
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical Analysis Report

March 2001

**Public Library
Trends Analysis,
Fiscal Years 1992-1996**

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Executive Summary

The *Public Library Trends Analysis* report summarizes 5 years of public library data collected through the Public Libraries Survey, for fiscal years 1992-96. The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data.

The purpose of this report is to identify and describe trends in public libraries for 24 selected variables, including library collections, services, operating income and expenditures, and staffing. The national, regional, and state data document how each of the 24 variables changed between fiscal years 1992 and 1996. Librarians, library administrators and library boards, state library agencies, and others can use these trend data to facilitate the planning process, document use of public funds, and identify services, collections, or resources that need additional support.

The 24 selected variables that were analyzed in this report are listed below in exhibit 1.

This executive summary presents key findings from the report in four areas: national data compared across the 5 years, regional data compared to national data, regions compared across the 5 years, and each region compared to the other regions for fiscal year 1996.

National Data Compared Across Years

One of the major findings of the report is that, generally, public libraries did not experience substantial changes in the size of their collections, the number and use of primary services, the amounts of their operating income or expenditures, or the size of their staff.

Exhibit 1. Variables of interest

<p><i>Collections</i></p> <p>Book/serial volumes per capita</p> <p>Serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of legal service area</p> <p>Audios per 1,000 population of legal service area</p> <p>Videos per 1,000 population of legal service area</p> <p><i>Income and Expenditures</i></p> <p>Total operating income per capita</p> <p>Local operating income per capita</p> <p>State operating income per capita</p> <p>Total operating expenditures per capita</p> <p>Operating expenditures for collections per capita</p> <p>Operating expenditures for staff per capita</p> <p><i>Library Staff</i></p> <p>Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association per 25,000 population of legal service area</p> <p>Total paid full-time equivalent staff per 25,000 population of legal service area</p>	<p><i>Services</i></p> <p>Circulation per capita</p> <p>Library visits per capita</p> <p>Collection turnover rate</p> <p>Reference transactions per capita</p> <p>Interlibrary loans received from other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area</p> <p>Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area</p> <p>Net loan rate</p> <p><i>Income Sources</i></p> <p>Local income as percent of total income</p> <p>State income as percent of total income</p> <p>Federal income as percent of total income</p> <p>Other income as percent of total income</p> <p><i>Service outlets</i></p> <p>Number of stationary service outlets</p>
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The only variables that showed substantial changes over the 5-year period were:

- Videos per 1,000 population of the legal service area, which increased 16 percent (table 4);¹
- Number of library materials provided by one library to another upon request per 1,000 population of legal service area (hereafter referred to as interlibrary loans provided to other libraries), which increased 9.7 percent (table 6);
- Number of library materials filled by one library for another upon request per 1,000 population of legal service area (hereafter referred to as interlibrary loans received from other libraries); which also increased 9.7 percent (table 6); and
- Turnover rate, which decreased 1.2 percent (table 6).²

Regional Data Compared to National Data

To compare regional data, the report used the eight geographic regions provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce: New England, Mideast, Southeast, Southwest, Plains, Far West, Rocky Mountains, and Great Lakes. (See appendix H for the states that compose each region.)

Generally, libraries in New England, Mideast, Plains, and the Great Lakes states exceeded the national average for many of the collections, services, and staff variables, and two of the

¹ Population of the legal service area refers to the number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provided.

² Turnover rate is the average total annual circulation per volume owned. This number is calculated by dividing the total annual circulation by the library's books and serial volumes, plus audio materials and video materials.

financial variables.³ The only two financial variables for which these four regions exceeded the national average were local operating income per capita and operating expenditures for collections per capita (table 9).

Generally, libraries in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West states had substantially lower averages than the national average for collections, services, financial, and staff variables (17 of 24).⁴ However, the turnover rates for libraries in these three regions exceeded the national turnover rates (table 7).

Over the 5-year period, only libraries in the Great Lakes region had a higher average state operating income per capita than the national average, primarily because Ohio, one of the states in this region, receives almost two-thirds of its funding from state sources (table 9).

Regions Compared Across Years

Unlike the nation as a whole in which libraries generally experienced small increases in the size

³ The variables that showed higher averages in these four regions include book/serial volumes per capita, (per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of the legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states), serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of legal service area, and audios and videos per 1,000 population of legal service area; circulation and library visits per capita, and interlibrary loans received from and provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of the legal service area; paid full-time-equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association per 25,000 population of the legal service area, and total paid full-time equivalent staff per 25,000 population of the legal service area; and local operating income per capita and operating expenditures for collections per capita (tables 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13).

⁴ These variables include book/serial volumes per capita, serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of legal service area, and audios and videos per 1,000 population of legal service area; circulation and library visits per capita, and interlibrary loans received from and provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of the legal service area; total operating income per capita, state operating income per capita, operating expenditures per capita, operating expenditures for collections per capita, and operating expenditures for staff per capita; percentage distribution of income from state sources and other sources; and paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association per 25,000 population of legal service area, and total paid full-time equivalent staff per 25,000 population of legal service area.

of their collections, number of services, amount of operating income and expenditures, and size of staff, libraries in almost every region showed either small increases or decreases in these variables, with a few exceptions (tables 14-19). The notable exceptions to this finding are:

- Videos per 1,000 population of legal service area in which all regions experienced dramatic increases (table 15);
- Reference transactions per capita in which libraries in the Mideast and Southeast experienced increases of 7.0 and 8.8 percent, respectively (table 16);
- Interlibrary loans received from and provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of the legal service area in which libraries in New England experienced substantial increases (24.5 and 28.7 percent, respectively; table 16);
- State operating income per capita in which libraries in New England had a moderate increase (11.9 percent), and libraries in the Southwest experienced a fairly substantial decrease (-15.3 percent; table 17);
- Percentage distribution of income from state sources in which libraries in New England experienced a moderate increase (9.2 percent), and libraries in the Southwest experienced a moderate decrease (-9.5 percent; table 18); and
- Percentage distribution of income from federal sources in which libraries in New England and the Mideast experienced fairly substantial increases (21.7 and 17.5 percent, respectively), and libraries in the Southwest and Plains experienced fairly substantial decreases (-17.5 and -9.5 percent, respectively; table 18).

Each Region Compared to Other Regions

Generally, in fiscal year 1996, when compared to the other five regions, libraries in New England, Great Lakes, and Mideast regions had higher averages for most (15 of the 24) variables of interest listed in exhibit 1. This finding did not hold true for turnover rate, reference transactions per capita, net loan rate, local operating income per capita, state operating income per capita, and percent of income from local, state, federal, and other sources.

In fiscal year 1996, libraries in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West, as compared to the other five regions, consistently showed lower averages for most (16 of the 24) variables of interest. The service, finance, and staff variables that were exceptions to this finding include turnover rate, reference transactions per capita, interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area, state operating income per capita, operating expenditures for staff per capita, percent of income from other sources, and total paid full-time-equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association per 25,000 population of legal service area (tables 16 - 20).

Without further research, the reasons for these regional differences could not be determined. However, a correlation analysis is often used to describe the relationship between two variables. The correlation analysis indicated that libraries with higher circulation per capita tended to have higher operating expenditures per capita. To a lesser degree, libraries with higher numbers of visits per capita also tended to have higher operating expenditures per capita.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report summarizes 5 years of public library data collected through the Public Libraries Survey, fiscal years 1992-96. The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data.

The purpose of this report is to identify and describe trends in public libraries for 24 selected variables including library collections, services, operating income and expenditures, and staffing. The national, regional, and state data presented in this report document how each of the 24 variables changed between fiscal years 1992 and 1996. These trend data can be used by librarians, library administrators and library boards, state library agencies, and others to assist in the planning process, document use of public funds, and identify services, collections, or resources that need additional support.

To provide the reader with some context for the report, this introduction covers the following topics:

- Background of the Public Libraries Survey,
-
- Overview of the literature,
- List of the 24 variables of interest included in this report, and
- Scope of the analysis and organization of the report.

Background of the Public Libraries Survey

The involvement of NCES and the Federal-State-Cooperative System for Public Library Data in data collection activities for library statistics began with the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-297), which provided the legislative mandate for NCES to collect public library statistics. Section 406 required the development and support of a voluntary Federal-

State-Cooperative System for Public Library Data for the annual nationwide collection and dissemination of public library data. The National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-382), which superseded the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, (Public Law 100-297), mandated that NCES collect library statistics. In addition, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Bureau of the Census work cooperatively with NCES. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science serves as a liaison to the library community, organizes meetings and training workshops, monitors trends, and advises NCES on policy matters. The Bureau of the Census plays an important role in data collection, editing, and processing.

Through the Federal-State-Cooperative System, states and outlying areas (i.e., Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) collect and submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, the Federal-State-Cooperative System is administered by state data coordinators, each appointed by the chief officers of their state library agencies. Beginning with fiscal year 1989 data, NCES has annually published and disseminated *Public Libraries in the United States*, a collection of tables containing summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These reports provide information on approximately 41 data elements including service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, and library visits. Additional items include size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of administrative structure, and summary information about the number and type of public library service outlets. Beginning with fiscal year 1995, six new data items were added:

- Operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format,
- Operating expenditures for electronic access,

- Number of library materials in electronic format,
- Access to electronic services,
- Access to the Internet, and
- Internet use code.⁵

Overview of the Literature

This overview of the literature discusses how and why libraries use the types of measures included in this report, compares the two annual surveys of public library data collected by two different agencies, NCES and the Public Library Association, and reviews articles that analyze public library trend data.

The Uses of Library Measures

Library measures traditionally have been used to evaluate the effectiveness of library services. The current trend in public libraries, however, is to use measures for evaluation and continual local planning.⁶ Four publications prepared by the Public Library Association and published by the American Library Association laid the foundation for a local approach to planning and the use of library measures.

The first report, *A Planning Process for Public Libraries*, was published in 1980. This guide emphasized continual local planning and evaluation of library services based on community needs assessment (Palmour, 1980). A second American Library Association publication, *Output Measures for Public Libraries* (Zweizig and Rodgers, 1982; revised by VanHouse et al., in 1987), identified specific measures to assess library outputs (services the library produced) as opposed to inputs (the resources used by the library to serve the community). Several of the

library measures identified and presented in *Output Measures* are also used in the Public Library Survey.

In 1985, to further support the local planning process, the Public Library Association established the Public Library Development Program. This program introduced the concept of role selection to improve library management, increase overall library effectiveness, and assess the quality of library services. This concept suggested that the services libraries provide their communities could be grouped under a set of service profiles, or roles, from which each library could choose a few on which to focus (McClure et al., 1987, xii). *Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries*, the third American Library Association publication, defined public library roles as a set of broad service categories: community activities, community information, formal education, independent learning, popular materials, preschoolers' door (i.e., services for young children and their parents), reference library, and research center.

In 1998, the fourth American Library Association publication, *Planning for Results: A Public Library Transformation Process, the Guidebook*, became available. *Planning for Results* is intended to help public library directors, staff, and board members manage the future rather than merely react to the present (Himmel and Wilson, 1998a, v). The authors replaced the concept of library roles with the concept of library service responses, which more precisely describes what a library does to meet specific community needs (Himmel and Wilson, 1998b, vi). The authors defined new measures of success for measuring how well library services meet the needs of the public served. One planning task requires librarians to review library measurement and evaluation techniques. In addition, the publication includes workforms on which library planners are requested to provide both input measures (e.g., books, periodical titles, electronic resources) and output measures (e.g., circulation per capita, library visits per capita, program attendance, turnover rate) 5 years ago and today. Many of these input and output measures are collected by the Federal-State-Cooperative System and are included in this trend report.

⁵ John Bertot and Charles McClure are conducting a study to develop a core set of national statistics to describe public library use of the Internet and Web-based services and resources. This study may have implications for the electronic measures collected by FSCS. (See <http://www.albany.edu/~imissat>).

⁶ For an extensive bibliography and resources on library statistics and performance measures, see <http://web.syr.edu/~jryan/infopro/stats.html>.

Finally, in *TELL IT! Evaluation Sourcebook and Training Manual* (Zweizig, 1994), the authors discuss a planning and evaluation approach that can be used by libraries to measure the effectiveness of programs and services and a framework for training librarians to conduct evaluations. The sourcebook includes specific evaluation methods, checklists, training exercises, tip sheets, and other handouts to aid libraries in the planning and evaluation process.

Thus, library measures, and trend data in particular, support the planning process by helping librarians and administrators to:

- Describe the existing condition of the library and library services,
- Identify and set measurable objectives, and
- Evaluate progress toward achieving objectives.

Library administrators and researchers will be aided in the planning process by software developed for NCES that allows users to conduct peer comparisons and rank libraries by any variables (Lynch, 1999, 48). Furthermore, state libraries and state library associations that are developing or planning to develop public library standards at the state level can use trend data to evaluate their services, collections, and resources over time.⁷

Comparison of Public Library Surveys

Researchers who analyze public library data use two different but complementary surveys; therefore, it is useful here to distinguish between them. From 1971 to 1987, the Allen County Public Library and the Urban Libraries Council compiled library data biennially for libraries serving populations over 100,000 (Lynch, 1991,

361). Since 1988, there have been two annual surveys of public libraries: the Public Libraries Survey conducted by NCES through the Federal-State-Cooperative System for Public Library Data (hereafter known as the Public Libraries Survey), and the Public Library Data Service conducted by the Public Library Association (hereafter referred to as the Public Library Data Service).

Both the Public Libraries Survey and the Public Library Data Service collect data on public libraries. However, the Public Libraries Survey collects data from all of the approximately 9,000 public libraries in the United States. The Public Library Data Service is a purposive (i.e., non-random) sample survey of about 700 to 800 public libraries primarily serving populations of 100,000 or more.

The Public Library Data Service collects data directly from the libraries, unlike the Public Libraries Survey in which state library agencies receive data collected from local libraries and report them to the Public Libraries Survey. The Public Library Data Service data are generally unedited, while Public Libraries Survey data are edited before publication. Consequently, the Public Library Data Service data are available the following year (i.e., data collected in 2000 are available in 2001), while the Public Libraries Survey data are generally not available until several years after the data have been collected (i.e., data collected in 1998 were available in 2000).

The Public Library Data Service collects some of the same data as the Public Libraries Survey, including service measures such as annual circulation, reference transactions, and library visits. Currently, the Public Library Data Service collects data on approximately 43 standard items, plus 15 additional items on special topics that sometimes change from year to year. (In 2000, the topic was children's services). The Public Libraries Survey includes approximately 50 data elements for each public library, 12 items for each public library service outlet, and 4 items for each state library. Currently, the Public Library Data Service collects the following library output measures not collected on the Public Libraries Survey: library registration, library holdings,

⁷ At the national level, the American Library Association and the Public Library Association advocate a dynamic local planning process rather than the use of one-size-fits-all traditional library standards. However, several state library associations and state libraries are developing state library standards that often build upon the work provided in these planning documents. For further information on state standards, see web sites of the Texas Library Association (<http://www.txla.org/groups/plstand/plstand.html>), and Indiana (<http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/WWW/LDO/PUBSTAN17.HTML>).

current annual salary of library director and salary of beginning librarian; percent increase or decrease in local income, and in-library materials use. With the 2000 data collection, the Public Library Data Service began collecting electronic measures, items that Public Libraries Survey has been collecting since 1995.⁸

Analysis of Public Library Trend Data

Annual public library data have only been collected for 12 years, which may account for the paucity of articles that examine or analyze public library trends. In 1993, Debra Johnson examined 5 years (1987-91) of library data from the Public Library Data Service, focusing on 15 library variables including income and expenditures, library holdings, circulation and visits, reference transactions, collection turnover, in-library use per capita, and document delivery rates. She concluded that most libraries experienced incremental increases in financial support and use, although the differences were not dramatic. She also found that public libraries increasingly used the role selection process for planning (a data element not collected by the Public Library Survey). Since the Public Library Data Service primarily collects data on libraries serving populations over 100,000, trend data collected on the entire population of libraries through the Public Libraries Survey might yield different results.

In a second article using trend data, Thomas Waldhart (1995) analyzed 18 years (1974-92) of interlibrary loan data (borrowing and lending activities). For data collected prior to the Public Library Data Service, Waldhart analyzed NCES data, which were based on a survey of a 17 percent sample of public libraries in the United States. This survey consisted of all public libraries serving more than 100,000 people, and a stratified random sample of public libraries

serving fewer than 100,000 (1995, 220).⁹ Waldhart's goal was to determine whether interlibrary loan data supported or refuted Thomas Ballard's view that networking and resource-sharing activities did not increase the use of interlibrary loans by public libraries in the 1980s (Ballard, 1986). After adjusting for the missing data in the years 1989-91, Waldhart found that:

- Between 1982 and 1990, total public library interlibrary loans increased by 25 percent; the slowest growth—about 2 percent—occurred between 1980 and 1989.
- Total interlibrary loans by public libraries grew at an average annual rate of almost 10 percent between 1989 and 1992; borrowing grew at an average annual rate of 8 percent, and lending grew at a rate of 14 percent.

Waldhart concluded that the growth in interlibrary loans between 1989 and 1992 would likely be followed by some declines in use that might affect the short-term pattern of use, but probably would not affect the general trend toward expanded use of interlibrary loans (1995, 223). Readers should note that Waldhart's method for adjusting missing data was not as standardized as the method subsequently used by Census for imputing missing interlibrary loan activity data for the Public Libraries Survey (see U.S. Department of Education, 1999a, 6-8). Therefore, the trends Waldhart observed may not hold true for the Public Libraries Survey data. Neither the Johnson nor the Waldhart report examined differences between national and regional means or regional differences.

The 24 Variables of Interest

The Public Libraries Survey is an annual data collection based on a universe file of approximately 9,000 public libraries. The Bureau of the Census imputes data for nonresponding libraries using methodology developed for NCES.

⁸ Public Library Data Service Questionnaire 2000, and conversation with Mary Jo Lynch, Director, Office for Research and Statistics, American Library Association, November 20, 2000.

⁹ Waldhart's article did not identify the sample type for the 17 percent sample of public libraries serving over 100,000. It is not known whether this was a scientifically drawn or a representative sample.

(For further information on imputation, see appendix G.)

Although in fiscal year 1996 the Public Libraries Survey included approximately 50 data elements, NCES in cooperation with the Federal-State-Cooperative System Steering Committee limited this trend analysis report to 24 data elements or variables pertaining to collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff. These are listed in exhibit 1.¹⁰

NCES chose to examine these specific variables, in part, because the surveys consistently collected these data elements from 1992 to 1996. In addition, the definitions of these elements, with the exception of “public library,” have not changed significantly over the 5-year period. (See appendix G for a discussion of the definitional changes.)

Scope of the Analysis and Organization of the Report

This library trends report analyzes Public Libraries Survey data collected during fiscal years 1992-96 at the national, regional, and state levels. NCES chose eight regions for the analysis, based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce classification: New England, Mideast, Southeast, Southwest, Plains, Far West, Rocky Mountains, and Great Lakes. (See appendix H for a list of the states that compose each region.)

The report is organized into four sections:

- A description of the 24 variables of interest, including how they are correlated to one another;

- A comparison of the national means and the differences between the national and regional means across the 5 years;
- A comparison of each region’s means across the 5 years; and
- A comparison of the regions to each other for 1996.

Within each section, the 24 variables are organized and discussed by library collections, services, income and expenditures, and staffing. Each section includes tables of variable means for each year and the average percent change or average percent difference across all 5 years. Appendices B through E contain year-to-year percent changes or differences for each level of analysis (i.e., national across years, national to regions, regions across years, regions to one another). State tables are presented in appendix F.

Appendix G contains technical notes describing the data collection, imputation methodology (i.e., how missing data are handled), changes in the definition of “public libraries” between 1992 and 1996, and a brief discussion of methodological issues related to the population of the legal service area. As mentioned earlier, appendix H provides a list of the states in each of the eight regions. Appendix I contains a glossary of terms used in the report, including the 24 variables of interest listed on page 6.

¹⁰See appendix I for a glossary of terms.

Exhibit 1. Variables of interest

<i>Collections</i>	<i>Services</i>
Book/serial volumes per capita	Circulation per capita
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of legal service area	Library visits per capita
Audios per 1,000 population of legal service area	Collection turnover rate
Videos per 1,000 population of legal service area	Reference transactions per capita
	Interlibrary loans received from other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area
	Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area
	Net loan rate
<i>Income and Expenditures</i>	
Total operating income per capita	
Local operating income per capita	<i>Income Sources</i>
State operating income per capita	Local income as percent of total income
Total operating expenditures per capita	State income as percent of total income
Operating expenditures for collections per capita	Federal income as percent of total income
Operating expenditures for staff per capita	Other income as percent of total income
<i>Library Staff</i>	
Total paid full-time-equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association per 25,000 population of legal service area	<i>Service outlets</i>
Total paid full-time-equivalent staff per 25,000 population of legal service area	Number of stationary service outlets

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE VARIABLES OF INTEREST

This section presents descriptive correlation data to show which variables are related to one another in an effort to explain various patterns or differences that are presented in later sections. The Pearson product moment correlation, a standard technique to measure the relationship between two variables, was used. Correlations range from a value of +1, a perfectly positive linear relationship to -1, a perfectly negative linear relationship. Therefore, a perfect, positive correlation means that when one variable is high, the other is high. A perfect negative correlation means that when one variable is high, the other variable is low. A zero correlation means that there is no relationship between the two variables. Fiscal year (FY) 1996 national data were used to construct a matrix of correlations for each pair of variables (i.e., one variable paired with each of the other 23 variables). See appendix table A-1 for the full matrix.

Table 1 depicts selected pairs of the 24 variables. The data show that the strongest relationships exist between the income and expenditures variables ($r=0.83$ to 0.95). Libraries with higher operating expenditures tended to have higher total operating incomes ($r=0.95$), operating expenditures for staff ($r=0.95$), and collections ($r=0.85$), and local operating income ($r=0.89$). Libraries with higher total operating incomes tended also to have higher operating expenditures for staff ($r=0.92$), higher local operating income ($r=0.88$), and higher operating expenditures for collections per capita ($r=0.83$).

Several income and expenditures variables also had strong relationships to the staff variables (table 1). For example, libraries with higher operating expenditures for staff per capita tended to have higher operating expenditures for collections per capita ($r=0.78$). Libraries with higher operating expenditures for staff per capita also tended to have more total paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs of library and

information science accredited by the American Library Association (ALA/MLS) per 25,000 population of the legal service area (PLSA; $r=.69$); however, this correlation is not as high as the relationship between operating expenditures for staff per capita and total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA area ($r=0.76$). Libraries with higher total operating expenditures per capita also tended to have more total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA ($r=0.76$). Similarly, libraries with higher operating expenditures for collections per capita tended to have more total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA ($r=0.73$). However, higher operating expenditures for collections per capita was less strongly related to paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA ($r=0.55$).

Several service variables showed moderately strong relationships. For example, library visits and circulation per capita showed a moderately strong relationship ($r=0.65$), although one might expect an even stronger correlation between these two variables (table 1). However, the strength of the relationship may reflect the numbers of patrons who go the library only for in-house uses such as studying, reference purposes that involve copying materials, or to access the Internet. Interlibrary loans (ILLs) received from other libraries and ILLs provided to other libraries ($r=0.41$) was less strongly correlated to one another than were library visits and circulation.

The correlations between staff and services variables showed varying degrees of strength (table 1). For example, libraries with more paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA tended to have a somewhat high circulation per capita ($r=0.62$), although paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA was less strongly correlated to library visits per capita ($r=0.57$). Libraries that had more paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA tended to have fewer library visits and circulation

Table 1.—Pearson correlations between selected library variables: FY 1996

Variable	Library visits per capita	Circulation per capita	Total operating expenditures per capita	Operating expenditures for collections per capita	ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	Book volumes per capita	Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA	Audios per 1,000 PLSA	Videos per 1,000 PLSA	Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	Operating expenditures for staff per capita	Total operating income per capita	Local operating income per capita
Library visits per capita	—	0.65	0.58	0.57	0.25	0.22	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.57	0.34	0.56	0.56	0.50
Circulation per capita.....		—	0.62	0.64	0.32	0.26	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.51	0.62	0.34	0.59	0.61	0.49
Total operating expenditures per capita			—	0.85	0.24	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.57	0.43	0.76	0.65	0.95	0.95	0.89
Operating expenditures for collections per capita				—	0.26	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.49	0.73	0.55	0.78	0.83	0.75
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA.....					—	0.41	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.20
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA						—	0.14	0.18	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.40
Book/serial volumes per capita							—	0.57	0.39	0.45	0.49	0.07	0.30	0.36	0.26
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA.....								—	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.13	0.34	0.38	0.31
Audios per 1,000 PLSA									—	0.39	0.49	0.38	0.54	0.56	0.48
Videos per 1,000 PLSA										—	0.50	0.16	0.39	0.42	0.35
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....											—	0.44	0.73	0.74	0.67
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA.....												—	0.69	0.62	0.63
Operating expenditures for staff per capita													—	0.92	0.90
Total operating income per capita.....														—	0.88
Local operating income per capita															—

ILL = Interlibrary loan; PLSA = Population of legal service area; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association .

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

per capita ($r=0.34$ for each) than did libraries that had more paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA ($r=0.57$ and $r=0.62$, respectively). However, since paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA and paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA were not as strongly correlated as might be expected ($r=0.44$), it is not surprising that the relationships between each of them and the other services and collections variables showed different degrees of strength.

Other variable pairs such as financial and collections and financial and services variables also showed varying degrees of strength. Libraries with higher total operating expenditures for collections per capita also tended to have a higher circulation per capita, but not to the extent one might expect ($r=0.64$; table 1). Libraries with higher numbers of book volumes per capita tended to have higher numbers of serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA ($r=0.57$) than videos ($r=0.45$) or audios per 1,000 PLSA ($r=0.39$). It also appears that libraries with higher operating expenditures for collections per capita tended to have somewhat higher book volumes per capita ($r=0.44$), although not to the degree one would expect. However, two pairs of variables that might be expected to show moderate or moderately strong relationships did: total operating expenditures per capita and circulation per capita ($r=0.62$), and to a lesser extent total operating expenditures per capita and library visits per capita ($r=0.58$). For a complete matrix showing all variable pairs, see appendix table A-1.

Since many of the strongest correlations involved at least one of the two primary financial variables, total income per capita and operating expenditures per capita, a partial correlation was performed to control for one of these variables: total income per capita. Please note that the partial correlation is a descriptive statistic associated with a finite population (public libraries in the United States). The partial correlation answers the question, How are the other variables related to one another once the effect of income on these variables is controlled? The effect of the partial correlation on selected variables is fairly dramatic (table 2). Once the income variable is controlled, the only strong and moderately strong relationships exist between state operating income per capita and percent of income per capita from state sources ($r=0.78$) and, similarly, local operating income per capita and percent of income from local sources ($r=0.69$). Total operating expenditures per capita showed a moderately strong relationship to operating expenditures for staff per capita ($r=0.63$). (Libraries with higher total operating expenditures per capita also tended to have higher operating expenditures for staff per capita). There is a weaker relationship between operating expenditures for staff per capita and local operating income per capita ($r=0.49$), and operating expenditures for collections per capita and total operating expenditures per capita ($r=0.41$). For a complete matrix showing all variable pairs in which total income per capita was controlled, see appendix table A-2.

Table 2.—Partial Pearson correlations between selected library variables controlling for total income per capita: FY 1996

Variable	State operating income per capita	Percent of income from state sources	Local operating income per capita	Percent of income from local sources	Total operating expenditures per capita	Operating expenditures for staff per capita	Operating expenditures for collections per capita
State operating income per capita.....	—	0.78	-0.55	-0.47	-0.03	-0.07	0.14
Percent of income from state sources.....		—	-0.48	-0.64	-0.05	-0.07	0.04
Local operating income per capita.....			—	0.69	0.36	0.49	0.08
Percent of income from local sources.....				—	0.15	0.26	0.01
Total operating expenditures per capita.....					—	0.63	0.41
Operating expenditures for staff per capita.....						—	0.14
Operating expenditures for collections per capita.....							—

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

3. COMPARING NATIONAL LIBRARY MEANS AND NATIONAL TO REGIONAL MEANS ACROSS THE YEARS 1992 THROUGH 1996

Section 3 discusses and presents data on the national means for library collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff variables across all 5 years, and the differences between the regional and national means across the 5 years. The analysis addresses the following questions: How did the national means change over the 5 years? How did the regional means differ from the national means across the 5 years?

Readers should note that tables 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 show the *national means across years* and the average percent change in the national means across years. Tables 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 show the *national and regional means across years* and the average percent difference (regions compared to the national) for the 5 years. However, appendix B provides tables showing *year-to-year percent changes* (national across years) and appendix C provides *year-to-year percent differences* (national to regional means across years). Appendix H lists the states that compose each of the eight Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions.

Number of Stationary Outlets, by Type

The total number of public library stationary outlets essentially did not change over the 5-year period (table 3). The number of branches fluctuated from 7,035 in 1992 to 7,124 in 1996, resulting in an average percent change of 0.25, and the number of centrals grew from 8,873 in 1992 to 8,923 in 1996, also producing an average percent change of 0.25. (The sum of the central and branch libraries equals the total number of stationary outlets.)

Library Collections

Books and Serial Volumes. The average number of books and serial volumes per capita (2.7 to 2.8) did not change over the 5 years (table 4). The lack of significant growth in both book volumes per capita and serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of the legal service area (PLSA) may reflect regular weeding of the collection by library staffs and the increasing cost of books and serial subscriptions, in particular, that exceeded inflation (*Bowker Annual*, 1997, 490).

Table 3.—Total number of stationary outlets, centrals, and branches and average percent change for the nation, by year: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
Number of stationary outlets.....	15,908	15,904	15,913	15,994	16,047	0.25
Number of centrals	8,873	8,887	8,886	8,937	8,923	0.25
Number of branches.....	7,035	7,017	7,027	7,057	7,124	0.25

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the number of stationary outlets in one year (i.e., 1992) from the number in the next year (1993), then dividing this difference by the number in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table B-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by four, since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

**Table 4.—National mean and average percent change for collection variables, by year:
FY 1992-1996**

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Book/serial volumes per capita.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.0
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA.....	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	0.7
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	93.5	90.5	95.6	97.8	99.6	1.7
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	28.3	32.6	37.9	44.9	51.8	16.0

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent change for FY1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the national mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table B-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by four. since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

With a few exceptions, there were substantial differences between the regional average for library collection variables and the national averages (table 5). Generally, libraries in New England, Mideast, Plains, and Great Lakes had a larger number of books and serial volumes per capita and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA than the national average. Conversely, libraries in the Southeast, Southwest, Far West, and Rocky Mountains generally held fewer numbers of books and serial volumes per capita and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA than the national average.

Table 6 also shows that over the 5-year period, the average number of books and serial volumes per capita held in New England libraries (ranging from 4.4 to 4.7) was greater than the national average, which ranged from 2.7 to 2.8. Therefore, the average difference between the regional average in New England and the national average was 65.8 percent. When compared to the national average, libraries in the Rocky Mountains had slightly more books and serial volumes per capita (2.9 to 2.8) resulting in an average difference of 5 percent. However, libraries in the Southeast (1.9 to 2.0), Southwest (2.1), and Far West (2.1) had an average number of books and serial volumes per capita that fell far below the national average, resulting in negative average percent differences of -29.6 percent, -23.2 percent, and -24.8 percent, respectively (table 5).

Serial Subscriptions. The average number of serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA held in the nation's public libraries remained fairly constant over the 5 years (7.1 to 7.3), with an average change of 0.7 percent (table 4). Libraries in four regions—New England, Mideast, Plains, and Great Lakes—had substantially more serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA than the national average for the entire period (differences ranged from 29.8 percent to 53.8 percent; table 5). At the same time, the average number of serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA for libraries in the Southeast, Southwest, and the Far West was below the national average. For example, libraries in the Southwest experienced fluctuations in the average number of serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA from 5.0 to 4.7 as compared to the national average that ranged from 7.1 to 7.3, resulting in an average percent difference of -33 percent.

Audio and Video Materials. Among the four types of library collection variables included in this analysis, the increase in the average number of videos per 1,000 PLSA for the nation experienced the most significant change (16 percent on average), ranging from 28.3 to 51.8 (table 4). The growing demand for educational, cultural, and recreational videos for both adults and children and the decreasing cost of videos

Table 5.—Means and average percent differences in the means between regions and the nation, by collections variables: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Book/serial volumes per capita						
National	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	—
New England	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	65.8
Mideast	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	20.4
Southeast	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	-29.6
Southwest	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-23.2
Plains	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	35.0
Far West	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	-24.8
Rocky Mountains	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.0
Great Lakes	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	24.2
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA						
National	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	—
New England	9.9	10.6	11.2	11.6	12.4	53.8
Mideast	7.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	33.4
Southeast	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	-33.0
Southwest	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.7	-33.0
Plains	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.7	32.8
Far West	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	-24.4
Rocky Mountains	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.1	-4.6
Great Lakes	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	29.8
Audios per 1,000 PLSA						
National	93.5	90.5	95.6	97.8	99.6	—
New England	126.2	132.6	133.0	136.2	95.7	31.2
Mideast	138.1	140.5	152.1	157.1	159.9	56.8
Southeast	64.1	45.8	47.0	49.9	53.3	-45.2
Southwest	46.0	48.5	47.8	50.1	53.0	-48.6
Plains	101.1	99.2	103.3	105.8	108.4	8.6
Far West	71.2	71.7	76.9	75.7	79.7	-21.6
Rocky Mountains	73.8	64.5	72.0	78.0	82.5	-22.4
Great Lakes	128.8	134.7	146.9	148.3	157.9	50.4
Videos per 1,000 PLSA						
National	28.3	32.6	37.9	44.9	51.8	—
New England	34.7	41.7	48.2	57.4	67.0	27.0
Mideast	30.8	34.2	39.8	47.0	54.7	6.0
Southeast	18.1	21.2	25.0	30.6	34.2	-34.2
Southwest	16.6	19.9	21.9	25.6	30.6	-41.2
Plains	33.0	39.2	49.1	56.4	65.0	23.6
Far West	24.3	27.4	30.1	35.5	42.5	-18.0
Rocky Mountains	24.0	28.0	35.9	41.6	46.2	-10.4
Great Lakes	48.0	55.5	65.2	77.3	89.2	71.2

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

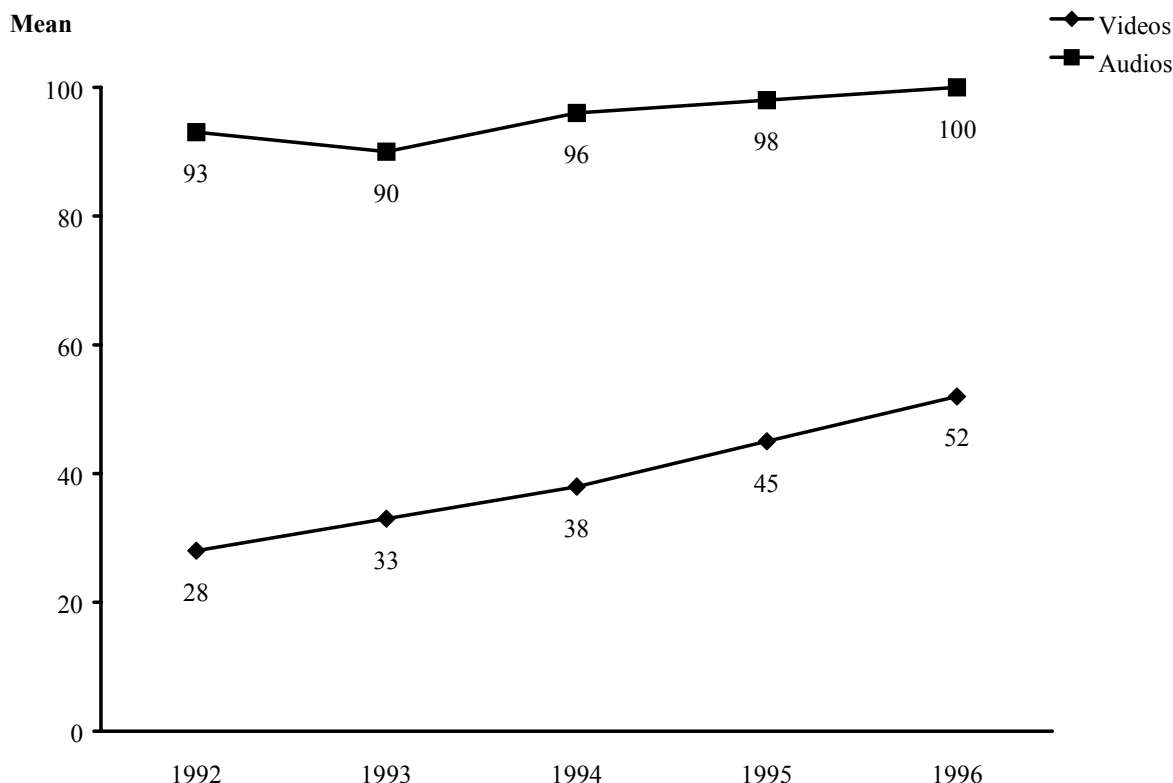
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

might account, in part, for these increases.¹¹ Libraries nationally experienced incremental

increases in audio materials per 1,000 PLSA (93.5 to 99.6), resulting in an average change of 1.7 percent. Even though the average cost of audios also decreased during this 5-year period, perhaps there was a corresponding decrease in demand for

¹¹The *Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac*, 1993-1997, reported the average costs of videos in the years 1992 through 1996 as \$112.92, \$93.22, \$84.19, \$83.48, and \$82.10, respectively.

Figure 1.—Mean number of audios and videos per 1,000 population of legal service area for the nation: FY 1992-1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

this medium (*Bowker Annual*, 1993-1997). Figure 1 depicts the steady increase in the average number of videos per 1,000 PLSA and, to a lesser extent, audio materials per 1,000 PLSA held in U.S. libraries.

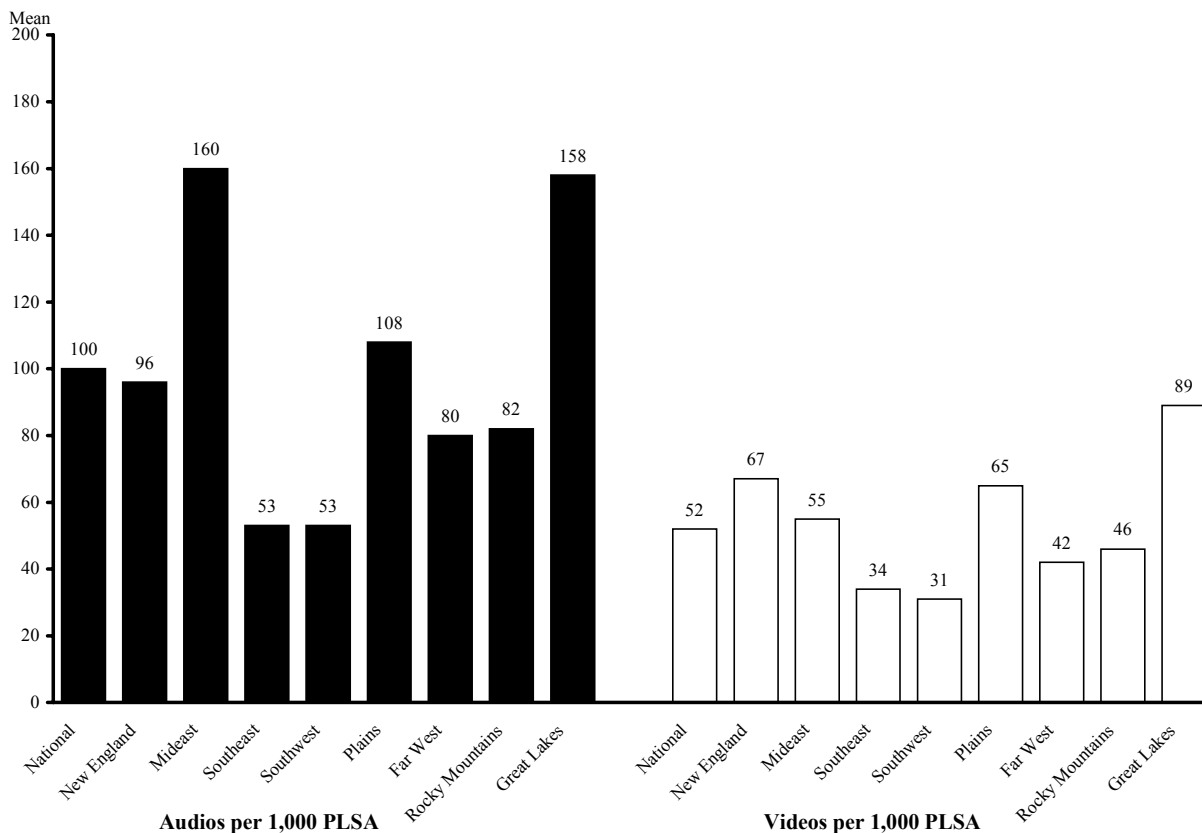
Figure 2, which depicts the national and regional comparisons for audios and videos per 1,000 PLSA for 1996, clearly identifies the regions that fell below and above the national average. In terms of audio materials per 1,000 PLSA, for 1996 the average number for libraries in the Mideast (160) was substantially higher than the national average (100) as they were for libraries in the Great Lakes (158). Conversely, the average number of audio materials per 1,000 PLSA fell below the national average for libraries in the Southwest and Southeast (53 each), Rocky Mountains (82), and Far West (80). A similar pattern held across all years (table 5).

As shown in table 5, the average number of videos per 1,000 PLSA held by libraries in the Great Lakes, New England, Plains, and Mideast regions exceeded the national average for all 5 years. Libraries in the Great Lakes region had the highest average number of videos per 1,000 PLSA (ranging from 48 to 89.2), followed by New England (34.7 to 67), the Plains (33 to 65), and the Mideast (30.8 to 54.7) as compared to the national means (28.3 to 51.8). Libraries in the Southwest (16.6 to 30.6), Southeast (18.1 to 34.2), Far West (24.3 to 42.5), and the Rocky Mountains (24 to 46.2) had, on average, fewer videos per 1,000 PLSA than the national average.

Library Services

Circulation and Library Visits. Circulation per capita refers to the total number of items that were checked out of the library per person. Nationally,

Figure 2.—Mean number of audios and videos per 1,000 population of legal service area (PLSA) for the nation and regions: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 6.—National mean and average percent change for services variables, by year: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Circulation per capita	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	0.7
Library visits per capita	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.5
Turnover rate	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	-1.2
Reference transactions per capita	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA	30.0	33.0	35.3	38.7	43.4	9.7
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA	28.7	31.5	32.2	35.2	41.7	9.7
Net loan rate	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent change for 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the national mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 to 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table B-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by four, since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 7.—Means and average percent differences between regions and the nation, by services variables: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Circulation per capita						
National	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	—
New England	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	14.8
Mideast	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	-1.6
Southeast	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	-23.0
Southwest	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	-21.6
Plains	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	35.2
Far West	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	-9.6
Rocky Mountains	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.2	24.4
Great Lakes	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.0	36.0
Library visits per capita						
National	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	—
New England	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	25.8
Mideast	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	7.4
Southeast	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	-22.2
Southwest	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	-14.4
Plains	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	18.4
Far West	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	-8.8
Rocky Mountains	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	10.8
Great Lakes	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	24.8
Turnover rate						
National	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	—
New England	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	-30.4
Mideast	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	-19.2
Southeast	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.2
Southwest	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.8
Plains	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.6
Far West	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	19.2
Rocky Mountains	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	19.8
Great Lakes	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	8.2
Reference transactions per capita						
National	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	—
New England	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	-22.0
Mideast	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	5.4
Southeast	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	-13.0
Southwest	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	-7.2
Plains	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	-5.6
Far West	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	7.6
Rocky Mountains	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	-2.0
Great Lakes	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	12.8
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA						
National	30.0	33.0	35.3	38.7	43.4	—
New England	51.5	68.0	86.2	100.6	122.6	132.8
Mideast	42.2	44.2	45.5	50.8	52.7	31.2
Southeast	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.4	11.0	-67.6
Southwest	16.7	16.2	17.6	15.8	14.9	-54.0
Plains	43.5	43.8	49.2	45.1	47.6	28.8
Far West	21.5	25.5	27.0	26.6	30.7	-27.0
Rocky Mountains	31.2	32.0	31.9	30.2	30.9	-12.0
Great Lakes	47.6	53.7	58.9	72.8	89.4	76.6

Table 7.—Means and average percent differences between regions and the nation, by services variables: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	Mean					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA						
National	28.7	31.5	32.2	35.2	41.7	—
New England	42.9	64.7	80.1	93.1	115.5	128.8
Mideast	46.9	48.6	43.2	45.6	53.4	41.8
Southeast	7.4	10.0	7.8	8.4	8.6	-74.6
Southwest	14.0	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.6	-58.8
Plains	40.6	43.7	46.7	44.2	43.6	31.2
Far West	19.7	24.1	25.2	26.9	33.3	-24.0
Rocky Mountains	26.5	25.5	26.6	24.8	26.6	-22.0
Great Lakes	48.7	47.8	55.4	66.3	85.1	77.2
Net loan rate						
National	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	—
New England	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-2.2
Mideast	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.8
Southeast	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-21.8
Southwest	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-10.4
Plains	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.0
Far West	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.2
Rocky Mountains	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	-11.2
Great Lakes	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

libraries experienced slight increases in the average number of circulations per capita (6.4 to 6.5) and visits per capita (3.8 to 4.0) over the 5 years resulting in an average change of 0.75 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively (table 6). This observation is consistent with the findings of Johnson (1993) who used Public Library Data Service data.

As shown in table 8, libraries in four regions exceeded the national average for circulation per capita: Great Lakes (8.5 to 9), Plains (8.6 to 8.7), Rocky Mountains (7.9 to 8.2), and, to a lesser degree, New England (7.3 to 7.6). Libraries in the same four regions plus the Mideast also experienced more visits per capita than libraries in the nation. This pattern is not surprising given that the circulation and visits per capita variables

showed a moderately strong relationship ($r=0.65$; table 1 in section 2).

Collection Turnover Rate. The turnover rate tells librarians what percentage of their collection is circulating. A low turnover rate implies that a small percentage of the collection is circulating, even though the circulation might be high. The collection turnover rate is a derived variable that is calculated by dividing the annual circulation by books/serial volumes plus audio materials and videos. Table 6 shows not only a lack of growth in the national collection turnover rate, but also a slight decrease from 2.3 to 2.2 that produced an average change of -1.2 percent. According to VanHouse et al. (1987, 47), a decrease in the circulation compared to the collection size might be explained in a few ways:

- Libraries may have experienced a slight increase in reference collections, which do not circulate.
- They may have focused on building the circulating collections, but not always in areas of high interest to their patrons.
- They may not have weeded their collections as frequently as they should.

In comparing the regional to national collection turnover rates, public libraries in the Rocky Mountains (2.6 to 2.7 percent) and Far West (2.8 to 2.6 percent) far exceeded the national turnover rate (2.3 to 2.2 percent), even though there was some fluctuation in the rates over the 5 years (table 7).

Reference Transactions. A reference transaction is an information contact between a library user and a member of the library staff (see glossary in Appendix I). Nationally, there was a slight increase in the average number of reference transactions per capita in a single year (1.0 to 1.1 between 1992 and 1993) resulting in an average change of 2.5 percent over the 5-year period (table 6). Libraries in the Great Lakes, Far West, and Mideast had a higher average number of reference transactions per capita than did libraries in the nation as a whole (table 7). Libraries in New England, which generally exceeded the national average for most of the variables of interest, fell below the national average for reference transactions per capita (0.8 to 0.9). The reasons that few regions had higher reference transactions per capita than the national average are complex and cannot be determined by the data collected here, but possible factors include:

- Marketing of library services;
- Patrons' level of sophistication and knowledge about libraries;
- Purpose of library visit (e.g., simply to borrow materials rather than seek specific types of information); and
- Number of library staff available to handle reference requests. (VanHouse et al., 1987, 66-67).

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) Activity. The national average for interlibrary loans (ILLs) received from other libraries per 1,000 PLSA was one of the two service variables that experienced the most dramatic growth (from 30.0 to 43.4) over the 5 years—an average change of 9.7 percent (table 6).¹² As shown in table 8, New England libraries (51.5 to 122.6), and libraries in the Great Lakes (47.5 to 89.4) greatly exceeded the national average, while libraries in the Southeast (11.5 to 11.0) and Southwest (16.7 to 14.9) fell far below the national average.

The national average for ILLs provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA showed a similar pattern of growth (28.7 to 41.7), which resulted in an average change of 9.7 percent (table 6).¹³ Figure 3 depicts the steady increase in both types of national interlibrary loan activity, a pattern consistent with Waldhart's finding (1995, 223) that between 1989 and 1992, ILL activity grew by an average annual rate of almost 10 percent, reflecting a general trend of expanded use of ILL. Perhaps the increase in ILL activity can be attributed, in part, to the availability and use of public library online catalogs via the Internet. Patrons can now easily search for books and periodical articles and request them on interlibrary loan, if unavailable from their library. Libraries in New England averaged substantially more ILLs provided than libraries in the nation (42.9 to 115.5 compared to 28.7 to 41.7), resulting in an average percent difference of 128.8 percent over the 5 years (table 7; figure 4).

Net Loan Rates. The national net loan rate did not change significantly over the 5 years (table 6). The net loan rate is a derived variable calculated by dividing ILLs provided to other libraries by ILLs received from other libraries. Higher net loan rates indicate that more materials were loaned to other libraries than borrowed from other libraries. A lower net loan rate means more materials were borrowed than loaned. Only libraries in the Mideast region (1.1 to 1.0) exceeded the national net loan rate (0.9 to 1.0) by

¹²Interlibrary loans received refers to library materials received by one library from another library upon request.

¹³Interlibrary loans provided refers to library materials provided by one library to another upon request.

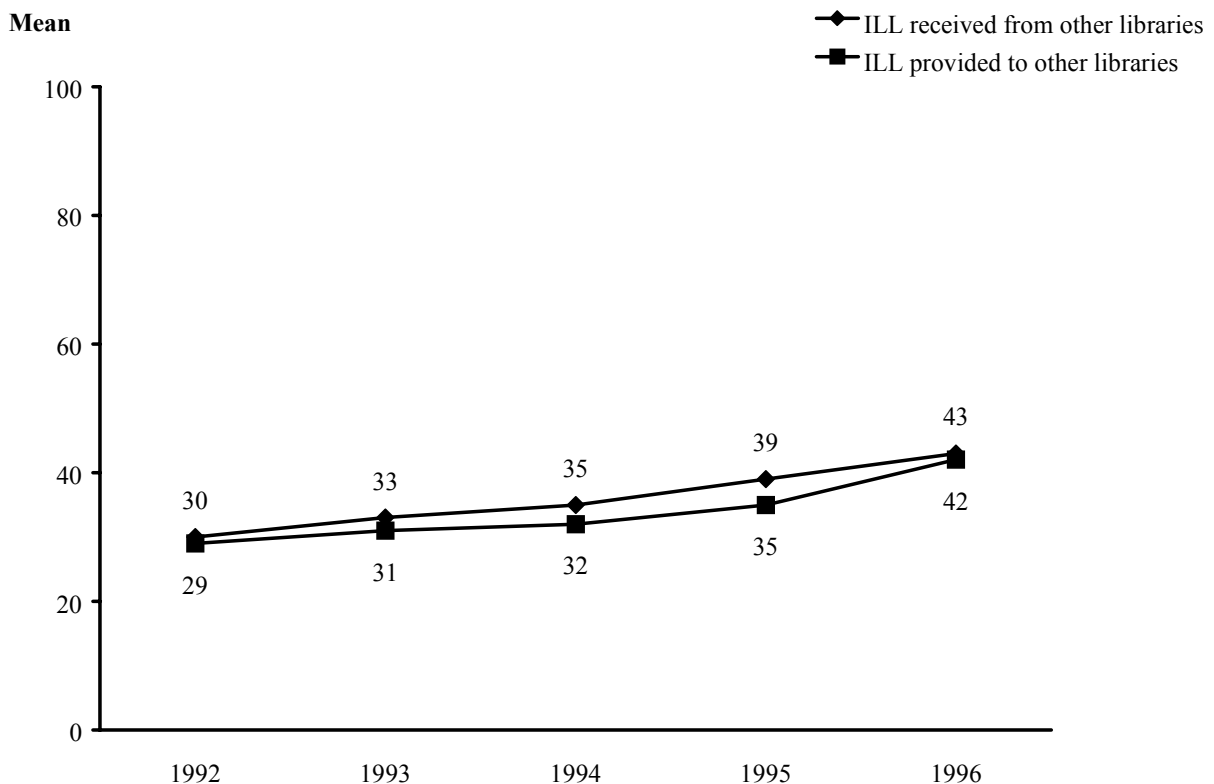
more than 5 percent (table 7). Libraries in three regions, Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountains, fell significantly below the national average.

Library Income and Expenditures

Of all the changes in the national variables, the income and expenditures variables experienced the largest increases. Table 8 shows that all six national library income and expenditures variables experienced small but steady increases in dollar

amounts over the 5 years. In addition, the total income per capita is somewhat higher than the total expenditures per capita, although the gap narrows over time (figure 5). The greatest change in library expenditures per capita is total operating expenditures for collections (\$2.80 to \$3.30), with an average change of 4.2 percent. The largest increases in all the income and expenditures variables occurred between 1994 and 1995 (table 8 and appendix table B-2).

Figure 3.—Mean number of interlibrary loans received and loans provided per 1,000 population of legal service area for the nation: FY 1992-1996

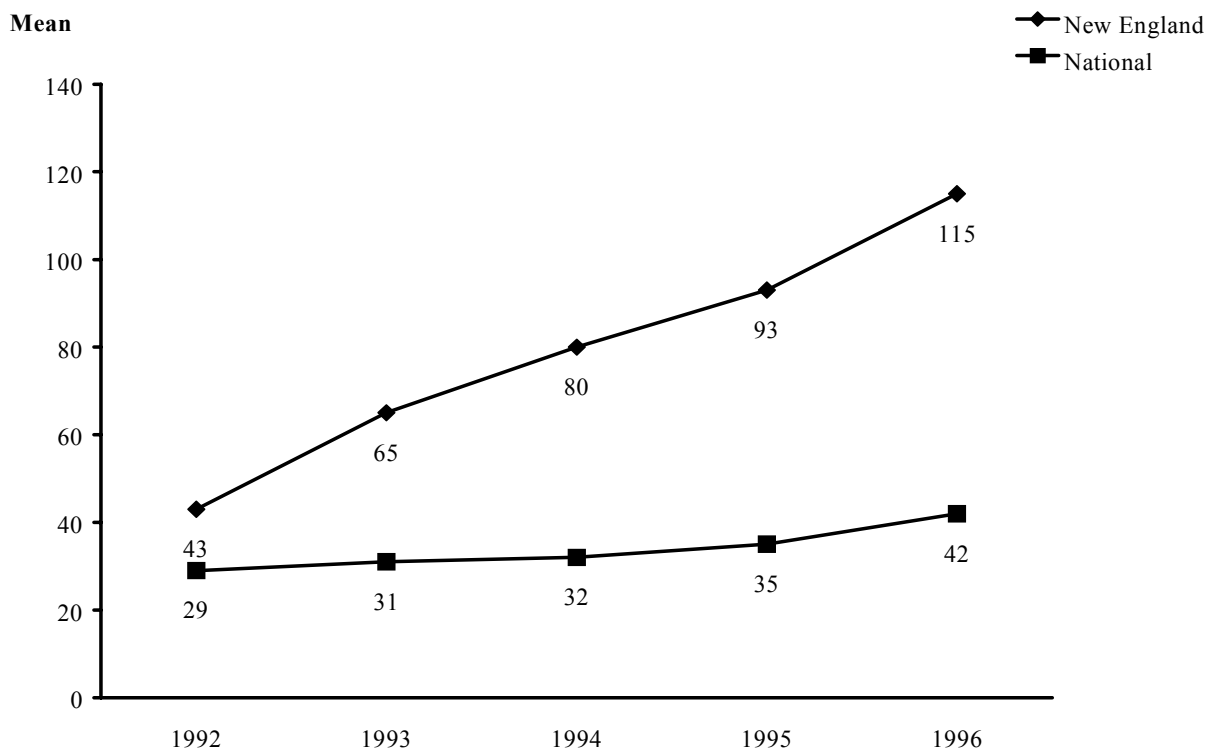


ILL = Interlibrary loan.

NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Figure 4.—Mean number of interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 population of legal service area for New England and the nation: FY 1992-1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 8.—National mean, average percent change, and average percent change adjusted for inflation for income and expenditures variables, by year: FY 1992-1996

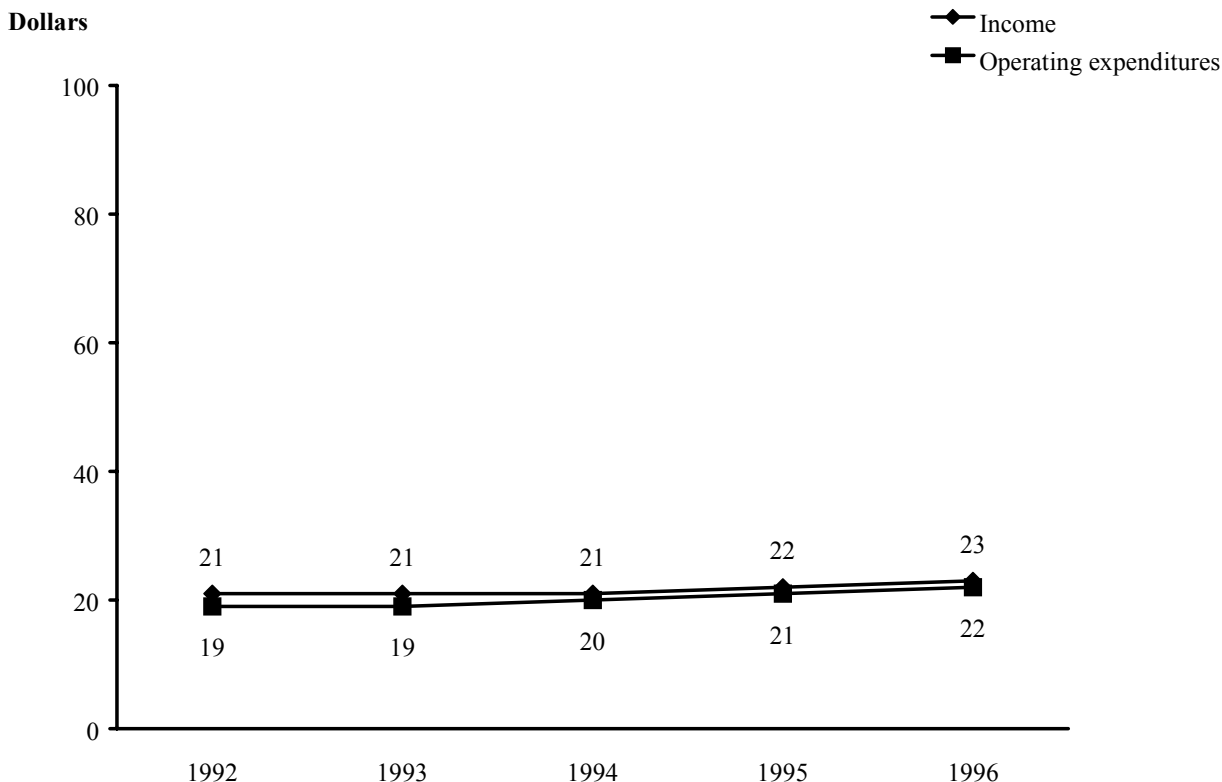
Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹	Average percent change adjusted for inflation 1992-1996 ²
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
Total operating income per capita.....	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$21.2	\$22.4	\$23.4	3.2	0.4
Local operating income per capita.....	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.5	18.3	3.0	0.2
State operating income per capita.....	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.0	0.2
Total operating expenditures per capita.....	18.7	19.1	19.9	20.9	22.0	4.0	1.2
Operating expenditures for collections per capita....	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	4.2	1.4
Operating expenditures for staff per capita.....	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.6	14.2	4.0	1.2

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the national mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table B-2.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.

²The average percent change adjusted for inflation for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rates from the yearly percent differences in appendix table B-2. The resulting yearly percent differences adjusted for inflation (appendix table B-3) are then added together for the 4-year period (i.e., 1992-93; 1993-94; 1994-95; 1995-96) and divided by four. (CPI rates for 1992-1996 are 2.7 percent, 2.7 percent, 2.5 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively; see <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cip/cpia.txt>).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Figure 5.—Mean total income and operating expenditures per capita for the nation: FY 1992-1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

To determine if the percent increases in the income and expenditures variables fall short, meet, or exceed inflation rates for the 5-year period, one can compare the yearly percent changes to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹⁴ The CPI is based on prices of goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Therefore, the reader should review these data with caution since they may not be entirely appropriate for comparisons to library income and expenditures and other variables. (Since the public library input cost index developed by the American Institutes for Research and the cost of services model developed by the Research Associates of Washington pertain to libraries with a population of the legal service area of 25,000 or more, and

they only cover the years 1988-94, these indexes were not used here) [U.S. Department of Education, 1999a, 47].

The *average* percent changes in means for income and expenditures, when adjusted for inflation (far right column), are considerably smaller than the average percent change without the adjustment (table 8). Appendix table B-3 provides the *yearly* percent changes in the mean income and expenditures variables when adjusted for inflation.

Among all the income and expenditures variables, operating expenditures for collections experienced the largest average percent change once adjusted for inflation (1.4 percent; table 8, last column), considerably less than the average percent change before the inflation adjustment (4.2 percent). However, table 8 shows that total operating income per capita, and local and state operating income per capita barely kept pace with inflation

¹⁴U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. All Urban Consumers, 1913-2000. (See <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiiai.txt>.)

(0.4 and 0.2 average percent change, respectively).

On average, public libraries in New England, Mideast, and the Great Lakes regions had higher income and higher expenditures per capita than the national average for all financial variables with the exception of state operating income per capita (table 9). For example, the total operating income per capita for libraries in the Great Lakes ranged from \$30.70 to \$33.70, and in the Mideast from \$25.40 to \$30.60, as compared to the national average of \$20.60 to \$23.40. Libraries in the Far West (\$21.30 to \$21.60), Plains (\$19.10 to \$22.80), Rocky Mountains (\$19.40 to \$23.80), Southeast (\$13.20 to \$16), and Southwest (\$12.20 to \$14.30) received less total operating income and had fewer total operating expenditures per capita than libraries in the nation as a whole. Since there was a strong correlation between total income and operating expenditures per capita ($r=0.95$), the regional to national patterns are almost identical (i.e., as the income variable increases so does the expenditures variable). In addition, libraries in the Great Lakes region were the only libraries to receive more state operating income per capita (\$8 to \$10) than the national average (\$2.50 to \$2.80). This is primarily because Ohio public libraries receive almost two-thirds of their funding from state funds, whereas other states receive substantially less state funds, which tends to skew the data for the Great Lakes (Wallach, 1993, 35).

Types of Income Sources. Table 10 shows four types of income as a percentage of the total national income: local, state, federal, and other. Generally, these patterns of income sources fluctuated from year to year but resulted in an average change of up to 1 percent in either direction. As expected, the percent of income from local sources (the major type of support for public libraries in the United States) showed little change during 1992-96 (78.7 to 78.1 percent) with an average change of -0.2 percent.

The next largest sources of funding for public libraries came from state sources, followed by

other sources, then federal sources (table 10).¹⁵ Over the 5-year period, there was only a slight increase in state funding (0.7 percent; table 10). The biggest change in library support, however, was in other sources of funding (1.0 percent).

Libraries in all but two of the regions received a higher percentage of income from local sources per capita than libraries in the nation. Libraries in the Great Lakes (66.2 to 61.7 percent) and the Mideast (74.4 to 77.1 percent) received a smaller percentage of income from local sources as compared to libraries in the nation as a whole (table 11). However, libraries in the Great Lakes received the largest percentage of income from state sources (26.0 to 29.9 percent) as compared to libraries in the nation as a whole. Conversely, libraries in the Southwest (93.2 to 93.9 percent) received the highest percentage of income from local sources and the smallest percentage from state sources (1.4 to 0.8 percent) as compared to libraries in the nation as a whole. Figure 6 illustrates the national distribution of income sources and the distribution for the two regional extremes—the Great Lakes and the Southwest for FY 1996.

As compared to libraries in the nation as a whole, libraries in New England (0.5 to 0.8) and the Great Lakes (0.7 to 0.6) received a smaller percentage of their income from federal sources. However, libraries in New England (12.1 to 10.8) and the Mideast (14.5 to 13.4) received a higher percentage of funding from other sources (private donations, endowments, etc.) than libraries in the nation as a whole (32 and 61 average percent difference, respectively).

Library Staff

Staff in the nation's public libraries remained fairly constant over the 5-year period (table 12). There were slight increases in the average number of total paid full-time-equivalent

¹⁵The 1990 Amendments to the Federally-funded Library Services and Construction Act provided matching funds to states to promote specific public library initiatives (e.g., literacy, major urban resource libraries, services to the underserved and rural areas; Gwen Gregory, *Public Libraries*, p. 378).

(FTE) librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA/MLS; from 2.5 to 2.7), and in the average number of total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA over the 5-year period (from 11.3 to 11.7).

On average, libraries in the Great Lakes (3.2 to 3.5), New England (3.5 to 4.0), and Mideast (3.5 to 4.1), employed significantly more paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS degrees per 25,000 PLSA than the national average (2.5 to 2.7; table 13). Libraries in the Southwest (1.8 to 1.9), Plains (1.8 to 1.9), Southeast (1.7 to 1.9), and Rocky Mountains (2.0 to 2.0) employed significantly fewer paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA than the national average. Libraries in the Southwest (8.2 to 8.5), Southeast (8.6 to

9.1), and Far West (9.5 to 8.9) fell far below the national average for paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA. Public libraries in four regions employed substantially more paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA than the national average (11.3 to 11.7): Great Lakes (15.1 to 15.8), Mideast (13.7 to 14.6), New England (13.5 to 14.7), and the Plains (13.0 to 13.6 then down to 13.0 in 1996; table 14). Since paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA showed a moderately strong relationship to total operating expenditures per capita ($r=0.76$), and total operating income per capita ($r=0.74$; table 1, section 2), the national to regional patterns are similar (figures 7 and 8). As total operating expenditures per capita rise and fall (figure 7), so does paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA, although less dramatically (figure 8).

Table 9.—Means and average percent differences between regions and the nation, by income and expenditures: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Total operating income per capita						
National	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$21.2	\$22.4	\$23.4	—
New England	22.0	22.6	23.7	25.1	26.6	11.0
Mideast	25.4	26.3	27.7	29.0	30.6	28.4
Southeast	13.2	13.9	14.5	15.4	16.0	-32.8
Southwest	12.2	12.6	13.1	14.0	14.3	-39.0
Plains	19.1	20.1	20.8	21.7	22.8	-3.4
Far West	21.3	20.7	20.3	20.9	21.6	-3.2
Rocky Mountains	19.4	19.9	20.9	22.3	23.8	-1.6
Great Lakes	30.7	28.6	29.7	31.7	33.7	42.8
Local operating income per capita						
National	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.5	18.3	—
New England	18.2	18.6	19.4	20.7	21.8	16.4
Mideast	18.9	19.7	21.6	22.4	23.6	25.2
Southeast	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.6	13.0	-30.0
Southwest	11.4	11.7	12.3	13.1	13.4	-27.0
Plains	16.8	17.9	18.6	19.0	19.9	9.0
Far West	18.7	17.9	17.3	18.1	18.8	7.2
Rocky Mountains	17.4	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.3	12.0
Great Lakes	20.3	18.1	18.4	19.6	20.7	14.6
State operating income per capita						
National	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	—
New England	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	-44.8
Mideast	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	-6.8
Southeast	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	-38.0
Southwest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-94.4
Plains	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-74.2
Far West	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	-57.4
Rocky Mountains	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	-84.2
Great Lakes	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	235.6
Total operating expenditures per capita						
National	18.7	19.1	19.9	20.9	22.0	—
New England	21.4	22.2	23.2	24.5	25.9	16.4
Mideast	24.7	25.3	27.0	28.0	29.4	33.6
Southeast	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	15.2	-31.2
Southwest	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.5	14.1	-35.6
Plains	17.6	18.8	19.4	20.4	21.6	-3.0
Far West	19.4	18.9	18.3	19.2	20.2	-4.2
Rocky Mountains	18.4	18.4	19.2	20.6	23.1	-1.2
Great Lakes	23.8	24.7	26.7	28.2	30.0	32.2
Operating expenditures for collections per capita						
National	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	—
New England	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	22.2
Mideast	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	20.4
Southeast	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	-27.8
Southwest	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	-34.0
Plains	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	10.8
Far West	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	-18.2
Rocky Mountains	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	0.6
Great Lakes	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	44.0
Operating expenditures for staff per capita						
National	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.6	14.2	—
New England	14.6	15.1	15.7	16.6	17.5	21.6
Mideast	16.2	16.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	36.6
Southeast	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.4	-33.8
Southwest	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	-34.8
Plains	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	-6.2
Far West	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.5	-1.4
Rocky Mountains	11.4	11.8	12.3	13.0	14.0	-4.4
Great Lakes	15.1	15.8	16.9	17.8	18.8	28.8

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 10.—National mean and average percent change for percentage distribution of income sources, by year: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Local sources	78.7%	78.0%	78.2%	78.3%	78.1%	-0.2
State sources	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.2	0.7
Federal sources	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.2
Other sources	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	1.0

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the national mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table B-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by four, since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

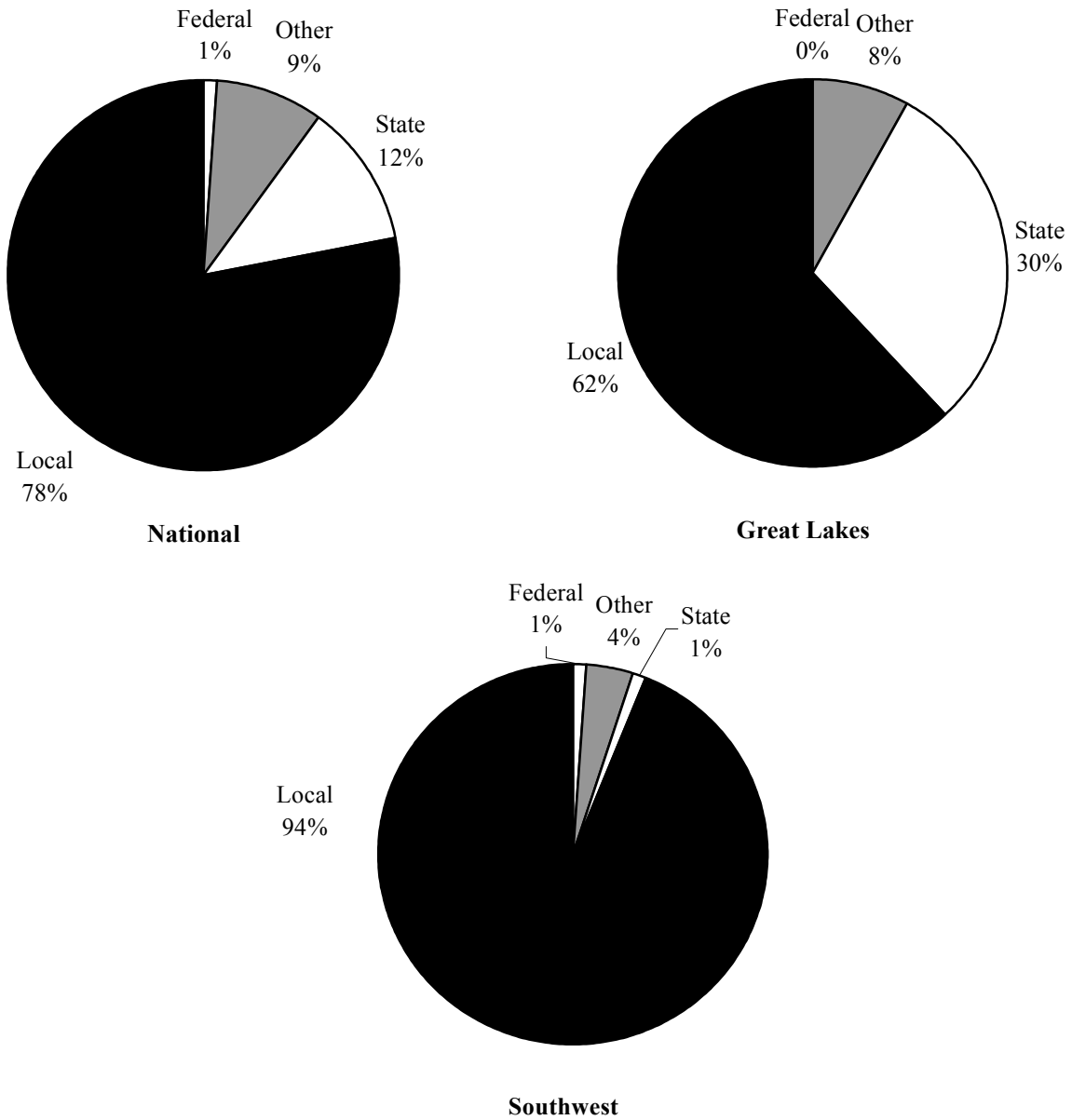
Table 11.—Percentage distribution of total income and average percent differences between regions and the nation: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Percent of total income					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Local sources						
National.....	78.7	78.0	78.2	78.3	78.1	—
New England.....	82.9	82.4	81.9	82.1	82.1	5.2
Mideast.....	74.4	74.7	77.9	77.1	77.1	-2.4
Southeast.....	81.6	80.9	80.4	81.4	81.1	3.8
Southwest.....	93.2	92.9	93.9	93.8	93.9	19.4
Plains.....	88.0	89.3	89.4	87.5	87.3	12.8
Far West.....	87.8	86.5	85.6	86.8	87.2	11.0
Rocky Mountains.....	89.8	89.5	89.3	88.8	89.6	14.2
Great Lakes.....	66.2	63.3	62.0	62.0	61.7	-19.6
State sources						
National.....	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.2	—
New England.....	4.5	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	-51.2
Mideast.....	10.1	10.0	8.3	7.8	8.1	-27.4
Southeast.....	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	-6.6
Southwest.....	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	-91.0
Plains.....	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	-73.6
Far West.....	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	-55.4
Rocky Mountains.....	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	-83.4
Great Lakes.....	26.0	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.9	136.4
Federal sources						
National.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	—
New England.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	-47.8
Mideast.....	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4	13.0
Southeast.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	36.2
Southwest.....	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	20.6
Plains.....	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.2
Far West.....	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.2
Rocky Mountains.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	17.4
Great Lakes.....	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	-36.2
Other sources						
National.....	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	—
New England.....	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.8	32.4
Mideast.....	14.5	13.8	12.6	14.2	13.4	60.8
Southeast.....	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	-28.2
Southwest.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	-51.6
Plains.....	7.6	6.3	6.2	8.5	8.6	-12.8
Far West.....	5.8	6.6	7.6	6.4	7.1	-21.2
Rocky Mountains.....	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.3	-13.4
Great Lakes.....	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	-12.0

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Figure 6.—Percentage distribution of income by source for the nation, Great Lakes, and Southwest: FY 1996



NOTE: Percentages have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

**Table 12.—National mean and average percent change for staff resources variables, by year:
FY 1992-1996**

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA ..	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0
Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7	1.0

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996, is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentage are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 13.—Means and average percent differences between regions and the nation, by staff resources: FY 1992-1996

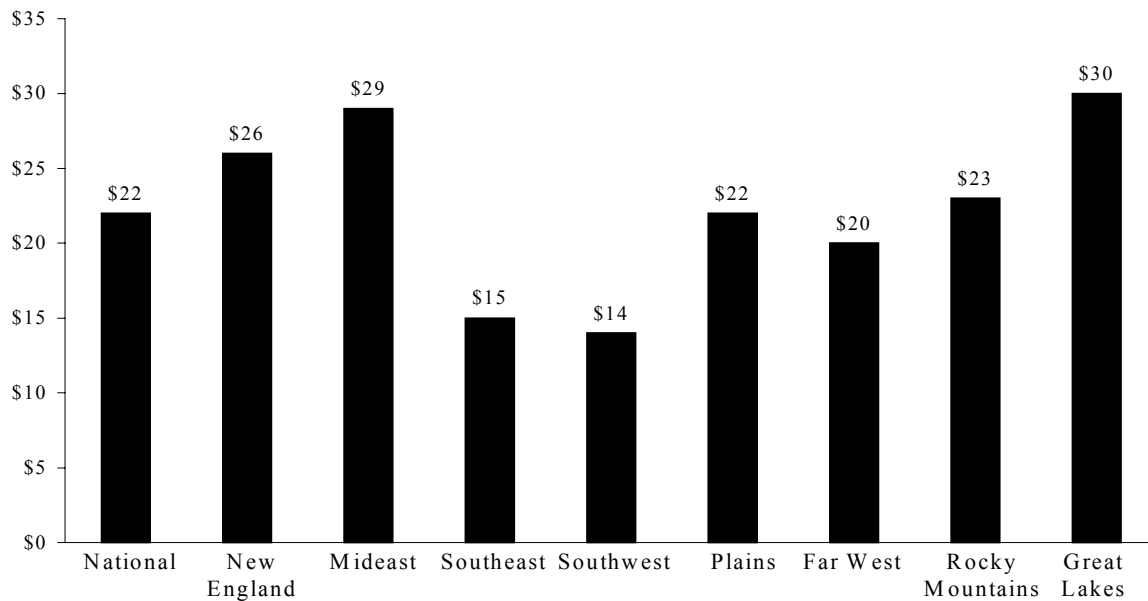
Variable	Mean					Average percent difference 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA						
National.....	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	—
New England.....	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	43.6
Mideast.....	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	46.8
Southeast.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	-32.4
Southwest.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	-29.4
Plains.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	-28.6
Far West.....	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	-8.4
Rocky Mountains.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	-23.8
Great Lakes.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	27.8
Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA						
National.....	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7	—
New England.....	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.7	22.8
Mideast.....	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	24.0
Southeast.....	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.1	-22.8
Southwest.....	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	-26.6
Plains.....	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.0	15.6
Far West.....	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.9	-22.0
Rocky Mountains.....	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.9	1.0
Great Lakes.....	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.8	33.6

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentages are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

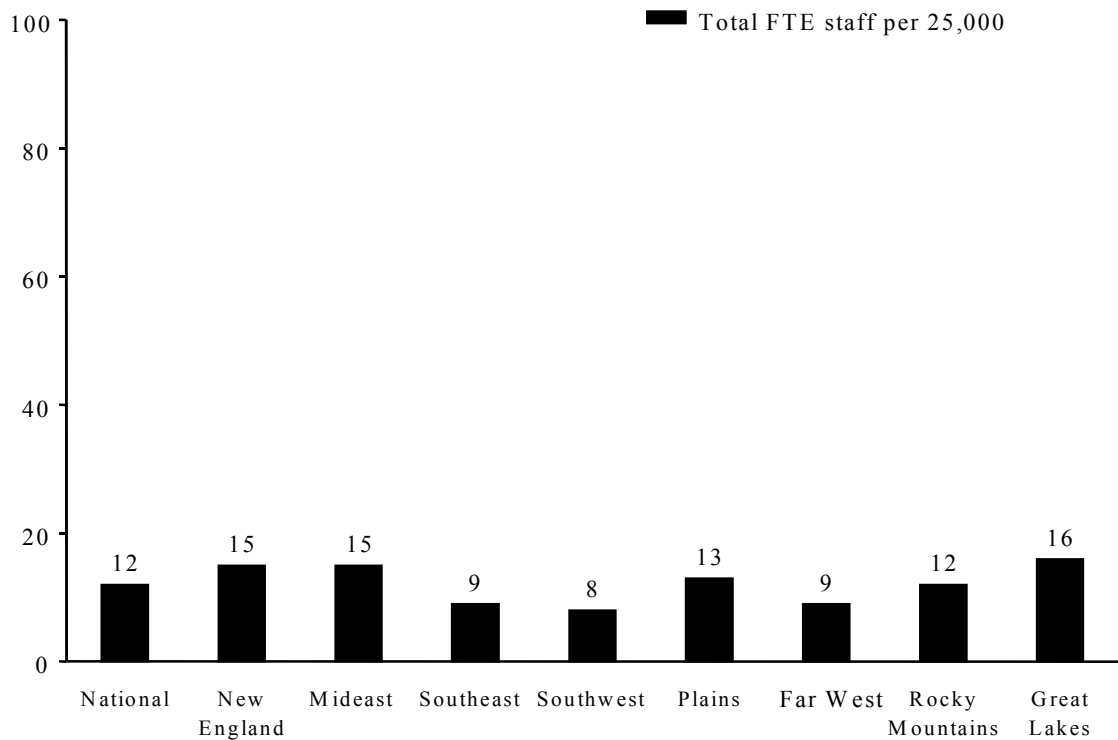
Figure 7.—Total operating expenditures per capita for the nation and regions: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Figure 8.—Paid FTE staff per 25,000 population of legal service area for the nation and regions: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

4. COMPARING LIBRARY VARIABLES IN EACH REGION ACROSS THE YEARS 1992 THROUGH 1996

Section 4 compares each region to itself across the years by stationary outlets, library collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff. Since most of the differences in regional means across the years were not substantial, the discussion will focus on those that were. The year-to-year percent changes in the regional means appear in appendix D.

Stationary Outlets

While there might have been openings, closings, and mergings of stationary outlets, generally the number of stationary library outlets, centrals, and branches remained fairly constant over the 5 years (table 14). In the Mideast, the number of stationary outlets declined, from 2,432 in 1992 to 2,410 in 1996, as they did in the Plains (2,124 to 2,104), but these changes were not significant. (The sum of central and branch libraries equals the total number of stationary outlets.)

Library Collections

Of the four types of library collections examined in this report, only videos per 1,000 population of legal service area (PLSA) showed substantial increases in means and average percent changes over the period (table 15). Libraries in the eight regions had means ranging from 16.6 in 1992 to 89.2 videos per 1,000 PLSA in 1996, and average changes ranging from 15.2 to 18.5 percent, indicating that the growth in the videos per 1,000 PLSA was steady and consistent for all regions. As mentioned earlier, this trend may reflect the increasing demand for educational and recreational videos and the decreasing cost of these materials. Libraries in New England and the Midwest experienced an increase in serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA with average percent changes of 6.0 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively (table 15).

Library Services

Libraries in most regions showed modest changes in most library services (an average percent change of less than 10 percent in either direction; table 16). Libraries in the Southeast showed the largest increase in reference transactions per capita that ranged from 0.8 to 1.1 with an average change over the 5 years of 8.8 percent. The number of reference transactions per capita in libraries in the Far West declined from 1.2 in 1992 to 1.0 in 1996, resulting in an average change of -4.2 percent.

Interlibrary loans (ILLs) received from other libraries per 1,000 PLSA and ILLs provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA were the only two types of library service variables that showed substantial changes in several regions (table 16). Libraries in New England (51.5 to 122.6), and the Great Lakes (47.6 to 89.4) experienced substantial increases in the average number of ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA. To a lesser extent, libraries in the Far West also experienced considerable increases in ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA (21.5 to 30.7). Libraries in New England (42.9 to 115.5), and to a lesser extent, the Great Lakes (48.7 to 85.1) and the Far West (19.7 to 33.3) also experienced substantial increases in the average number of ILLs provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA.

Only libraries in the Rocky Mountains experienced an increase in the turnover rate over the five years (table 16). Turnover rate tells library staff what percentage of their collection is circulating. Libraries in the Southeast, the Far West, and the Great Lakes experienced the highest increases in the net loan rate (table 16). A higher net loan rate indicates that more materials were loaned to than borrowed from other libraries. A lower net loan rate indicates that more materials were borrowed than loaned.

Libraries generally experienced less dramatic increases in reference transactions per capita (-4.2 to 8.8 average percent change), and to a lesser degree, library visits (-0.5 to 2.2 average percent change) and circulation per capita (-1.2 to 1.2 average percent change; table 17).

Library Income and Expenditures

Before adjusting for inflation, libraries in all regions experienced modest increases in income and expenditures over the 5 years, with the exception of state operating income per capita

Table 14.—Total number of stationary outlets, centrals, and branches for each region, and average percent change, by year: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
Number of stationary outlets						
New England	1,490	1,484	1,489	1,524	1,520	0.5
Mideast	2,432	2,425	1,538	2,406	2,410	-0.2
Southeast.....	3,247	3,283	3,291	3,314	3,347	0.7
Southwest	1,176	1,182	1,195	1,196	1,220	1.0
Plains	2,124	2,127	2,129	2,136	2,104	-0.2
Far West.....	1,813	1,786	1,782	1,769	1,783	-0.2
Rocky Mountains.....	657	653	650	656	660	0.2
Great Lakes.....	2,969	2,964	2,977	2,993	3,003	0.2
Number of centrals						
New England	1,280	1,274	1,279	1,313	1,309	0.7
Mideast	1,561	1,558	1,538	1,550	1,559	0.2
Southeast.....	1,030	1,056	1,052	1,045	1,063	1.0
Southwest	755	764	768	771	771	0.5
Plains	1,576	1,566	1,569	1,574	1,540	-0.7
Far West.....	452	452	461	460	460	0.5
Rocky Mountains.....	374	373	372	371	363	-0.5
Great Lakes.....	1,845	1,844	1,847	1,853	1,858	0.0
Number of branches						
New England	210	210	210	211	211	0.0
Mideast	871	867	862	856	851	-0.7
Southeast.....	2,217	2,227	2,239	2,269	2,284	0.7
Southwest	421	418	427	425	449	1.7
Plains	548	561	560	562	564	0.5
Far West.....	1,361	1,334	1,321	1,309	1,323	-0.7
Rocky Mountains.....	283	280	278	285	297	1.2
Great Lakes.....	1,124	1,120	1,130	1,140	1,145	0.5

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the region's number of outlets in one year (i.e., 1992) from the number in the next year (1993), then dividing this difference by the number in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table D-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 15.—Regions compared across years for selected collections variables, by mean and average percent change: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Book/serial volumes per capita						
New England	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	1.5
Mideast	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0
Southeast	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.2
Southwest	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Plains	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.5
Far West	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
Rocky Mountains	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.2
Great Lakes	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA						
New England	9.9	10.6	11.2	11.6	12.4	6.0
Mideast	7.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	7.5
Southeast	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	0.0
Southwest	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.7	-1.5
Plains	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.7	-2.0
Far West	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	-3.0
Rocky Mountains	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.1	1.0
Great Lakes	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	0.7
Audios per 1,000 PLSA						
New England	126.2	132.6	133.0	136.2	95.7	-5.7
Mideast	138.1	140.5	152.1	157.1	159.9	3.7
Southeast	64.1	45.8	47.0	49.9	53.3	-3.2
Southwest	46.0	48.5	47.8	50.1	53.0	3.7
Plains	101.1	99.2	103.3	105.8	108.4	1.5
Far West	71.2	71.7	76.9	75.7	79.7	2.7
Rocky Mountains	73.8	64.5	72.0	78.0	82.5	3.2
Great Lakes	128.8	134.7	146.9	148.3	157.9	5.2
Videos per 1,000 PLSA						
New England	34.7	41.7	48.2	57.4	67.0	18.0
Mideast	30.8	34.2	39.8	47.0	54.7	15.2
Southeast	18.1	21.2	25.0	30.6	34.2	17.2
Southwest	16.6	19.9	21.9	25.6	30.6	16.7
Plains	33.0	39.2	49.1	56.4	65.0	18.5
Far West	24.3	27.4	30.1	35.5	42.5	15.2
Rocky Mountains	24.0	28.0	35.9	41.6	46.2	18.0
Great Lakes	48.0	55.5	65.2	77.3	89.2	16.7

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent difference for FY 1992-1996, is derived by subtracting the national mean from the corresponding region's means for 1992, then dividing the difference by the national mean for the same year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. The resulting number is the percent difference for 1992. (Rounded yearly percent differences appear in appendix C-1.) Once this calculation is performed for each successive year (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996) for the same variable, the yearly percentage are added together then divided by five, since there are 5 years of means. The average percent difference for the 5 years is reflected in the last column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

(table 17). Table 17 also shows the average percent change in each financial variable, adjusted for inflation. Once the inflation adjustments are made (last column of table 17), only one region and one variable showed a gain of over 5 percent:

state operating income in New England (11.9 percent change). Therefore, libraries in most regions experienced only fairly modest gains and some losses in income and expenditures over this 5-year period.

Libraries in New England also experienced an increase in the percentage of income received from state sources ranging from 4.5 percent to 6.3 percent which resulted in an average change of 9.2 percent (table 18). Similarly, libraries in the Southwest, which experienced a decline in state operating income per capita, also experienced a decline in the percentage of income received from state sources (from 1.4 percent to 0.8 percent), which resulted in an average loss of -9.5 percent over the 5-year period. The biggest change in percentage distribution of income from federal sources occurred in New England (21.7 average percent gain and Mideast libraries (17.5 average percent gain), and in libraries in the Southwest (-17.5 average percent loss). Public libraries had

to apply for federal funding for specific purposes as described in the Library Services and Construction Act.¹⁶

Library Staff

Libraries in all regions, except for the Far West, experienced small increases (under 5 percent) in the average number of paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA and paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA (table 19). Libraries in the Far West experienced a small decline in paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA over the period: from 9.5 to 8.9 for FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA, and from 2.5 to 2.4 for librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA.

¹⁶The purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) was to assist the states improve public library services to areas and populations without such services or with inadequate services, and to assist Indian tribes in planning and developing library services to meet their needs. In addition, the act provided for following: (1) public library construction and renovation; (2) improving state and local public library services for older Americans, and for handicapped institutionalized, and other disadvantaged individuals; (3) strengthening State library administrative agencies; (4) promoting interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries; (5) strengthening major urban resource libraries; and (6) increasing the capacity of libraries to keep up with the rapidly changing information technology. The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), passed by the U.S. Congress in September 1997, replaced the LSCA. The general priorities for LSTA funding are activities using technology for information sharing among libraries, and between libraries, and between libraries and other community services; and programs that make library resources more accessible to urban, rural, low-income residents, and others who have difficulty using libraries.

Table 16.—Regions compared across years for services variables, by mean and average percent change: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Circulation per capita						
New England	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	1.0
Mideast	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	1.0
Southeast	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	0.5
Southwest	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	-1.0
Plains	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	0.2
Far West	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	-1.2
Rocky Mountains	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.2	1.0
Great Lakes	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.0	1.2
Library visits per capita						
New England	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	1.0
Mideast	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	2.0
Southeast	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.2
Southwest	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.5
Plains	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.8	1.7
Far West	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	-0.5
Rocky Mountains	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	3.2
Great Lakes	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	0.5
Turnover rate						
New England	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	-0.2
Mideast	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	-2.2
Southeast	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.2
Southwest	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	-1.5
Plains	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	-1.5
Far West	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	-2.0
Rocky Mountains	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.2
Great Lakes	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	-1.5
Reference transactions per capita						
New England	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.2
Mideast	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	7.0
Southeast	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	8.8
Southwest	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	-2.2
Plains	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	5.2
Far West	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	-4.2
Rocky Mountains	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.5
Great Lakes	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.5

Table 16.—Regions compared across years for services variables, by mean and average percent change: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA						
New England	51.5	68.0	86.2	100.6	122.6	24.5
Mideast	42.2	44.2	45.5	50.8	52.7	6.0
Southeast	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.4	11.0	-1.0
Southwest	16.7	16.2	17.6	15.8	14.9	-2.5
Plains	43.5	43.8	49.2	45.1	47.6	2.7
Far West	21.5	25.5	27.0	26.6	30.7	9.7
Rocky Mountains	31.2	32.0	31.9	30.2	30.9	0.0
Great Lakes	47.6	53.7	58.9	72.8	89.4	17.5
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA						
New England	42.9	64.7	80.1	93.1	115.5	28.7
Mideast	46.9	48.6	43.2	45.6	53.4	4.0
Southeast	7.4	10.0	7.8	8.4	8.6	5.7
Southwest	14.0	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.6	-2.5
Plains	40.6	43.7	46.7	44.2	43.6	2.2
Far West	19.7	24.1	25.2	26.9	33.3	14.5
Rocky Mountains	26.5	25.5	26.6	24.8	26.6	0.0
Great Lakes	48.7	47.8	55.4	66.3	85.1	15.5
Net loan rate						
New England	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5
Mideast	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	-1.7
Southeast	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	6.0
Southwest	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Plains	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	-0.2
Far West	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.2
Rocky Mountains	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5
Great Lakes	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-1.2

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the region's mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the region's mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table D-2.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 17.—Regions compared across years for selected income and expenditure variables, by mean, average percent change, and average percent change adjusted for inflation: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹	Average percent change adjusted for inflation 1992-1996 ²
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
Total operating income per capita							
New England	\$22.0	\$22.6	\$23.7	\$25.1	\$26.6	5.0	2.2
Mideast	25.4	26.3	27.7	29.0	30.6	5.0	2.2
Southeast	13.2	13.9	14.5	15.4	16.0	4.7	1.9
Southwest	12.2	12.6	13.1	14.0	14.3	4.0	1.2
Plains	19.1	20.1	20.8	21.7	22.8	4.2	1.4
Far West	21.3	20.7	20.3	20.9	21.6	0.2	-2.6
Rocky Mountains	19.4	19.9	20.9	22.3	23.8	5.5	2.7
Great Lakes	30.7	28.6	29.7	31.7	33.7	2.5	-0.3
Local operating income per capita							
New England	18.2	18.6	19.4	20.7	21.8	4.5	1.7
Mideast	18.9	19.7	21.6	22.4	23.6	5.7	2.9
Southeast	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.6	13.0	4.7	1.9
Southwest	11.4	11.7	12.3	13.1	13.4	4.2	1.4
Plains	16.8	17.9	18.6	19.0	19.9	4.5	1.7
Far West	18.7	17.9	17.3	18.1	18.8	0.5	-2.3
Rocky Mountains	17.4	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.3	5.2	2.4
Great Lakes	20.3	18.1	18.4	19.6	20.7	1.0	1.8
State operating income per capita							
New England	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	14.7	11.9
Mideast	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	-0.7	3.6
Southeast	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	4.7	2.2
Southwest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-12.5	-15.3
Plains	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	1.4
Far West	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	-4.2	-1.0
Rocky Mountains	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.2	-3.4
Great Lakes	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	6.0	3.2
Total operating expenditures per capita							
New England	21.4	22.2	23.2	24.5	25.9	5.2	2.4
Mideast	24.7	25.3	27.0	28.0	29.4	4.5	1.7
Southeast	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	15.2	5.0	2.2
Southwest	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.5	14.1	3.7	0.9
Plains	17.6	18.8	19.4	20.4	21.6	5.2	2.4
Far West	19.4	18.9	18.3	19.2	20.2	1.0	-1.8
Rocky Mountains	18.4	18.4	19.2	20.6	23.1	5.7	2.9
Great Lakes	23.8	24.7	26.7	28.2	30.0	6.0	3.2
Operating expenditures for collections per capita							
New England	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.7	1.9
Mideast	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	0.9
Southeast	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.7	1.9
Southwest	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.7	0.9
Plains	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	6.7	3.9
Far West	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.5	-2.3
Rocky Mountains	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	5.7	2.9
Great Lakes	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	6.7	3.9

Table 17.—Regions compared across years for selected income and expenditure variables, by mean average percent change and average percent changes adjusted for inflation: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹	Average percent change adjusted for inflation 1992-1996 ²
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
Operating expenditures for staff per capita							
New England	14.6	15.1	15.7	16.6	17.5	4.5	1.7
Mideast	16.2	16.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	5.0	2.2
Southeast	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.4	4.2	1.4
Southwest	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	3.7	0.9
Plains	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	4.5	1.7
Far West	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.5	1.0	-1.8
Rocky Mountains	11.4	11.8	12.3	13.0	14.0	5.5	2.7
Great Lakes	15.1	15.8	16.9	17.8	18.6	5.7	2.9

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the region's mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the region's mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table D-2.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

²The average percent change adjusted for inflation for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rates from the yearly percent differences in appendix table D-2. The resulting yearly percent differences adjusted for inflation (appendix table D-3) are then added together for the 4-year period (i.e., 1992-93; 1993-94; 1994-95; 1995-96) and divided by four. (CPI rates for 1992-1996 are 2.7 percent, 2.7 percent 2.5 percent and 3.3 percent respectively; see <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.request/cpi/cpiat.txt>).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 18.—Regions compared across years for percentage distribution of income by source, and average percent change: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Percent of income					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Local sources						
New England	82.9	82.4	81.9	82.1	82.1	-0.5
Mideast	74.4	74.7	77.9	77.1	77.1	-0.2
Southeast	81.6	80.9	80.4	81.4	81.1	-0.2
Southwest	93.2	92.9	93.9	93.8	93.9	0.2
Plains	88.0	89.3	89.4	87.5	87.3	-0.2
Far West	87.8	86.5	85.6	86.8	87.2	-0.2
Rocky Mountains	89.8	89.5	89.3	88.8	89.6	0.0
Great Lakes	66.2	63.3	62.0	62.0	61.7	-1.5
State sources						
New England	4.5	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	9.2
Mideast	10.1	10.0	8.3	7.8	8.1	-5.0
Southeast	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	-5.0
Southwest	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	-9.5
Plains	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.0
Far West	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	-3.5
Rocky Mountains	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7
Great Lakes	26.0	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.9	3.7
Federal sources						
New England	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	21.7
Mideast	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4	17.5
Southeast	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	-5.0
Southwest	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	-17.5
Plains	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	-9.2
Far West	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	5.2
Rocky Mountains	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	-5.7
Great Lakes	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	-2.7
Other sources						
New England	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.8	-2.7
Mideast	14.5	13.8	12.6	14.2	13.4	-1.7
Southeast	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	2.2
Southwest	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.7
Plains	7.6	6.3	6.2	8.5	8.6	4.7
Far West	5.8	6.6	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.0
Rocky Mountains	6.6	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.3	2.7
Great Lakes	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	3.0

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the region's mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the region's mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table D-2.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table 19.—Regions compared across years for selected staff resources variables, by mean and average percent change: FY 1992-1996

Variable	Mean					Average percent change 1992-1996 ¹
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA						
New England	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.5
Mideast	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Southeast	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.0
Southwest	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5
Plains	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
Far West	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	-1.0
Rocky Mountains	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Great Lakes	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.2
Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA						
New England	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.7	2.2
Mideast	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	1.7
Southeast	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.1	1.2
Southwest	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	0.7
Plains	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.0	0.2
Far West	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.9	-1.5
Rocky Mountains	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.9	1.2
Great Lakes	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.8	1.2

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

¹The average percent change for FY 1992-1996 is derived by subtracting the region's mean for a variable in one year (i.e., 1992) from the region's mean in the next year (1993), then dividing the difference by the mean in the first year, and computing the percentage by multiplying by 100. This number is the percent change for the two years (i.e., between 1992 and 1993). (Rounded yearly percent changes appear in appendix table D-2.) Once this calculation is performed for each set of years, the yearly percentages are added together, then divided by four since there are four ranges in years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

5. COMPARING LIBRARIES IN EACH REGION TO THOSE IN OTHER REGIONS FOR FY 1996

Since the yearly regional means for the 24 library variables appear in section 4 tables, and the regional patterns were fairly consistent across the 5 years, section 5 addresses the differences between the regions for fiscal year (FY) 1996 only. Graphs and tables containing means for each region are included in this section and in section 3; however, readers should consult appendix E tables, which show the *regional percent differences* in the means for each of the 24 variables. Following a general discussion of the regional differences in library collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff, the last part of this section will explore factors that may account for these differences.

Library Collections

The general pattern for the regional comparisons is that libraries in New England, Great Lakes, Mideast, and the Plains regions had higher means on most collection variables of interest than the other regions. Generally, libraries in the Southeast and Southwest regions consistently showed the lowest means for collections variables.

Table 15 in section 4 (disregard the last column) compares the mean book volumes per capita and serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of legal service area (PLSA) for libraries in the eight regions. In fiscal year (FY) 1996, libraries in New England, the Plains, the Great Lakes, and the Mideast held higher averages of books and serial volumes per capita and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA than libraries in the other regions. In FY 1996, libraries in the Southeast and Southwest held fewer books and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA than libraries in the other regions. The difference between the numbers of books and serials per capita held in libraries in New England (4.7) and the Southeast (2.0) is substantial (135 percent; appendix table E-1), as is the difference between the number of

serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA held in New England (12.4) and Southwest (4.7) libraries (163.8 percent; appendix table E-1).

The state tables that appear in appendix F-2 provide more detailed information about the differences between New England and the Southeast regions. In FY 1996, two states in New England—Maine (5.2) and Vermont (5.1)—held a higher number of books and serial volumes per capita than the national average for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (2.8). The remaining three states in New England (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) held between 4.3 to 4.8 books and serial volumes per capita. However, no state in the Southeast held more books and serial volumes per capita than the national average.

The pattern for the regional differences in audios and videos per 1,000 PLSA mirrors the pattern for books and serial subscriptions (figure 2 in section 3). On average, libraries in the Mideast, Great Lakes, Plains, and New England held more audios and videos per 1,000 PLSA than the remaining four regions. In FY 1996, libraries in the Mideast held the highest average audios per 1,000 PLSA (159.9), while libraries in the Southeast and Southwest had the lowest (53), resulting in an average difference of 200 and 201.7 percent, respectively (appendix table E-2). Libraries in the Great Lakes held the highest average for videos per 1,000 PLSA (89.2), while libraries in the Southwest held the lowest (30.6), producing a difference of 191.5 percent between the Great Lakes and the Southwest (appendix table E-8).

The data in appendix table F-3 reveal that libraries in all the Mideast states and the District of Columbia have large numbers of audios per 1,000 PLSA as compared to libraries in the Southwest states. For example, in FY 1996, libraries in New York and Maryland reported 216.2 and 123.6 audios per 1,000 PLSA,

respectively, as compared to libraries in Texas (58.2) and New Mexico (47.5). Similarly, libraries in the Great Lakes states—Ohio (129.0) and Indiana—(114.7) reported much higher numbers of videos per 1,000 PLSA than did libraries in Texas (31.2) and Oklahoma (30.7).

Library Services

In examining circulation and library visits per capita, libraries in the Great Lakes, Plains, Rocky Mountains, and New England had the highest average, while libraries in the Mideast, Far West, Southeast and Southwest, had the lowest averages for these two variables. Unlike the pattern reported for library collections (i.e., books, serials, audios, and videos) in FY 1996, libraries in the Rocky Mountains had the third highest circulation per capita (8.2) and the fourth highest library visits per capita (4.7; table 8).

The biggest difference in library visits per capita for FY 1996 (56 percent; appendix table E-1) was between libraries in New England (5.0) and the Southeast (3.2; table 16). However, the smallest difference in visits per capita (2.0) was between libraries in New England (5.0) and those in the Great Lakes (4.9 visits; table 16 and appendix table E-1).

Libraries in the Rocky Mountains (2.7), the Far West (2.6), and the Southeast (2.4) had higher collection turnover rates than the other five regions compared to the size of the collection (table 16).

Libraries in the Mideast and Great Lakes both had the highest average reference transactions per capita (1.3 each; table 16). Libraries in New England and the Southwest (0.9) had the lowest average reference transactions per capita in FY 1996. At 44.4 percent each, the difference between this high and low is substantial (appendix table E-2).

Figure 9 depicts interlibrary loans (ILLs) received and provided for all regions in FY 1996. Libraries in New England, the Great Lakes, and the Mideast had the highest average ILLs received and provided per 1,000 PLSA in FY 1996, while libraries in Southeast and

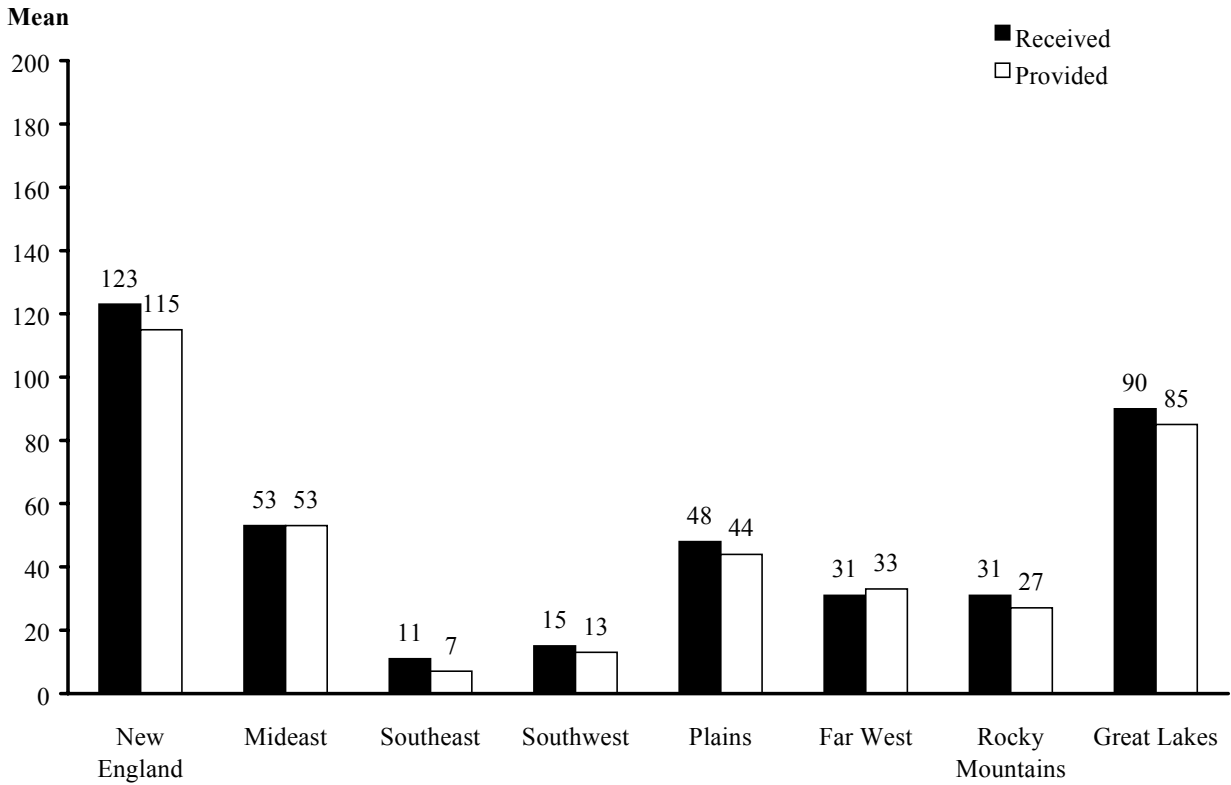
Southwest borrowed and loaned the lowest average number of materials per 1,000 PLSA. Libraries in the Far West (1.08) and the Mideast (1.01) had the highest net loan rates, indicating that the libraries in these regions borrowed and loaned materials at almost exactly the same rate (table 16).

Library Income and Expenditures

Libraries in the Great Lakes, Mideast, and New England regions received the largest total operating income per capita and had higher total operating expenditures per capita than libraries in the other five regions. Figure 10 shows the total operating income and total operating expenditures per capita for all eight regions. The difference between the average income received per capita by libraries in the Great Lakes (\$34) and libraries in the Southwest (\$14) was substantial (135.7 percent; appendix table E-8). The same three regions (New England, Mideast, and Great Lakes) also spent the most money on collections and staff per capita (table 17).

These regional patterns change when examining local operating income per capita and state operating income per capita (figure 11 and table 17). Libraries in the Mideast (\$23.60), New England (\$21.80), and the Rocky Mountains (\$21.30) received the highest average local income per capita. Libraries in the Southeast (\$13.00) and Southwest (\$13.40) again had the lowest average local operating income per capita. There was an 81.5 percent difference between local library operating income per capita in the Mideast and the Southeast for FY 1996 (appendix table E-2). The Great Lakes (\$10) is the anomalous region for state income per capita because it includes Ohio, which, as reported previously, received a disproportionate share (as compared to other regions) of income from state funds. Libraries in the Mideast (\$2.50), Southeast (\$1.80), and New England (\$1.70) had the highest average state operating income per capita, next to those in the Great Lakes. State operating income per capita

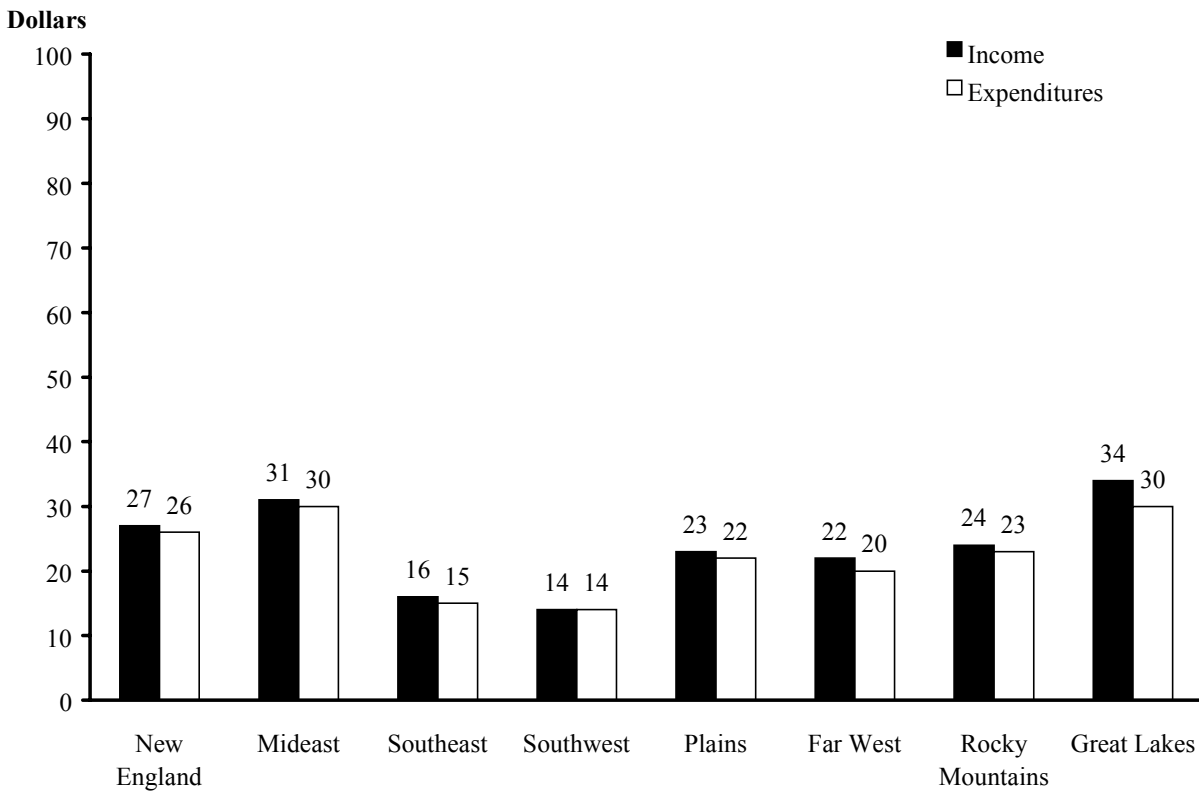
Figure 9.—Mean number of interlibrary loans received and provided per 1,000 population of legal service area, by regions: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

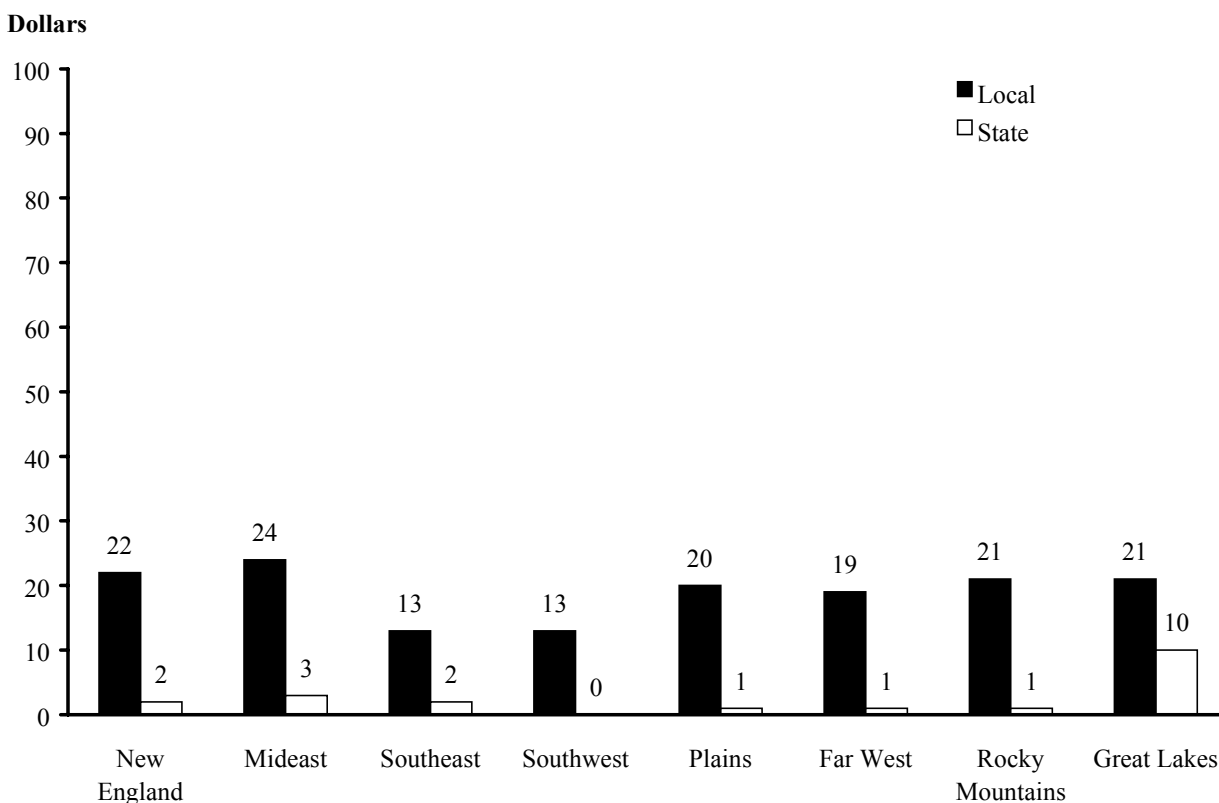
Figure 10.—Mean total operating income and total expenditures per capita, by region: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Figure 11.—Mean local and state operating income received per capita, by region: FY 1996



NOTE: Numbers have been rounded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

was the only library variable in which libraries in the Southeast ranked in the top three.

Figure 6 in section 3 depicts the types of income received from local, state, federal, and other sources. The extremes are the Great Lakes, which received almost 30 percent of its income from state funds and only 62 percent from local funds, and the Southwest, which received almost 94 percent of its income from local funds. In 1985, the State of Ohio began assessing a special tax to fund libraries from a local library government support fund. This money from the state is sent to county auditors who distribute funds directly to the public libraries, which explains why 72 percent of libraries in Ohio received money from state funds (Wallach, 1993).

Library Staff

Libraries in the Great Lakes (15.8), New England (14.7), and Mideast (14.6) regions employed the largest average paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA in FY 1996 (table 19). Libraries in the Mideast (4.1), New England (4.0), and Great Lakes (3.5) regions employed the largest average number of paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA.

Factors Relating to Regional Differences

To explore the regional differences in library use, income, and expenditures, it is useful to consider findings from other surveys that examined these variables. Several surveys have linked public library use (e.g., circulation per capita, library visits per capita, program attendance, etc.) to education, income, ethnicity, and family status, although the survey findings are inconsistent.

Perhaps some of these relationships suggest possible reasons for regional differences in income and expenditures and library use, in particular.

NCES' National Household Education Survey (NHES), found that public library use was more common in households with children under 18 than in households without children (1997, 2). In analyzing data collected through NHES in 1996, Lynch reported that of households surveyed, 53 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander households, 46 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households, 45 percent of black households, 44 percent of white households, and 41 percent of Hispanic households used a public library in the past month (1997, 65). In an earlier report using NHES data from 1991, Scheppke analyzed library use by adults in the past year by income level and reported that library use grew as income increased (1994, 37).

However, in a recent analysis using public library data collected by the Public Library Data Service (PLDS), Pratt challenged the relationship between education, income, family status and library use. Using correlation analysis, the author found that:

- An increase in the proportion of children in a community does not result in an increase in circulation per capita;
- A more elderly population, a better educated population, or a wealthier population does not contribute to increased library circulation or visits;
- A proportionally larger population of people over 65 does not result in lower per capita spending for libraries; and
- Increased educational level or income level does not result in higher per capita spending for libraries (Pratt, 1998, p. 58).

It is important to remember that the PLDS survey, which is conducted by the Public Library Association, is sent only to public libraries that serve populations of over 100,000 and that the data are not edited; therefore, Pratt's results cannot be generalized to libraries serving smaller communities. Also, NHES is a telephone survey in which data are collected from individual

household respondents, while PLDS data are collected from libraries.

Although FSCS' Public Libraries Survey (PLS), which is a universe file, does not collect demographic information on the community the library serves, the correlations between common variables show stronger relationships than Pratt found in his study. For example, there was a moderately strong relationship between total operating expenditures per capita and circulation per capita ($r=0.62$), and total operating expenditures per capita and visits per capita ($r=0.58$) using PLS data. Pratt found a less strong relationship between operating expenditures per capita and circulation per capita ($r=0.54$), and a weaker relationship between operating expenditures per capita and library visits per capita ($r=0.36$) (Pratt, 55). These differences are due to the size and number of libraries surveyed in PLS (libraries serving all population ranges) versus PLDS (libraries serving populations of 100,000 or more).

It is clear from the correlation matrix in appendix A-1 that expenditures and income per capita are both strongly related to many of the other income and expenditures variables, but less strongly related to the other variables of interest. And when the income per capita variable was controlled, the strongest correlations between the income and expenditures variables virtually disappeared (table 2; appendix table A-2). In exploring the regional differences, it is tempting to hypothesize that the community demographics of the region (e.g., income and education) might account for some of the differences, but there is no way a causal link can be made.

The PLS data provide two important findings relevant to this discussion. First, libraries in the Great Lakes, New England, and Mideast regions had the highest total operating expenditures and total operating income per capita among the regions, and libraries in the Southeast and Southwest had the lowest total operating expenditures and total operating income per capita among the regions. Second, there was a moderately strong relationship between total operating expenditures per capita and circulation per capita and total operating expenditures per

capita and visits per capita. What we do *not* know from the PLS data (or from Pratt's analysis) are the specific reasons libraries in these regions had the highest total operating income and expenditures per capita, and libraries in the Southeast and Southwest had the lowest total operating income and expenditures per capita. We also do not know what other factors are related to library outputs (e.g., circulation per capita, visits per capita, program attendance).

Pratt suggests that library outputs may be influenced by a large number of factors rather than heavily dependent on one or two of them (Pratt, 55). Some of these factors might include:

- The type and number of industry or
- companies in the community that might contribute to a large property tax base, which would affect the total income and operating expenditures per capita (Pratt, 53) (i.e., instead of focusing exclusively on personal income of the population served, also consider the property tax base provided by local industries);
- The percentage of the people in each community who own a computer or have access to the Internet through work or home (i.e., people who have home computers and access to the Internet might be more likely to conduct library-independent research such as searching for answers to reference questions via the Internet or ordering books online);¹⁷
- The proximity of libraries to potential users, and the availability and use of bookmobiles in

isolated communities (i.e., libraries in isolated communities may have a lower circulation if patrons do not have easy access to the library or if there is no or poor bookmobile service); and

- The number and proximity of bookstores in the same community that is served by a library (e.g., are bookstores competing with public libraries for fiction titles, among specific populations).

In the interest of exploring one of the demographic variables, let us briefly look at personal income per capita for 1996 by the same Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regions. Table 20 shows personal per capita income and total library income per capita for all eight regions.

Libraries in the Great Lakes, Mideast, and New England regions had the highest average income per capita. However, New England, the Mideast, Far West, and Great Lakes regions, respectively, had the highest per capita personal income (see <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/spi0499.htm>, table 1, for per capita personal income by region). Although this is an interesting observation, it does not explain the regional differences. Since we know these regional differences exist, library researchers should be encouraged to conduct additional studies to determine statistically valid reasons for the regional differences found in the PLS data. In addition, it would be valuable for researchers to compare the PLS data to the PLDS data for libraries serving populations over 100,000, in order to determine whether the data are consistent across these two surveys.

¹⁷For example, a recent report by the U.S. Department of Commerce showed that the highest percentage of households with home Internet access was concentrated in states located in New England: New Hampshire (37.1 percent), Connecticut and Vermont (31.8 percent each), and Massachusetts (28.1 percent); and in the Far West: Alaska (44.1 percent), Washington (36.6 percent), Oregon (31.8 percent) and California (29.3 percent). The lowest percentage of households with home Internet access (13.6 to 21.6 percent) was concentrated almost exclusively in states located in the Southeast region: Alabama (21.6), South Carolina (21.4 percent), Tennessee (21.3 percent), North Carolina (19.9 percent), Louisiana (17.8 percent), West Virginia (17.6 percent), Arkansas (14.7 percent), and Mississippi (13.6 percent). (See *Falling through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide*, http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/ftn99/FTTN_I/Table-I-3.html (chart), and for the report, see <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/ftn99/part2.html>)

Table 20.—Personal income and average library income per capita, by region: FY 1996

Region	Personal income per capita	Average library income per capita
New England	\$28,872	\$26.60
Mideast	\$27,978	\$30.60
Southeast	\$21,787	\$16.00
Southwest	\$21,577	\$14.30
Plains	\$23,039	\$22.80
Far West	\$24,969	\$21.60
Rocky Mountains.....	\$22,304	\$23.80
Great Lakes.....	\$24,055	\$33.70

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

6. SUMMARY

Generally, over the 1992 to 1996 period, public libraries in the United States showed little change in the size of collections, number or use of services, amount of income and expenditures, and size of staff. Public libraries in each of the eight regions, with the occasional exception of the Southwest, the Southeast, and the Far West, showed small increases and decreases in collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff. Libraries experienced the most substantial increases, both nationally and in three regions, (New England, Mideast, and Great Lakes) in interlibrary loans received from and provided to other libraries per 1,000 population of legal service area, and in videos per 1,000 population of legal service area, which reflect the continued rise in lending and borrowing activity among libraries and the public's interest in the user-friendly, easily accessible medium of videos. It is important to track in what ways and to what extent the Internet and digital video disc (DVD) technology supplement the use of traditional books, serials, audios and videos by the general public and, in turn, how this use affects library visits, reference service, and circulation patterns.

Changes in the variables of interest over the 5-year period were found both between the nation and the regions, and among the regions.

Generally, libraries in New England, the Mideast, the Great Lakes, and to some extent the Plains consistently had the highest average number of collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff as compared to those in the nation's libraries as a whole and the remaining five regions. Libraries in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West regions consistently had lower average numbers of selected collections, services, income and expenditures, and staff than libraries in the nation and in the other five regions. Although it could not be determined why these particular regions experienced these highs and lows for the 24 variables of interest based on the Public Libraries Survey data alone, it is clear from the descriptive correlation analysis that there were moderately strong relationships between library expenditures per capita and circulation per capita and, to a lesser extent, between expenditures per capita and visits per capita.

Researchers will need to conduct additional quantitative and qualitative studies to determine the reasons for the regional differences described above. These findings will be invaluable in assisting public librarians to better understand how to target their services and programs to meet the needs of all citizens in the next century.

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Web Sites

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita personal income by region, <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/spi0499.htm>

“Developing National Public Library and Statewide Performance Standards,” is a study being conducted by John Bertot and Charles McClure, <http://www.albany.edu/~imisstat>

NCES provides access to its public library data files from their web site: <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/surveyPUB.html>

Public Library Data System Service (PLDS) data must be ordered through the Public Library Association. See their web site: www.pla.org. To view an outline of PLA’s report on developing electronic measures see www.pla.org/technotes/electronicstats.html

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Appendix A
Tables of Pearson Correlation Matrices,
FY 1996

Table A-1.—Pearson correlations between the 24 library variables: FY 1996

	Book/serial volumes per capita	Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA	Audios per 1,000 PLSA	Videos per 1,000 PLSA	Circulation per capita	Library visits per capita	Reference transactions per capita	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA	Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA	Net loan rate	Turnover rate	Local operating income per capita
Book/serial volumes per capita	—	0.57	0.39	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.01	-0.20	0.26
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA		—	0.33	0.47	0.44	0.38	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.01	0.09	0.31
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....			—	0.34	0.46	0.36	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.48
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....				—	0.51	0.37	0.18	0.16	0.27	0.01	0.03	0.35
Circulation per capita					—	0.65	0.35	0.32	0.26	0.00	0.20	0.49
Library visits per capita.....						—	0.38	0.25	0.22	0.01	0.11	0.50
Reference transactions per capita							—	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.24
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA								—	0.41	0.02	0.02	0.20
Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA									—	0.05	0.04	0.40
Net loan rate.....										—	0.00	0.02
Turnover rate.....											—	0.08
Local operating income per capita												—

Table A-1.—Pearson correlations between the 24 library variables: FY 1996 (continued)

	Book/serial volumes per capita	Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA	Audios per 1,000 PLSA	Videos per 1,000 PLSA	Circulation per capita	Library visits per capita	Reference transactions per capita	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA	Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA	Net loan rate	Turnover rate	Local operating income per capita
State operating income per capita	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.13
Local sources as part of total income	-0.10	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.32
State sources as part of total income	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.20
Federal sources as part of total income	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05
Other sources as part of total income	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.08	-0.22
Total operating expenditures per capita	0.37	0.39	0.57	0.43	0.62	0.58	0.29	0.24	0.42	0.02	0.08	0.89
Operating expenditures for collections per capita	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.49	0.64	0.57	0.28	0.26	0.43	0.01	0.05	0.75
Total operating income per capita	0.36	0.38	0.56	0.42	0.61	0.56	0.29	0.23	0.39	0.02	0.08	0.88
Operating expenditures for staff per capita	0.30	0.34	0.54	0.39	0.59	0.56	0.29	0.20	0.39	0.03	0.10	0.90
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	0.07	0.13	0.38	0.16	0.34	0.34	0.20	0.10	0.36	0.03	0.12	0.63
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.62	0.57	0.31	0.25	0.34	0.01	0.02	0.67
Number of outlets excluding bookmobiles.....	-0.10	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.01

Table A-1. Pearson correlations between the 24 library variables: FY 1996 (continued)

	State operating income per capita	Local sources as part of total income	State sources as part of total income	Federal sources as part of local income	Other sources as part of total income	Total operating expenditures per capita	Operating expenditures for collections per capita	Total operating income per capita	Operating expenditures for staff per capita	Paid librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	Number of stationary outlets excluding bookmobiles
State operating income per capita	—	-.041	0.69	0.01	0.05	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.36	0.21	0.33	0.04
Local sources as part of total income		—	0.63	-0.16	-0.70	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.01
State sources as part of total income			—	0.34	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.08
Federal sources as part of total income				—	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02
Other sources as part of total income					—	0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.10	0.09	0.01	0.09
Total operating expenditures per capita						—	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.65	0.76	0.01
Operating expenditures for collections per capita							—	0.83	0.78	0.55	0.73	0.03
Total operating income per capita								—	0.92	0.62	0.74	0.00
Operating expenditures for staff per capita									—	0.69	0.73	0.03
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA										—	0.44	0.06
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA											—	0.05
Number of stationary outlets excluding bookmobiles												—

ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

**Table A-2.—Pearson correlations between the 24 library variables, controlling for total operating income per capita: FY 1996
(continued)**

	Book/serial volumes per capita	Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA	Audios per 1,000 PLSA	Videos per 1,000 PLSA	Circulation per capita	Library visits per capita	Reference transactions per capita	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA	Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA	Net loan rate	Turnover rate	Local operating income per capita
State operating income per capita	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	-0.55
Local sources as part of total income	-0.11	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.69
State sources as part of total income	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.48
Federal sources as part of total income	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.16
Other sources as part of total income	0.18	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.02	-0.10	-0.47
Total operating expenditures per capita	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.36
Operating expenditures for collections per capita	0.29	0.31	0.09	0.30	0.36	0.23	0.08	0.14	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.08
Operating expenditures for staff per capita	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.49
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	-0.19	-0.14	0.04	-0.13	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.08	0.21
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	0.38	0.33	0.15	0.33	0.37	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.02
Number of stationary outlets excluding bookmobiles...	-0.10	-0.11	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.00

Table A-2. Pearson correlations between the 24 library variables, controlling for total operating income per capita: FY 1996 (continued)

	State operating income per capita	Local sources as part of total income	State sources as part of total income	Federal sources as part of local income	Other sources as part of total income	Total operating expenditures per capita	Operating expenditures for collections per capita	Operating expenditures for staff per capita	Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	Number of stationary outlets excluding bookmobiles
State operating income per capita.....	—	-0.47	0.78	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.05
Local sources as part of total income.....		—	-0.64	-0.16	-0.71	0.15	0.01	0.26	0.12	0.01	0.01
State sources as part of total income.....			—	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.08
Federal sources as part of total income.....				—	0.05	-0.19	0.09	-0.16	0.08	0.04	0.02
Other sources as part of total income.....					—	-0.11	0.02	-0.25	-0.11	0.05	0.09
Total operating expenditures per capita.....						—	0.41	0.63	0.24	0.28	0.01
Operating expenditures for collections per capita							—	0.14	0.08	0.39	0.06
Operating expenditures for staff per capita								—	0.40	0.23	0.06
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA.....									—	0.03	0.07
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA										—	0.08
Number of stationary outlets excluding bookmobiles.....											—

ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Appendix B

Tables of Yearly Percent Changes, National Across Years

Table B-1.—Percent change for total number stationary outlets, centrals, and branches, by the nation: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Stationary outlets.....	0	0	1	0
Centrals.....	0	0	1	0
Branches.....	0	0	0	1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table B-2.—Percent change for all variables, by the nation: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Collections				
Book/serial volumes per capita	0	0	4	0
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA.....	3	-1	1	0
Audio per 1,000 PLSA.....	-3	6	2	2
Video per 1,000 PLSA.....	15	16	18	15
Services				
Circulation per capita.....	2	-3	2	2
Library visits per capita	3	0	0	3
Turnover rate	0	-4	-1	0
Reference transactions per capita.....	10	0	0	0
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA	10	7	10	12
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA	10	2	9	18
Net loan rate.....	0	-4	0	6
Income and expenditure				
Income (total) per capita	0	3	6	4
Local operating income per capita	-1	3	5	5
State operating income per capita	4	0	4	4
Operating expenditures per capita.....	2	4	5	5
Operating expenditures for collections per capita	4	3	7	3
Operating expenditures for staff per capita	3	4	5	4
Percentage distribution of total income				
Local sources	-1	0	0	0
State sources	5	-2	-2	2
Federal sources	10	0	-9	0
Other sources	0	0	4	0
Staff				
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA.....	0	4	4	0
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....	1	0	2	1

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association;

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table B-3.—Percent changes in income and expenditures variables, by the nation adjusted for inflation: FY 1992-1996¹

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Income (total) per capita	-2.7	0.3	3.5	0.7
Local operating income per capita	-3.7	0.3	2.5	1.7
State operating income per capita	1.3	-2.7	1.5	0.7
Operating expenditures per capita.....	-0.7	1.3	2.5	1.7
Operating expenditures for collections per capita	1.3	0.3	4.5	-0.3
Operating expenditures for staff per capita	0.3	1.3	2.5	0.7

¹All percent changes reflect actual gains and losses after adjusting for inflation (all years are in 1995-1996 dollars), which is based on the Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Index was 2.7 percent in 1992-93; 2.7 percent in 1993-94; 2.5 percent in 1994-95; and 3.3 percent in 1995-96. See <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiat.txt>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Appendix C

**Tables of Yearly Percent Differences,
Regions to Nation**

Table C-1.—Percent differences between regions and the nation, for all variables: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Collections					
Book/serial volumes per capita					
New England	63	67	67	64	68
Mideast	15	19	22	21	25
Southeast	-30	-30	-30	-29	-29
Southwest	-22	-22	-22	-25	-25
Plains	33	33	37	36	36
Far West	-22	-26	-26	-25	-25
Rocky Mountains	7	7	7	0	4
Great Lakes	19	22	26	25	29
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA					
New England	39	45	56	59	70
Mideast	10	37	42	38	40
Southeast	-32	-32	-35	-32	-34
Southwest	-30	-34	-33	-32	-36
Plains	51	25	25	30	33
Far West	-15	-25	-26	-29	-27
Rocky Mountains	-3	-8	-8	-1	-3
Great Lakes	31	27	29	30	32
Audios per 1,000 PLSA					
New England	35	47	39	39	-4
Mideast	48	55	59	61	61
Southeast	-31	-49	-51	-49	-46
Southwest	-51	-46	-50	-49	-47
Plains	8	10	8	8	9
Far West	-24	-21	-20	-23	-20
Rocky Mountains	-21	-29	-25	-20	-17
Great Lakes	38	49	54	52	59
Videos per 1,000 PLSA					
New England	23	28	27	28	29
Mideast	9	5	5	5	6
Southeast	-36	-35	-34	-32	-34
Southwest	-41	-39	-42	-43	-41
Plains	17	20	30	26	25
Far West	-14	-16	-21	-21	-18
Rocky Mountains	-15	-14	-5	-7	-11
Great Lakes	70	70	72	72	72
Services					
Circulation per capita					
New England	14	12	14	17	17
Mideast	-3	-3	0	0	-2
Southeast	-23	-25	-22	-22	-23
Southwest	-20	-20	-21	-22	-25
Plains	34	35	37	36	34
Far West	-5	-8	-11	-13	-11
Rocky Mountains	23	20	25	28	26
Great Lakes	33	34	37	38	38
Library visits per capita					
New England	26	26	26	26	25
Mideast	5	3	8	13	8
Southeast	-24	-23	-23	-21	-20
Southwest	-16	-15	-13	-13	-15
Plains	18	18	21	15	20
Far West	-3	-5	-13	-13	-10
Rocky Mountains	8	5	8	15	18
Great Lakes	26	26	26	23	23

**Table C-1.—Percent differences between regions and the nation, for all variables: FY 1992-1996
(continued)**

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Services (continued)					
Turnover rate					
New England.....	-32	-32	-31	-29	-28
Mideast.....	-18	-19	-19	-19	-21
Southeast.....	5	7	10	9	10
Southwest.....	4	6	6	5	3
Plains.....	1	1	1	0	0
Far West.....	22	21	17	17	19
Rocky Mountains.....	14	15	18	26	26
Great Lakes.....	9	9	8	8	7
Reference transactions per capita					
New England.....	-20	-27	-27	-18	-18
Mideast.....	0	-9	0	18	18
Southeast.....	-20	-27	-9	-9	0
Southwest.....	0	-9	0	-9	-18
Plains.....	-10	-9	-9	0	0
Far West.....	20	18	9	0	-9
Rocky Mountains.....	-10	-9	0	0	9
Great Lakes.....	10	18	9	9	18
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA					
New England.....	72	106	144	160	182
Mideast.....	41	34	29	31	21
Southeast.....	-62	-62	-68	-71	-75
Southwest.....	-44	-51	-50	-59	-66
Plains.....	45	33	39	17	10
Far West.....	-28	-23	-24	-31	-29
Rocky Mountains.....	4	-3	-10	-22	-29
Great Lakes.....	59	63	67	88	106
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA					
New England.....	49	105	149	164	177
Mideast.....	63	54	34	30	28
Southeast.....	-74	-68	-76	-76	-79
Southwest.....	-51	-53	-57	-63	-70
Plains.....	41	39	45	26	5
Far West.....	-31	-23	-22	-24	-20
Rocky Mountains.....	-8	-19	-17	-30	-36
Great Lakes.....	70	52	72	88	104
Net loan rate					
New England.....	-13	0	2	2	-2
Mideast.....	16	15	4	-1	5
Southeast.....	-33	-16	-23	-19	-18
Southwest.....	-13	-4	-14	-9	-12
Plains.....	-2	5	4	8	-5
Far West.....	-4	-1	2	11	13
Rocky Mountains.....	-11	-16	-9	-10	-10
Great Lakes.....	7	-7	3	0	-1
Income and expenditure					
Total operating income per capita					
New England.....	7	10	12	12	14
Mideast.....	23	28	31	29	31
Southeast.....	-36	-33	-32	-31	-32
Southwest.....	-41	-39	-38	-38	-39
Plains.....	-7	-2	-2	-3	-3
Far West.....	3	0	-4	-7	-8
Rocky Mountains.....	-6	-3	-1	0	2
Great Lakes.....	49	39	40	42	44

**Table C-1.—Percent differences between regions and the nation, for all variables: FY 1992-1996
(continued)**

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Income and expenditures (continued)					
Local operating income per capita					
New England	12	16	17	18	19
Mideast.....	17	22	30	28	29
Southeast	-33	-30	-30	-28	-29
Southwest.....	-30	-27	-26	-25	-27
Plains.....	4	11	12	9	9
Far West	15	11	4	3	3
Rocky Mountains	7	11	13	13	16
Great Lakes	25	12	11	12	13
State operating income per capita					
New England	-60	-50	-38	-37	-39
Mideast.....	4	0	-12	-15	-11
Southeast	-40	-42	-35	-37	-36
Southwest.....	-92	-92	-96	-96	-96
Plains.....	-76	-73	-73	-74	-75
Far West	-52	-54	-58	-59	-64
Rocky Mountains	-84	-85	-85	-85	-82
Great Lakes	220	219	238	244	257
Total operating expenditures per capita					
New England	14	16	17	17	18
Mideast.....	32	32	36	34	34
Southeast	-33	-31	-31	-30	-31
Southwest.....	-36	-35	-36	-35	-36
Plains.....	-6	-2	-3	-2	-2
Far West	4	-1	-8	-8	-8
Rocky Mountains	-2	-4	-4	-1	5
Great Lakes	27	29	34	35	36
Operating expenditures for collections per capita					
New England	21	21	23	22	24
Mideast.....	21	21	23	19	18
Southeast	-29	-28	-27	-28	-27
Southwest.....	-32	-34	-33	-38	-33
Plains.....	7	10	10	9	18
Far West	-7	-17	-27	-19	-21
Rocky Mountains	0	0	0	-3	6
Great Lakes	39	38	47	44	52
Operating expenditures for staff per capita					
New England	21	21	21	22	23
Mideast.....	34	34	39	38	38
Southeast	-34	-34	-34	-33	-34
Southwest.....	-35	-34	-35	-35	-35
Plains.....	-8	-6	-5	-6	-6
Far West	7	2	-4	-7	-5
Rocky Mountains	-6	-6	-5	-4	-1
Great Lakes	25	26	30	31	32
Percentage distribution of total income					
Local sources					
New England	5	6	5	5	5
Mideast.....	-5	-4	0	-2	-1
Southeast	4	4	3	4	4
Southwest.....	18	19	20	20	20
Plains.....	12	14	14	12	12
Far West	12	11	9	11	12
Rocky Mountains	14	15	14	13	15
Great Lakes	-16	-19	-21	-21	-21

**Table C-1.—Percent differences between regions and the nation, for all variables: FY 1992-1996
(continued)**

Variable	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Percentage distribution of total income (continued)					
State sources					
New England.....	-62	-55	-46	-45	-48
Mideast.....	-15	-20	-33	-35	-34
Southeast.....	-6	-11	-3	-7	-6
Southwest.....	-88	-88	-93	-93	-93
Plains.....	-74	-72	-74	-74	-74
Far West.....	-54	-52	-55	-55	-61
Rocky Mountains.....	-81	-85	-5	-83	-83
Great Lakes.....	118	133	141	145	145
Federal sources					
New England.....	-50	-45	-64	-60	-20
Mideast.....	0	27	18	-20	40
Southeast.....	50	45	36	30	20
Southwest.....	60	45	18	10	-30
Plains.....	40	-9	0	-10	-10
Far West.....	-10	-18	9	40	0
Rocky Mountains.....	30	18	9	30	0
Great Lakes.....	-30	-36	-45	-30	-40
Other sources					
New England.....	44	37	32	25	24
Mideast.....	73	64	50	63	54
Southeast.....	-32	-24	-26	-30	-29
Southwest.....	-54	-52	-52	-52	-48
Plains.....	-10	-25	-26	-2	-1
Far West.....	-31	-21	-10	-26	-18
Rocky Mountains.....	-21	-13	-8	-9	-16
Great Lakes.....	-17	-17	-7	-10	-9
Staff resources					
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA					
New England.....	40	44	42	44	48
Mideast.....	40	40	54	48	52
Southeast.....	-32	-32	-35	-33	-30
Southwest.....	-28	-28	-31	-30	-30
Plains.....	-28	-28	-27	-30	-30
Far West.....	0	-4	-12	-15	-11
Rocky Mountains.....	-20	-24	-23	-26	-26
Great Lakes.....	28	28	27	26	30
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA					
New England.....	19	22	23	24	26
Mideast.....	21	23	26	25	25
Southeast.....	-24	-23	-23	-22	-22
Southwest.....	-27	-27	-26	-26	-27
Plains.....	15	17	18	17	11
Far West.....	-16	-21	-25	-24	-24
Rocky Mountains.....	1	-1	2	1	2
Great Lakes.....	34	33	34	32	35

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Appendix D

Tables of Yearly Percent Changes, Regions Across Years

Table D-1.—Percent changes in total number of stationary outlets, centrals, and branches, by region: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Stationary outlets				
New England	0	0	2	0
Midwest	0	-1	0	0
Southeast	1	0	1	1
Southwest	1	1	0	2
Plains	0	0	0	-1
Far West	-1	0	-1	1
Rocky Mountains	-1	0	1	1
Great Lakes	0	0	1	0
Centrals				
New England	0	0	3	0
Midwest	0	-1	1	1
Southeast	3	0	-1	2
Southwest	1	1	0	0
Plains	-1	0	0	-2
Far West	0	2	0	0
Rocky Mountains	0	0	0	-2
Great Lakes	0	0	0	0
Branches				
New England	0	0	0	0
Midwest	0	-1	-1	-1
Southeast	0	1	1	1
Southwest	-1	2	0	6
Plains	2	0	0	0
Far West	-2	-1	-1	1
Rocky Mountains	-1	-1	3	4
Great Lakes	0	1	1	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table D-2.—Percent changes for all variables, by region: FY 1992-1996

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Collections				
Book/serial volumes per capita				
New England	2	0	2	2
Mideast	3	3	3	3
Southeast	0	0	5	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0
Plains	0	3	3	0
Far West	-5	0	5	0
Rocky Mountains	0	0	-3	4
Great Lakes	3	3	3	3
Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA				
New England	7	6	4	7
Mideast	28	2	-1	1
Southeast	4	-6	6	-4
Southwest	-4	0	4	-6
Plains	-15	-1	6	2
Far West	-8	-4	-2	2
Rocky Mountains	-3	-1	9	-1
Great Lakes	0	0	2	1
Audios per 1,000 PLSA				
New England	5	0	2	-30
Mideast	2	8	3	2
Southeast	-29	3	6	7
Southwest	5	-1	5	6
Plains	-2	4	2	2
Far West	1	7	-2	5
Rocky Mountains	-13	12	8	6
Great Lakes	5	9	1	6
Videos per 1,000 PLSA				
New England	20	16	19	17
Mideast	11	16	18	16
Southeast	17	18	22	12
Southwest	20	10	17	20
Plains	19	25	15	15
Far West	13	10	18	20
Rocky Mountains	17	28	16	11
Great Lakes	16	17	19	15
Services				
Circulation per capita				
New England	0	-1	4	1
Mideast	2	0	2	0
Southeast	0	0	2	0
Southwest	2	-4	0	-2
Plains	2	-2	1	0
Far West	-2	-7	0	4
Rocky Mountains	-1	1	4	0
Great Lakes	2	-1	2	2
Library visits per capita				
New England	2	0	0	2
Mideast	0	5	5	-2
Southeast	3	0	3	3
Southwest	3	3	0	0
Plains	2	2	-4	7
Far West	2	-8	0	6
Rocky Mountains	0	2	7	4
Great Lakes	2	0	-2	2

Table D-2.—Percent changes for all variables, by region: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Services (continued)				
Turnover rate				
New England	-2	-2	2	1
Mideast	-1	-5	-1	-2
Southeast	2	-2	-1	0
Southwest	2	-4	-2	-2
Plains	0	-4	-2	0
Far West	-2	-6	-1	1
Rocky Mountains	1	-1	5	0
Great Lakes	0	-4	-1	-1
Reference transactions per capita				
New England	0	0	13	0
Mideast	0	10	18	0
Southeast	0	25	0	10
Southwest	0	10	-9	-10
Plains	11	0	10	0
Far West	8	-8	-8	-9
Rocky Mountains	11	10	0	9
Great Lakes	18	-8	0	8
Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA				
New England	32	27	17	22
Mideast	5	3	12	4
Southeast	8	-10	2	-4
Southwest	-3	9	-10	-6
Plains	1	12	-8	6
Far West	19	6	-1	15
Rocky Mountains	3	0	-5	2
Great Lakes	13	10	24	23
Interlibrary loans provided per 1,000 PLSA				
New England	51	24	16	24
Mideast	4	-11	6	17
Southeast	35	-22	8	2
Southwest	6	-7	-5	-4
Plains	8	7	-5	-1
Far West	22	5	7	24
Rocky Mountains	-4	4	-7	7
Great Lakes	-2	16	20	28
Net loan rate				
New England	14	-2	0	2
Mideast	-1	-14	-5	13
Southeast	25	-13	6	6
Southwest	10	-14	5	2
Plains	7	-5	3	-6
Far West	3	-1	8	7
Rocky Mountains	-6	5	-2	5
Great Lakes	-13	6	-3	5
Income and expenditure				
Total operating income per capita				
New England	3	5	6	6
Mideast	4	5	5	6
Southeast	5	4	6	4
Southwest	3	4	7	2
Plains	5	3	4	5
Far West	-3	-2	3	3
Rocky Mountains	3	5	7	7
Great Lakes	-7	4	7	6

Table D-2.—Percent changes for all variables, by region: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Income and expenditures (continued)				
Local operating income per capita				
New England	2	4	7	5
Mideast	4	10	4	5
Southeast	4	4	8	3
Southwest	3	5	7	2
Plains	7	4	2	5
Far West	-4	-3	5	4
Rocky Mountains	2	5	6	8
Great Lakes	-11	2	7	6
State operating income per capita				
New England	30	23	6	0
Mideast	0	-12	0	9
Southeast	0	13	0	6
Southwest	0	-50	0	0
Plains	17	0	0	0
Far West	0	-8	0	-9
Rocky Mountains	0	0	0	25
Great Lakes	4	6	6	8
Total operating expenditures per capita				
New England	4	5	6	6
Mideast	2	7	4	5
Southeast	5	5	6	4
Southwest	3	3	5	4
Plains	7	3	5	6
Far West	-3	-3	5	5
Rocky Mountains	0	4	7	12
Great Lakes	4	8	6	6
Operating expenditures for collections per capita				
New England	3	6	5	5
Mideast	3	6	3	3
Southeast	5	5	5	4
Southwest	0	5	0	10
Plains	7	3	6	11
Far West	-8	-8	18	0
Rocky Mountains	4	3	3	13
Great Lakes	3	10	5	9
Operating expenditures for staff per capita				
New England	3	4	6	5
Mideast	4	8	4	4
Southeast	4	4	6	3
Southwest	5	2	5	3
Plains	6	4	4	4
Far West	-2	-2	2	6
Rocky Mountains	4	4	6	8
Great Lakes	5	7	5	6
Percentage distribution of total income				
Local sources				
New England	-1	-1	0	0
Mideast	0	4	-1	0
Southeast	-1	-1	1	0
Southwest	0	1	0	0
Plains	1	0	-2	0
Far West	-1	-1	1	0
Rocky Mountains	0	0	-1	1
Great Lakes	-4	-2	0	0

Table D-2.—Percent changes for all variables, by region: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Percentage distribution of total income (continued)				
State sources				
New England	24	18	0	-5
Mideast	-1	-17	-6	4
Southeast	-1	7	-6	3
Southwest	7	-47	13	-11
Plains	13	-9	-3	3
Far West	9	-8	-2	-13
Rocky Mountains	-17	0	5	5
Great Lakes	12	2	-1	2
Federal sources				
New England	20	-33	0	100
Mideast	40	-7	-38	75
Southeast	7	-6	-13	-8
Southwest	0	-19	-15	-36
Plains	-29	10	-18	0
Far West	0	33	17	-29
Rocky Mountains	0	-8	8	-23
Great Lakes	0	-14	17	-14
Other sources				
New England	-5	-3	-2	-1
Mideast	-5	-9	13	-6
Southeast	12	-3	-2	2
Southwest	3	0	5	7
Plains	-17	-2	37	1
Far West	14	15	-16	11
Rocky Mountains	11	5	3	-8
Great Lakes	0	11	0	1
Staff resources				
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA				
New England	3	3	5	3
Mideast	0	14	0	3
Southeast	0	0	6	6
Southwest	0	0	6	0
Plains	0	6	0	0
Far West	-4	-4	0	4
Rocky Mountains	-5	5	0	0
Great Lakes	0	3	3	3
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA				
New England	3	1	3	2
Mideast	2	3	1	1
Southeast	2	0	3	0
Southwest	1	1	2	-1
Plains	2	2	1	-4
Far West	-5	-6	4	1
Rocky Mountains	-1	3	1	2
Great Lakes	1	1	0	3

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table D-3.—Percent change in income and expenditures variables by region, adjusted for inflation: FY 1992-1996¹

Variable	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
Income and expenditure				
Total operating income per capita				
New England.....	0.3	2.3	3.5	2.7
Mideast.....	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
Southeast.....	2.3	1.3	3.5	0.7
Southwest.....	0.3	1.3	4.5	-1.3
Plains.....	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.7
Far West.....	-5.7	-4.7	0.5	-0.3
Rocky Mountains.....	0.3	2.3	4.5	3.7
Great Lakes.....	-9.7	1.3	4.5	2.7
Local operating income per capita				
New England.....	-0.7	1.3	4.5	1.7
Mideast.....	1.3	7.3	1.5	1.7
Southeast.....	1.3	1.3	5.5	-0.3
Southwest.....	0.3	2.3	4.5	-1.3
Plains.....	4.3	1.3	-0.5	1.7
Far West.....	-6.7	-5.7	2.5	0.7
Rocky Mountains.....	-0.7	2.3	3.5	4.7
Great Lakes.....	-13.7	-0.7	4.5	2.7
State operating income per capita				
New England.....	27.3	20.3	3.5	-3.3
Mideast.....	-2.7	-14.7	-2.5	5.7
Southeast.....	-2.7	10.3	-2.5	2.7
Southwest.....	-2.7	-52.7	-2.5	-3.3
Plains.....	14.3	-2.7	-2.5	-3.3
Far West.....	-2.7	-10.7	-2.5	-12.3
Rocky Mountains.....	-2.7	-2.7	-2.5	21.7
Great Lakes.....	1.3	3.3	3.5	4.7
Total operating expenditures per capita				
New England.....	1.3	2.3	3.5	2.7
Mideast.....	-0.7	4.3	1.5	1.7
Southeast.....	2.3	2.3	3.5	0.7
Southwest.....	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.7
Plains.....	4.3	0.3	2.5	2.7
Far West.....	-5.7	-5.7	2.5	1.7
Rocky Mountains.....	-2.7	1.3	4.5	8.7
Great Lakes.....	1.3	5.3	3.5	2.7
Operating expenditures for collections per capita				
New England.....	0.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
Mideast.....	0.3	3.3	0.5	-0.3
Southeast.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.7
Southwest.....	-2.7	2.3	-2.5	6.7
Plains.....	4.3	0.3	3.5	7.7
Far West.....	-10.7	-10.7	15.5	-3.3
Rocky Mountains.....	1.3	0.3	0.5	9.7
Great Lakes.....	0.3	7.3	2.5	5.7
Operating expenditures for staff per capita				
New England.....	0.3	1.3	3.5	1.7
Mideast.....	1.3	5.3	1.5	0.7
Southeast.....	1.3	1.3	3.5	-0.3
Southwest.....	2.3	-0.7	2.5	-0.3
Plains.....	3.3	1.3	1.5	0.7
Far West.....	-4.7	-4.7	-0.5	2.7
Rocky Mountains.....	1.3	1.3	3.5	4.7
Great Lakes.....	2.3	4.3	2.5	2.7

¹All percent changes reflect actual gains and losses after adjusting for inflation (all years are in 1995-1996 dollars), which is based on the Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Index was 2.7 percent in 1992-93, 2.7 percent in 1993-94; 2.5 percent in 1994-95; and 3.3 percent in 1995-96. See <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiiai.txt>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Appendix E

Tables of Regional Differences by Percent for All Variables of Interest, FY 1996

Table E-1.—Percent difference between New England and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	New England to:						
	Mideast	Southeast	Southwest	Plains	Far West	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	-36.9	-54.6	24.6	-27.8	14.7	130.3	-49.4
Book/serial volumes per capita	34.3	135.0	123.8	23.7	123.8	62.1	30.6
Serial subscriptions per capita	21.6	158.3	163.8	27.9	134.0	74.6	29.1
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	-40.1	79.6	80.6	-11.7	20.1	16.0	-39.4
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	22.5	95.9	119.0	3.1	57.7	45.0	-24.9
Circulation per capita	18.7	52.0	55.1	-12.7	31.0	-7.3	-15.6
Library visits per capita.....	16.3	56.2	47.1	4.2	38.9	6.4	2.0
Reference transactions per capita	-30.8	-18.2	0.0	-18.2	-10.0	-25.0	-30.8
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	132.6	1,014.5	722.8	157.6	299.3	296.8	37.1
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	116.3	1,243.0	816.7	164.9	264.9	334.2	35.7
Net loan rate.....	-6.9	20.1	11.7	2.9	-13.0	9.6	-1.0
Turnover rate.....	-9.6	-34.9	-30.9	-28.8	-39.9	-43.1	-33.3
Total operating income per capita	-13.1	66.2	86.0	16.7	23.1	11.8	-21.1
Local operating income per capita.....	-7.6	67.7	62.7	9.6	16.0	2.3	5.3
State operating income per capita.....	-32.0	-5.6	1,600.0	142.9	70.0	240.0	-83.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-11.9	70.4	83.7	19.9	28.2	12.1	-13.7
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	5.1	70.8	86.4	5.1	57.7	17.1	-18.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-10.7	86.2	90.2	31.6	29.6	25.0	-6.9
Local sources as percent of income	6.5	1.2	-12.6	-6.0	-5.8	-8.4	33.1
State sources as percent of income	-22.2	-45.2	687.5	96.9	34.0	200.0	-78.9
Federal sources as percent of income ...	-42.9	-33.3	14.3	-11.1	-20.0	-20.0	33.3
Other sources as percent of income	-19.4	74.2	140.0	25.6	52.1	47.9	36.7
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-2.4	110.5	110.5	110.5	66.7	100.0	14.3
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....	0.7	61.6	72.9	13.1	65.2	23.5	-7.0

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-2.—Percent differences between Mideast and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Mideast to:						
	New England	Southeast	Southwest	Plains	Far West	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	58.5	-28.0	97.5	14.5	35.2	265.1	-19.7
Book/serial volumes per capita	-25.5	75.0	66.7	-7.9	66.7	20.7	-2.8
Serial subscriptions per capita	-17.7	112.5	117.0	5.1	92.4	43.7	6.2
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	67.1	200.0	201.7	47.5	100.6	93.8	1.3
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-18.4	59.9	78.8	-15.8	28.7	18.4	-38.7
Circulation per capita	-15.8	28.0	30.6	-26.4	10.3	-21.9	-28.9
Library visits per capita.....	-14.0	34.4	26.5	-10.4	19.4	-8.5	-12.2
Reference transactions per capita	44.4	18.2	44.4	18.2	30.0	8.3	0.0
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-57.0	379.1	253.7	10.7	71.7	70.6	-41.0
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-53.8	520.9	323.8	22.5	60.4	100.7	-37.2
Net loan rate.....	7.4	29.0	20.0	10.5	-6.5	17.7	6.3
Turnover rate.....	10.7	-27.9	-23.5	-21.2	-33.5	-37.0	-26.2
Total operating income per capita	15.0	91.2	114.0	34.2	41.7	28.6	-9.2
Local operating income per capita.....	8.3	81.5	76.1	18.6	25.5	10.8	14.0
State operating income per capita.....	47.1	38.9	2,400.0	257.1	150.0	400.0	-75.0
Total operating expenditures per capita.....	13.5	93.4	108.5	36.1	45.5	27.3	-2.0
Operating expenditures per collections per capita.....	-4.9	62.5	77.3	0.0	50.0	11.4	-22.0
Operating expenditures for staff per capita.....	12.0	108.5	113.0	47.4	45.2	40.0	4.3
Local sources as percent of income	-6.1	-4.9	-17.9	-11.7	-11.6	-13.9	25.0
State sources as percent of income	28.6	-29.6	912.5	153.1	72.3	285.7	-72.9
Federal sources as percent of income ...	75.0	16.7	100.0	55.6	40.0	40.0	133.3
Other sources as percent of income.....	24.1	116.1	197.8	55.8	88.7	83.6	69.6
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA	2.5	115.8	115.8	115.8	70.8	105.0	17.1
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....	-0.7	60.4	71.8	12.3	64.0	22.7	-7.6

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-3.—Percent differences between Southeast and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Southeast to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southwest	Plains	Far West	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	120.2	38.9	174.3	59.1	87.7	407.1	11.5
Book/serial volumes per capita	-57.4	-42.9	-4.8	-47.4	-4.8	-31.0	-44.4
Serial subscriptions per capita	-61.3	-52.9	2.1	-50.5	-9.4	-32.4	-50.0
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	-44.3	-66.7	0.6	-50.8	-33.1	-35.4	-66.2
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-49.0	-37.5	11.8	-47.4	-19.5	-26.0	-61.7
Circulation per capita	-34.2	-21.9	2.0	-42.5	-13.8	-39.0	-44.4
Library visits per capita.....	-36.0	-25.6	-5.9	-33.3	-11.1	-31.9	-34.7
Reference transactions per capita	22.2	-15.4	22.2	0.0	10.0	-8.3	-15.4
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-91.0	-79.1	-26.2	-76.9	-64.2	-64.4	-87.7
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-92.5	-83.9	-31.7	-80.3	-74.2	-67.7	-89.9
Net loan rate.....	-16.7	-22.5	-7.0	-14.4	-27.5	-8.7	-17.6
Turnover rate.....	53.5	38.7	6.1	9.3	-7.8	-12.6	2.4
Total operating income per capita	-39.8	-47.7	11.9	-29.8	-25.9	-32.8	-52.5
Local operating income per capita.....	-40.4	-44.9	-3.0	-34.7	-30.8	-39.0	-37.2
State operating income per capita.....	5.9	-28.0	1,700.0	157.1	80.0	260.0	-82.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-41.3	-48.3	7.8	-29.6	-24.7	-34.2	-49.3
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	-41.5	-38.5	9.1	-38.5	-7.7	-31.4	-52.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-46.3	-52.0	2.2	-29.3	-30.4	-32.9	-50.0
Local sources as percent of income	-1.2	5.2	-13.6	-7.1	-7.0	-9.5	31.4
State sources as percent of income	82.5	42.0	1,337.5	259.4	144.7	447.6	-61.5
Federal sources as percent of income ...	50.0	-14.3	71.4	33.3	20.0	20.0	100.0
Other sources as percent of income	-42.6	-53.7	37.8	-27.9	-12.7	-15.1	-21.5
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-52.5	-53.7	0.0	0.0	-20.8	-5.0	-45.7
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	-38.1	-37.7	7.1	-30.0	2.25	-23.5	-42.4

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-4.—Percent differences between Southwest and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Southwest to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southeast	Plains	Far West	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	-19.7	-49.4	-63.5	-42.0	-31.6	84.8	-59.4
Book/serial volumes per capita	-55.3	-40.0	5.0	-44.7	0.0	-27.6	-41.7
Serial subscriptions per capita	-62.1	-53.9	-2.1	-51.5	-11.3	-33.8	-51.0
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	-44.6	-66.8	-0.6	-51.5	-33.5	-35.8	-66.4
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-54.3	-44.1	-10.5	-52.9	-28.0	-33.8	-65.7
Circulation per capita	-35.5	-23.4	-2.0	-43.7	-15.5	-40.2	-45.6
Library visits per capita.....	-32.0	-20.9	6.2	-29.2	-5.6	-27.7	-30.6
Reference transactions per capita	0.0	-30.8	-18.2	-18.2	-10.0	-25.0	-30.8
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-87.8	-71.7	35.4	-68.7	-51.5	-51.8	-83.3
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-89.1	-76.4	46.5	-71.1	-62.2	-52.6	-85.2
Net loan rate.....	-10.5	-16.7	7.5	-8.0	-22.1	-1.9	-11.4
Turnover rate.....	44.7	30.7	-5.8	3.0	-13.1	-17.6	-3.5
Total operating income per capita	-46.2	-53.3	-10.6	-37.3	-33.8	-39.9	-57.6
Local operating income per capita.....	-38.5	-43.2	3.1	-32.7	-28.7	-37.1	-35.3
State operating income per capita.....	-94.1	-96.0	-94.4	-85.7	-90.0	-80.0	-99.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-45.6	-52.0	-7.2	-34.7	-30.2	-39.0	-53.0
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	-46.3	-43.6	-8.3	-43.6	-15.4	-37.1	-56.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-47.4	-53.1	-2.1	-30.8	-31.8	-34.3	-51.1
Local sources as percent of income	14.4	21.8	15.8	7.6	7.7	4.8	52.2
State sources as percent of income	-87.3	-90.1	-93.0	-75.0	-83.0	-61.9	-97.3
Federal sources as percent of income ...	-12.5	-50.0	-41.7	-22.2	-30.0	-30.0	16.7
Other sources as percent of income	-58.3	-66.4	-27.4	-47.7	-36.6	-38.4	-43.0
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-52.5	-53.7	0.0	0.0	-20.8	-5.0	-45.7
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	-42.2	-41.8	-6.6	-34.6	-4.5	-28.6	-46.2

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-5.—Percent differences between Plains and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Plains to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southeast	Southwest	Far West	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	38.4	-12.7	-37.1	72.5	18.0	218.8	-29.9
Book/serial volumes per capita	-19.1	8.6	90.0	80.9	80.9	31.0	5.6
Serial subscriptions per capita	-21.8	-4.9	102.1	106.4	83.0	36.6	1.0
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	13.3	-32.2	103.4	104.5	36.0	31.4	-31.3
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-3.0	18.8	90.1	112.4	52.9	40.7	-27.1
Circulation per capita	14.5	35.9	74.0	77.5	50.0	6.1	-3.3
Library visits per capita.....	-4.0	11.6	50.0	41.2	33.3	2.1	-2.0
Reference transactions per capita	22.2	-15.4	0.0	22.2	10.0	-8.3	-15.4
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-61.2	-9.7	332.7	219.5	55.0	54.0	-46.8
ILLs provided per 1,000.....	-62.2	-18.3	407.0	246.0	30.9	63.9	-48.8
Net loan rate.....	-2.8	-9.5	16.8	8.6	-15.4	6.6	-3.8
Turnover rate.....	40.5	26.9	-8.5	-2.9	-15.6	-20.0	-6.3
Total operating income per capita	-14.3	-25.5	42.5	59.4	5.6	-4.2	-32.3
Local operating income per capita.....	-8.7	-15.7	53.1	48.5	5.8	-6.6	-3.9
State operating income per capita.....	-58.8	-72.0	-61.1	600.0	-30.0	40.0	-93.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-16.6	-26.5	42.1	53.2	6.9	-6.5	-28.0
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	-4.9	0.0	62.5	77.3	50.0	11.4	-22.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-24.0	-32.1	41.5	44.6	-1.5	-5.0	-29.3
Local sources as percent of income	6.3	13.2	7.6	-7.0	0.1	-2.6	41.5
State sources as percent of income	-49.2	-60.5	-72.2	300.0	-31.9	52.4	-89.3
Federal sources as percent of income ...	12.5	-35.7	-25.0	28.6	-10.0	-10.0	50.0
Other sources as percent of income	-20.4	-35.8	38.7	91.1	21.1	17.8	8.9
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-52.5	-53.7	0.0	0.0	-20.8	-5.0	-45.7
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	-11.6	-11.0	42.9	52.9	46.1	9.2	-17.7

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-6.—Percent differences between Far West and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Far West to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southeast	Southwest	Plains	Rocky Mountains	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	17.3	-26.0	-46.7	46.1	-15.3	170.1	-40.6
Book/serial volumes per capita	-55.3	-40.0	5.0	0.0	-44.7	-27.6	-41.7
Serial subscriptions per capita	-57.3	-48.0	10.4	12.8	-45.4	-25.3	-44.8
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	-16.7	-50.2	49.5	50.4	-26.5	-3.4	-49.5
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-36.6	-22.3	24.3	38.9	-34.6	-8.0	-52.3
Circulation per capita	-23.7	-9.4	16.0	18.4	-33.3	-29.3	-35.6
Library visits per capita.....	-28.0	-16.3	12.5	5.9	25.0	-23.4	-26.5
Reference transactions per capita	11.1	-23.1	-9.1	11.1	-9.1	-16.7	-23.1
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-75.0	-41.7	179.1	106.0	-35.5	-0.6	-65.7
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-71.2	-37.6	287.2	164.3	-23.6	25.2	-60.9
Net loan rate.....	14.9	7.0	38.0	28.4	18.2	25.9	13.7
Turnover rate.....	66.5	50.5	8.5	15.1	18.5	-5.2	11.1
Total operating income per capita	-18.8	-29.4	35.0	51.0	-5.3	-9.2	-35.9
Local operating income per capita.....	-13.8	-20.3	44.6	40.3	-5.5	-11.7	-9.2
State operating income per capita.....	-41.2	-60.0	-44.4	900.0	42.9	100.0	-90.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-22.0	-31.3	32.9	43.3	-6.5	-12.5	-32.7
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	-36.6	-33.3	8.3	18.2	-33.3	-25.7	-48.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-22.9	-31.1	43.6	46.7	1.5	-3.6	-28.2
Local sources as percent of income	6.2	13.1	7.5	-7.1	-0.1	-2.7	41.3
State sources as percent of income	-25.4	-42.0	-59.1	487.5	46.9	123.8	-84.3
Federal sources as percent of income ...	25.0	-28.6	-16.7	42.9	11.1	0.0	66.7
Other sources as percent of income	-34.3	-47.0	14.5	57.8	-17.4	-2.7	-10.1
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-40.0	-41.5	26.3	26.3	26.3	20.0	-31.4
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA	-39.5	-39.0	-2.2	4.7	-31.5	-25.2	-43.7

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

**Table E-7.—Percent differences between Rocky Mountains and other regions for all variables:
FY 1996**

Variable	Rocky Mountains to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southeast	Southwest	Plains	Far West	Great Lakes
Number of stationary outlets	-56.6	-72.6	-80.3	-45.9	-68.6	-63.0	-78.0
Book/serial volumes per capita	-38.3	-17.1	45.0	38.1	-23.7	38.1	-19.4
Serial subscriptions per capita	-42.7	-30.4	47.9	51.1	-26.8	34.0	-26.0
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	-13.8	-48.4	54.8	55.7	-23.9	3.5	-47.7
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	-31.0	-15.5	35.1	51.0	-28.9	8.7	-48.2
Circulation per capita	7.9	28.1	64.0	67.3	-5.7	41.4	-8.9
Library visits per capita.....	-6.0	9.3	46.9	38.2	-2.1	30.6	-4.1
Reference transactions per capita	33.3	-7.7	9.1	33.3	9.1	20.0	-7.7
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-74.8	-41.4	180.9	107.4	-35.1	0.6	-65.4
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-77.0	-50.2	209.3	111.1	-39.0	-20.1	-68.7
Net loan rate.....	-8.8	-15.1	9.6	1.9	-6.2	-20.6	-9.7
Turnover rate.....	75.6	58.7	14.4	21.4	25.0	5.5	17.2
Total operating income per capita	-10.5	-22.2	48.7	66.4	4.4	10.2	-29.4
Local operating income per capita.....	-2.3	-9.7	63.8	59.0	7.0	13.3	2.9
State operating income per capita.....	-70.6	-80.0	-72.2	400.0	-28.6	-50.0	-95.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	-10.8	-21.4	52.0	63.8	6.9	14.4	-23.0
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	-14.6	-10.3	45.8	59.1	-10.3	34.6	-30.0
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	-20.0	-28.6	48.9	52.2	5.3	3.7	-25.5
Local sources as percent of income.....	9.1	16.2	10.5	-4.6	2.6	2.7	45.2
State sources as percent of income.....	-66.7	-74.1	-81.7	162.5	-34.4	-55.3	-93.0
Federal sources as percent of income ...	25.0	-28.6	-16.7	42.9	11.1	0.0	66.7
Other sources as percent of income.....	-32.4	-45.5	17.7	62.2	-15.1	2.8	-7.6
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA.....	-50.0	-51.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	-16.7	-42.9
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....	-19.0	-18.5	30.8	40.0	-8.5	33.7	-24.7

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Table E-8.—Percent differences between Great Lakes and other regions for all variables: FY 1996

Variable	Great Lakes to:						
	New England	Mideast	Southeast	Southwest	Plains	Far West	Rocky Mountains
Number of stationary outlets	97.6	24.6	-10.3	146.1	42.7	68.4	355.0
Book/serial volumes per capita	-23.4	2.9	80.0	71.4	-5.3	71.4	24.1
Serial subscriptions per capita	-22.6	-5.9	100.0	104.3	-1.0	81.1	35.2
Audios per 1,000 PLSA.....	65.0	-1.2	196.2	197.9	45.7	98.1	91.4
Videos per 1,000 PLSA.....	33.1	63.1	160.8	191.5	37.2	109.9	93.1
Circulation per capita	18.4	40.6	80.0	83.7	3.4	55.2	9.8
Library visits per capita.....	-2.0	13.9	53.1	44.1	2.1	36.1	4.3
Reference transactions per capita	44.0	0.0	18.2	44.4	18.2	30.0	8.3
ILLs received per 1,000 PLSA	-27.1	69.6	712.7	500.0	87.8	191.2	189.3
ILLs provided per 1,000 PLSA	-26.3	59.4	889.5	575.4	95.2	155.6	219.9
Net loan rate.....	1.1	-5.9	21.4	12.9	3.9	-12.0	10.8
Turnover rate.....	49.9	35.5	-2.4	3.6	6.7	-10.0	-14.7
Total operating income per capita	26.7	10.1	110.6	135.7	47.8	56.0	41.6
Local operating income per capita.....	-5.0	-12.3	59.2	54.5	4.0	10.1	-2.8
State operating income per capita.....	488.2	300.0	455.6	9,900.0	1,328.6	900.0	1,900.0
Total operating expenditures per capita	15.8	2.0	97.4	112.8	38.9	48.5	29.9
Operating expenditures per collections							
per capita.....	21.9	28.2	108.3	127.3	28.2	92.3	42.9
Operating expenditures for staff per							
capita.....	7.4	-4.1	100.0	104.3	41.3	39.3	34.3
Local sources as percent of income	-24.8	-20.0	-23.9	-34.3	-29.3	-29.2	-31.1
State sources as percent of income	374.6	269.1	160.0	3,637.5	834.4	536.2	1,323.8
Federal sources as percent of income ...	-25.0	-57.1	-50.0	-14.3	-33.3	-40.0	-40.0
Other sources as percent of income	-26.8	-41.0	27.4	75.6	-8.1	11.3	8.2
Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS							
per 25,000 PLSA	-12.5	-14.6	84.2	84.2	84.2	45.8	75.0
Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA.....	7.5	8.2	73.6	85.9	21.5	77.5	32.8

PLSA = Population of legal service area; ILL = Interlibrary loan; ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1996.

Appendix F
State Tables

Table F-1.—Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population of legal service area, by state: FY 1996

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area
		Total	Response rate	
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)
National	8,946	260,173	100.0	252,723
New England				
Connecticut.....	195	4,019	100.0	3,275
Maine.....	268	1,154	100.0	1,034
Massachusetts.....	370	6,040	100.0	6,040
New Hampshire.....	229	1,258	100.0	1,162
Rhode Island.....	50	1,264	100.0	1,003
Vermont.....	197	602	100.0	531
Mideast				
Delaware.....	30	666	100.0	666
District of Columbia.....	1	543	100.0	543
Maryland.....	24	5,029	100.0	5,029
New Jersey.....	307	8,510	100.0	7,831
New York.....	740	17,892	100.0	16,680
Pennsylvania.....	460	11,744	100.0	11,625
Southeast				
Alabama.....	205	4,032	100.0	3,899
Arkansas.....	37	2,275	100.0	2,265
Florida.....	98	14,217	100.0	13,995
Georgia.....	55	7,251	100.0	7,213
Kentucky.....	116	3,651	100.0	3,651
Louisiana.....	65	4,363	100.0	4,351
Mississippi.....	47	2,718	100.0	2,697
North Carolina.....	75	7,194	100.0	7,194
South Carolina.....	40	3,701	100.0	3,673
Tennessee.....	141	8,273	100.0	5,175
Virginia.....	90	6,564	100.0	6,527
West Virginia.....	97	1,797	100.0	1,793
Southwest				
Arizona.....	40	4,268	100.0	4,108
New Mexico.....	72	1,343	100.0	1,343
Oklahoma.....	114	2,605	100.0	2,565
Texas.....	500	16,995	100.0	16,995
Plains				
Iowa.....	529	2,927	100.0	2,842
Kansas.....	324	2,099	100.0	2,099
Minnesota.....	130	4,570	100.0	4,570
Missouri.....	148	4,963	100.0	4,963
Nebraska.....	230	1,397	100.0	1,397
North Dakota.....	79	562	100.0	545
South Dakota.....	112	537	100.0	536

Table F-1.—Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population of legal service area, by state: FY 1996 (continued)

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area
		Total	Response rate	
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)
Far West				
Alaska	85	608	100.0	608
California	171	32,100	100.0	32,100
Hawaii.....	1	1,184	100.0	1,184
Nevada.....	23	1,582	100.0	1,582
Oregon.....	124	2,964	100.0	2,964
Washington.....	69	5,316	100.0	5,316
Rocky Mountains				
Colorado	108	3,877	100.0	3,823
Idaho.....	106	1,014	100.0	995
Montana.....	82	822	100.0	822
Utah.....	70	1,908	100.0	1,908
Wyoming.....	23	483	100.0	483
Great Lakes				
Illinois.....	617	10,450	100.0	10,450
Indiana.....	238	5,201	100.0	5,074
Michigan.....	383	9,326	100.0	9,282
Ohio.....	250	11,173	100.0	11,173
Wisconsin.....	381	5,143	100.0	5,143

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

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

● In seven states (Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Texas), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1994 and 1995

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

Table F-2.—Number of books/serial volumes per capita, and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Books/serial volumes per capita					Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
New England										
Connecticut.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6
Maine.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.2	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6
Massachusetts.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	9.3	10.6	11.6	12.1	13.7
New Hampshire.....	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	13.9	14.7	14.0	14.5	13.7
Rhode Island.....	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2
Vermont.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	13.3	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.4
Mideast										
Delaware.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.2
District of Columbia.....	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	8.0
Maryland.....	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	7.3	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.0
New Jersey.....	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.2
New York.....	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	9.6	14.7	16.0	16.0	16.3
Pennsylvania.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Southeast										
Alabama.....	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4
Arkansas.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.2
Florida.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0
Georgia.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.2	3.9
Kentucky.....	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
Louisiana.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.5
Mississippi.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4
North Carolina.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3
South Carolina.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.1
Tennessee.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6
Virginia.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	7.5	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.5
West Virginia.....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
Southwest										
Arizona.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.6
New Mexico.....	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.0	6.4	5.0	7.1	5.5	5.4
Oklahoma.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.3
Texas.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.5
Plains										
Iowa.....	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2
Kansas.....	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	12.2	11.7	10.9	11.2	12.2
Minnesota.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	7.8	6.9	7.5	8.5	8.7
Missouri.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	11.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2
Nebraska.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.5	11.6	11.4	11.5	13.2	10.8
North Dakota.....	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.5
South Dakota.....	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.7	10.0	10.3	8.3	10.6	10.3
Far West										
Alaska.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	11.9	10.2	11.4	11.2	12.2
California.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
Hawaii.....	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	8.7	6.5	6.7	4.8	4.7
Nevada.....	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.7
Oregon.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.0	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.7
Washington.....	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.3	8.4

Table F-2.—Number of books/serial volumes per capita, and serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Books/serial volumes per capita					Serial subscriptions per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.8
Idaho	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.1
Montana	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.1
Utah	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7
Wyoming	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	10.2	10.5	10.8	22.1	25.8
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.5
Indiana.....	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	11.1	11.6	11.3	11.2	12.4
Michigan.....	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.9
Ohio	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.4
Wisconsin	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.6	10.5

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-3.—Number of audios and videos per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Audios per 1,000 PLSA					Videos per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	93.5	90.5	95.6	97.8	99.6	28.3	32.6	37.9	44.9	51.8
New England										
Connecticut.....	114.4	121.5	123.9	131.9	123.9	41.0	50.5	57.7	68.7	79.6
Maine.....	28.5	38.1	36.3	39.5	75.4	26.8	35.3	41.6	49.7	60.4
Massachusetts.....	166.8	170.8	172.4	173.1	86.2	32.5	37.7	43.9	50.9	59.9
New Hampshire.....	101.1	116.7	107.6	111.5	98.1	38.7	48.8	54.8	65.5	83.2
Rhode Island.....	65.1	70.6	76.1	77.1	79.7	36.9	41.6	49.4	57.2	63.3
Vermont.....	88.5	95.7	84.5	94.5	95.8	22.8	29.3	34.6	59.9	54.1
Mideast										
Delaware.....	43.4	54.3	57.3	59.0	63.5	15.6	19.1	22.8	27.2	31.6
District of Columbia.....	403.1	392.1	427.6	526.4	601.5	11.1	11.8	13.7	14.6	15.1
Maryland.....	112.3	95.7	110.9	118.7	123.6	33.5	30.2	32.9	44.4	55.0
New Jersey.....	103.8	101.9	105.1	103.0	103.4	32.7	36.3	42.8	50.8	56.6
New York.....	176.9	186.3	209.7	212.7	216.2	39.7	45.3	53.6	61.2	72.9
Pennsylvania.....	102.2	105.6	190.5	116.8	118.0	16.2	19.1	23.4	28.1	30.4
Southeast										
Alabama.....	25.9	29.9	33.9	44.4	42.5	16.8	20.8	21.9	27.4	29.9
Arkansas.....	20.6	21.1	23.6	26.4	28.5	8.1	10.2	12.4	14.8	18.1
Florida.....	124.5	39.4	42.6	54.3	64.1	19.5	21.9	30.3	38.8	40.8
Georgia.....	81.9	71.0	61.3	61.0	55.4	17.9	19.9	22.0	27.0	31.4
Kentucky.....	34.5	33.9	38.5	39.1	43.7	14.9	18.2	19.5	23.0	28.5
Louisiana.....	27.8	26.3	26.2	28.4	30.0	18.1	22.0	26.1	30.1	35.0
Mississippi.....	38.0	37.8	39.3	38.7	39.7	20.2	23.4	24.7	27.9	34.4
North Carolina.....	38.0	41.6	43.3	39.4	47.1	15.6	18.2	21.7	29.8	30.7
South Carolina.....	29.2	32.0	33.9	39.0	43.4	11.7	14.6	18.4	23.6	27.9
Tennessee.....	39.2	41.0	43.2	42.8	41.5	21.5	25.8	27.4	31.8	35.0
Virginia.....	83.0	83.0	87.6	82.5	88.0	23.1	26.6	30.2	34.2	38.7
West Virginia.....	69.8	72.8	65.3	71.1	64.1	21.9	29.5	30.6	33.2	42.2
Southwest										
Arizona.....	46.7	48.4	34.5	35.1	47.3	11.3	17.0	16.4	18.3	29.5
New Mexico.....	47.4	44.2	45.9	61.6	47.5	19.4	17.0	20.6	24.7	25.8
Oklahoma.....	28.2	26.8	30.4	29.5	30.9	15.0	20.6	24.2	26.3	30.7
Texas.....	48.6	52.3	53.8	56.3	58.2	17.9	20.7	22.9	27.4	31.2
Plains										
Iowa.....	108.2	110.7	111.6	114.8	118.5	42.2	51.1	60.2	68.9	79.2
Kansas.....	115.7	100.4	110.8	118.1	111.4	46.3	57.6	74.8	86.9	100.2
Minnesota.....	111.5	102.9	105.2	105.8	118.6	32.7	35.5	43.6	50.3	58.4
Missouri.....	87.8	94.6	104.2	103.7	103.3	24.6	30.2	41.5	43.8	50.1
Nebraska.....	85.2	82.5	84.5	90.2	84.3	27.2	34.9	45.4	59.9	66.0
North Dakota.....	96.2	97.6	92.8	87.4	86.5	30.7	33.5	35.7	36.6	48.1
South Dakota.....	86.8	86.9	70.7	87.6	89.7	29.6	33.6	33.9	51.9	61.8
Far West										
Alaska.....	163.0	160.2	160.2	105.4	114.2	46.6	54.2	66.1	71.6	84.0
California.....	60.6	61.2	65.6	61.8	65.2	20.4	23.0	24.3	28.6	34.7
Hawaii.....	84.4	74.8	86.7	114.7	113.6	9.4	13.2	17.2	28.3	28.0
Nevada.....	44.7	47.8	54.3	75.9	94.9	10.3	17.7	15.9	30.3	35.4
Oregon.....	74.1	79.1	81.1	85.1	87.8	27.5	31.6	40.8	46.5	50.5
Washington.....	127.8	127.3	139.1	143.4	146.9	51.0	55.3	63.0	71.4	85.8

Table F-3.—Number of audios and videos per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Audios per 1,000 PLSA					Videos per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	93.5	90.5	95.6	97.8	99.6	28.3	32.6	37.9	44.9	51.8
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	49.4	41.7	56.9	62.3	62.8	21.4	24.2	32.2	37.5	38.3
Idaho	80.6	73.8	73.5	67.5	65.1	30.5	34.2	40.3	47.4	54.5
Montana	49.4	42.0	42.7	38.0	42.1	19.2	20.9	26.1	29.0	42.0
Utah	111.7	93.4	97.6	117.1	133.7	22.4	29.1	39.2	44.9	52.0
Wyoming	139.5	146.9	138.7	135.3	141.1	45.0	52.6	60.3	71.3	75.7
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	135.9	139.8	142.1	146.0	149.2	35.2	41.5	47.8	57.6	68.8
Indiana.....	151.3	166.5	181.2	175.3	189.9	60.4	70.9	83.3	100.0	114.7
Michigan.....	74.2	72.4	79.2	83.6	89.3	37.3	39.5	41.8	49.5	54.2
Ohio	169.9	181.6	211.0	210.2	226.4	67.6	79.0	96.0	111.9	129.0
Wisconsin	102.9	103.9	104.5	108.0	119.3	37.9	49.9	57.2	69.2	81.8

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-4.—Circulation and number of library visits per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Circulation per capita					Library visits per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
New England										
Connecticut.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Maine.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9
Massachusetts.....	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
New Hampshire.....	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7
Rhode Island.....	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
Vermont.....	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	5.0
Mideast										
Delaware.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
District of Columbia.....	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Maryland.....	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.5
New Jersey.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8
New York.....	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.2
Pennsylvania.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Southeast										
Alabama.....	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
Arkansas.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5
Florida.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4
Georgia.....	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Kentucky.....	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0
Louisiana.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
Mississippi.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
North Carolina.....	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
South Carolina.....	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Tennessee.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Virginia.....	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5
West Virginia.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Southwest										
Arizona.....	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
New Mexico.....	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	5.4
Oklahoma.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3
Texas.....	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Plains										
Iowa.....	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
Kansas.....	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.6	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.4
Minnesota.....	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.9
Missouri.....	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Nebraska.....	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.6	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.2
North Dakota.....	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.2	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.1
South Dakota.....	8.2	8.9	7.2	8.7	8.9	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.5	5.1
Far West										
Alaska.....	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.2	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.8
California.....	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.7
Hawaii.....	6.0	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9
Nevada.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.8
Oregon.....	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.9
Washington.....	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2

Table F-4.—Circulation and number of library visits per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Circulation per capita					Library visits per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.8
Idaho	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
Montana.....	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Utah	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.5
Wyoming.....	8.8	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.6	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Indiana.....	9.6	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6
Michigan.....	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8
Ohio	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.4	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.1
Wisconsin	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-5.—Turnover rate and number of reference transactions per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Turnover rate					Reference transactions per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
New England										
Connecticut.....	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Maine.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Massachusetts.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
New Hampshire.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Rhode Island.....	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Vermont.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Mideast										
Delaware.....	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
District of Columbia.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.4
Maryland.....	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
New Jersey.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
New York.....	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Pennsylvania.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Southeast										
Alabama.....	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Arkansas.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Florida.....	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.2
Georgia.....	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Kentucky.....	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Louisiana.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Mississippi.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
North Carolina.....	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
South Carolina.....	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tennessee.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Virginia.....	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
West Virginia.....	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Southwest										
Arizona.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
New Mexico.....	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Oklahoma.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Texas.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Plains										
Iowa.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Kansas.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Minnesota.....	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
Missouri.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nebraska.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7
North Dakota.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
South Dakota.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.2
Far West										
Alaska.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
California.....	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
Hawaii.....	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.7
Nevada.....	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oregon.....	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Washington.....	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table F-5.—Turnover rate and number of reference transactions per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Turnover rate					Reference transactions per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Idaho.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Montana.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Utah.....	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Wyoming.....	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Indiana.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Michigan.....	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ohio.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Wisconsin.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-6.—Number of interlibrary loans received and provided per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA					Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	30.0	33.0	35.3	38.7	43.4	28.7	31.5	32.2	35.2	41.7
New England										
Connecticut.....	45.7	45.4	49.5	55.0	58.0	39.4	42.6	45.1	49.6	56.1
Maine.....	42.0	41.4	42.4	46.6	42.6	34.5	34.1	35.2	39.6	36.6
Massachusetts.....	53.6	86.1	106.8	127.8	157.0	47.9	88.8	105.7	124.7	150.4
New Hampshire.....	45.4	56.8	48.6	54.6	56.3	35.5	41.6	38.1	46.7	51.0
Rhode Island.....	52.5	59.6	164.4	191.7	295.6	55.1	71.2	161.0	187.4	298.9
Vermont.....	92.1	90.3	94.0	102.0	102.3	15.5	19.7	26.3	26.9	32.3
Mideast										
Delaware.....	16.7	17.6	21.3	26.0	28.6	15.0	17.6	16.4	24.1	28.6
District of Columbia.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	7.1	8.5	11.6	5.9	9.0
Maryland.....	36.6	27.3	27.2	27.9	24.8	21.7	18.0	20.2	19.9	18.5
New Jersey.....	36.4	40.5	38.6	50.8	47.7	42.8	43.7	48.5	52.6	49.0
New York.....	61.0	65.6	71.5	78.4	84.6	68.2	68.7	58.9	64.9	86.7
Pennsylvania.....	24.9	24.3	24.2	25.0	26.2	30.5	37.4	30.0	27.8	27.1
Southeast										
Alabama.....	23.0	26.6	11.5	11.0	10.3	16.9	19.9	5.5	6.7	7.00
Arkansas.....	13.4	11.9	18.8	20.1	11.3	10.1	8.0	13.0	12.7	8.6
Florida.....	9.6	11.1	10.0	11.7	11.0	7.5	16.4	9.2	10.5	12.2
Georgia.....	4.3	5.9	4.0	4.2	4.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.6
Kentucky.....	10.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.7	4.8	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0
Louisiana.....	21.4	21.6	21.9	18.7	20.0	13.7	13.3	11.8	11.4	9.8
Mississippi.....	11.2	13.0	10.9	10.6	10.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.2
North Carolina.....	10.9	10.8	10.2	8.6	9.5	7.7	9.2	10.4	11.0	10.1
South Carolina.....	10.5	11.0	11.3	11.4	10.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.6	3.0
Tennessee.....	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.3	10.5	7.0	7.9	7.9	9.0	8.5
Virginia.....	8.6	9.5	10.0	12.2	11.7	6.2	7.8	8.1	9.2	9.5
West Virginia.....	16.1	18.6	20.8	21.4	22.0	11.4	12.3	14.5	16.7	19.1
Southwest										
Arizona.....	18.3	16.9	15.9	15.2	18.1	19.2	15.4	15.4	16.8	17.5
New Mexico.....	22.6	21.9	21.5	20.6	18.1	11.6	17.4	12.6	13.5	11.3
Oklahoma.....	27.5	23.5	25.6	19.8	15.9	12.8	15.9	17.0	15.3	12.1
Texas.....	14.2	14.5	16.5	15.0	13.7	13.1	14.4	13.0	11.8	11.5
Plains										
Iowa.....	38.3	39.3	41.8	42.9	36.3	32.0	31.9	33.9	41.5	37.9
Kansas.....	54.0	75.7	93.3	75.8	84.7	66.0	86.5	80.2	89.5	91.7
Minnesota.....	68.1	65.5	73.6	60.9	69.2	69.8	68.6	79.3	64.9	65.3
Missouri.....	20.5	14.1	15.4	15.9	17.2	15.7	15.2	13.9	14.0	14.2
Nebraska.....	30.6	26.9	23.3	24.1	17.7	19.9	24.2	17.5	17.9	14.0
North Dakota.....	47.1	48.4	61.5	96.4	98.5	39.4	35.6	60.3	51.3	52.4
South Dakota.....	57.2	61.2	62.9	69.1	85.5	23.9	29.0	33.8	38.1	41.5
Far West										
Alaska.....	44.0	55.1	62.4	55.7	59.7	29.4	34.3	31.9	41.0	35.8
California.....	13.9	15.9	16.6	15.8	16.9	13.3	15.7	16.7	17.6	21.9
Hawaii.....	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0
Nevada.....	20.7	12.8	13.1	9.5	9.2	11.4	13.5	9.6	7.2	7.7
Oregon.....	103.3	141.0	148.2	164.4	207.8	93.1	128.4	140.5	152.9	196.2
Washington.....	25.1	27.5	30.3	24.8	25.8	23.7	26.6	23.7	24.1	25.9

Table F-6.—Number of interlibrary loans received and provided per 1,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 PLSA					Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries per 1,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	30.0	33.0	35.3	38.7	43.4	28.7	31.5	32.2	35.2	41.7
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	33.3	33.6	36.3	34.2	34.4	35.4	33.1	36.0	32.7	35.4
Idaho	42.2	41.1	38.7	37.1	35.3	28.6	28.5	25.0	23.7	23.6
Montana	47.5	50.9	47.0	47.0	47.5	28.3	28.3	29.0	28.3	28.3
Utah	11.9	13.2	13.6	12.1	11.8	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.5
Wyoming	39.9	41.9	29.3	28.1	41.7	25.3	26.2	23.9	22.9	31.5
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	64.7	73.5	76.4	86.9	98.1	77.7	66.1	72.2	87.0	97.9
Indiana.....	16.6	17.2	17.8	20.7	20.0	16.4	17.0	20.8	16.7	17.2
Michigan.....	41.0	45.6	50.8	50.7	57.6	36.7	42.4	51.5	50.6	56.2
Ohio	23.0	29.3	39.0	47.6	56.0	23.3	26.4	33.4	39.4	49.0
Wisconsin	111.8	119.4	125.1	187.1	270.0	101.7	99.4	113.2	161.8	256.7

PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-7.—Total operating income and state operating income per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Total operating income per capita					State operating income per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$21.2	\$22.4	\$23.4	\$2.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$2.7	\$2.0
New England										
Connecticut.....	28.2	28.2	29.4	31.5	32.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Maine.....	17.0	17.6	19.0	20.1	20.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Massachusetts.....	20.4	21.8	23.1	24.2	26.3	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
New Hampshire.....	21.7	20.1	19.8	20.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	19.0	20.3	21.4	23.8	25.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.4
Vermont.....	17.4	15.7	16.9	18.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mideast										
Delaware.....	10.9	11.8	13.6	16.2	16.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8
District of Columbia.....	35.8	34.3	36.8	34.7	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland.....	24.6	23.8	25.0	26.1	27.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5
New Jersey.....	29.7	30.3	31.3	31.9	33.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
New York.....	31.6	33.4	36.6	38.7	39.8	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	13.3	14.1	14.1	15.0	17.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0
Southeast										
Alabama.....	9.9	10.8	11.8	12.7	13.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Arkansas.....	8.0	8.8	9.9	11.2	12.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Florida.....	16.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	19.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
Georgia.....	12.3	12.7	14.0	14.3	14.3	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1
Kentucky.....	11.3	11.9	12.1	13.6	15.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Louisiana.....	14.0	14.4	15.0	15.6	17.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Mississippi.....	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.4	10.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9
North Carolina.....	13.3	13.9	14.6	14.7	15.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9
South Carolina.....	11.0	11.9	12.6	13.4	14.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
Tennessee.....	9.6	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Virginia.....	19.5	19.8	20.3	21.6	22.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1
West Virginia.....	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.9	1.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6
Southwest										
Arizona.....	16.9	16.9	18.6	19.	18.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Mexico.....	16.2	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.9	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
Oklahoma.....	13.1	13.2	13.8	15.2	15.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Texas.....	10.7	1.2	11.5	12.2	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plains										
Iowa.....	17.4	17.0	17.5	18.2	19.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Kansas.....	21.3	22.9	24.2	25.8	25.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Minnesota.....	21.9	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.8	1.2	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Missouri.....	18.4	19.2	20.9	20.8	22.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nebraska.....	17.1	19.3	18.9	21.3	21.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
North Dakota.....	11.4	11.2	11.7	12.4	12.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
South Dakota.....	16.1	17.5	15.9	21.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Far West										
Alaska.....	29.9	29.9	30.5	31.0	33.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5
California.....	20.5	19.1	17.7	18.9	19.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Hawaii.....	21.5	19.2	19.6	19.6	18.3	20.7	18.2	18.1	18.1	16.8
Nevada.....	23.7	30.9	38.5	17.9	21.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Oregon.....	21.4	21.3	21.9	24.8	26.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Washington.....	25.0	26.9	29.1	30.7	32.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4

Table F-7.—Total operating income and state operating income per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Total operating income per capita					State operating income per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$21.2	\$22.4	\$23.4	\$2.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$2.7	\$2.0
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	23.2	23.1	24.2	26.2	28.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Idaho	15.5	15.6	16.4	17.8	18.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Montana.....	11.5	13.2	13.8	15.6	15.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Utah	16.4	18.0	19.2	18.9	20.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wyoming.....	23.3	21.6	23.0	24.9	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	47.0	34.5	34.8	35.9	36.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.0
Indiana.....	27.6	29.6	29.5	32.7	35.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Michigan.....	17.7	18.5	19.5	21.1	22.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8
Ohio	32.6	34.6	36.9	40.0	43.4	24.7	25.9	26.8	28.7	30.9
Wisconsin	20.9	21.5	22.5	23.3	24.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-8.—Local operating income per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Local operating income per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$16.2	\$16.1	\$16.6	\$17.5	\$18.3
New England					
Connecticut.....	23.9	24.3	25.5	27.4	28.9
Maine.....	11.7	11.9	12.7	13.6	14.0
Massachusetts.....	17.2	17.8	18.6	19.7	21.2
New Hampshire.....	18.9	17.6	17.4	18.3	18.5
Rhode Island.....	15.2	16.4	17.5	18.7	19.5
Vermont.....	12.0	10.7	11.6	12.3	13.1
Mideast					
Delaware.....	8.0	8.6	10.5	12.4	13.0
District of Columbia.....	34.2	32.6	55.6	32.6	38.2
Maryland.....	18.1	17.4	18.8	19.5	19.8
New Jersey.....	26.4	27.2	28.2	28.8	29.8
New York.....	22.3	23.8	28.0	29.2	30.8
Pennsylvania.....	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.6	10.5
Southeast					
Alabama.....	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.2	10.7
Arkansas.....	5.7	6.4	7.5	8.7	9.6
Florida.....	14.3	14.8	15.2	16.6	16.5
Georgia.....	8.9	8.9	9.3	10.2	10.2
Kentucky.....	8.8	9.5	9.7	11.0	12.1
Louisiana.....	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	15.4
Mississippi.....	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.4
North Carolina.....	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.8	12.2
South Carolina.....	9.4	10.1	10.7	11.4	12.1
Tennessee.....	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.0
Virginia.....	16.5	16.5	17.2	18.5	18.3
West Virginia.....	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.7
Southwest					
Arizona.....	16.2	16.2	17.7	18.7	18.0
New Mexico.....	13.5	14.4	16.4	16.6	16.2
Oklahoma.....	11.2	11.6	12.3	13.0	14.0
Texas.....	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.0
Plains					
Iowa.....	14.6	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.1
Kansas.....	19.9	21.0	22.2	20.8	20.5
Minnesota.....	19.2	20.5	21.0	21.1	22.3
Missouri.....	16.3	17.2	18.6	18.5	20.2
Nebraska.....	14.8	17.6	17.2	19.6	19.3
North Dakota.....	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.4	10.5
South Dakota.....	14.5	16.2	14.0	19.3	19.3
Far West					
Alaska.....	26.2	26.3	26.8	27.4	29.7
California.....	18.4	16.8	15.2	16.5	16.9
Hawaii.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada.....	22.7	30.1	37.7	16.9	20.6
Oregon.....	18.5	17.8	18.0	22.0	23.5
Washington.....	23.3	25.1	27.4	29.0	30.6

Table F-8.—Local operating income per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Local operating income per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$16.2	\$16.1	\$16.6	\$17.5	\$18.3
Rocky Mountains					
Colorado.....	21.2	21.1	22.0	23.7	26.0
Idaho.....	12.6	12.8	13.6	14.6	15.1
Montana.....	9.7	11.2	11.6	13.2	13.5
Utah.....	14.8	16.2	17.2	16.9	18.5
Wyoming.....	21.4	19.7	21.1	22.0	21.6
Great Lakes					
Illinois.....	41.1	29.6	28.8	29.3	29.7
Indiana.....	22.9	24.7	24.8	27.3	30.0
Michigan.....	14.5	15.2	16.0	17.7	18.9
Ohio.....	5.5	6.3	6.9	8.1	9.1
Wisconsin.....	18.8	19.6	20.4	21.1	22.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-9.—Total operating expenditures per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Total operating expenditures per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$18.7	\$19.1	\$19.9	\$20.9	\$22.0
New England					
Connecticut.....	27.0	27.6	28.8	30.8	32.1
Maine.....	16.2	16.7	17.7	18.4	19.3
Massachusetts.....	20.7	21.4	22.7	23.7	25.5
New Hampshire.....	18.2	19.5	19.5	20.6	21.1
Rhode Island.....	19.4	20.8	21.6	23.6	24.9
Vermont.....	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.9	17.8
Mideast					
Delaware.....	10.4	11.4	12.8	14.1	15.5
District of Columbia.....	35.8	34.5	36.8	34.7	36.6
Maryland.....	24.0	23.3	24.8	25.6	27.1
New Jersey.....	28.8	29.5	30.4	31.0	32.1
New York.....	30.7	31.7	35.4	37.0	38.2
Pennsylvania.....	13.2	13.9	14.0	14.6	16.2
Southeast					
Alabama.....	9.7	10.7	11.5	12.3	12.8
Arkansas.....	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.8	11.1
Florida.....	15.5	15.7	16.4	17.8	18.0
Georgia.....	12.2	13.1	13.6	14.5	14.3
Kentucky.....	10.0	10.2	11.4	12.2	15.2
Louisiana.....	13.1	13.6	14.5	14.8	15.9
Mississippi.....	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.4
North Carolina.....	12.8	13.4	14.0	13.9	14.4
South Carolina.....	10.7	11.5	12.1	12.8	13.6
Tennessee.....	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	11.3
Virginia.....	18.9	19.1	19.8	21.0	21.3
West Virginia.....	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.5	11.0
Southwest					
Arizona.....	16.1	16.0	17.6	18.1	19.0
New Mexico.....	15.4	16.2	17.1	18.3	17.0
Oklahoma.....	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.5	14.6
Texas.....	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.1	12.6
Plains					
Iowa.....	15.6	16.5	16.9	17.7	18.6
Kansas.....	19.2	21.2	21.3	23.8	23.2
Minnesota.....	21.6	22.6	23.1	23.7	25.5
Missouri.....	16.1	17.2	18.5	18.7	20.7
Nebraska.....	16.2	17.2	18.7	19.8	20.4
North Dakota.....	10.9	10.8	11.2	12.1	12.7
South Dakota.....	14.2	15.8	13.9	18.2	19.1
Far West					
Alaska.....	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.1	32.7
California.....	18.6	17.5	16.5	17.2	18.0
Hawaii.....	21.5	19.2	19.5	19.9	17.4
Nevada.....	16.3	18.7	16.1	17.3	21.6
Oregon.....	18.1	20.0	20.0	22.7	24.3
Washington.....	24.4	25.6	27.3	28.5	30.2

Table F-9.—Total operating expenditures per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Total operating expenditures per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$18.7	\$19.1	\$19.9	\$20.9	\$22.0
Rocky Mountains					
Colorado.....	21.5	21.2	22.0	24.0	28.0
Idaho.....	14.6	15.0	15.7	17.1	17.8
Montana.....	10.0	11.1	11.0	12.5	13.0
Utah.....	16.9	17.0	18.4	18.8	20.4
Wyoming.....	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.9	23.0
Great Lakes					
Illinois.....	25.8	25.8	28.7	30.5	31.5
Indiana.....	24.9	26.8	27.7	30.7	33.7
Michigan.....	16.9	17.6	18.8	19.3	20.9
Ohio.....	29.1	30.5	33.2	34.7	37.2
Wisconsin.....	20.2	21.0	22.0	22.8	24.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-10.—Operating expenditures for collections and staff per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Operating expenditures for collections per capita					Total operating expenditures for staff per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$3.2	\$3.3	\$12.1	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$13.6	\$14.2
New England										
Connecticut.....	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	18.6	19.1	19.9	21.3	22.2
Maine.....	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.2
Massachusetts.....	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	14.1	14.5	15.1	15.9	17.1
New Hampshire.....	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	12.2	13.2	13.1	13.8	14.2
Rhode Island.....	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	13.7	14.6	15.2	16.7	17.5
Vermont.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	10.2	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.1
Mideast										
Delaware.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	6.8	7.3	8.6	9.1	10.1
District of Columbia.....	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	25.1	24.0	26.2	25.6	27.3
Maryland.....	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.2	16.5	16.1	16.8	17.7	18.0
New Jersey.....	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	19.6	20.3	20.8	21.1	21.9
New York.....	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	19.5	20.7	23.6	24.8	25.8
Pennsylvania.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.5	10.1
Southeast										
Alabama.....	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.2
Arkansas.....	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.4
Florida.....	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.7	10.7
Georgia.....	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	8.5	9.0	8.6	9.5	9.7
Kentucky.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.5
Louisiana.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.8	9.1
Mississippi.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2
North Carolina.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.0	9.1
South Carolina.....	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.3
Tennessee.....	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.0
Virginia.....	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.6	14.1
West Virginia.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8
Southwest										
Arizona.....	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	9.5	10.1	10.3	11.3	10.4
Oklahoma.....	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.3	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.7
Texas.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.4
Plains										
Iowa.....	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	9.6	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.5
Kansas.....	3.4	3/6	3.7	4.2	4.2	11.3	12.2	13.0	13.7	14.7
Minnesota.....	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	17.1
Missouri.....	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.7	9.6	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.5
Nebraska.....	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.0	9.9	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.6
North Dakota.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.3
South Dakota.....	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.2	9.3	10.3	9.1	12.0	12.8
Far West										
Alaska.....	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.1	18.1	18.9	19.6	20.0	20.7
California.....	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	12.1
Hawaii.....	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.3	1.7	13.1	11.8	12.6	13.9	12.4
Nevada.....	2.6	3.8	3.6	4.2	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.5	11.5	13.1
Oregon.....	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	12.2	13.3	14.1	15.0	15.7
Washington.....	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.3	16.7	17.5	18.6	19.3	20.3

Table F-10.—Operating expenditures for collections and staff per capita, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Operating expenditures for collections per capita					Operating expenditures for staff per capita				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$3.2	\$3.3	\$12.1	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$13.6	\$14.2
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.9	16.3
Idaho	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.1
Montana	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.0
Utah	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	11.0	10.9	11.6	12.1	13.0
Wyoming	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	14.6	14.6	15.4	15.7	15.9
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.8	16.0	16.6	18.9	19.9	20.9
Indiana.....	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	14.8	15.8	16.3	17.6	19.0
Michigan.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	10.9	11.4	12.1	12.7	13.3
Ohio	5.3	5.6	6.3	6.6	7.2	18.4	19.2	20.3	21.2	22.4
Wisconsin	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	13.9	14.5	15.2	15.8	16.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-11.—Percentage distribution of total income from local and state sources, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Local sources					State sources				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	78.7	78.0	78.2	78.3	78.1	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.2
New England										
Connecticut.....	84.8	86.3	86.8	86.9	87.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Maine.....	68.9	67.6	66.7	67.6	69.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5
Massachusetts.....	84.2	81.9	80.5	81.4	80.6	8.4	10.8	12.8	12.4	11.5
New Hampshire.....	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.8	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	79.9	81.0	81.5	78.4	76.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	6.1	5.6
Vermont.....	68.9	67.7	68.5	68.6	69.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mideast										
Delaware.....	73.7	73.3	76.7	76.1	77.0	11.2	10.9	9.5	10.5	10.7
District of Columbia.....	95.4	95.1	96.8	93.9	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland.....	73.4	73.1	75.0	74.4	72.0	12.6	12.9	12.4	11.8	12.7
New Jersey.....	89.0	89.7	90.3	90.5	90.2	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.4
New York.....	70.6	71.4	76.4	75.6	77.5	10.1	9.9	7.1	6.6	6.3
Pennsylvania.....	65.0	63.9	64.8	63.6	60.4	18.6	18.1	17.2	16.6	17.5
Southeast										
Alabama.....	81.1	81.6	80.3	80.3	80.7	11.0	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.1
Arkansas.....	71.6	72.6	75.9	77.5	78.2	15.6	14.2	13.0	12.1	12.0
Florida.....	86.6	86.1	85.5	85.7	85.8	8.5	8.9	9.8	9.7	9.7
Georgia.....	72.8	70.6	66.6	71.8	71.2	21.0	22.3	26.1	21.4	21.8
Kentucky.....	77.5	79.6	80.6	80.9	80.6	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.1
Louisiana.....	84.8	85.7	86.7	85.9	87.0	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.2
Mississippi.....	76.8	76.2	72.2	71.8	73.2	13.2	12.8	17.3	20.0	18.8
North Carolina.....	82.9	80.5	79.7	80.4	79.6	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.4
South Carolina.....	84.9	84.8	85.3	85.4	84.4	8.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8
Tennessee.....	76.4	74.7	76.3	77.0	76.6	11.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.2
Virginia.....	84.9	83.2	84.6	85.5	83.4	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	9.7
West Virginia.....	53.8	56.2	57.2	59.7	58.9	31.2	32.2	32.1	30.5	31.4
Southwest										
Arizona.....	96.3	95.9	95.0	95.9	95.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
New Mexico.....	83.3	86.3	93.2	92.4	90.3	9.5	7.9	1.2	2.1	3.5
Oklahoma.....	85.6	87.4	89.1	85.7	89.8	5.2	5.1	3.8	5.1	3.7
Texas.....	94.5	93.6	94.5	94.6	94.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Plains										
Iowa.....	84.4	89.5	90.9	90.3	89.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.4
Kansas.....	93.5	91.9	91.9	80.5	80.5	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1
Minnesota.....	87.5	87.6	88.3	87.5	86.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.6
Missouri.....	88.6	89.5	89.0	89.1	88.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nebraska.....	86.4	91.0	90.8	92.2	92.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2
North Dakota.....	78.9	78.2	78.1	76.0	81.3	8.6	8.5	8.6	7.2	6.5
South Dakota.....	89.9	92.6	88.3	87.8	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Far West										
Alaska.....	87.7	88.0	87.7	88.3	88.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.6	4.4
California.....	89.9	88.0	86.3	87.5	87.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.4
Hawaii.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	94.9	92.4	92.2	92.0
Nevada.....	95.9	97.3	98.0	94.6	95.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Oregon.....	86.4	83.9	82.0	88.5	90.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Washington.....	93.1	93.1	94.0	94.3	94.2	2.2	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.2

Table F-11.—Percentage distribution of total income from local and state sources, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Local sources					State sources				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	78.7	78.0	78.2	78.3	78.1	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.2
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado.....	91.3	91.1	90.6	90.5	91.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Idaho.....	81.1	81.9	83.0	81.9	80.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.9
Montana.....	84.2	84.9	83.9	84.6	86.2	3.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.7
Utah.....	90.3	89.9	89.5	89.2	90.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
Wyoming.....	92.1	91.3	91.7	88.3	89.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.9
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	87.5	85.6	82.8	81.8	80.9	4.5	6.0	8.4	7.6	8.1
Indiana.....	82.9	83.4	84.0	83.5	84.8	10.1	9.4	9.7	9.6	8.9
Michigan.....	82.2	82.5	81.9	84.0	83.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.0
Ohio.....	16.9	18.2	18.7	20.3	20.9	75.8	74.9	72.8	71.7	71.1
Wisconsin.....	89.8	90.9	90.6	90.5	90.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-12.—Percentage distribution of total income from federal and other sources, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Federal sources					Other sources				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7
New England										
Connecticut.....	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	13.3	11.7	11.4	11.2	10.2
Maine.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.7	30.1	31.3	30.7	28.5
Massachusetts.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.5
New Hampshire.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.9
Rhode Island.....	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	17.1	16.1	15.8	14.6	17.3
Vermont.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.9	32.2	31.3	31.3	30.4
Mideast										
Delaware.....	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.5	13.2	13.8	12.0	10.9	10.8
District of Columbia.....	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.3	3.9	2.1
Maryland.....	1.0	5.1	4.8	2.1	6.5	13.0	8.9	7.9	11.6	8.8
New Jersey.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7
New York.....	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	18.2	17.8	15.7	17.2	15.7
Pennsylvania.....	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	15.5	16.2	17.1	19.0	20.5
Southeast										
Alabama.....	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	7.1	6.5	9.0	9.2	9.8
Arkansas.....	3.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.5	8.9	11.2	8.5	8.7	8.3
Florida.....	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Georgia.....	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.6
Kentucky.....	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	13.0	10.6	10.6	10.0	11.1
Louisiana.....	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	7.3	6.8	5.9	7.1	6.3
Mississippi.....	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	7.5	8.9	8.4	7.0	6.8
North Carolina.....	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.3	6.1	6.8	6.7	5.7
South Carolina.....	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
Tennessee.....	3.8	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.4	8.0	9.3	8.2	8.9	9.8
Virginia.....	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.0	8.1	7.1	6.1	6.4
West Virginia.....	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	12.4	10.2	9.4	8.6	8.5
Southwest										
Arizona.....	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	3.5
New Mexico.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	6.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.1
Oklahoma.....	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	7.5	6.4	6.2	8.2	5.7
Texas.....	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6
Plains										
Iowa.....	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	12.5	7.6	6.9	6.7	7.5
Kansas.....	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.8	14.7	14.8
Minnesota.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	6.2	6.7
Missouri.....	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.9
Nebraska.....	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	9.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.4
North Dakota.....	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	10.8	12.6	13.0	16.5	11.0
South Dakota.....	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	9.5	6.9	11.1	12.1	6.8
Far West										
Alaska.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.7
California.....	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	5.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	8.2
Hawaii.....	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.1	1.5	2.4	4.3	5.0	4.9
Nevada.....	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.4	2.4
Oregon.....	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	12.0	14.9	16.9	10.6	7.9
Washington.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.3	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.1

Table F-12.—Percentage distribution of total income from federal and other sources, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Federal sources					Other sources				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.3
Idaho	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.3	0.9	13.6	12.4	11.7	11.5	14.6
Montana.....	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.6	8.9	10.6	10.2	10.1	7.5
Utah	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	5.3	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.2
Wyoming.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	7.6	8.4	7.9	11.0	7.6
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.1	7.6	8.2	10.0	10.2
Indiana.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.8
Michigan.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	8.8	8.7	9.4	7.7	7.7
Ohio	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	7.0	6.6	8.2	7.6	7.7
Wisconsin	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-13.—Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS and paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA					Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7
New England										
Connecticut.....	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.5	16.9
Maine.....	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	12.9	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6
Massachusetts.....	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.4
New Hampshire.....	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	12.7	13.8	13.3	13.7	13.5
Rhode Island.....	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	14.1	15.6	14.8	14.7	14.8
Vermont.....	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.6
Mideast										
Delaware.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8
District of Columbia.....	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.7	18.3	15.6	18.0	16.4	17.7
Maryland.....	3.2	2.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	13.9	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.6
New Jersey.....	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	16.2	16.1	15.9	16.0	16.2
New York.....	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	15.9	17.1	18.0	18.3	18.5
Pennsylvania.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7
Southeast										
Alabama.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7
Arkansas.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.4
Florida.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.1
Georgia.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.7
Kentucky.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.7
Louisiana.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4
Mississippi.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.0	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9
North Carolina.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7
South Carolina.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	7.4	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.4
Tennessee.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.3
Virginia.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.5
West Virginia.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.2
Southwest										
Arizona.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4
New Mexico.....	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	10.6	10.7	10.5	12.0	9.7
Oklahoma.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	8.6	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.4
Texas.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0
Plains										
Iowa.....	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.7
Kansas.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	22.0	21.6	23.2	22.3	15.8
Minnesota.....	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.4
Missouri.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	11.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	13.2
Nebraska.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.1	11.7
North Dakota.....	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	8.9	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.6
South Dakota.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	11.1	12.1	9.8	12.7	13.2
Far West										
Alaska.....	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0
California.....	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.8
Hawaii.....	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.4	13.5	11.2	12.1	13.1	10.8
Nevada.....	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.9
Oregon.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	10.6	10.7	10.6	11.0	11.3
Washington.....	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5

Table F-13.—Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS and paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Paid FTE librarians with ALA/MLS per 25,000 PLSA					Paid FTE staff per 25,000 PLSA				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	12.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.9
Idaho	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.4
Montana.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.9
Utah	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	9.5	9.7	10.4	10.3	10.5
Wyoming.....	7.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	16.0	17.1	16.6	16.2	16.2
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	16.2	16.3	16.1	15.9	16.1
Indiana.....	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	18.0	17.8	17.8	17.1	18.9
Michigan.....	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.6
Ohio	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.7
Wisconsin	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0

ALA/MLS = Total paid full-time equivalent librarians with Master's of Library Science from programs in library and information science accredited by the American Library Association; PLSA = Population of legal service area.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Table F-14.—Number of stationary outlets and net loan rate, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996

State	Number of stationary outlets					Net loan rate				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	15,908.0	15,904.0	15,913.0	15,994.0	16,047.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
New England										
Connecticut.....	244.0	244.0	243.0	244.0	245.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Maine.....	231.0	230.0	238.0	273.0	275.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Massachusetts.....	490.0	492.0	492.0	491.0	488.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
New Hampshire.....	239.0	238.0	238.0	238.0	238.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Rhode Island.....	75.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	73.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vermont.....	211.0	206.0	204.0	204.0	201.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mideast										
Delaware.....	29.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
District of Columbia.....	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	23.0	24.4	61.4	18.4	18.9
Maryland.....	192.0	185.0	182.0	187.0	182.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
New Jersey.....	465.0	462.0	459.0	455.0	453.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
New York.....	1,097.0	1,096.0	1,074.0	1,067.0	1,068.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	622.0	626.0	629.0	640.0	650.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
Southeast										
Alabama.....	268.0	280.0	281.0	273.0	269.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Arkansas.....	204.0	194.0	193.0	196.0	202.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Florida.....	401.0	415.0	411.0	428.0	441.0	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1
Georgia.....	362.0	359.0	370.0	366.0	371.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Kentucky.....	186.0	185.0	185.0	188.0	186.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Louisiana.....	321.0	324.0	321.0	322.0	324.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mississippi.....	245.0	246.0	242.0	243.0	242.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
North Carolina.....	347.0	345.0	350.0	352.0	357.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
South Carolina.....	177.0	181.0	180.0	180.0	183.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tennessee.....	271.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	285.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Virginia.....	289.0	295.0	300.0	308.0	313.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
West Virginia.....	176.0	175.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Southwest										
Arizona.....	158.0	158.0	160.0	159.0	164.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
New Mexico.....	92.0	87.0	93.0	92.0	92.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oklahoma.....	190.0	190.0	193.0	192.0	202.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Texas.....	736.0	747.0	749.0	753.0	762.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Plains										
Iowa.....	545.0	545.0	545.0	554.0	556.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kansas.....	364.0	369.0	373.0	372.0	374.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1
Minnesota.....	353.0	360.0	360.0	361.0	361.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
Missouri.....	341.0	346.0	348.0	346.0	348.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nebraska.....	284.0	284.0	284.0	283.0	245.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
North Dakota.....	101.0	90.0	85.0	86.0	86.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5
South Dakota.....	136.0	133.0	134.0	134.0	134.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Far West										
Alaska.....	96.0	97.0	104.0	102.0	103.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0
California.....	1,087.0	1,055.0	1,038.0	1,030.0	1,042.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Hawaii.....	48.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	0.3	0.2	2.2	8.1	0.3
Nevada.....	74.0	75.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Oregon.....	196.0	198.0	203.0	201.0	198.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Washington.....	312.0	312.0	311.0	309.0	312.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0

Table F-14.—Number of stationary outlets and net loan rate, for the nation, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: FY 1992-1996 (continued)

State	Number of stationary outlets					Net loan rate				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
National	15,908.0	15,904.0	15,913.0	15,994.0	16,047.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rocky Mountains										
Colorado	234.0	232.0	232.0	235.0	235.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Idaho	142.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Montana	111.0	111.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Utah	92.0	92.0	93.0	96.0	100.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Wyoming	78.0	77.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Great Lakes										
Illinois.....	764.0	755.0	757.0	772.0	778.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Indiana.....	422.0	416.0	421.0	427.0	425.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9
Michigan.....	651.0	655.0	659.0	659.0	661.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ohio	680.0	687.0	689.0	684.0	688.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Wisconsin	452.0	451.0	451.0	451.0	451.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, FY 1992-1996.

Appendix G
Technical Notes

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Public Library Survey

Nationwide descriptive statistics on public libraries are collected and disseminated annually through a voluntary census, the Public Libraries Survey. The survey is conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System for public library data (FSCS). Data are collected from State Data Coordinators who receive the data from local libraries and transmit it to their respective state library agencies. The state library agency is then responsible for reporting the data collected from local libraries to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). For more detailed information about the Public Library Survey, see <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/public.html>, and <http://www.nclis.gov/libraries/lsp/statist.html>.

Survey Universe

The respondents for the 1992-1996 data were the public libraries identified in the 50 states and the District of Columbia by the state library agencies. The number of respondents for each year were as follows:

- 8,944 public libraries in FY 1992
- 8,929 public libraries in FY 1993
- 8,920 public libraries in FY 1994
- 8,981 public libraries in FY 1995
- 8,946 public libraries in FY 1996

Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, the Native American Tribal Government was added as a reporting category for type of local government structure, beginning with the FY 1993 survey. The total number of public libraries on Native American reservations reported in each of the trend analysis years follows:

- 10 in FY 1993

- 17 in FY 1994
- 18 in FY 1995
- 21 in FY 1996

Data were not collected from military libraries that provide public library services or from libraries that serve the residents of institutions.

For reporting to NCES, State Data Coordinators used personal computer software known as DECPLUS. DECPLUS merged the collection of items under its predecessor DECTOP with the capabilities of collecting additional public library universe data. States used DECPLUS to report data for the public library universe, including identifying information for each public library and, for the first time, their service outlets. States also used DECPLUS for direct data entry (from questionnaires used with their public libraries) and/or to assemble their existing machine-readable data in a given format (e.g., Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE, or ASCII). In addition, states used DECPLUS to edit their data (including making historical comparisons, checking for mathematical accuracy and for missing and out-of-range data) before submitting them to NCES on diskette. DECPLUS was then used by NCES to merge files from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, edit them, and produce tables. The data collection schedule was as follows:

- FY 92: Mail-out in mid-May 1993, with due date of July 31, 1993. The last submission was received in October 1993.
- FY 93: Mailed May 19 (mid-May), 1994, with due date of July 31, 1994. The last submission was received December 1994.
- FY 1994: Mailed in mid May and due by August 31, 1995. Last submission received in late-January, 1996.
- FY 1995: Mailed in late May and due by July 31, 1996. Last submission received in mid-March, 1997.
- FY 1996: Mailed in mid-June, 1997 and due October 31, 1997. Last submission received in early March 1998.

Imputation Methodology Used for Non-responding Libraries (From *Public Libraries in the United States, 1996*)

The FY 1992 through FY 1996 data were imputed for unit and item nonresponse. For FY 1992 forward imputation was used. For the other years backward imputation was used. The table below shows the imputation year and the other data years used for the imputations.

Imputation Year	Year 1	Year 2
1992	1993	1994
1993	1992	1991 ¹⁸
1994	1993	1992
1995	1994	1993
1996	1995	1994

All libraries, including non-responding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served.

A. For libraries that responded in Year 1 and in Year 2 but not in the imputation year:

1. Average changes in values of data were calculated for institutions that had reported in both Year 1 and Year 2.
2. The average changes computed in step 1 were applied to the Year 1 data (or to the Year 2 data) of Imputation Year's nonresponding libraries to obtain an estimated value.

This method was used for imputing missing data for the following items: audio, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA-MLS librarians, other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, public service hours, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection

¹⁸ For the variables Children's Program Attendance and Children's Circulation, it was possible to go back only one year since 1992 was the first year these variables were collected.

expenditures, total paid employees, total operating expenditures, and library visits.

3. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 2.

4. For income variables (total income and income from federal, state, and local government sources), both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both Year 1 and Imputation Year (or Year 2 and Imputation Year). This growth rate was applied to the nonresponding library's Year 1 or Year 2 data. If no data were available in either year for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.

5. Other income was derived by subtracting income from federal, state, and local sources from total income.

B. For libraries with no data in the Imputation Year, Year 1 or Year 2:

1. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all responding libraries. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

This method was used for imputing missing data for the following items: audio, bookmobiles, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA/MLS librarians,

other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, public service hours, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total paid employees, operating expenditures, total income, and income from federal, state, and local sources.

2. To impute total library visits, the number of library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population of legal service area. The ratio of total library visits to population of legal service area was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population of legal service area value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.
 3. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 1.
- C. For all nonresponding libraries:
1. Capital outlay was derived by imputing total expenditures (a derived variable which is the sum of total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, other operating expenditures, and capital outlay) and subtracting total operating expenditures to arrive at capital outlay. If the derived capital outlay had a negative value, it was changed to zero, total operating expenditures was changed to equal total expenditures, and total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures were adjusted so that the sum would equal total operating expenditures. Alternatively, the cell mean (adjusted for population size) was used.

2. The mean of the imputation cell was used to estimate videos and interlibrary loans. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population of legal service area for all responding libraries.

Definitions

Generally, definitions of the data elements, which are included in appendix G, did not change over between 1992 and 1996. However, the definition of *public library* did change slightly, although it is not yet clear how these changes may have affected the responding libraries, since state law prevails in the determination of a public library. These changes are presented below. All definitions are found in *Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996*.

Definition of public library: 1991-1994

“A public library is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve the residents of a community, district, or region. A public library is an entity that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) a paid staff to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, and/or educational needs of a clientele; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele; and 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.”

Disclaimer added to above definition in 1992

“Note: State law determines whether an entity is a public library.”

Disclaimer added to above definition in 1993 and 1994

“For purposes of the Public Libraries Survey data collection, however, state law prevails in the determination of a public library and not all states’

definitions are the same as the Public Libraries Survey definition.”

Definitions of public library for 1995 and 1996 (revised part 2 of 1991-1994 definition and added part 5)

Public Library—“A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region and that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) paid staff; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5) *is supported in whole or in part with public funds.*”

Population of the Legal Service Area

There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate their population of legal service areas and their total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The time periods for which these population counts are made also vary. The total population of legal service area for all public libraries in a state may, in some cases, exceed the state’s actual population or the states’ total unduplicated population of legal service areas because adjacent public libraries may count the same population. For

example, a county library and a city library within the county may both receive income from the same city, so both may serve and count the same population.

If a state’s total population of legal service areas exceeds either their state population or their total unduplicated population of legal service areas, the state has *overlapping* service areas. In order to do meaningful analysis of data based on population of legal service areas, such as total circulation per capita, the data for population of legal service area were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting. The Public Libraries Survey data file contains a derived value, the unduplicated population of legal service area for each library, for such analysis. This value was calculated by prorating each library’s population of legal service area to the total population of legal service areas for the state, and applying the ratio to the state’s total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Table F-1 in appendix F provides the population of legal service area and total unduplicated population of legal service areas for each state. Note: The unduplicated population data provided by the states may vary from that provided by sources using standard methodology (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Appendix H

Lists of States in the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions

List of States in the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions

This report uses the eight geographic regions provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce (see, for example, <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/articles/0899spi/table1.htm>). The regions comprise the following states:

New England

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Mideast

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Southeast

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia
West Virginia

Southwest

Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

Plains

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

Far West

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Nevada
Oregon
Washington

Rocky Mountains

Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Utah
Wyoming

Great Lakes

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

Appendix I
Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS¹⁹

The following terms are the official definitions for the Public Libraries Survey, except where bracketed, and may contain instructions to respondents.

ALA-MLS	Librarians with master's degrees [Masters of Library Science] from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.
Audio	These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audiocartridges audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.
Book/serial volumes	Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.
Circulation	See Total circulation.
Collection expenditures	This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc. It also includes operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format.
Federal government operating income	This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.
Interlibrary loans provided to	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
Interlibrary loans received from	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
Library visits	This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996*, pp. 103-111.

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Local government operating income	This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.
Net loan rate	Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries divided by interlibrary loans received from other libraries.
Operating expenditures	Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.
Operating income	This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.
Other operating expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection. It also includes operating expenditures for electronic access. Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.
Paid staff (full-time equivalent)	Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library’s budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time equivalent (FTE). For example, two staff members who, on average, work 20 hours per week equals one FTE.
[Per capita]	Per capita refers to per person figures. Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of the legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states. (See Table F-1)
Population of the legal service area	The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources. For administrative entities that do not serve the public directly and have no stationary outlets (e.g., a system, federation, or cooperative service), this number shall be zero.

Public library

A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof;
2. Paid staff;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public;
4. The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and
5. Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Reference transactions

A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, by mail, or by electronic mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child.

Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are “Where are the children’s books?” and “I’m looking for a book with the call number 811.2G.” An example of a question of rules or policies is “Are you open until 9:00 tonight?”

Note: If an actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include 7 consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Subscriptions	<p>This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues.</p> <p>Note: Count subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all stationary outlets.</p>
Total circulation	<p>The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.</p> <p>Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.</p>
Total income	<p>This includes income from the local government, the state government, the federal government, and all other income.</p>
Total operating expenditures	<p>This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.</p>
Total unduplicated population of legal service areas	<p>This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.</p> <p>Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the DECPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.</p> <p>Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.</p>
[Turnover rate]	<p>[The average total annual circulation per volume owned. This number is calculated by dividing the total annual circulation by the library's books and serial volumes, plus audio materials and video materials.]</p>
Video	<p>These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.</p>

