Since 1870 the Office of Education has conducted statistical surveys of libraries. These appeared originally as "Statistics of Public, Society and School Libraries." As the number of libraries grew and their functions and activities became more specialized, separate studies of the various types of libraries were released. During the 1930's a new pattern of library statistics was established which resulted in separate publications on public, college and university, and public school libraries.

Comprehensive nationwide public library surveys were made for the years 1938-39, 1944-45, 1950, and 1955-56. The next comprehensive study is planned for 1961. Since comprehensive surveys cannot be completed rapidly, it was decided that a limited number of basic data should be collected annually and released speedily to provide information on significant developments. These basic public library surveys were inaugurated in 1945.

Originally this series covered two groups of cities, those with populations of 50,000 to 99,999 and those with 100,000 or more. Since then three other publications for county and regional libraries and those serving smaller population groups were added. In 1960, the Library Services Branch issued 5 separate publications of 1959 data, one for public libraries in cities with populations of 100,000 or more (OE-15014A Rev.), one for those in cities of 50,000 to 99,999 (OE-15015), one for those in cities of 35,000 to 49,999 (OE-15016), one for county and regional public library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more (OE-15017) and one for county and regional public library systems serving 35,000 to 49,999 (OE-15018). For 1960 the data for these five population groups are being included in three publications which cover public libraries, whether municipal, county or regional, serving populations of

(1) 100,000 or more (OE-15033)
(2) 50,000 to 99,999 (OE-15034)
(3) 35,000 to 49,999 (OE-15035)
### Table 1A. Population and Public Library Systems by Region and State, Aggregate U.S.: Fiscal Year 1960 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH ATLANTIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,535,234</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>969,265</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>5,148,578</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>606,921</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>859,488</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>389,881</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>446,292</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>763,956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3,100,689</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6,066,782</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>16,782,304</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>11,319,366</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>10,081,158</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4,662,498</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>7,823,194</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>9,706,397</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>3,951,777</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2,757,537</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>2,178,611</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>3,413,864</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>4,319,813</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>1,411,330</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>632,446</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>680,514</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHEAST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>3,266,740</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,786,272</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>4,951,560</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3,943,116</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3,038,156</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3,257,022</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>2,178,141</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4,556,155</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>2,382,594</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>3,567,089</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3,966,949</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1,860,421</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Final Reports PC(1)-B, PC(1)-57B, PC(1)-54A, PC(1)-53-B and PC(1)-55B

### Table 1B. Average Population Served by Public Library Systems and Percentage of Population and Libraries, by Region: Fiscal Year 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Library average per library system</th>
<th>Percent of total</th>
<th>Library systems percent of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate U.S.</td>
<td>22,202</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental U.S.</td>
<td>21,928</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH ATLANTIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>18,835</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREAT PLAINS &amp; LAKES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>18,835</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHEAST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>18,835</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains &amp; Lakes</td>
<td>16,582</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST &amp; SOUTHWEST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>18,835</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains &amp; Lakes</td>
<td>16,582</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTLYING PARTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>20,051</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Zone</td>
<td>42,122</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>67,044</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>2,349,544</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>32,099</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1B.--Average Population Served by Public Library Systems and Percentage of Population and Libraries, by Region: Fiscal Year 1960

---

* U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Final Reports PC(1)-B, PC(1)-57B, PC(1)-54A, PC(1)-53-B and PC(1)-55B
With the adoption of a common masthead, public libraries now share with public school and college and university libraries a statistical series of basic data supplementing the comprehensive surveys.

The Nation's Public Library Pattern

According to information from heads of State library extension agencies there are 8,190 public library systems in the U.S. (See table 1A) Ranked by States, New York leads with 624, followed by Illinois with 468 and Iowa with 432. Three other States (Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan) each have more than 300, 13 States more than 200, 9 States more than 100, and 23 States fewer than 100 public library systems. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, and Guam account for 13 public library systems.

The Great Lakes and Plains and North Atlantic regions (see table 1B) have the highest percentage of all public library systems in the U.S. (38.0 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively). Only in these two regions does the library percentage exceed the population percentage. In the Great Lakes and Plains region, the proportion is one public library system to serve 16,582 but in the Southeast, one system serves an average of 34,326 people. The distribution of public library systems by size of population served (see table 2) is more revealing since it pinpoints the major problem: There are too many libraries which are too small to render adequate service as described by the standards in "Public Library Service." 1/

Projections of the Census Bureau indicate that public libraries will have to serve a rapidly growing number of readers particularly among our junior (5 to 19 years) and senior (65 years and over) citizens. (See chart 1 and table 3.) This basic problem of providing adequate information service to a rapidly growing population, whose intellectual level may depend on its ability to absorb an expanding body of knowledge, is accentuated by increased costs and a shortage of trained staff.

Nearly 85 percent of expenditures of public library systems serving populations of 100,000 or over are absorbed by salaries and library materials. The cost of library materials such as books, periodicals, and serial services between 1947-1949 and 1960 indicates a price rise far in excess of that reported for commodities in the same period by the wholesale and consumer price indexes. 2/


Table 2.--Number and Percent of Public Library Systems, by Size of Population Served, Aggregate U.S.: Fiscal Year 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population served</th>
<th>Number of libraries</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1,000</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 - 2,499</td>
<td>1,874</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 - 4,999</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 - 9,999</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 14,999</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 - 24,999</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 - 34,999</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,000 - 49,999</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 - 99,999</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 - 499,999</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 - 999,999</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 million and over</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 1.--U.S. Population by Age Groups: 1900 to 1980*

The population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, was 100.0 million according to the census of April 1, 1960. About 32 percent of the population are in the main productive age groups 20-64; 38 percent are 19 and under; and 9 percent are 65 or over. Census Bureau projections indicate a total population of over 200 million in 1970 and between 232 and 274 million by 1980.

---

Table 3.--U.S. Population by age groups: 1900 to 1980 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (as of July 1)</th>
<th>Total population of the United States</th>
<th>Percentage distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>125.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>153.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>127.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>139.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>151.7</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>171.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>177.1</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1/ Alaska is included for 1970 and 1980, but not included thereafter.
2/ Armed forces overseas are excluded for the years 1900-1935 but are included thereafter.
3/ Census of April 1, 1940, resident population as reported in the 1960 Census of Population, Advance Reports, General Population Characteristics, PC(2)-1A, dated March 31, 1961, and incorporating data on the armed forces abroad supplied by the Department of Defense.

The inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii in the projections would add 900,000 to the total population in 1965 and 1.0 million in 1970. A comparison of 1960 census results with projections for 1965 indicates Series II projections are closest although the 5-19 group was overestimated and the 65+ group was underestimated.


Scope of Survey and Presentation of Data

According to table 4 there are only 255, public library systems serving population areas of 100,000 or more. This is 3 percent of all public library systems. Yet these systems provide service to nearly 80.4 million people or 44.8 percent of our 1960 population. None of these public library systems, each serving over one million people, account for over 20.77 million people or 11.6 percent of the population.

In the past the annual public library publications presented institutional statistics; gave some summary data, percentage breakdowns, and per capita figures; and indicated, through historical tables, significant changes over the years. They answered the basic questions of "how much"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of library and location</th>
<th>Population of area served 1/ (Based on U. S. Census)</th>
<th>Staff (full-time equivalent)</th>
<th>Beginning total volumes at end of school year (5 year average)</th>
<th>Book stock</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (205 libraries reporting)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,939,339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>634,968</td>
<td>106, 19</td>
<td>8,295</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operating Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Part-</th>
<th>Non-Gov-</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Part-</th>
<th>Non-Gov-</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Part-</th>
<th>Non-Gov-</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Part-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,519,939</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$20,106,062</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>$3,413,528</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>$1,396,959</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>$1,792,959</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>$3,959,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 50,000 or More: Fiscal Year 1960

- Salaries
- Library Materials
- Binding and Rebinding
- Other
- Capital Outlay

**Salaries**

- 524,141
- 578,519
- 406,079
- 406,295
- 40,900
- 44,116
- 50,306
- 56,525
- 61,775
- 92,189
- 97,693
- 100,919
- 114,819
- 107,896
- 151,139
- 168,176
- 172,811
- 185,433
- 139,602
- 172,589
- 189,213
- 201,905
- 206,712
- 216,625
- 217,021
- 240,213
- 271,907
- 291,384
- 327,929
- 345,625
- 363,638
- 379,812
- 408,421
- 430,391
- 460,842
- 490,238

**Library Materials**

- 5,778
- 7,213
- 1,696
- 2,052
- 16,263
- 536,000
- 54
- 224
- 1,505
- 30,722
- 25.5
- 28,553
- 19,675
- 1.8
- 32,762
- 14.8
- 52,441
- 203
- 322,762

**Binding and Rebinding**

- 52,441
- 203
- 322,762

**Other**

- 52,441
- 203
- 322,762

**Capital Outlay**

- 52,441
- 203
- 322,762

---

1. $8,927
2. 51.5
3. 5,871
4. 13,771
5. 1,477
6. 100.0
7. 42,790
8. 536,000
9. 54
10. 224
11. 1,505
12. 30,722
13. 25.5
14. 28,553
15. 19,675
16. 1.8
17. 32,762
18. 14.8
19. 52,441
20. 203
21. 322,762
22. 52,441
23. 203
24. 322,762
25. 52,441
26. 203
27. 322,762

---

### Notes

- Of 100,000 or More:
- Fiscal Year 1960

---

### References

- The data includes various categories such as Salaries, Library Materials, Binding and Rebinding, and Other, totaling over $25 million. The breakdown is provided in detail for each category, with specifics on the amounts spent.
Table 4.--Statistics of Public Library Systems Serving Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of library and location</th>
<th>Population (full-time equivalent)</th>
<th>Total added during year</th>
<th>Total taken at end of year</th>
<th>Beginning salary for library school graduate (5th year degree)</th>
<th>Total volume at end of year</th>
<th>Total book stock</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW YORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of library and location</th>
<th>Population (full-time equivalent)</th>
<th>Total added during year</th>
<th>Total taken at end of year</th>
<th>Beginning salary for library school graduate (5th year degree)</th>
<th>Total volume at end of year</th>
<th>Total book stock</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Per- cent</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Per- cent</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Per- cent</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>Per- cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,907,455</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$1,907,455</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$1,907,455</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$1,907,455</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240,746</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>240,746</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>240,746</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>240,746</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294,746</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>294,746</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>294,746</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>294,746</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165,746</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>165,746</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>165,746</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>165,746</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120,746</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>120,746</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>120,746</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>120,746</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,746</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>100,746</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>100,746</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>100,746</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,746</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>80,746</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>80,746</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>80,746</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,746</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>60,746</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>60,746</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>60,746</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,746</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>40,746</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>40,746</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>40,746</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,746</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>20,746</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>20,746</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>20,746</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating expenditures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Public Library of New York</td>
<td>8,513,000</td>
<td>1,191,840</td>
<td>1,426,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brooklyn Public Library</td>
<td>2,513,000</td>
<td>359,150</td>
<td>440,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Queens Borough Public Library</td>
<td>1,586,000</td>
<td>230,150</td>
<td>298,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York Public Library (Brooklyn)</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
<td>186,000</td>
<td>237,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York Public Library (Chronicled)</td>
<td>1,146,000</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>213,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manhattan Public Library</td>
<td>825,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>144,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bronx Public Library</td>
<td>538,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Staten Island Public Library</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Westchester Public Library</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rockland Public Library</td>
<td>151,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange County Public Library</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nassau County Public Library</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suffolk County Public Library</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ulster County Public Library</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dutchess County Public Library</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morrow County Library</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wayne County Public Library</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allegany County Library</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chautauqua County Library</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orleans County Library</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Niagara County Library</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Genesee County Library</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Livingston County Library</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monroe County Library</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erie County Library</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming County Library</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming County Library</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allegany County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chautauqua County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orleans County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Niagara County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Genesee County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Livingston County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monroe County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erie County Library</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming County Library</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming County Library</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of 100,000 or More: Fiscal Year 1960...Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Per-Capita</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Non-Professional</th>
<th>Professional Amount</th>
<th>Non-Professional Amount</th>
<th>Antioch</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Per-Capita</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Capital Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>887,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>811,000</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>389,000</td>
<td>492,000</td>
<td>456,149</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>420,967</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>396,043</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>308,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>264,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>80,357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table continues with detailed financial figures for various categories, such as salaries, operating expenditures, library materials, and capital outlay. The data are presented in a tabular format, showing the breakdown of expenses and income across different fiscal years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of library and location</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
<th>15,689</th>
<th>17,522</th>
<th>12/1,002,822</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie: Erie Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>420,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia: Fr. Lib. of Philadelphia</td>
<td>2,002,512</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2,101,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh: Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>604,332</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>613,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton: Scranton Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>210,608</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>211,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York: Martin Lem. Lib.</td>
<td>236,568</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>237,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence: Providence Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>207,168</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiken: Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>113,339</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>114,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midvale: Salt Lake Co. Lib.</td>
<td>275,002</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>277,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murfreesboro: Highland R. Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>181,608</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>181,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Gables: Coral Gables Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>372,819</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>374,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk: Norfolk Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>304,869</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>313,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cary: Wake Co. Lib.</td>
<td>129,002</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>130,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton: Hampton Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>229,380</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>230,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinston: Lenoir Co. Lib.</td>
<td>207,922</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>209,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield: Springfield Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>207,653</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>208,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington: Washington Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>265,920</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>267,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas: Little Rock Pub.</td>
<td>225,004</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>226,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington: Lexington Pub.</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>236,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh: Pennsylvania Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>604,332</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>613,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton: Scranton Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>210,608</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>211,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York: Martin Lem. Lib.</td>
<td>236,568</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>237,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence: Providence Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>207,168</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiken: Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>113,339</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>114,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midvale: Salt Lake Co. Lib.</td>
<td>275,002</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>277,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murfreesboro: Highland R. Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>181,608</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>181,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Gables: Coral Gables Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>372,819</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>374,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk: Norfolk Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>304,869</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>313,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cary: Wake Co. Lib.</td>
<td>129,002</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>130,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton: Hampton Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>229,380</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>230,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinston: Lenoir Co. Lib.</td>
<td>207,922</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>209,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield: Springfield Reg. Lib.</td>
<td>207,653</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>208,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington: Washington Pub. Lib.</td>
<td>265,920</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>267,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>Pre-</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$089,232</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$410,012</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$79,760</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$20,816</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$221,515</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$129,409</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,614</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$9,083</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,642</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$2,643</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$271,426</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$37,026</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$123,481</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$31,363</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,232</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$30,661</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$133,273</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$19,211</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$218,560</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$18,200</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued
Table 4.—Statistics of Public Library Systems Serving Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of library and location</th>
<th>Population of area served</th>
<th>Staff (full-time equivalent)</th>
<th>Professional positions filled</th>
<th>Beginning salary for library school graduates (5th year degree)</th>
<th>Book stock</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Juvenile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Appleton, Wis.: Appleton Fr. Pub. Lib. /.../ 125,975 20.8 8 1 $5,150
2. Green Bay, Wis.: Bellis Pub. Lib. /.../ 130,004 25.7 7 135,850
3. Madison, Wis.: Madison Pub. Lib. /.../ 135,705 29.3 23 1,113,500
4. Milwaukee, Wis.: Milwaukee Pub. Lib. /.../ 150,611 35.5 131 1,929,000
5. St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pub. Lib. /.../ 124,519 21.8 131 1,720

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of incomplete reporting of distributions on some items, and because of rounding of figures.

1. Includes all filled positions, both professional and nonprofessional, but does not include vacant budgeted positions.
2. Includes statistics for county.
3. Includes school service.
4. Includes expenditures for binding and rebinding.
5. Includes expenditures for periodicals.
6. Includes expenditures for other library materials.
7.Includes data for maintenance personnel.
8. Estimated figure.
9. City and county are coterminal.
12. Includes circulation of nonbook materials.
13. Includes total population of area served.
14. Includes 125,879 volumes unclassified as to adult and juvenile.
15. Includes expenditures for other library materials and for binding and rebinding.

was the financial support, "how many" librarians were employed, and "how many" books and other library materials were purchased and circulated by an individual system. This descriptive information is again made available (see table 4 and 5), but it is now supplemented by analytic data (see tables 6 and 7) which permit some answers to the question of "how well" a library compares with all others in a given group.

In tables 6 and 7 the data are arranged by size in descending order. Values are given for the minimum and maximum cases, the median, and the first and third quartile points. The first quartile point (or the 25th percentile) is the value above which fall 25 percent and below which fall 75 percent of all libraries in the group; the median, the value above and below which fall half of the cases, the third quartile point (or 75th percentile), the value above which fall 75 and below which fall 25 percent of cases. While comparisons could previously be made only on an institution by institution basis, they can now be made for the 254 libraries in two groups—those with total annual expenditures above $500,000 and those with expenditures below. When using tables 6 and 7, it should be noted that the values in each category were arrived at independently. For example, the maximum for adult circulation in table 4 was reported by the New York Public Library and the maximum for juvenile circulation by the Chicago Public Library. This can be verified by checking columns 10 and 11 in table 4.
As in surveys of previous years, information is provided on the following:

I. EXPENDITURES

(1) Total operating expenditures, (2) salary expenditures, (3) expenditures for library materials, (4) binding and rebinding expenditures, (5) other operating expenditures, and (6) capital outlay.

II. LIBRARY RESOURCES

(1) Book stock, (2) annual additions, and (3) circulation.

III. PERSONNEL

(1) Number of staff in full-time equivalent positions, (2) professional staff in full-time equivalent positions, and (3) number of vacant budgeted positions.

The data on the beginning annual salary offered to library school graduates have been added to this survey for the first time.

General Overview

Table 4 presents institutional data of 255 public library systems arranged alphabetically by State and within States by cities. Tables 5, 6, and 7 are based on data of all of these institutions except the New York Public Library Reference Department, which because of its size and other characteristics has been excluded, reducing the number of library systems in these tables to 254.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating expenditures</th>
<th>Library materials</th>
<th>Binding and rebinding</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$116,616</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$71,425</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181,309</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>125,159</td>
<td>68.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217,770</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>222,300</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,128,102</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,472,768</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395,094</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>216,597</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Includes expenditures for audiovisual materials.
18. Excludes school service.
19. Includes expenditures for records only.
20. Includes binding department salaries and supplies.
22. Not a circulating library.
23. The law provides that any library or association library giving public library service may secure support from the classified or county intangibles tax fund provided it is willing to give service to residents of its county.
24. Excludes data for city schools.
25. Includes expenditures for school service.
26. Services available to county, but does not serve as a county library.
29. Represents State-owned books only.
30. Financial data are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960; other data are for December 31, 1960.
31. Includes salaries for bindery employees.
Table 5.--Comparative Data for Public Library Systems Serving Populations of 100,000 or More: Fiscal Years 1959 and 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Library systems serving this population group</th>
<th>1960 (254 systems)</th>
<th>1959 (201 systems)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION SERVED</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,392,000</td>
<td>62,286,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$148,406,000</td>
<td>$128,758,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.85</td>
<td>$2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,514,000</td>
<td>26,794,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (including building staff)</td>
<td></td>
<td>103,227,000</td>
<td>91,017,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library materials (total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,219,000</td>
<td>17,915,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,392,000</td>
<td>1,117,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audiovisual materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td>559,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding and rebinding</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,779,000</td>
<td>2,607,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,180,000</td>
<td>17,219,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td>559,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes at end of year</td>
<td></td>
<td>88,186,000</td>
<td>79,191,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes added during year</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,594,000</td>
<td>6,591,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>316,483,000</td>
<td>277,227,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>126,652,000</td>
<td>112,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td></td>
<td>133,529,000</td>
<td>112,856,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undistributed</td>
<td></td>
<td>56,302,000</td>
<td>51,837,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (including building staff)</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,450</td>
<td>24,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,132</td>
<td>7,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of vacancies</td>
<td></td>
<td>582</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2/ Data for Reference Department of the New York Public Library (table 1) are excluded from the summary tables. Since figures are rounded, detail will not necessarily add to totals.
Table 6.--Comparative Data for Public Library Systems Serving Populations of 100,000 or More
With Annual Operating Expenditures of Less Than $500,000, Aggregate U.S.: Fiscal Year 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of libraries included</th>
<th>Maximum number reported in any library</th>
<th>Third quartile</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>First quartile</th>
<th>Minimum number reported in any library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION SERVED</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>687,200</td>
<td>211,900</td>
<td>148,400</td>
<td>118,400</td>
<td>100,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>$480,400</td>
<td>$286,700</td>
<td>$172,500</td>
<td>$78,700</td>
<td>$5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries (including building staff)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>356,800</td>
<td>196,800</td>
<td>117,200</td>
<td>48,600</td>
<td>1/ 4,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library materials (total)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>99,500</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>92,900</td>
<td>42,300</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>1/ 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audiovisual materials</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding and rebinding</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditures</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>140,100</td>
<td>39,700</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL OUTLAY</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes at end of year</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>444,700</td>
<td>194,900</td>
<td>135,800</td>
<td>82,200</td>
<td>1/ 8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes added during year</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>48,100</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>1/ 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation (total)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>2,219,200</td>
<td>823,500</td>
<td>524,600</td>
<td>307,900</td>
<td>1/ 8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>805,100</td>
<td>334,500</td>
<td>216,800</td>
<td>123,100</td>
<td>1/ 3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1,471,900</td>
<td>434,500</td>
<td>268,800</td>
<td>159,900</td>
<td>1/ 4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (including building staff)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>112,0</td>
<td>54,5</td>
<td>33,0</td>
<td>17,0</td>
<td>1/ 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>57,0</td>
<td>15,1</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of professional vacancies</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning professional salary (5th year degree)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>5,460</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: All expenditure data except beginning salary are rounded to the nearest $100. All other data are shown to the nearest whole unit.

1/ Represents minimum number reported by a library in a city which is served by two libraries.
Table 7.--Comparative Data for Public Library Systems Serving Populations of 100,000 or More With Annual Operating Expenditures Exceeding $500,000, Aggregate U.S.: Fiscal Year 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of libraries included</th>
<th>Maximum number reported in any library</th>
<th>Third quartile</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>First quartile</th>
<th>Minimum number reported in any library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPULATION SERVED</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3,550,400</td>
<td>746,400</td>
<td>522,800</td>
<td>306,900</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>$7,625,200</td>
<td>$2,021,900</td>
<td>$1,106,800</td>
<td>$662,800</td>
<td>$502,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries (including building staff)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4,809,500</td>
<td>1,521,500</td>
<td>730,200</td>
<td>469,400</td>
<td>276,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library materials (total)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,037,700</td>
<td>251,000</td>
<td>156,700</td>
<td>99,300</td>
<td>35,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>970,000</td>
<td>214,700</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td>84,900</td>
<td>31,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>81,300</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>12,100</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audiovisual materials</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding and rebinding</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>179,700</td>
<td>40,100</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditures</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,622,300</td>
<td>232,700</td>
<td>139,200</td>
<td>90,100</td>
<td>31,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL OUTLAY</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5,140,100</td>
<td>330,700</td>
<td>133,600</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes at end of year</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,972,200</td>
<td>1,158,800</td>
<td>597,000</td>
<td>424,800</td>
<td>261,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volumes added during year</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>475,600</td>
<td>89,900</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>32,800</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation (total)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13,251,300</td>
<td>3,380,000</td>
<td>2,240,900</td>
<td>1,601,900</td>
<td>770,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9,006,300</td>
<td>1,607,600</td>
<td>1,037,000</td>
<td>727,000</td>
<td>320,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6,062,100</td>
<td>1,884,700</td>
<td>1,182,900</td>
<td>712,000</td>
<td>368,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSONNEL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (including building staff)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of professional vacancies</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning professional salary(5th year degree)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5,388</td>
<td>4,950</td>
<td>4,675</td>
<td>4,371</td>
<td>3,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: All expenditure data except beginning salary are rounded to the nearest $100. All other data are shown to the nearest whole unit.
Because of population losses reported in the 1960 census, four public library systems included since 1950 in surveys of public library systems serving populations of 100,000 or over were omitted. However, within the last year, the population in 46 cities increased from between 50,000 and 99,999 to more than 100,000 and that in six cities and two counties increased from between 35,000 and 49,999 to more than 100,000. The library systems in these cities and counties are included for the first time. Also six newly established systems have been added. In the groups a core of 112 city and 89 county and regional library systems remains unchanged.

By States, the largest increase in public library systems of this size is noted for California which now totals 22, followed by Tennessee with 11, North Carolina with 10, Pennsylvania with 8, and Michigan and Texas with 7 each. Of four systems dropped out of the groups because of population losses, two were in Massachusetts and one each in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Since the 1960 group is not the same in size and composition as the 1959 group and (since new census data are available) no direct comparison can be made between the two studies. Since the 1959 base data had to be divided by the 1950 population to get per capita figures, and do not reflect nine years of growth in population, these data are inflated. The 1960 averages, on the other hand, have been derived by dividing basic data by 1960 population and therefore do reflect increases in population. Also in the 1960 survey, many of the financially stronger municipal systems are combined with fewer of the less well supported county and regional libraries than in the 1959 survey.

In spite of these changes, a small upward trend appears in unit expenditures for books and audiovisual materials and other operating expenditures. The per capita holdings show a slight decrease. Similarly, the 39½ million increase in circulation shows up as a loss in the per capita circulation figures. However, the data do permit the conclusion that juvenile circulation increased more than that of adults.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED DATA FOR LIBRARY SYSTEMS SERVING POPULATIONS OF 100,000 OR MORE

Tables 5, 6, and 7 permit an evaluation of public library systems on the basis of key items. The 254 systems were divided into two groups—those with annual operating expenditures below $500,000 (referred to as Group A), and those in excess of $500,000 (referred to as Group B). This breaking point was considered suitable because each group is more homogeneous, not only in terms of financial support and therefore in personnel and book resources, but also in circulation and size of population served. However, the discrepancies are still substantial. The very small minimum figures reported in column 7 of table 6 are explained by the fact that the library which represents them is in a city served by two library systems. Five other cities, similarly served, are also included in table 6 and thereby contribute to lowering the median, quartiles, and minimum for Group A. The median population served by Group A libraries is 148,400; that by Group B, 522,800.
Total Operating Expenditures

In 1960, the total operating expenditure for the 254 library systems serving populations of 100,000 and over was $148.4 million (see table 5). The median expenditure of all these systems combined was $253,300; of Group A, $172,500 (table 6, column 5); of Group B, $1,106,800 (table 7, column 5). The per capita expenditure for all systems stood at $1.85 (table 5). The range of total expenditure for Group A was between $5,800 and $480,400 (table 6, columns 7 and 3); for Group B, between $502,600 and $7,625,200 (table 7, columns 7 and 3).

Salary Expenditures and Personnel

All library systems covered here spent $103,227,000 for salaries (table 5) which represents 69.6 percent of their total operating expenditures. For professional salaries they expended $32,514,000. The median expenditure for salaries for Group A was $117,200 (table 6, column 5); for Group B, $730,200 (table 7, column 5). The 254 systems employed a staff of 26,450 of which 8,132 (or 30.7 percent) were professional librarians (table 5). As in the previous year, information on the number of vacant budgeted professional positions was requested in this survey. A total of 582 such positions were reported. The maximum number of vacancies indicated by any library system in Group A was 14.5 (table 6, column 3); in Group B, 68 (table 7, column 3). These vacancy figures do not reflect a complete picture of professional staff shortages; because of the scarcity of trained personnel, some positions were filled temporarily by employees with less than adequate qualifications for permanent status.

During 1959, the library schools accredited by the American Library Association graduated 1,347 students who would be qualified to fill these vacancies and, in 1960, 1,506 students. According to Donald and Ruth Strout,3 in 1959, the average salary of these graduates in all types of libraries was $4,862 and, in 1960, $5,083; in terms of cluster ranges, salaries for these 2 years are given as $4,400-$5,000 and $4,800-$5,200, respectively. The salary range for beginning professionals in Group A library systems was from $3,000 to $5,460 with a median of $4,500 (table 6). Group B systems reported a range from $3,732 to $5,388 with a median of $4,675 (table 7). Over the last 9 years the greatest annual percentage increase in salaries reported by the Strouts occurred from 1958 to 1959 (54.3 percent) and 1959 to 1960 (61.4 percent). It should be noted in this connection that in 1959, 419 or 31.1 percent of these graduates found employment in public libraries and, in 1960, 520 or 34.5 percent.

Expenditure for Library Materials, Binding, Book Stock, and Circulation

The expenditure for library materials by all systems was $21,219,000 or 14.3 percent of their total expenditures. The combined expenditure for periodicals and audiovisual materials amounts to $2,097,000 as compared with $19,122,000 for books (table 5). Group A libraries indicate a median expenditure for library materials of $31,000 (table 6, column 5); and Group B libraries, of $156,700 (table 7, column 5).

A total of $2,779,000 was spent on binding and rebinding operations, the libraries' main effort to preserve their resources. This is 1.9 percent of the total expenditures. While annual binding expenditures show a slow increase over the years, the percentage of total expenditures has been on the decline.

The total book collection of the libraries has passed the 88 million mark. Seven and a half million volumes were added during the year (table 5). This large figure appears less impressive when it is related to the per capita holdings of 1.1 volumes. Median holdings of Group A and B libraries are collections of 135,800 and 597,000, respectively, with annual additions of 11,000 and 54,500 volumes (tables 6 and 7, column 5).

A total of 316,483,000 volumes were lent by the 254 systems to their users. An average of 3.94 volumes for home use (table 5) were borrowed per patron.

The median circulation reported by Group A was 524,600; by Group B, 2,240,900. Adult and juvenile circulation figures, which were provided by only 171 out of the 189 libraries in Group A and by only 50 of the 65 libraries in Group B, give in the median figures a greater value for the circulation of books for young readers (tables 6 and 7, column 5).

Other Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay

Operating expenditures, except those for salaries, library materials, binding, and rebinding, amounted to $21,180,000 or 14.3 percent of the total expenditures. Group A libraries reported a median expenditure of $23,700 (table 6, column 5); Group B libraries, one of $139,200 (table 7, column 5).

Capital outlay as here used represents expenditures related to the housing of library collections and their staffs and includes outlays for buildings, sites, additions, and improvements. All libraries included in this survey spent $24,848,000 on this item. The median expenditure for Group A amounted to $2,200, and for Group B, to $133,600, with only 47 of 65 libraries reporting.

Comparison of Library Systems with Operating Expenditures of Less Than and Exceeding $500,000

Since the median population served by Group B libraries was almost four times that served by Group A libraries and the median budget was six times as great, deviations from a 1:4 to 1:6 ratio for other items were considered noteworthy.
The most surprising is the 1:1 ratio for median beginning professional salaries and the close approximation of the maximum value. The conclusion may be reached that salaries of beginning graduates tend to be rather uniform throughout library systems serving populations of 100,000 and over. The median number of professionals is nine times as great in Group B libraries as in Group A. With the exception of the median for binding expenditures, which is nine times as great in Group B libraries, and expenditures for audiovisual materials, which is 16 times as great, all other expenditures fall into the 1:4 to 1:6 ratio range.

Since capital outlay is not a regular annual expenditure, the 1:34 ratio does not seem as significant as the figures would indicate. The generalization may be made from this ratio that Group B libraries are building or planning to build at a much greater rate in this particular year than Group A libraries.

The 254 libraries here surveyed are located in our largest cities. A study by Hauser and Taitel of future population trends can serve as an indicator of future service problems for these libraries. "All or almost all of the increase in population between 1960 and 1980 will be in urban territory, most of it in metropolitan areas. This increase will leave between 75 and 80 percent of our population in urban territory and almost 70 percent in metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas, close to 60 percent of the population will be in suburbs." 4/

INSTRUCTIONS AND FOOTNOTES

Please complete the form to the left as soon as possible, detach and mail postage-free. The reverse side of this card is for your files.

REPORT DATA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING ANY TIME DURING 1960

Report gross figure, i.e. actual number of volumes acquired during the year. Do not subtract volumes withdrawn.

To compute "full-time equivalents" (FTE) of part-time personnel, add the total number of hours worked per week by all part-time paid personnel (including student assistants and pages), and divide by the number of hours in your full-time work week. Do not include volunteer personnel.

EXAMPLE

4 employees each worked 20 hrs. per week = 80 hrs.
6 employees worked a total of........... 100 hrs.
100 hours divided by 40 hours (or the number of hours in your full-time work week) equals 2 1/2 full-time equivalents.
Add these 2 1/2 full-time equivalents to the number of full-time personnel to obtain TOTAL personnel in full-time equivalents.

A professional staff member is a person performing work which requires education, training, and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work as distinct from its merely mechanical and clerical aspects.

Enter the full-time equivalent (FTE) of all professional positions vacant at the end of the fiscal year for which funds had been allocated in your budget.

Operating expenditures only; exclude capital outlay from item 10, but include in item 11. Note that expenditures for books are to be included under item 10b.

The figure for professional salaries should represent the expenditure for the number of professional staff as reported in item 7a.
Recent Library Services Branch Publications on Public Libraries


