	21	18	41	36	21	11	
Mississippi	37	95	151	84	118	36	46	13	43	23	26	
			53	18	60	17	13	9	11	9	11	
West South Central												
	312	1,979	725	73	847	310	316	324	844	88	26	
Arkansas	49	94	73	10	60	14	37	13	17	7	9	
Louisiana	28	206	324	18	306	101	140	64	136	21	20	
Oklahoma	51	167	103	13	88	24	17	33	40	13	22	
Texas	76	532	228	29	280	71	20	124	145	47	34	
Mountain												
	313	613	454	96	253	53	157	99	197	63	44	
Montana	42	63	93	14	59	6	15	9	31	9	12	
Idaho	31	53	47	10	30	5	20	10	12	7	6	
Wyoming	16	43	45	7	37	9	19	2	9	6	3	
Colorado	49	218	129	25	122	21	30	65	63	20	11	
New Mexico	32	47	88	11	31	8	19	3	19	5	9	
Arizona	7	43	18	4	23	3	6	0	6	3	2	
Utah	24	110	75	12	71	15	15	14	33	10	13	
Nevada	5	27	21	4	20	1	2		13	6		
Pacific	266	2,262	2,004	282	1,461	289	434	1,156	1,953	297	143	
Washington	113	551	604	86	265	29	65	230	419	47	62	
Oregon	120	278	313	14	128	20	27	91	170	28	41	
California	153	2,562	2,085	311	1,263	240	273	835	1,264	224	241	
Outlying parts of the United States												
Alaska	2	2	5		1	1	3		1		1	
Hawaii	4	124	64	13	60	3		57	31	14		
Puerto Rico	1	27	10		13			9	10	6		

Table 11.—Number of public library systems, distributed by number of hours open per week and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Less than 6	6-12	13-24	25-42	43-60	61-72	Over 72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>
Maine	100	27	31	20	12	8	7	1
New Hampshire	168	70	46	21	12	9	6	4
Vermont	200	71	60	27	12	10	10	20
Massachusetts	398	43	70	86	55	20	48	6
Rhode Island	47	10	20	4	7	2	2	1
Connecticut	191	60	44	20	27	14	24	2
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>35</b>
New York	498	31	142	177	109	45	42	12
New Jersey	233	25	40	44	59	30	31	4
Pennsylvania	232	24	37	26	62	30	43	9
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>97</b>
Ohio	242	8	13	31	75	68	46	3
Indiana	240	6	17	32	96	50	34	4
Illinois	262	8	43	54	90	38	37	2
Michigan	296	3	67	51	78	45	31	20
Wisconsin	263	26	33	33	64	23	26	8
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>
Minnesota	161	10	28	28	46	22	24	1
Iowa	329	44	111	51	76	13	23	12
Missouri	175	4	28	34	53	35	17	2
North Dakota	72	36	14	6	9	1	3	3
South Dakota	83	18	23	12	17	5	5	2
Nebraska	249	60	76	70	40	10	5	1
Kansas	194	37	42	30	47	16	19	3
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>
Delaware	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	34	5	6	4	4	7	4	4
Virginia	65	4	10	4	24	11	10	2
West Virginia	35	3	7	8	8	3	5	1
North Carolina	108	2	10	13	26	31	11	3
South Carolina	41	1	2	10	13	11	2	2
Georgia	169	4	18	36	67	29	5	3
Florida	42	1	5	12	10	6	7	1
District of Columbia	1							1
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>
Kentucky	24	3	6	6	9	3	4	3
Tennessee	40	1	3	9	9	8	2	6
Alabama	66	1	10	19	23	11	2	1
Mississippi	37	1	5		13	11	2	
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>
Arkansas	46	2	3	6	18	15	7	2
Louisiana	33	1	1	1	6	25	4	1
Oklahoma	61	2	4	10	16	9	9	1
Texas	78		1	5	23	22	13	3
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>
Montana	43	2	4	10	16	6	4	1
Idaho	31	1	5	11	6	4	3	1
Wyoming	18			2	6	7	1	
Colorado	49	3	8	7	9	9	6	3
New Mexico	22	4	8	6	5	6	1	
Arizona	7		1	1	1	8	2	
Utah	34		1	5	16	9	8	
Nevada	8	1		2	2	1		1
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>39</b>
Washington	113	17	14	19	22	16	16	6
Oregon	120	26	37	14	34	10	12	3
California	125		2	1	25	23	36	17
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>								
Alaska	3	1	1				1	
Hawaii	4					3	1	
Puerto Rico	1							1

Table 12.—Number of public library systems, distributed by population group served and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Under 1,000	1,000-2,499	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Continental United States</b>	4,329	1,079	1,454	949	818	564	498	337	179
<b>New England</b>	1,016	334	453	263	167	69	54	35	15
Maine	106	30	33	20	11	9	3	1	1
New Hampshire	189	86	37	17	9	7	2	1	1
Vermont	300	115	57	16	8	3	1	1	1
Massachusetts	306	51	65	28	44	48	18	10	7
Rhode Island	47	10	15	4	5	2	4	1	1
Connecticut	197	21	42	44	37	20	30	5	4
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	645	156	314	194	129	164	65	34	17
New York	498	108	148	101	56	62	17	7	12
New Jersey	323	7	36	63	44	49	27	9	9
Pennsylvania	327	16	32	39	47	63	21	16	16
<b>East North Central</b>	1,459	354	377	336	364	263	204	141	54
Ohio	343	21	59	33	37	60	43	19	10
Indiana	240	18	66	54	60	31	15	2	6
Illinois	293	15	81	63	66	33	12	6	3
Michigan	296	31	88	66	47	39	13	12	4
Wisconsin	293	37	92	42	33	19	22	5	3
<b>West North Central</b>	1,354	334	377	264	219	168	98	41	11
Minnesota	161	19	57	38	33	26	6	1	4
Iowa	229	121	117	36	31	11	8	4	1
Missouri	178	11	56	31	24	37	10	2	3
North Dakota	72	20	37	1	9	3	2	1	1
South Dakota	83	26	39	13	8	4	1	1	1
Nebraska	240	111	84	38	10	6	1	1	1
Kansas	194	86	65	23	15	21	1	2	2
<b>South Atlantic</b>	683	12	34	23	68	126	36	17	10
Delaware	9	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1
Maryland	34	1	8	4	4	6	3	2	3
Virginia	65	4	4	7	5	16	16	9	4
West Virginia	23	1	2	4	9	11	4	2	2
North Carolina	106	1	8	4	12	23	37	19	6
South Carolina	41	1	7	7	5	11	12	4	2
Georgia	168	7	9	15	20	26	17	8	7
Florida	42	1	3	9	12	7	8	3	3
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>East South Central</b>	177	6	15	15	15	44	43	25	16
Kentucky	24	3	1	6	6	10	6	2	1
Tennessee	60	3	3	1	1	10	12	3	10
Alabama	68	2	11	7	9	11	16	3	5
Mississippi	37	1	3	6	2	9	14	3	1
<b>West South Central</b>	313	5	12	15	23	66	36	19	16
Arkansas	45	3	3	3	7	8	17	3	4
Louisiana	36	1	1	1	2	12	14	5	1
Oklahoma	81	1	11	7	11	12	7	1	7
Texas	78	1	4	4	8	33	14	11	11
<b>Mountain</b>	335	17	47	49	33	65	36	18	4
Montana	43	3	6	5	18	5	4	1	1
Idaho	31	3	8	7	7	6	1	1	1
Wyoming	18	1	3	3	3	7	1	1	1
Colorado	49	11	3	9	9	5	3	1	1
New Mexico	32	2	8	3	7	7	2	1	1
Arizona	7	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Utah	34	12	6	7	7	3	3	3	1
Nevada	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Pacific</b>	396	64	59	34	45	73	30	16	17
Washington	113	16	26	29	11	17	8	6	3
Oregon	159	41	29	17	13	9	7	1	1
California	124	2	11	17	22	49	15	10	13
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>									
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13.—Number of public library systems, distributed by size of geographical area served and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Number of library systems reporting	Geographical area served, in square miles								
		Less than 5	5-10	10.1-25	25.1-50	50.1-100	100.1-200	200.1-500	500.1-1,000	Over 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Maine	64	5	0	13	21	10	3			
New Hampshire	83	8	12	17	63	6	2			
Vermont	167	7	2	21	118	7	1			
Massachusetts	108	17	30	30	48	9	3	1	2	1
Rhode Island	39	8	0	10	2	2				
Connecticut	31	4	0	9	7	2		1		1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
New York	208	68	30	40	81	24	17	4	1	3
New Jersey	168	30	20	26	3	4	8	7	4	2
Pennsylvania	115	42	24	10	1	1	3	6	10	2
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>
Ohio	140	6	8	15	19	6	1	62	53	1
Indiana	108	20	14	10	60	23	7	22	1	
Illinois	177	90	30	16	31	9	1	3		1
Michigan	189	47	23	22	52	11	12	4	17	2
Wisconsin	126	51	15	15	15	6	2	9	14	2
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>
Minnesota	87	23	6	4	4	6	0	5	13	8
Iowa	163	74	21	12	26	13	0	5	4	
Missouri	96	24	9	5	3	1	0	10	26	3
North Dakota	37	5	7	1	2	2	1	2		2
South Dakota										
Nebraska	67	23	10	6	12	11	5	6	6	1
Kansas	71	28	7	9	8	6	1	3	10	2
<b>South Atlantic</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>63</b>
Delaware	7	1		3						
Maryland	23	4	1	1	1	2	1	1		
Virginia	61	10	9	4	3	2		10	3	
West Virginia	18	2	2	2			1	14	7	4
North Carolina	89	3	3	2	2		2	8		1
South Carolina	24	5	3	3	2		3	22	20	7
Georgia	125	3	7	3		1		6	31	4
Florida	28	4	5	6	1	2	0	77	27	4
District of Columbia	1								2	1
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>
Kentucky	12	2	1	1				6		
Tennessee	37	1	1		3	1	1	0	9	6
Alabama	43	7	6	2	1	2		1	16	6
Mississippi	22			1	1			7	12	1
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
Arkansas	26			1						
Louisiana	34	1		2				1	17	6
Oklahoma	26	6	5	4	3	2		4	18	6
Texas	32	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	3	3
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>
Montana	37	19						1	1	6
Idaho	21	6	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	4
Wyoming	11									
Colorado	28	3	0		3	2		1	4	5
New Mexico	28									
Arizona	2		1			1		1		21
Utah	31	4	3	3		1	1	1	2	1
Nevada	3	1								7
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>
Washington	64	20	7	4	3	4	1	2	1	16
Oregon	29	22	11	5	1	1		2	0	16
California	130	37	12	22	5	5		3	0	22
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>										
Alaska	1				1					
Hawaii	4									
Puerto Rico	1								2	1

Table 14.—Number of bookmobiles in operation, by type of library system and by State: Fiscal 1950

State, by region	Grand total	Operated by State library agencies	Operated by public libraries										
			Total	City	Township	School district	County	Regional	City town ship	City <sup>2</sup> county	City school district	Other <sup>1</sup>	
1	3	0	6	6	0	7	0	0	10	0	11	12	12
Continental United States	208	26	178	96	3	10	204	41	6	117	6	4	4
New England	19	11	8	6									
Maine	4	3	1	1									
New Hampshire	5	3	2										
Vermont	9	5	4										
Massachusetts	9	3	6										
Rhode Island	1		1	1									
Connecticut	1		1										
Middle Atlantic	21		21	8	2	6	17		3	0	1	1	1
New York	12		12	2		4	1		1		1	1	1
New Jersey	13		13	7	1		12		2		5		
Pennsylvania	26		26	1			14		2		5		
East North Central	110	7	103	10		12	43	3	4		10	4	
Ohio	47		47	9		11	16		4		12	4	
Indiana	12		12	1			2				5		
Illinois	13		13	5			2				5		
Michigan	20	7	13	6		3	20				1		
Wisconsin	8		8	3			3				2		
West North Central	25	1	24	10			44	1			3		
Minnesota	7		7	2			8				1		
Iowa	4		4	1			3				1		
Missouri	4		4	2			26	0			2		
North Dakota	4		4	2									
South Dakota	2		2				1						
Nebraska	4		4	1									
South Atlantic	20	0	20	0		1	6	20			0		1
Delaware	2	2	1				1						

Maryland.....	23	1	1	23	1	1	23	1	5	0	13	7	1
Virginia.....	11	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	4	0	13	7	1
West Virginia.....	27	1	1	27	1	1	27	1	4	0	1	7	1
North Carolina.....	23	1	1	23	1	1	23	1	7	7	1	4	1
South Carolina.....	26	1	1	26	1	1	26	1	2	2	1	1	1
Georgia.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	6	14	1	5	1
Florida.....	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1
District of Columbia.....	28	1	1	28	1	1	28	1	8	8	13	8	1
East South Central.....	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	1	4	1	1
Kentucky.....	14	1	1	14	1	1	14	1	6	8	1	2	1
Tennessee.....	7	1	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	2	2	6	1
Alabama.....	57	1	1	57	1	1	57	1	40	1	6	4	1
Mississippi.....	27	1	1	27	1	1	27	1	24	1	4	2	1
West South Central.....	20	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	13	2	2	4	1
Arkansas.....	11	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	5	1	1	2	1
Louisiana.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	11	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	5	1	1	2	1
Mountain.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific.....	21	1	1	21	1	1	21	1	12	5	2	2	1
Washington.....	7	1	1	7	1	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	26	1	1	26	1	1	26	1	16	1	1	1	1
California.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	1
Country parts of the United States.....	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\* Libraries supported chiefly by women's clubs, associations, or endowment, but giving free public service.



Table 15.—Major data for library systems grouped by unit of support: Fiscal 1950

Unit of support	Number of library systems reporting	Population served by reporting libraries (1950 census)	Number of volumes in library		Number of volumes added during year		Total staff, including building staff		Total operating expenditures		Expenditures for books and periodicals (included in total)		Expenditures for library staff salaries (included in total)	
			Volumes	Per capita	Volumes	Per capita	Full-time	Part-time	Expenditure	Per capita	Expenditure	Percent of total	Expenditure	Percent of total
<b>I</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>334,000,700</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>134,000,700</b>	<b>162,821,000</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>2,304,700</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>10,457</b>	<b>17,000,700</b>	<b>778,224</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>817,146,000</b>	<b>14,600,000</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
City, town, or village	2,775	63,000,000	95,162,000	1.45	4,001,000	0.63	14,000	11,000	77,000,000	1.10	10,000,000	14.1	14.1	20,000,000
Township	170	1,100,000	1,000,000	1.71	101,000	0.91	200	200	500,000	0.70	170,000	20.0	20.0	500,000
Special district	100	4,000,000	7,000,000	1.75	600,000	0.60	1,000	2,000	5,000,000	1.25	2,000,000	25.0	25.0	5,000,000
County	500	20,000,000	14,000,000	1.40	1,000,000	0.70	2,000	3,000	11,000,000	1.10	3,000,000	27.3	27.3	10,000,000
Regional	40	2,000,000	1,500,000	1.40	100,000	0.60	1,000	1,000	5,000,000	0.50	2,000,000	40.0	40.0	5,000,000
City-county	200	1,000,000	2,000,000	2.00	200,000	0.80	1,000	1,000	10,000,000	1.00	2,000,000	20.0	20.0	10,000,000
City-county district	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	0.50	1,000	1,000	5,000,000	0.50	1,000,000	20.0	20.0	5,000,000
City-county district	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	0.50	1,000	1,000	5,000,000	0.50	1,000,000	20.0	20.0	5,000,000
Independent branch of county library	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	0.50	1,000	1,000	5,000,000	0.50	1,000,000	20.0	20.0	5,000,000
Other <sup>1</sup>	300	1,000,000	2,000,000	2.00	200,000	0.80	1,000	1,000	5,000,000	0.50	1,000,000	20.0	20.0	5,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Included in county population.  
<sup>2</sup> Per capita not calculated, because population is included in county group.  
<sup>3</sup> Libraries supported chiefly by women's clubs, associations, or endowments, but giving free public service.



Table 16.—Selected statistics for State Library Agencies, Fiscal 1950

Agency	Number of volumes at end of year	Number of volumes circulated during year	Full-time staff				Part-time staff				Operating expenditures						Expenditure for services outside State
			Total	Professional	Clerical and other	Building	Part-time staff	Total	Library staff	Building staff	Books and periodicals	Binding	Aerial mail	Travel	Other		
																Library staff	
<b>Continental United States</b>	3	3	4	1	0	7	3	0	0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Alabama Public Library Service Division 1	46,812	67,660	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,880	2,004	28,000	12,000	4,440	2,220	2,220	77,006
Arizona Department of Library and Archives	284,577	148,972	80	22	14	2	2	2	2	244,101	2,000	22,100	12,000	2,220	2,220	2,220	284,577
Arkansas Library Commission	42,000	11,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California State Library	18,000	7,411	4	2	2	2	2	2	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Colorado State Library	24,125	78,132	6	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,125
Connecticut Bureau of Libraries 1	18,000	24,303	7	0	0	0	0	0	24,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Florida State Library	18,000	24,303	7	0	0	0	0	0	24,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Illinois Division of Notebook and Library Service	60,000	44,700	26	0	0	0	0	0	44,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
Iowa State Traveling Library	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana State Library	200,000	2,000,000	127	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Kansas State Library	200,000	2,000,000	127	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Kansas State Traveling Library	200,000	2,000,000	127	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission	200,000	2,000,000	127	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Kentucky Library Extension Division	43,200	24,500	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,200
Louisiana State Library 1	210,000	1,000,000	74	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210,000
Madison State Library	200,000	1,000,000	74	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Maryland Division of Library Extension	200,000	1,000,000	74	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Massachusetts Division of Library Extension	60,000	48,000	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
Michigan State Library	80,000	100,000	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
Mississippi State Library	440,374	246,253	51	20	17	14	0	0	180,180	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	440,374

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Selected statistics for State Library Agencies: Fiscal 1950—Continued

Agency	Number of volumes at end of year	Number of volumes circulated during year	Full-time staff					Operating expenditures					Expenditure for extension, including State staff					
			Total	Professional	Sub-professional	Cherical and other	Publ. ing	Part-time staff	Total	Acquisitions								
										Library staff	Ref. ing staff	Books and periodicals		Bind. ing	Audio visual materials	Travel	Other	
1	3	3	4	5	0	7	9	8	5	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Continental United States—Continued</b>																		
Michigan Library Division	48,488	48,780	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	41,008	30,308	5,000	5,000	293	25	1,024	4,444	61,023
Mississippi Library Commission	33,968	36,708	9	4	6	6	6	6	6	49,812	17,231	22,258	8,724	1,279	26	2,745	7,305	69,842
Minnesota State Library	110,546	132,921	34	9	14	14	14	14	14	135,800	61,308	700	61,715	284	1,300	3,200	22,107	77,000
Montana State Library Extension Commission	14,340	24,438	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	14,208	7,405	5,400	12,117	800	200	1,000	1,000	16,208
Nebbraska Public Library Commission	88,997	9,097	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	89,148	21,795	12,117	12,117	1,200	5,200	8,200	30,500	100,000
Nevada State Library	184,882	101,034	23	11	2	9	9	9	9	23,164	12,371	8,724	12,371	1,200	800	2,720	7,000	100,000
New Hampshire State Library	309,107	309,107	23	11	2	9	9	9	9	30,727	48,561	12,371	12,371	1,200	800	2,720	7,000	100,000
New Jersey Division of State Library, Archives, and History	348,000	29,428	28	8	2	14	14	14	14	148,787	80,270	25,000	25,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	24,000	100,000
New Mexico State Library Extension Service	41,346	48,097	11	6	1	3	3	3	3	47,871	23,580	1,200	12,222	1,200	1,200	1,200	9,000	47,871
New York State Library	189,338	113,427	120	54	29	41	41	41	41	67,871	23,580	1,200	12,222	1,200	1,200	1,200	9,000	47,871
North Carolina Library Commission	69,099	4,016	9	2	1	4	4	4	4	32,714	21,481	4,000	4,000	335	1,200	1,200	2,148	32,714
North Dakota State Library Commission	34,300	80,425	11	4	2	4	4	4	4	31,800	21,000	3,000	3,000	2,100	700	700	2,150	31,000
Ohio State Library	309,000	62,950	18	13	2	2	2	2	2	75,870	54,068	15,172	15,172	6,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	100,000
Oklahoma State Library	448,042	149,328	64	23	1	21	21	21	21	181,400	122,275	21,709	21,709	570	1,000	1,000	15,072	100,000
Pennsylvania State Library	481,481	30,800	35	13	5	14	14	14	14	134,904	93,328	31,422	31,422	5,500	800	800	14,241	37,000
Rhode Island State Library	98,648	47,042	7	3	1	3	3	3	3	12,115	12,205	20,115	20,115	928	1,460	1,460	2,677	12,115
South Carolina State Library Board	47,042	98,981	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	78,907	18,261	7,000	7,000	928	1,460	1,460	2,677	100,000
South Dakota Free Library Commission	47,042	98,981	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	78,907	18,261	7,000	7,000	928	1,460	1,460	2,677	100,000
Tennessee State Library and Archives, Library Extension	47,042	98,981	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	78,907	18,261	7,000	7,000	928	1,460	1,460	2,677	100,000

	288,137	20,206	34	14	7	13	47,688	74,060	10,060	470	1,499	1,070
Texas State Library	70,628	168,014	69	24	4	20	68,827	43,443	13,487	600	2,619	2,209
Utah Department of Public In-	614,713	27,700	14	2	1	9	264,019	154,843	26,370	4,608	2,122	28,747
struction, Extension, and	308,104	24,723	14	2	1	9	60,126	40,943	8,320	2,267	2,964	28,000
Vermont Free Public Library												4,912
Association												
Virginia State Library	48,270	6,612	10	7	0	0	91,770	21,946	830	1,000	2,323	18,108
Washington State Library	112,111	140,820	12	8	6	6	94,226	53,241	12,000	1,070	3,440	13,234
West Virginia Library Commis-	88,188	24,172	5	2	2	2	18,377	15,220	2,471	645	141	98,562
sion												(1)
Wisconsin Free Library Commis-												
sion												
Wyoming State Library												

1 Includes 13 dead members undistributed as to position.  
 2 The amount of expenditures for books extension is included in the total of column 10.  
 3 No report received from this State.  
 4 Figures for this item not available.  
 5 Does not include C. D. Hise (Educational) Library.  
 6 Includes expenditures for school service.  
 7 Taken from State report for 1950.  
 8 Includes expenditures for band and audiovisual materials.  
 9 Includes expenditures for audiovisual materials.  
 10 Includes books, maps, and pamphlets.  
 11 Data are for 1949.  
 12 Excludes all salaries.  
 13 Not a circulating library, except by special permission of State Librarian.  
 14 Division of Regional Library Service in the State Department of Education until July 1, 1952. Is an administrative agency only and does not give direct services.

