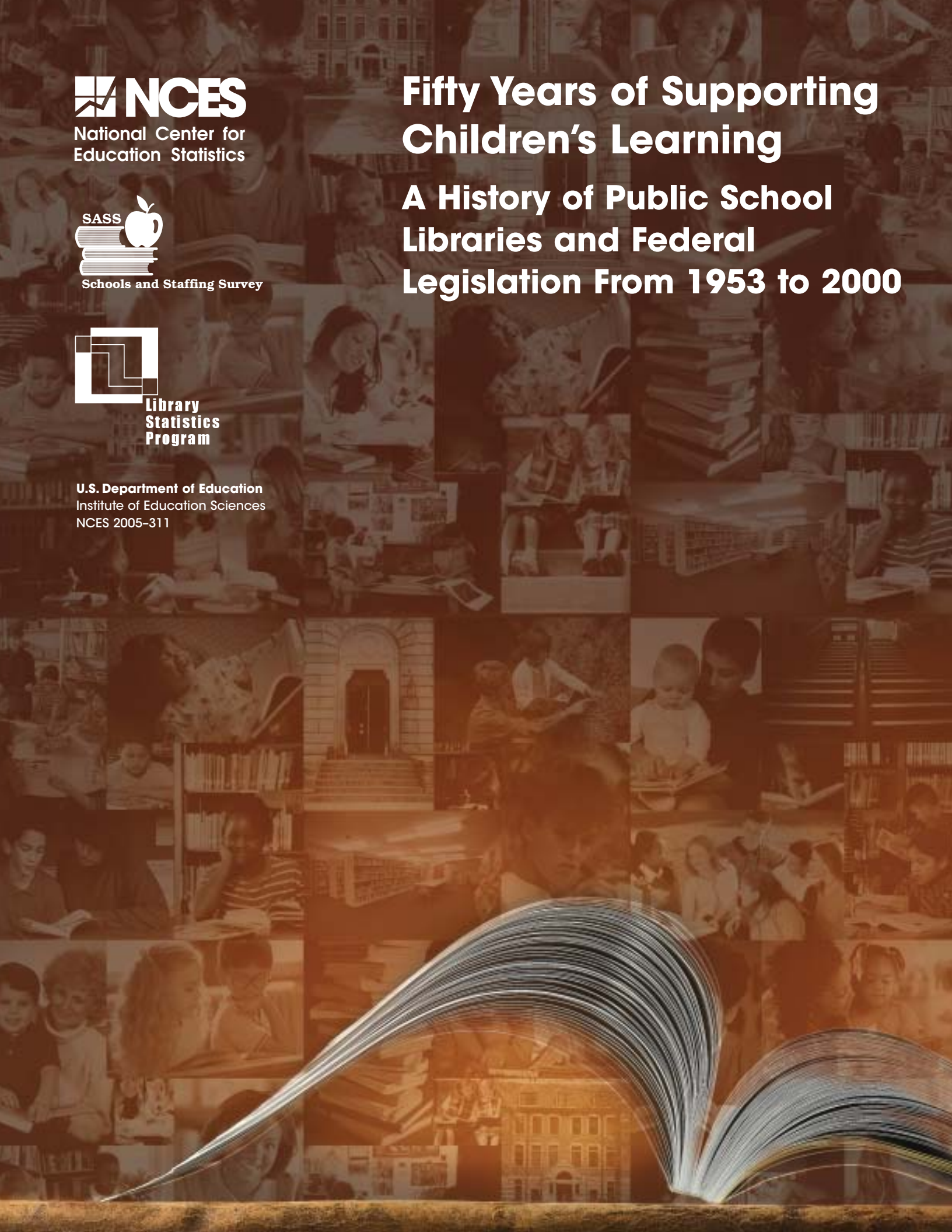


Fifty Years of Supporting Children's Learning

A History of Public School Libraries and Federal Legislation From 1953 to 2000



U.S. Department of Education
Institute of Education Sciences
NCES 2005-311





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March 2005

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Executive Summary

The past 50 years have seen a dramatic change in the status of the school library. Since the early 1950s, almost 30,000 new school libraries have been established, and thousands of federally funded development and collection expansion projects have enhanced existing libraries in public elementary and secondary schools. At the same time, school libraries have evolved from having a primary focus on books to providing the rich array of resources found in the information centers of today.

This report provides basic information on school libraries from 1953–54 to 1999–2000. It describes some of the key variables for which data were available over this nearly 50-year timeframe. While not a comprehensive history of library media centers in this country, the report provides a wealth of information drawn from more than 50 sources, the majority of which are federal surveys and reports. Most of the data in the report have been previously published, but the older reports are not easily accessible to the general public. Data in the tables of this document come from nine federally sponsored reports or databases of national data on school libraries. Only datasets that include national-level data were considered for this compilation. The data come from sample surveys that were self-administered. In addition to school library data, the report presents information about the evolving nature of federal legislation, regional school accreditation standards, and other factors relevant to the establishment, financial support, and minimum requirements of public school libraries.

The federal share of revenue for public elementary and secondary education was 4.5 percent in 1953–54 and 7.3 percent in 1999–2000 (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). State and local legislative and funding efforts that were also occurring during the time period are not discussed because they are beyond the scope of this report. The efforts at all three levels—federal, state, and local—need to be kept in mind when the descriptive data on the characteristics of libraries across the timespan are considered.

Highlights

The following findings were excerpted from the nearly 50-year span of data on characteristics of public school libraries:

- At the national level, there were approximately 129,000 public schools in 1953–54 and 84,000 in 1999–2000 (table 1-1). School consolidation was a major factor in the reduction in the number of public schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). At the same time, in 1953–54, approximately 27.7 million students attended public schools in the United States. In 1999–2000, the number of students attending the nation’s public schools was about 45.0 million.
- In 1953–54, 36 percent of all public schools had library media centers, but these schools contained 59 percent of all public school students (table 1-1). In 1999–2000, 92 percent of all public schools had a school library; these schools contained 97 percent of all public school students.
- At the national level, 40 percent of public schools had a librarian in 1953–54 (table 1-1). In 1999–2000, 86 percent of public schools had a librarian.
- Nationally, for all public school students there were 3 school library books per pupil in 1953–54 and 17 books per pupil in 1999–2000 (table 1-1).

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- In 1953–54, excluding salaries, per pupil expenditures for public school libraries were \$6 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars; table 1-1). In 1999–2000, per pupil expenditures for public school libraries, excluding salaries, were \$15.
 - The percent of public schools with a librarian ranged from 17 percent in the New England accreditation region to 62 percent in the Western accreditation region in 1953–54 (tables 2-1 through 2-6). In the other accreditation regions, librarians were employed in public school libraries as follows: Middle States (36 percent), North Central (39 percent), Southern (42 percent), and Northwest (50 percent).
 - In 1999–2000, the percent of public schools with a librarian ranged from 61 percent in the Western accreditation region to 93 percent in the Southern accreditation region (tables 2-1 through 2-6). In the other accreditation regions, librarians were employed in public school libraries as follows: Northwest (79 percent), New England (86 percent), Middle States (92 percent), and North Central (86 percent).
 - In 1953–54, 24 percent of elementary public schools and 95 percent of secondary public schools had a school library media center (tables 3-1 and 3-2). In 1999–2000, 95 percent of elementary public schools and 87 percent of secondary public schools had a school library media center.
 - In 1953–54, the percent of public schools with library media centers ranged from 13 percent in West Virginia to 80 percent in North Carolina (tables 4-1 through 4-51). In 1999–2000, the percent of public schools with library media centers ranged from 73 percent in South Dakota to 100 percent in Hawaii, Vermont, and Wisconsin.
 - In 1953–54, the percent of public schools with a librarian ranged from 7 percent in Vermont and the District of Columbia to 80 percent in Delaware (tables 4-1 through 4-51). In 1999–2000, the percent of public schools with a librarian ranged from 59 percent in West Virginia to 100 percent in Hawaii.

Organization and Content

This report is divided into four sections that present categories of historical data about public school library media centers. In the order shown in the report, the categories are as follows:

- national-level data;
- regional-level data;
- school-level data; and
- state-level data.

The first section provides national data. The second section provides regional data tables and summarizes the history of standards for school libraries in each region. The states included in each region—defined in terms of the regional accrediting associations—are constant throughout the time period covered in this report.

The third section includes both elementary and secondary school data. In the final section on state data, the accompanying text provides information on school library services from reports on federal programs that supported school libraries. Also included in state summaries are services provided by state libraries to school libraries between 1996 and 2000 that involved funding, standards or guidelines, and development staff; these services are included because they relate specifically to the key variables in this report.

This report also includes four appendixes: Per Pupil Measures, Adjusting Dollars Using the Consumer Price Index, States in Regional Accrediting Associations, and Standard Error Tables. Since standard errors were not available for the older datasets used in this compendium, only the standard errors from 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000 are presented in the tables.

Key Variables

The main factors considered in the selection of variables were the importance of the variable, sufficiency of the data over the 50 years covered in the report, and comparability of the data. All tables of library data in the report contain the following 11 key variables:

- number of public schools;
- number of pupils in public schools;
- number of public schools with library media centers;
- percent of public schools with library media centers;
- number of pupils in schools with library media centers;
- percent of pupils in schools with library media centers;
- number of schools with a librarian;
- percent of schools with a librarian;
- books per pupil;
- library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil; and
- book expenditures per pupil.

The first two listed variables—*number of public schools* and *number of pupils in public schools*—were included to provide a context for the other data that are specific to school libraries.

Two of the most basic variables are the *number* and *percent of public schools with library media centers*. The number of public schools with a library media center or school library depends on the definition of a school library. That definition has changed over the years covered in this report to reflect changes in the concept of a school library. In this historical compilation, data on formal, organized libraries have been included because they are similar conceptually to what was later known as a library media center. Data from classroom collections have been excluded.

Regarding the staffing variables, *number* and *percent of schools with a librarian*, the number of schools with a librarian depends on the definition of a librarian. That definition has also changed a great deal over the past 50 years. Factors that have been incorporated into the definition over this time period include the number of semester hours in library science and state certification in the field of library media. In this report, the prevailing definition of a school librarian at the time was used for each school year presented.¹

Holdings are an important part of a school library, and several holdings variables were considered for this compilation. *Books per pupil* was selected because it is a school library measure of the educational resources available to students, and it was available in most of the reports reviewed. Only books in formal, organized libraries were included; those in classroom collections were excluded. The total number of books held in the school library was used, not just those books purchased during the previous year.

For this historical report, enrollment data for all public school pupils, not just pupils in public schools with school libraries, was selected. During the past 50 years, the number of public schools with library media centers has approached or reached 100 percent in many states. Using a denominator that represents 100 percent of public school pupils provides a broader context to observe change in the number of library books per pupil, a proxy for societal support for school libraries.

Two other holdings variables considered were the number of periodical subscriptions and the number of titles of audiovisual materials. Comparability of data was a problem in both cases. For example, for some years it was not clear if microform subscriptions were being counted under microforms or subscriptions. Types of materials varied considerably over the years. Similarly, data regarding computers were not comparable, even for the most recent years.

To obtain *library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil* and *book expenditures per pupil*, only library expenditure data for formal, organized libraries were used in this report. Library expenditures included books and subscriptions, and also in more recent years, video materials and CD-ROMs for formal, organized school libraries. Expenditures for computer hardware and audiovisual equipment were excluded in order to provide comparable data for the years presented.

Enrollment data used to calculate per pupil expenditures included all public school pupils, not just pupils in public schools with school libraries. For this historical report, it was useful to examine per pupil library expenditures in the context of all public school pupils in the categories presented in the tables. These measures of per pupil library and book expenditures allow the reader to observe change and to perceive the overall support for school libraries over time. For both of these expenditure variables, the Consumer Price Index was used to adjust all dollar amounts to the 1999–2000 school year (see appendix B).

¹ The education level of librarians was considered but excluded as a variable because of the great variation in how education level has been defined and reported over these years. The lack of comparability in the definitions of other library staff resulted in exclusion of this category as a variable.

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide basic information on public school libraries over a nearly 50-year period. The data presented here—national level, regional level, school level, and state level—describe characteristics of public school libraries from 1953 to 2000. The data are not exhaustive, however. Only historical datasets that include national-level data were used in this compilation, and only selected variables for which comparable data were available over the time period are presented. Most of the data in the report have been previously published, but the older reports are not easily accessible to the general public.

The federal share of revenue for public elementary and secondary education was 4.5 percent in 1953–54 and 7.3 percent in 1999–2000 (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). State and local legislative and funding efforts that were also occurring during the time period are not discussed because they are beyond the scope of this report. The efforts at all three levels—federal, state, and local—need to be kept in mind when the descriptive data on the characteristics of libraries across the timespan are considered.

It is hoped that this report will be a starting point in a review of school libraries over the past 50 years. The reader is encouraged to use the information presented as a foundation on which to build. Some researchers may want to explore additional variables; others might want to review state reports and datasets to develop a more detailed look at a particular state.

The information in this report was drawn from more than 50 sources, most of which are federal surveys and reports. Data in the 60 tables of library data in this report come from nine federally sponsored reports or databases containing national data on school libraries. To gain insights from so much data, it is useful to begin with some background information about school libraries.

Background

This report begins with the 1953–54 school year, before federal funds became available to school libraries through the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Congress put school libraries on the education map when it passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), providing \$100 million specifically for school libraries. Until then they had been a “. . . stepchild of the library profession, and regarded by some school administrators as an appendage to the educational process rather than an integral part . . .,” according to Louise Sutherland, a program manager for school library programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare’s Office of Education (Sutherland 1970, p. 192).

Some 20 years later, federal appropriations for school libraries had been folded into block grants and libraries had to compete with other school programs for funds, with mixed success. At the same time, the status of the school library had been elevated from stepchild and appendage to the “information base of the school,” according to the congressional testimony of Marilyn Miller (1988, p. 122), former president of the American Association of School Librarians.

The school library is the information base of the school. The school library serves as a point of voluntary access to information and ideas and equally as a learning laboratory for students as they acquire critical thinking and problem solving skills needed in a pluralistic society. Good school librarians work closely with teachers to integrate information seeking and use activities into curriculum units that are designed to deliver content as well as to equip students to locate, evaluate, and use effectively a broad range of resources: print, audio, video, tactile, and now electronic data systems.

Today, school library media centers are more directly addressed in federal education legislation and discussion, as seen in the inclusion of the Improving Literacy through School Libraries Program in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and the White House Conference on School Libraries held in 2002.

Congress' approach to school libraries has evolved over the past 50 years. The concept of the school library has also undergone a transformation. Today, a public school library represents a point on the continuum from a basic collection of books and periodicals to a sophisticated multimedia resource center. To better understand how far school libraries have progressed, it is useful to begin with some historical information about school libraries in the first half of the 20th century, prior to the first federal legislation affecting school libraries.

School Libraries Before 1953

Library service to schools has evolved since the late 1800s from public or state library book wagons delivering books to schools, to informal classroom collections, to the formal library media center common in schools today. *The Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1899–1900* (City 1901) described an emerging movement, which had begun in New England, of great city public libraries providing library services to public schools. The Providence Free Library of Rhode Island created collections of clippings and reading lists for teachers and students. The Public Library of Worcester, Massachusetts, organized class visits to the public library, under the supervision of the teacher. In Newark, New Jersey, there was a proposal to establish a “library station,” consisting of 50 volumes, in each of the city schools.

By 1934, when library service to schools in rural areas had become available, it was provided by the extension service of the state library agency or by state universities (Lathrop 1934). Books, magazines, and newspaper clippings were lent to schools for periods ranging from 6 weeks to a school year. These traveling libraries could consist of up to 500 books on general topics. Package libraries were compiled of books, pamphlets, and newspaper clippings on a specific subject matter, upon request. Some state libraries also sent reproductions of paintings, stereographs, and other visual aids to schools.

Less than 10 years later, 7 percent of schools reported using loan collections (Beust and Foster 1945). Nationwide, 40 percent of schools indicated the presence of classroom collections, a group of library books permanently housed in a single classroom and not administered from a central location. Eighteen percent of public schools reported having centralized libraries, which were more prevalent in city schools (48 percent) than rural schools (12 percent).

By the middle of the century, the school library was gaining prominence and the use of classroom collections in lieu of a library was diminishing. It was at this stage in the evolutionary process that the federal government began to fund school libraries.

History of Federal Funding for School Libraries

Federal funding for school libraries first became available through the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958, which was passed by Congress in response to the launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union during the previous year (Mathews 1998). The purpose of the legislation was to improve U.S. education, especially in the areas of science, mathematics, and foreign languages, in order to produce a better trained workforce to meet the defense needs of the country (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1959). NDEA came at a time of rapid growth in the school population. As a result, some

districts were focusing their attention on the construction of new schools and finding qualified new teachers and were able to give only secondary consideration to the provision of instructional equipment and materials.

Title III of NDEA provided financial assistance for strengthening science, mathematics, and modern foreign language instruction (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1959). Funds were available for acquiring equipment and minor remodeling. The types of equipment that could be purchased included audiovisual materials and equipment, laboratory equipment, and printed materials other than textbooks. Funds were distributed to states based on a formula that reflected the size of the school-age population and the relative income per school-age child within the state. States, in turn, used the funds to help finance local projects. States had to match the federal money on a dollar-for-dollar basis with state and/or local funds.

NDEA funds could be used to purchase books and other instructional materials in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages, but libraries were not specifically mentioned in the legislation. As a result, three major issues arose with regard to the implementation of NDEA Title III from the perspective of school librarians (Gaarder 1966; Graham 1961; Mathews 1998). First, in some school districts, none of the books or materials purchased with NDEA funds were placed in school libraries. Second, some school administrators and librarians did not see libraries as having a primary instructional role, but rather as having a supportive role for principals and teachers. Finally, selection of materials was not handled well in some localities. These issues were later addressed through program guidelines (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1967a) as well as a booklet published by the Office of Education (Mahar and Remer 1965) that described the ways that school library personnel could assist the Title III program.

A number of changes were made to NDEA over the years. The 1964 amendments expanded the content areas in which support could be provided to include history, civics, geography, English, and reading (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1969a). They also contained a provision for the acquisition of specialized equipment for audiovisual libraries. In subsequent years, economics, industrial arts, the arts, and the humanities were added (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1970b). During the 1970s, each state formulated its own goals for the program, taking into account minimum standards, quantity and quality of materials and equipment, the need to improve instruction in the academic subject areas, and the need to support special and experimental programs (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1975). In addition, funding uncertainties presented implementation challenges during the 1970s.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 was part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program to improve the quality of life for all Americans. Title II provided, for the first time, direct federal assistance for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1967b). The legislation defined library resources as books, periodicals, documents, audiovisual materials, and other related library materials. Funds were provided to states based on the number of public and private school students enrolled in the state. To receive the funds, states had to submit a plan to the U.S. Office of Education for approval. The state plan was to include the development and revision of standards relating to library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published materials. Amendments to the legislation in 1966 permitted states to use 5 percent of their grants, or \$50,000, whichever was greater, to finance the administration of the program. Many states coordinated their ESEA Title II programs with their NDEA Title III programs in addition to other federal programs.

Louise Sutherland (1970, p. 192), a school library program specialist at the U.S. Office of Education, described the importance of Title II.

When the monumental Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was passed in April 1965, it seemed that the school library would at last have its day in the sun. Long the stepchild of the library profession, and regarded by some school administrators as an appendage to the educational process rather than an integral part, the existence of the school library was formally recognized by the wording of Title II of the act which made possible “a program for making grants for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks and other printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools.”

When Congress establishes a new program, the authorizing legislation may contain recommended spending levels for the program. Separate appropriation legislation provides the funding for the program. In many cases the authorized amount differs from the appropriation. The authorizations and appropriations for the Title II program are shown in table A.

Table A. Authorizations and appropriations for Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act: FY 1966 to FY 1975

Fiscal year	Dollars, in millions			
	Authorization		Appropriation	
	Current dollars ¹	Constant dollars ²	Current dollars ¹	Constant dollars ²
1966	\$100.0	\$475.2	\$100.0	\$475.2
1967	125.0	600.5	102.0	490.0
1968	150.0	689.8	99.2	456.2
1969	162.5	704.4	50.0	216.7
1970	200.0	818.4	42.5	173.9
1971	200.0	768.4	80.0	307.4
1972	210.0	757.6	90.0	324.7
1973	220.0	759.0	100.0	345.0
1974	210.0	664.5	90.3	285.7
1975	210.0	604.0	95.3	274.1

¹Current dollars reflect actual values prevailing during the specified year.

²Constant dollars have been adjusted to the federal fiscal year 1999.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975.

According to Jones (1977), ESEA Title II provided the momentum and the funding for states to develop or revise their standards for school libraries. Title II administrative funds were used for the salaries of state department of education staff who provided leadership in the preparation of standards, including the conduct of workshops and conferences for disseminating and interpreting the standards. As school media collections grew and school and district media staff were added, the quantitative standards were revised upwards (Jones 1977). In addition, school district and school media staff gained new responsibilities as a result of Title II and were expected to serve in leadership roles in selecting, acquiring, organizing, and using instructional materials (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1972).

Jones (1977) found that between 1965 and 1974, the 50 states and the District of Columbia had either developed or revised standards for school library resources in elementary and secondary schools or used the standards of a professional organization. These standards had to be frequently evaluated and revised to address the changing needs and use of media. In addition, some states had developed minimum-level as well as advanced-level standards. According to Jones, Title II had a major effect on the introduction of a variety of audiovisual and other media into the classrooms. She suggested that Title II was a factor in the development of standards for these media. In addition, some states added criteria for selecting materials, such as recency of information, quality of content, and relevance to the instructional program and educational level.

During the first 3 years of ESEA Title II, 12 percent of all public schools (11,680 schools) established a school library (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1971). These new libraries served approximately 5.6 million students. In addition, about 193,600 library expansion projects were funded between 1965–66 and 1967–68. A 1968 survey of 483 school districts and 1,996 public schools produced estimates regarding the effect of ESEA Title II (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1972). Altogether, 49 percent of all public schools reported that ESEA Title II had a substantial influence on the establishment and growth of school libraries, and an additional 33 percent said that the legislation’s influence was moderate. Additional support for the attribution of much of this change to Title II was provided by the fact that the increases during these 4 years at the beginning of the Title II program were almost four times greater than the changes during the previous 4 years (1958–59 to 1962–63) (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1972). According to the second annual report on ESEA Title II (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1969b), many school libraries were also established with state and local funds as well as funds from ESEA Title I, a program for low-achieving students in low-income areas.

In the Education Amendments of 1974, aid to school libraries was provided under Title IV, Part B, Libraries and Learning Resources, which combined the former ESEA Title II, school library resources; the former NDEA, educational equipment; and the former ESEA Title III, guidance, counseling, and testing (Hopkins and Butler 1991). In 1978, Title IV, Part B was renamed Instructional Materials and School Library Resources, and funds under this program could no longer be used for guidance, counseling, testing, and remodeling. ESEA, Title IV, Part B funds were distributed on a formula basis. In the 1981–82 school year, districts received a total of \$134.5 million from ESEA, Title IV-B. Altogether 92 percent of all districts received funds in 1981–82, and those that did not receive funds tended to be districts with fewer than 600 students enrolled (Knapp et al. 1986).

Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 (ECIA) consolidated 32 former categorical programs into a “block” of funds that could be used for any of the purposes designated in the prior programs (Knapp et al. 1986). One of the programs consolidated into the Chapter 2 block grant was School Library Resources, ESEA, Title IV, Part B. In the year prior to the implementation of Chapter 2, School Library Resources represented one-third of the total funding provided through all the programs consolidated into the block grant. The main goals of Chapter 2 were to improve education, reduce the administrative burden at the local level, enhance local discretion, provide for the participation of parents and school staff in the allocation of funds and the development of programs, and ensure the equitable participation of private school students.

Chapter 2 funds were distributed to states on a formula basis in proportion to their school-age population. States were required to distribute at least 80 percent of their grants to all the districts in the state. Each state was to develop its own allocation formula, based on total district enrollment and the number of students whose education was more costly than average, such as students from low-income families and students living in sparsely populated areas. Districts could choose to use their Chapter 2 grants for many

purposes, including library resources. In a study of the implementation of Chapter 2 at the local level (Knapp et al. 1986), it was found that in 1984–85 the most common use of Chapter 2 funds was for computer applications (72 percent of all districts), followed by support for libraries (68 percent of all districts). In addition, in 1984–85, 29 percent of the local block grant funds were being used for library/media center support.

From the enactment of ESEA in 1965 until the adoption of ECIA in 1981, federal categorical programs provided assistance specifically to school libraries. After the enactment of the Chapter 2 block grant, there were no federal programs that provided assistance specifically to school libraries. Chapter 2 allowed districts to use the federal money for school libraries, but did not require it (Riddle 1987).

According to Hopkins and Butler (1991, p. 34),

When education programs were consolidated, school library media programs became competitors for funding at the local and state levels with many other programs. Although many school library media programs received funding in the consolidated laws, the consolidation of education programs ended the consistent growth of library media programs throughout the nation. What has resulted is a “haves” and “have-nots” existence of programs.

The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 repealed ECIA Chapter 2 and replaced it with Chapter 2 of Title I. In the 1988 legislation, one area in which assistance could be targeted was the acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials, including library books, reference materials, computer software and hardware for instructional use, and other curricular materials.

U.S. Senator Jack Reed recognized the need to improve school libraries. In February 2001, along with Senator Thad Cochran, he introduced a bill that would provide \$500 million for new books and advanced technology for local school libraries, training for librarians, and supports that would enable the libraries to stay open for more hours. Senator Reed expressed the need for this legislation as follows:

Too many books on school library shelves across the country contain harmful stereotypes and inaccurate material. The reason for this horrible state of affairs is the loss of targeted national funding for libraries—20 years ago dedicated school library funding was rolled into a block grant. By block granting funds to the states we abandoned a national commitment to improving school libraries
(<http://reed.senate.gov/schoollibraries/schoollibraryrelease.htm>, accessed 8/22/2001).

The Reed-Cochran bill was incorporated into the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 as the Improving Literacy through School Libraries (LSL) Program. It is one part of the reading skills improvement grants. Local school districts in which at least 20 percent of the students served are from families with incomes below the poverty line are eligible to apply for grants under this program. In FY 2002, the first year of the program, \$12.5 million was available for awards, and 94 grants were awarded.

Other Federal Legislation Impacting School Libraries

Beginning in 1964, federal support for public libraries was provided through the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). Included in the purpose of LSCA was the promotion of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries. Similarly, the 1966 amendments to ESEA

Title II called for the coordination of Title II programs with programs conducted under the LSCA at both the state and local levels (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1969b). As a result, some states had representatives from the LSCA staff or State Library serve on the Title II advisory committees and vice versa. At the local level, cooperative planning was done by local school and public library administrators in some communities.

Federal support to libraries changed in 1996, when the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) replaced LSCA. The purposes of LSTA were

(1) to consolidate Federal library service programs; (2) to stimulate excellence and promote access to learning and information resources in all types of libraries for individuals of all ages; (3) to promote library services that provide all users access to information through State, regional, national, and international electronic networks; (4) to provide linkages among and between libraries; and (5) to promote targeted services to people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to people with limited functional literacy or information skills (P.L. 104-208, Section 212).

LSTA funding is provided to State Library Agencies through a population-based formula. State Library Agencies may use their appropriations for statewide initiatives and services. In addition, they may distribute the funds to public, school, academic, research, and special libraries through competitive subgrants or cooperative agreements. Funding priorities are activities that use technology for information sharing and programs that make library resources more accessible to urban, rural, or low-income residents, and others who have difficulty using library services.

National Standards

The first set of school library standards appeared in a report, *Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools of Different Sizes*, which was prepared by the Committee on Library Organization and Equipment within National Education Association's (NEA's) Department of Secondary Education (Gann 1998). The report was adopted by the NEA in 1918 and by the American Library Association (ALA) in 1920. ALA then published the report as standards for secondary school libraries. According to Gann (1998), these standards were quantitative and established many of the basic ideas about the school library, the role of the school librarian, and professional training of the school librarian. In 1925, NEA and ALA jointly prepared a set of standards for elementary school libraries. It should be noted that the NEA and ALA standards were recommended standards from professional associations and were not mandatory. However, these standards served as guides to states in preparing their own standards and probably influenced the development of regional standards as well.

The national school library standards that were in place during the 1950s, the starting point for this report, were published in 1945 by the ALA in the document *School Libraries for Today and Tomorrow* (Gann 1998). The standards contained six major sections: the school library in education; service to pupils and teachers; standards of personnel; book collection and other library resources; housing the library; and administration, supervision, and extension. Although quantitative measurements were used in the 1945 standards, there was an attempt to link these to the quality of library service. Quantitative staffing specifications were given based on school enrollment (Beust 1954). For both elementary and secondary schools, the standards for the size of the book collection ranged from 2,000 volumes with 1,700 titles for a school with 200 students to 15,000 volumes with 8,000 titles for a school with 5,000 students. Quantitative standards were also given for magazine and newspaper subscriptions, but not for audiovisual

materials. The standard for minimum annual budget for print materials was \$300 (\$2,853 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 200 students or less and \$1.50 per student (\$14.27 in 1999–2000 dollars) for larger schools.

In 1960, the American Association of School Librarians (AASL) prepared a new set of standards to reflect new developments in school library services and to update the quantitative standards (Gann 1998). They were published by ALA as *Standards for School Library Programs*. The three parts of the 1960 standards document were the school library as an educational force, planning and implementing school library programs, and resources for teaching and learning. The standards broadened the scope of the school library program by incorporating audiovisual materials to a greater extent, although few quantitative standards were developed for them. Quantitative staffing standards were given based on school enrollment (Darling 1964b). The standard for the book collection was a minimum of 6,000 to 10,000 books for schools with 200 to 999 students; 10 books per student was the standard for schools with 1,000 or more students. The standard for the book budget was at least \$1,000 to \$1,500 (\$5,759 to \$8,638 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 200 to 249 students and at least \$4.00 to \$6.00 (\$23.03 to \$34.55 in 1999–2000 dollars) per student for schools with 250 or more students. Other standards addressed the budget for supplementary and audiovisual materials.

According to Jones (1977), the 1960 *Standards for School Library Programs* have had a strong influence on the educational community and the development of school library programs. A major factor was that the publication of the standards was accompanied by an extensive AASL campaign to familiarize school personnel with the importance of school library programs and the role that standards play in improving them. A distinctive feature of the 1960 standards was the use of research to develop the quantitative components.

In 1969, AASL and NEA's Department of Audiovisual Instruction (DAVI) jointly developed *Standards for School Media Programs*, which served to coordinate the requirements for school library and audiovisual programs, and to align the standards with educational developments (Jones 1977). The 1969 standards continued to use a combination of qualitative and quantitative standards, but contained a new approach for standards involving expenditures. Quantitative staffing standards continued to be based on school enrollment. The standard for the book collection was a minimum of 6,000 to 10,000 titles representing 10,000 volumes or 20 per student, whichever was greater, for schools with 250 or more students. Quantitative standards for audiovisual materials were included in this set of standards.

Since many changes were occurring in the areas of technology and education, the standards were revised in 1975 as *Media Programs: District and School* (Gann 1998). They were developed jointly by AASL and the new independent Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), previously NEA's DAVI. The focus of the document was on qualitative goals for the school and the district, but quantitative recommendations were given for staffing, collections, and facilities. For schools with 500 students or fewer, a minimum collection was 20,000 items, or 40 items per student (Jones 1977). An item may be a book, periodical subscription, various types of audiovisual materials, or associated equipment. Larger schools could have fewer than 40 items per student. Quantitative standards were also provided for each type of item. The standard for books was 8,000 to 12,000 volumes, or 16 to 24 per user.

Another milestone was the publication in 1988 of *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs*, prepared jointly by AASL and AECT. The text of *Information Power* was primarily qualitative with some quantitative recommendations presented in the areas of personnel and facilities. In addition, an appendix in *Information Power* presented quantitative data, based on a reanalysis of survey data from the U.S. Department of Education. It specified levels of support being provided in high service

programs in schools of varying sizes and educational levels. These were meant to be illustrative data rather than recommendations. The qualitative approach was used in the 1998 version of the guidelines, *Information Power: Building Partnerships for Learning* (AASL and AECT 1998), which excluded the illustrative data and put much emphasis on information literacy.

Sources of Data and Content

The four major sections of this report present, respectively, national-level data, regional-level data, school-level data, and state-level data on the characteristics of public school libraries from 1953–54 to 1999–2000.

Data for the following years come from published reports: 1953–54, 1958–59, 1960–61, 1962–63, 1978, and 1985–86. These reports, in chronological order, are as follows:

- Beust, N.E., and Foster, E.M. (1957). *Statistics of Public-School Libraries, 1953–54*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Mahar, M.H., and Holladay, D.C. (1960). *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59*. (OE-15020). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- Mahar, M.H., and Holladay, D.C. (n.d.). *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1960–61*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.
- Darling, R.L. (1964a). *Public School Library Statistics, 1962–63*. (OE-15020-63). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.
- Heintze, R.A., and Hodes, L. (1981). *Statistics of Public School Libraries/Media Centers, Fall 1978*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.
- Center for Education Statistics. (1987). *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86 (with historical comparisons from 1958–1985)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Data for the 3 most recent years, 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, come from the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS).¹ Some of the SASS data appeared in previous published reports; others were the results of analyses conducted for this compendium. Standard error tables for 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000 data are shown in appendix D. Standard errors for other years were not available.

It is customary for reports published by NCES to analyze estimates, often by making comparisons, and to draw conclusions based on the results of statistical tests. The text of reports, therefore, is based largely on the estimates in the tables presented. NCES standards require that assertions of differences or changes over time be verified using the estimates, their standard errors, and an appropriate statistical test. The standard errors are made available to the reader for independent confirmation of the results.

¹ The Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) is the nation's largest sample survey of America's public and private schools, districts, principals, teachers, and library media centers. The SASS public school sample includes approximately 10,000 schools and more than 56,000 teachers. The U.S. Census Bureau collects these data for the National Center for Education Statistics.

The historical nature of this report presented challenges to this traditional approach. For the earlier years appearing in this report, the data files no longer exist and the accompanying reports did not contain standard errors. From 1990–91 on, however, the microdata and standard errors are available, making the previously mentioned statistical tests possible. Given that the data from the later years, but not the earlier ones, could be analyzed, NCES decided that it was preferable to present all the data without analyzing them. The concern was that a reader might assume that if a small difference were significant for 2 later years, such a difference would also represent a significant difference between estimates for earlier years. That assumption, however, would not be supportable by any facts. Rather than lead the reader into the belief that differences can be determined informally, based on differences elsewhere in the table, those analyses were avoided altogether. Instead, information that gives context to the estimates in the table is provided.

Variables and Definitions

All tables in this report contain the following variables: (1) number of public schools; (2) number of pupils in public schools; (3) number of public schools with library media centers; (4) percent of public schools with library media centers; (5) number of pupils in schools with library media centers; (6) percent of pupils in schools with library media centers; (7) number of schools with a librarian; (8) percent of schools with a librarian; (9) books per pupil; (10) library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil; and (11) book expenditures per pupil.

Definitions used for this compilation were shaped by the following requirement: to obtain comparable, reliable data for the time period covered that will be useful to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public.

Defining School Library

Defining a variable such as the number of public schools with a library media center or school library clearly depends on the definition of a school library. In this report, the terms *school library media centers* and *school libraries* are used interchangeably and refer to formal, organized school libraries. Data were included for both centralized school libraries, which are located in one area in one building, and decentralized libraries, in which collections or services are available in more than one location on a campus or in another building. Data on classroom collections have been excluded from this report. This choice was made to obtain comparable data over time.

The definitions of school libraries in the historical reports generally mention the holdings in the library. In 1953–54, only books were mentioned. Reports from the late 1950s and early 1960s mention books and other library materials. Beginning in the 1970s, audiovisual materials were mentioned in the definition, and in the 1990s computer resources were incorporated. The 1999–2000 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire (<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/SASS/pdf/9900/ls1a.pdf>) defines a library media center as “an organized collection of printed and/or audiovisual and/or computer resources which is administered as a unit, is located in a designated place or places, and makes resources and services available to students, teachers and administrators.”

The method of data collection can also affect the determination of whether or not a school has a library. For example, in the 1990–91 SASS, the Public School Questionnaire contained one question that asked if the school had a library/media center, but no explicit definition of a library/media center was provided. This survey was generally completed by the school principal or an office staff member. In contrast, the

1999–2000 SASS contained a separate Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire, which was generally completed by the school librarian and contained the definition of a library media center shown in the previous paragraph.

Defining School Librarian

The definitions of a school librarian used in the years reported in this compilation are shown below.

- 1953–54 A professionally trained school librarian is defined as a person who is generally educated as a teacher and has special training in library science (not less than 15 semester hours, or its equivalent, in a program planned for school librarians). A second category of librarian is a person with little or no library training.
- 1958–59 School librarians are defined as full-time personnel employed by the school board who have more than half of their workload devoted to service as school librarians.
- 1960–61 School librarians are defined as full-time certified personnel employed by the school board who have not less than 6 hours of library science, and who have more than half of their workload devoted to service as school librarians. They may serve in more than one school.
- 1962–63 School librarians are defined as certified personnel employed by the school board who have not less than 6 semester hours of library science, and who are assigned at least half of the regular work week to service as school librarians.
- 1978 No definition of a school librarian was provided in the 1978 report.
- 1985–86 A school librarian is defined as a staff member doing work that requires professional training and skill in the theoretical and/or scientific aspect of library work, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. For the purposes of this report, both state-certified librarians and other professional library staff were included in the definition of a school librarian.
- 1990–91 School librarians/library media specialists are defined as professional school staff members who are assigned to school library media center responsibilities, such as handling books and other materials as well as planning and guiding the use of the library and media services by students, teachers, and others. Training or certification level of staff is not considered in the definition.
- 1993–94 The estimates for library media specialists/librarians were derived from the school file, which does not take the training or certification level of staff into consideration. Only professional staff were included in the estimates; library media center aides were excluded.
- 1999–2000 The estimates for library media specialists/librarians were derived from the school file, which does not take the training or certification level of staff into consideration. Only professional staff were included in the estimates; library media center aides were excluded.

In addition to the librarian-related variables included in this report (number and percent of schools with a librarian), a variable that was considered but not included was the number of librarians. It was excluded because of issues regarding the definition of a librarian, as indicated above, as well as variations in how librarians were counted. Many reports contained separate counts of full-time and part-time librarians, which could not easily be combined. Other reports provided the number of librarians in terms of full-time equivalents (FTE). Thus, comparability of data was a problem with this variable. Therefore, only data on the number and percent of schools with a librarian were included.

The educational level of librarians was considered but excluded because the approach for showing the educational level of school librarians has changed during the past 50 years. Reports from the 1950s and 1960s defined educational level in terms of the number of semester hours of library science. Beginning in the 1970s, educational level was presented in terms of degrees. However, the categories of degrees have varied over time. For example, a 1974 survey asked only about the highest degree, and the specified categories were as follows: less than a bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate degree in specified fields relating to library science. In 1993–94, field of study for each degree earned was collected; respondents with a master's degree were to indicate if the degree had been earned in an American Library Association (ALA) accredited program. Certification requirements have changed over the years and were beyond the scope of this report.

Defining Number of Pupils and Number of Public Schools

Definitions of the number of pupils in public schools showed some variation in the reports and datasets used for this report. *Number of students* was variously defined as number of students enrolled, number of pupils on active rolls, and average daily membership. These variables were used as proxies for total number of pupils because they were what was available in the reports.

Comparable data for the number of public schools were available for all the years covered in the report.

Defining Number of Books Per Pupil

Holdings are an important part of a school library, and several holdings variables were considered for this compilation. *Books per pupil* was selected because it is a school library measure of the educational resources available to students, and it was available in most of the reports reviewed. Only books in formal, organized libraries were included; those in classroom collections were excluded. The total number of books held in the school library was used, not just those books purchased during the previous year.

For this historical report, enrollment data for all public school pupils, not just pupils in public schools with school libraries, were selected. During the past 50 years, the number of public schools with library media centers has approached or reached 100 percent in many states. Using a denominator that represents 100 percent of public school pupils provides a broader context to observe change in the number of library books per pupil, a proxy for societal support for school libraries. Appendix A contains further information about the per pupil measures used in this report and offers an alternative measure of resources for pupils in schools with libraries.

Two other holdings variables considered were the number of periodical subscriptions and the number of titles of audiovisual materials. Comparability of data was a problem in both cases. For example, for some years it was not clear if microform subscriptions were being counted under microforms or

subscriptions. Types of materials varied considerably over the years. Similarly, data regarding computers were not comparable, even for the most recent years.

Defining Library Expenditures Per Pupil

To obtain *library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil* and *book expenditures per pupil*, only library expenditure data for formal, organized libraries were used in this report. Library expenditures included books and subscriptions, and also in more recent years, video materials and CD-ROMs for formal, organized school libraries. Expenditures for computer hardware and audiovisual equipment were excluded in order to provide comparable data for the years presented. The book expenditures per pupil for 1993–94 include only locally budgeted expenditures. Federal gifts and grants were excluded, but these were not defined in the survey instrument or backup documentation.

Enrollment data used to calculate per pupil expenditures included all public school pupils, not just pupils in public schools with school libraries. For this historical report, it was useful to examine per pupil library expenditures in the context of all public school pupils in the categories presented in the tables. These measures of per pupil library and book expenditures allow the reader to observe change and to perceive the overall support for school libraries over time. For both of these expenditure variables, the Consumer Price Index was used to adjust all dollar amounts to the 1999–2000 school year (see appendix B). Library expenditures may vary greatly from one survey to the next, due to the receipt of grants or gifts by the library media center.

Defining Region and School Level

The states included in the New England, Middle States, North Central, Northwest, Southern, and Western Regions are defined in terms of the regional accrediting associations and are constant through the years for which data are presented. Appendix C shows the states included in each region.

The section of the report that shows data by school level contains two levels—elementary and secondary. Data for schools with combined elementary and secondary grades have not been included.² The definitions of elementary and secondary showed some variations during the years covered by the report, but these variables have been included because they were what was available in the reports. The definitions used in the 1999–2000 Schools and Staffing Survey are shown below.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Elementary | A school is classified as elementary if it has one or more of grades K–6 and does not have any grade higher than grade 8; for example, schools with grades K–6, 1–3, or 6–8 are classified as elementary. Schools with only kindergarten or prekindergarten were not included. |
| Secondary | A school is classified as secondary if it has one or more of grades 7–12 and does not have any grade lower than grade 7; for example, schools with grades 9–12, 7–9, 10–12, or 7–8 are classified as secondary. |

² Enrollment of public school students in combined schools was 2.0 percent in 1999–2000 (Holton et al. 2004).

Data Years

The earliest report used as a source for the data tables in this compilation contains data from the 1953–54 school year, and the most recent data come from the 1999–2000 school year. Data from a 1974 report have not been included because the categories used in it were not consistent with those used in the other reports.

The national-level table presents data from all nine reports or datasets, reflecting nine different school years. The number of years for which data are presented in the other sections varies based on the availability of relevant data in the reports.

Structure of This Report

The 60 tables in this report contain data on schools and school libraries. Following each table is a set of bullets highlighting some of the data in the table.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section of the report contains national-level data. Regional data are shown in the second section. The states included in each region—defined in terms of the regional accrediting associations—are constant throughout the time period covered in this report. To provide a context for the regional data tables, the history of standards for school libraries in each region is discussed. The third section includes both elementary and secondary school data. Information on accreditation standards and data from reports on federal programs involving school libraries accompany the school-level data.

The final section contains state-level data. The accompanying text provides information on school library services from reports on federal programs that support school libraries. These reports were prepared during the 50 years covered by this compendium and provide data on the implementation of federal programs. These reports were not designed to coincide with the library surveys that were used to prepare the state-level tables. Therefore, the years in the tables and those in the accompanying text differ. Also included in state summaries are services provided by state libraries to school libraries between 1996 and 2000 that involve funding, standards or guidelines, and development staff; these services are included because they relate specifically to the key variables in this report.

1. National-Level Data

Table 1-1. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: National

Characteristic	1953–54	1958–59 ¹	1960–61	1962–63 ¹	1978	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools ...	128,831	82,222	102,487	83,428	83,044	78,455	79,885	80,740	83,824
Number of pupils in public schools.....	27,652,365	33,716,309	35,952,711	37,252,102	43,576,906	40,122,882	40,103,699	41,621,660	45,035,115
Number of public schools with library media centers	46,880 ²	41,463 ²	47,546 ²	49,158 ²	70,854	73,352	76,544	77,218	76,807
Percent of public schools with library media centers	36	50	46	59	85	93	96	96	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	16,276,181 ²	23,046,072 ²	25,300,243 ²	27,671,105 ²	40,606,100	39,146,923	39,429,143	40,884,333	43,599,096
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	59	68	70	74	93	98	98	98	97
Number of schools with a librarian	51,498	34,845	33,401	33,478 ²	—	62,141 ³	62,845	67,350	71,817
Percent of schools with a librarian	40	42	33	40	—	79	79	83	86
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the U.S.									
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{4,5}	4 ⁴	4 ⁴	5 ⁴	12	15	—	18 ⁶	17 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$6	—	\$12	—	—	\$16	—	\$15 ⁶	\$15 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$4 ⁹	\$6	\$8 ⁹	\$9	\$11	\$8	—	\$8 ^{6,10}	\$10 ⁷

— Not available.

¹Includes only public schools in districts with 150 or more students.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³National total was recalculated from individual state data.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54 and 1960–61*, and *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59 and 1962–63*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public School Libraries/Media Centers, Fall 1978*; *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 1-1 include the following:

- The United States had approximately 129,000 public schools in 1953–54 and 84,000 in 1999–2000. At the same time, in 1953–54, approximately 27.7 million students attended public schools in the United States. In 1999–2000, the number of students attending the nation’s public schools was about 45.0 million.
- In 1953–54, 36 percent of all public schools had library media centers, but these schools contained 59 percent of all public school students. In 1999–2000, 92 percent of all public schools had a school library; these schools contained 97 percent of all public school students.
- In 1953–54, 40 percent of public schools in the United States had a librarian. In 1999–2000, 86 percent of public schools had a librarian.

National
(continued)

- Nationally, for all public school students there were 3 school library books per pupil in 1953–54 and 17 books per pupil in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, excluding salaries, per pupil expenditures for public school libraries were \$6 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars). In 1999–2000, per pupil expenditures for public school libraries, excluding salaries, were \$15.

2. Regional-Level Data

Table 2-1. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: New England Region

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools	6,025	4,299	4,488	4,432	4,506
Number of pupils in public schools.....	1,388,929	1,892,333	1,868,864	1,847,687	2,128,956
Number of public schools with library media centers	1,329 ¹	3,861	4,219	4,057	4,205
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	22	90	94	92	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	500,292 ¹	1,813,007	1,822,338	1,787,237	2,066,691
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	36	96	98	97	97
Number of schools with a librarian	1,005	2,944 ²	3,126	3,200	3,900
Percent of schools with a librarian	17	68	70	72	86
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	16	—	20 ⁵	19 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$3	\$16	—	\$16 ⁵	\$19 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$8	—	\$9 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985-86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-1 include the following:

- The percentage of schools with library media centers ranged from 22 percent in 1953–54 to 94 percent in 1990–91.
- Thirty-six percent of students attended schools with library media centers during the 1953–54 school year, and 97 percent of students attended public schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 17 percent in 1953–64 to 86 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there was 1 school library book per pupil; in 1993–94, there were 20 books per pupil.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$2 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$11 in 1999–2000.

New England Region
(continued)

The New England Association of Schools and Colleges consists of the following states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

In 1954, the New England Association did not accredit its member schools (Beust 1954). By 1964, the New England Association had set standards, which consisted of general rather than specific standards. Qualitative statements were provided to school evaluation committees (Darling 1964b).

The standards in place in 1977 consisted of several qualitative statements that contain a reference to an adequate collection of books and other resource material (Jones 1977). Expenditures were not mentioned in the standards.

In the standards that became effective in 2000, library technology and media services are contained in the section on school resources for learning. These qualitative standards address meeting student needs through a wide range of materials and information resources. Separate standards have been developed for elementary, middle, and high schools.

Table 2-2. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Middle States Region

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	14,427	10,621	10,777	10,741	11,034
Number of pupils in public schools	5,010,600	6,230,113	6,070,188	6,434,001	6,918,245
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	6,903 ¹	10,251	10,340	10,229	10,264
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	48	97	96	95	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	3,266,322 ¹	6,076,268	5,910,983	6,261,167	6,559,871
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	65	98	97	97	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	5,211	9,759 ²	9,698	9,804	10,142
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	36	92	90	91	92
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	17	—	18 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$14	—	\$15 ⁵	\$14 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$8	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-2 include the following:

- The percentage of schools with library media centers ranged from 48 percent in 1953–54 to 97 percent in 1985–86.
- In 1953–54, 65 percent of students attended public schools with libraries. Ninety-five percent of students attended public schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- Thirty-six percent of public schools had a librarian in 1953–54; 92 percent of public schools had a librarian in 1999–2000.

The Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools accredits schools in the following states: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

Beginning in 1920, the school library was included in secondary school standards developed by the Middle States Association (Beust 1954). These were gradually replaced by the *Evaluative Criteria* of the Cooperative Study of Secondary-School Standards. These criteria, which were first developed in 1939,

Middle States Region
(continued)

used a qualitative approach for the evaluation of library staff, organization and administration of the school library (including financial provisions), selection of materials, and use of the library by teachers and students (Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards 1940). The approach used to determine the adequacy of the book collection contained some quantitative components (Eells 1939). It called for computing three scores: number of titles, recency, and general adequacy, which was related to need and the classification of the book. Profiles were provided for a median school, the best school, the poorest school, an upper quartile school, and a lower quartile school. This information was considered to be norms, not standards.

In 1954, the Middle States Association used the 1950 edition of the *Evaluative Criteria*, which contained updated criteria but followed the same approach as the earlier version (Beust 1954; Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards 1950). Similarly, in 1964, the 1960 edition of the *Evaluative Criteria* was used (Darling 1964b; National Study of Secondary School Evaluation 1960).

According to Jones (1977), the Middle States Association had separate standards for high schools and junior high/middle schools in 1977 and was in the process of developing elementary school standards. The media standards consisted of a single paragraph with questions relating to seven categories of standards. They contained qualitative statements saying that resources and expenditures should be adequate to meet needs.

In spring 2001, the Middle States Association approved a single set of standards for elementary and secondary schools. The standards consist of qualitative statements that reflect best practices. One of the 12 standards focuses on Learning Media Services and Technology. Among the qualitative indicators developed for this standard are ones that address adequacy of resources and funding.

Table 2-3. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: North Central Region

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	64,669	31,125	30,798	30,841	31,307
Number of pupils in public schools	9,745,908	13,442,826	12,516,505	13,056,522	13,701,300
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	19,651 ¹	28,277	29,292	29,657	28,979
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	30	91	95	96	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	5,448,468 ¹	12,948,003	12,216,561	12,822,819	13,334,259
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	56	96	98	98	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	25,441	23,544 ²	23,227	25,595	26,991
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	39	76	75	83	86
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	17	—	22 ⁵	20 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$18	—	\$17 ⁵	\$16 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$9	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-3 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 30 percent in 1953–54 to 96 percent in 1993–94.
- In 1953–54, 56 percent of students attended schools with libraries. Ninety-seven percent of students attended schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian ranged from 39 percent in 1953–54 to 86 percent in 1999–2000.

The North Central Association consists of the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

North Central Region
(continued)

The first set of school library standards in the United States was adopted by the Library Committee of the North Central Association in 1918 (Beust 1954). These highly quantitative standards were later replaced with standards that were less specific and more qualitative. The standards reported in 1954 were qualitative for secondary school collections, but quantitative for expenditures, which ranged from a total of \$300 annually (\$1,888 in 1999–2000 dollars) for books and other materials, excluding salaries, for schools with 200 or fewer pupils to \$0.50 per pupil (\$3.15 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 1,000 or more pupils.

In 1964, quantitative standards were used for both collections and expenditures (Darling 1964b). Schools with enrollments up to 500 students were required to have a minimum of 1,200 books, excluding textbooks, or at least 7 books per pupil. At least 4 additional books were to be provided for each pupil from 500 to 2,000 enrolled, and at least 3 additional books were to be provided for each student above 2,000 enrolled. The standards for annual expenditures for books and magazines, excluding textbooks and audiovisual materials, ranged from \$2.50 per pupil (\$13.74 in 1999–2000 dollars) for the first 200 pupils to \$0.75 per pupil (\$4.12 in 1999–2000 dollars) for each pupil above 500 enrolled.

In 1977, separate standards were in place for the following types of schools: junior high/middle schools, optional and special function schools, independent college-preparatory schools, secondary schools, and vocational/occupational secondary schools (Jones 1977). In addition, standards for elementary schools had been drafted. Each standard of the North Central Association was introduced by a qualitative principle that described its significance followed by the minimum standard that had to be met. Progress criteria that described exemplary conditions were provided for many standards. Draft standards for the minimum book collection in elementary schools were 2,000 volumes, excluding textbooks, or 10 volumes per child. At the junior high/middle school level, school library media centers were expected to have a minimum of 1,200 books, excluding textbooks, or 5 per pupil, for enrollments up to 500 and 3 additional books per pupil above 500 pupils. At the secondary level, the minimum collection ranged from 2,500 volumes for schools with enrollments of fewer than 200 students to 11,900 volumes plus 2 books per student over 2,000 for schools with more than 2,000 pupils. At the elementary level, the draft standard for the minimum annual expenditure for instructional books, magazines, and audiovisual materials, excluding textbooks and salaries, was \$6.00 per pupil (\$17.30 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with enrollments of fewer than 400 students and \$2,400 (\$6,922 in 1999–2000 dollars) for the first 400 pupils, plus \$4.00 (\$11.54 in 1999–2000 dollars) for each additional pupil for schools with more than 400 students. At the junior high/middle school and secondary school levels, the minimum annual expenditure ranged from \$4.00 per pupil (\$11.54 in 1999–2000 dollars) in schools with fewer than 500 students to \$6,750 (\$19,468 in 1999–2000 dollars) for the first 2,000 students plus \$2.00 per pupil (\$5.77 in 1999–2000 dollars) above that for schools with more than 2,000 students.

The North Central Association's standards for 2000–2002 have a separate section for media services. These qualitative standards call for a balanced collection and sufficient resources to keep it current. The same standards apply to elementary, middle, and secondary schools.

Table 2-4. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Northwest Region

Characteristic	1953–54 ¹	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,429	5,506	5,676	5,976	6,324
Number of pupils in public schools	1,230,291	2,259,807	2,477,063	2,598,047	2,809,472
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	2,809 ²	5,236	5,477	5,739	5,728
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	52	95	96	96	91
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	822,897 ²	2,231,871	2,449,872	2,577,357	2,738,873
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	67	99	99	99	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,732	4,224 ³	4,258	4,712	4,969
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	50	77	75	79	79
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{4,5}	18	—	19 ⁶	21 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$7	\$19	—	\$17 ⁶	\$17 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$4 ⁹	\$10	—	\$9 ^{6,10}	\$12 ⁷

—Not available.

¹Excludes Alaska.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-4 include the following:

- Fifty-two percent of public schools had library media centers in 1953–54, and 91 percent of public schools had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 67 percent of pupils attended schools with libraries, and 97 percent attended schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian was 50 percent in 1953–54 and 79 percent in 1999–2000.

The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges consists of the following states: Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Northwest Region
(continued)

Standards were adopted by the Northwest Association in 1935. In 1954, the standards for secondary school libraries ranged from 1,000 books of which 10–20 percent could be duplicates for schools with 100 pupils or fewer to 5,000 titles for schools with 1,000 or more pupils (Beust 1954). Expenditure standards ranged from \$300 per year (\$1,888 in 1999–2000 dollars) for books and periodicals for schools with 200 pupils or fewer to \$1.00 per pupil (\$6.29 in 1999–2000 dollars) or \$750 per school (\$4,720 in 1992–2000), for schools with more than 500 pupils.

In 1964, quantitative standards were used for collections and expenditures at the secondary level (Darling 1964b). The minimum number of books that school libraries were required to have ranged from 1,000 volumes including 800 titles for schools with 100 or fewer pupils to 6,000 volumes including 4,000 titles for schools with more than 1,000 pupils. Minimum annual expenditures for books and periodicals ranged from \$400 (\$2,199 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 100 or fewer pupils to \$1,000 (\$5,497 in 1999–2000 dollars) or \$1.50 per student (\$8.25 in 1999–2000 dollars), for schools with more than 500 students.

The Northwest Association's standards in 1977 were stated in terms of minimum requirements (Jones 1977). Quantitative standards were used for secondary collections and expenditures. Requirements for the book collection ranged from 2,400 volumes (1,920 titles) for schools with 200 or fewer students to 12,000 volumes (9,600 titles) for schools with more than 1,800 students. Standards for minimum annual budget for books, periodicals, audiovisual materials and equipment ranged from \$1,000 (\$2,884 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 200 or fewer pupils to \$6,000 (\$17,305 in 1999–2000 dollars) or \$3.00 per student (\$8.65 in 1999–2000 dollars), for schools with an enrollment of more than 1,800.

Library and Information Resources is one of nine areas in the Northwest Association's standards that were in place in 2002. These qualitative standards contain the following sections: purpose and scope, information resources and services, facilities and access, personnel and management, and planning and evaluation. Supporting documentation for these standards consists of 14 required exhibits.

Table 2-5. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Southern Region

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools	33,717	20,103	20,722	21,193	22,346
Number of pupils in public schools	8,297,247	12,105,637	12,196,797	12,707,790	13,747,959
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	14,487 ¹	19,751	20,194	20,434	21,044
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	43	98	97	96	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers....	5,160,639 ¹	12,024,324	12,107,576	12,557,493	13,454,903
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	62	99	99	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	14,279	18,747 ²	18,848	19,498	20,780
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	42	93	91	92	93
<u>Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region</u>					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	14	—	15 ⁵	17 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$15	—	\$15 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$7	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-5 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 43 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1985–86.
- In 1953–54, 62 percent of students attended schools with libraries; in 1999–2000, 98 percent of students were in schools with libraries.
- Forty-two percent of schools had a librarian in 1953–54; in 1999–2000, 93 percent of schools had a librarian.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools consists of the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

In 1926, the Southern Association began working on school library standards (Beust 1954). In 1951, the standards for school libraries became an integral part of the accreditation program of the Association.

Southern Region
(continued)

Standards reported in 1954 were qualitative for the high school library collection but specified library expenditures, excluding salaries. They ranged from \$.75 per pupil (\$4.72 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 1,000 pupils or more to \$1.25 per pupil (\$7.87 in 1999–2000 dollars) for schools with 500 or fewer pupils.

The Southern Association was the first to set standards for elementary school libraries (Darling 1964b). Implementation of the elementary school library standards began in 1960. The elementary school libraries were expected to have 10 books per pupil by December 1967. Annual expenditures for library books and magazines were expected to be \$2.50 per pupil (\$13.74 in 1999–2000 dollars). High school library standards were set at a minimum of 500 volumes or not less than 5 volumes per pupil. The standard for library expenditures, excluding equipment and salaries, was a minimum of \$350.00 (\$1,924.00 in 1999–2000 dollars) and a sliding scale based on school size beginning with \$2.50 per pupil (\$13.74 in 1999–2000 dollars) for a school of 500 pupils or less.

When the standards for the Southern Association were reported in 1977, elementary school library media center standards included 10 books per pupil and \$10.00 per pupil per year (\$28.84 in 1999–2000 dollars) for instructional supplies and materials, excluding basic textbooks and salaries (Jones 1977). Secondary school media centers were expected to have a minimum of 1,000 volumes or not less than 10 volumes per pupil. The standard for secondary school library expenditures remained the same as the 1965 standards.

In 2001–02, the Southern Association standards for school library media centers were a combination of quantitative and qualitative statements. One of the 13 standards for elementary schools addresses library/media standards. Books collections are required to include a minimum of 1,500 books or 10 books per pupil. The standard on finance for elementary schools does not specifically address school libraries. Standards for middle and secondary school libraries call for a collection of 2,000 books or at least 10 books per pupil. Funding for middle and secondary school libraries is addressed in a qualitative standard.

Table 2-6. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Western Region

Characteristic	1953–54 ¹	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	4,564	6,802	7,424	7,554	8,306
Number of pupils in public schools.....	1,979,390	4,192,164	4,974,285	4,977,615	5,729,183
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,701 ²	5,976	7,025	7,100	6,587
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	37	88	95	94	79
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers....	1,077,563 ²	4,053,454	4,921,810	4,878,261	5,444,498
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers....	54	97	99	98	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,830	2,924 ³	3,690	4,538	5,033
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	62	43	50	60	61
<u>Measures of library resources for all public school students in the region</u>					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{4,5}	12	—	13 ⁶	13 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$10	\$10	—	\$9 ⁶	\$14 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$7 ⁹	\$6	—	\$4 ^{6,10}	\$11 ⁷

—Not available.

¹Excludes Hawaii.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 2-6 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers was 37 percent in 1953–54, 95 percent in 1990–91, and 79 percent in 1999–2000.
- Fifty-four percent of students attended schools with libraries in 1953–54, and 95 percent attended schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 62 percent of schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 61 percent had a librarian.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 13 books per pupil.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$7 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$11 in 1999–2000.

Western Region
(continued)

The Western Association of Schools and Colleges consists of the following states: California and Hawaii.

The Western Association did not accredit its member schools in 1954 (Beust 1954). As of 1977, the Western Association had not developed standards for the schools that it accredited (Jones 1977).

The accreditation criteria established by the Western Association in 2000 are general qualitative criteria that do not mention school library media centers.

3. School-Level Data

Table 3-1. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Elementary

Characteristic	1953–54	1958–59 ¹	1960–61	1962–63 ¹	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools	104,365	59,459	75,773	59,656	46,469	56,121	58,013	59,973
Number of pupils in public schools	—	19,654,511	21,063,893	21,428,275	18,794,273	25,086,319	26,885,626	28,906,006
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	24,908 ²	20,279 ²	23,679 ²	26,516 ²	42,609	54,388	56,114	56,715
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	24	34	31	44	92	97	97	95
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	6,559,296 ²	9,620,210 ²	11,206,912 ²	12,384,415 ²	18,053,104	24,713,025	26,377,179	28,068,489
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	—	49	53	58	96	99	98	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	30,150	15,354	12,220	13,473 ²	33,235 ³	43,390	47,907	52,319
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	29	26	16	23	72	77	83	87
Measures of library resources for all elementary public school students								
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{4,5}	2 ⁴	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	16	—	18 ⁶	18 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	—	—	\$9	—	\$13	—	\$13 ⁶	\$15 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	—	\$4	\$7 ⁹	\$6	\$7	—	7 ^{6,10}	\$11 ⁷

—Not available.

¹Includes only public schools in districts with 150 or more students.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54 and 1960–61*, and *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59 and 1962–63*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 3-1 include the following:

- The trend during the mid-20th century was to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools. The number of schools began to increase between 1990–91 and 1999–2000 (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). During the 1953–54 school year, there were 104,000 public elementary schools. In 1990–91, there were 56,000 elementary schools, and, in 1999–2000, the number of elementary schools was 60,000.

Elementary (continued)

- The percentage of elementary schools with library media centers was 24 percent in 1953–54 and 95 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1958–59, less than half of elementary students attended schools with libraries; in 1999–2000, 97 percent of students attended elementary schools with libraries.
- The percentage of elementary schools with a librarian ranged from 16 percent in 1960–61 to 87 percent in 1999–2000.

During 1953–54, 39 percent of schools with elementary grades had one teacher (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). By 1999–2000, less than 1 percent of schools with elementary grades had one teacher.

In 1954, the regional accrediting agencies did not have standards for elementary schools because they did not accredit them (Beust 1954). However, their activities for secondary schools and colleges had some influence on the elementary level. At the same time, 30 states had developed elementary school library standards or recommended standards; this was three times as many as had them in 1944. The *Evaluative Criteria* and the ALA standards for school libraries had the most influence in determining the type and categories of standards used by the states. Changes in the concept of the elementary school library, changes in the curriculum, and research in child growth and development were other factors that influenced the development of elementary school library standards.

By 1964, one regional accrediting agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, had standards for elementary school libraries (Darling 1964b). A growing number of states had also adopted standards for elementary school libraries. However, by 1977, the Southern Association was still the only regional accrediting agency with elementary school library standards (Jones 1977). At the same time, the administration of Title II in most states had focused particular attention on the need for instructional materials at the elementary level.

During the first 3 years of ESEA Title II, 14 percent of all public elementary schools (10,277 schools) established a school library (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1971). In addition, 133,466 elementary library expansion projects were funded between 1965–66 and 1967–68. The growth in the number of school libraries occurred especially at the elementary level because more elementary schools than secondary schools were without formal, organized libraries prior to the passage of ESEA (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1967b). A 1968 survey of 483 school districts and 1,996 public schools produced estimates regarding the effect of ESEA Title II (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1972). Altogether, 50 percent of the elementary schools reported that ESEA Title II had a substantial influence on the establishment and growth of school libraries, and an additional 30 percent said that the legislation's influence was moderate.

Despite the growth in the number of elementary school libraries, in 1970, in 15 states, more than 50 percent of the elementary schools did not have a formal, organized library (Sutherland 1970).

Table 3-2. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Secondary

Characteristic	1953–54	1958–59 ¹	1960–61	1962–63 ¹	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	16,785	13,572	18,517	16,896	24,114	19,723	19,648	20,590
Number of pupils in public schools.....	—	9,511,973	11,600,448	12,482,364	18,205,588	13,692,768	13,757,801	15,227,260
Number of public schools with library media centers..	15,924 ²	13,120 ²	17,114 ²	16,457 ²	23,680	18,705	18,732	17,963
Percent of public schools with library media centers..	95	97	92	97	98	95	95	87
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers..	6,454,904 ²	9,365,979 ²	11,219,577 ²	12,197,327 ²	18,115,561	13,458,096	13,606,849	14,720,158
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers..	—	98	97	98	100	98	99	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	15,304	12,442	15,351	15,235 ²	22,639 ³	16,912	17,593	17,660
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	91	92	83	90	94	86	90	86
Measures of library resources for all secondary public school students								
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{4,5}	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	14	—	19 ⁶	16 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	—	—	\$16	—	\$17	—	\$19 ⁶	16 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	—	\$11	\$11 ⁹	\$15	\$8	—	\$9 ^{6,10}	\$9 ⁷

—Not available.

¹Includes only public schools in districts with 150 or more students.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54 and 1960–61*, and *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59 and 1962–63*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 3-2 include the following:

- The percentage of secondary schools with library media centers was 95 percent in 1953–54 and 87 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of high schools with librarians was 91 percent in 1953–54 and 86 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 5 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 16 school library books per pupil.

Secondary
(continued)

In 1954, standards or recommendations for secondary school libraries had been established or were planned in all except two states (Beust 1954).

Annual state reports for NDEA Title III submitted in fiscal year 1969 indicated that secondary schools were generally better equipped than elementary schools (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1970a).

During the first 3 years of ESEA Title II, 5 percent of all public secondary schools (1,403 schools) established a school library (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1971). These new libraries served 939,408 students. In addition, 60,147 secondary library expansion projects were funded between 1965–66 and 1967–68. A 1968 survey of 483 school districts and 1,996 public schools produced estimates regarding the effect of ESEA Title II (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1972). Altogether, 46 percent of the secondary schools reported that ESEA Title II had a substantial influence on the establishment and growth of school libraries, and an additional 39 percent said that the legislation's influence was moderate.

The growth in school libraries at the secondary level was much smaller than the growth at the elementary level because more secondary schools had formal, organized libraries prior to ESEA Title II (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1969b).

4. State-Level Data

Table 4-1. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Alabama

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,443	1,293	1,243	1,274	1,329
Number of pupils in public schools	703,647	759,130	688,980	745,963	761,577
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,541 ¹	1,262	1,243	1,240	1,299
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	45	98	100	97	98
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	386,353 ¹	753,883	688,980	739,178	744,382
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	55	99	100	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,378	1,199 ²	1,138	1,179	1,306
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	40	93	92	93	98
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	14	—	14 ⁵	19 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$3	\$16	—	\$13 ⁵	\$14 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$9	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-1 include the following:

- The trend during the mid-20th century was to consolidate small public schools thereby reducing the total number of schools. The number of schools began to increase between 1990–91 and 1999–2000 (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). During the 1953–54 school year, Alabama had 3,400 public schools. In 1990–91, there were 1,200 public schools, and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,300.
- Forty-five percent of public schools had library media centers during the 1953–54 school year, and 98 percent of public schools had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, Alabama had 1 library book per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 19 library books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Alabama had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time and one part-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Alabama had secondary school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.² No state standards were in place for elementary school libraries.

Alabama
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (76 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (46 percent), while the natural sciences received 23 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 94 percent of the districts in Alabama participated in NDEA; these districts contained 98 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

Alabama reported that the development of many new school libraries in the state were due, in large part, to the emphasis placed on formal, organized libraries by the ESEA Title II grant program.⁵ In FY 1967 and 1968, 188 new elementary and 44 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,247 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 94 percent of the schools in the state (1,292 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (724,007 children), and 90 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Alabama public schools participated in the program (1,381 schools), and 94 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Alabama State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-2. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Alaska

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	—	376	425	477	466
Number of pupils in public schools	—	91,561	109,112	127,129	119,010
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	—	302	418	430	366
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	—	80	98	90	79
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	—	87,727	108,738	120,244	113,112
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	—	96	100	95	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	—	172 ¹	250	296	321
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	—	46	59	62	69
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	—	24	—	28 ²	27 ³
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁴	—	\$31	—	\$35 ²	\$18 ³
Book expenditures per pupil ⁴	—	\$16	—	\$16 ^{2,5}	\$11 ³

—Not available.

³Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

¹Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

²Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁵Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-2 include the following:

- The number of pupils in public schools in 1985–86 was 92,000; in 1999–2000, there were 119,000 public school students.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian ranged from 46 percent in 1985–86 to 69 percent in 1999–2000.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$31 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1985–86 and \$18 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Alaska had laws or regulations regarding secondary school library appropriations, but did not have them for materials or services.¹ Alaska did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, the state had no school library standards for elementary or secondary schools.²

Alaska
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (67 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (45 percent), while the natural sciences received 17 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 52 percent of the districts in Alaska participated in NDEA; these districts contained 71 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 17 new elementary and 4 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 529 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 45 percent of the schools in the state (152 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 97 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (54,948 children), and 62 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 7 percent of Alaska public schools participated in the program (24 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Alaska State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, standards or guidelines, and development staff, but not state aid.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-3. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Arizona

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	305	862	992	1,057	1,175
Number of pupils in public schools	194,347	473,670	590,529	685,518	762,672
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	206 ¹	704	942	1,031	991
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	68	82	95	98	84
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	158,868 ¹	466,877	588,821	680,000	733,524
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	82	99	100	99	96
Number of schools with a librarian.....	202	563 ²	751	906	1,052
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	66	65	76	86	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	16	—	18 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$17	—	\$15 ⁵	\$11 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$10	—	\$10 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-3 include the following:

- The number of public schools in Arizona ranged from 305 in 1953–54 to 1,200 in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 68 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 84 percent of public schools had library media centers.
- In 1953–54, 82 percent of students attended schools with libraries. During schools 1990–1991, 100 percent of pupils were in schools with libraries.

In the 1957–58 school year, Arizona had state laws or regulations regarding school library appropriations, but did not have them for materials or services.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Arizona had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Arizona
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, Arizona did not participate in NDEA.³ However, by 1972, Arizona was participating in NDEA, and the areas receiving the most NDEA funding were English and reading, which received 44 percent of the funds, and the natural sciences, which received 16 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 24 percent of the districts in Arizona participated in NDEA; these districts contained 53 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 16 new elementary and 2 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 856 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 88 percent of the schools in the state (700 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 74 percent of the eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (254,348 children), and 86 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 73 percent of Arizona public schools participated in the program (582 schools), and 98 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Arizona State Library, in the legislative branch of the state government, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-4. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Arkansas

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,917	1,181	1,074	1,084	1,098
Number of pupils in public schools	413,519	469,517	415,981	460,286	441,810
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	743 ¹	1,170	1,074	1,084	1,089
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	39	99	100	100	99
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	230,943 ¹	461,985	415,981	460,286	438,612
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	56	98	100	100	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	712	1,158 ²	994	1,084	1,072
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	37	98	93	100	98
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	15	—	18 ⁵	20 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$16	—	\$15 ⁵	\$17 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$8	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-4 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Arkansas, there were 1,900 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,100.
- In 1953–54, 39 percent of schools had libraries. In 1999–2000, 99 percent of schools had libraries.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian was 37 percent in 1953–54 and 98 percent in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Arkansas had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Arkansas had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Arkansas
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (92 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (43 percent), while the natural sciences received 41 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 82 percent of the districts in Arkansas participated in NDEA; these districts contained 90 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 151 new elementary and 2 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,716 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 68 percent of the schools in the state (812 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (421,262 children), and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 97 percent of Arkansas public schools participated in the program (1,152 schools), and none of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Arkansas State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-5. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: California

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	4,564	6,585	7,193	7,320	8,060
Number of pupils in public schools	1,979,390	4,028,338	4,798,136	4,804,574	5,535,278
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,701 ¹	5,759	6,796	6,871	6,340
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	37	87	94	94	79
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	1,077,563 ¹	3,889,628	4,749,189	4,705,283	5,250,593
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54	97	99	98	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,830	2,707 ²	3,464	4,312	4,787
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	62	41	48	59	60
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	12	—	13 ⁵	13 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$10	\$10	—	\$9 ⁵	\$14 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$7 ⁸	\$6	—	\$4 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-5 include the following:

- The number of public schools in California ranged from 4,600 in 1953–54 to 8,000 in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 37 percent in 1953–54 to 94 percent in 1990–91 and 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 79 percent of public schools had libraries.
- In 1953–54, 62 percent of schools had a librarian. During 1999–2000, 60 percent of public schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, California had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, California had unofficial school library standards prepared by a state school librarians’ association.²

California
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (64 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (25 percent), while the natural sciences received 17 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 47 percent of the districts in California participated in NDEA; these districts contained 82 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 638 new elementary and 93 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 7,818 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 98 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (4,099,447 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 7,062 public schools in California participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the California State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. In 1999, the California State Library added development staff as a support for school library media centers, and in 2000, it provided state aid as well.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-6. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Colorado

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,630	1,258	1,304	1,329	1,412
Number of pupils in public schools	276,295	594,980	575,845	616,434	674,646
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	719 ¹	1,213	1,276	1,303	1,355
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	44	96	98	98	96
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	169,486 ¹	587,069	572,431	609,928	666,827
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	61	99	99	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	639	958 ²	1,122	1,141	1,260
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	39	76	86	86	89
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	4 ^{3,4}	15	—	18 ⁵	17 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$21	—	\$15 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$1 ⁸	\$10	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-6 include the following:

- The percentage of students in schools with libraries ranged from 61 percent in 1953–54 to 99 percent in all survey years between 1985–86 and 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 39 percent of schools had a librarian. Eighty-nine percent of schools had a librarian in 1999–2000.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$1 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$10 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Colorado had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one part-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Colorado had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Colorado
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (70 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (27 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 76 percent of the districts in Colorado participated in NDEA; these districts contained 92 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 80 new elementary and 14 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,689 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 92 percent of the schools in the state (1,127 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (461,372 children), and 93 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ No data were available for 1974, for the number of Colorado public schools that participated in the program; however, 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Colorado State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, standards or guidelines, and development staff, but not state aid.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-7. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Connecticut

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	877	928	933	964	1,009
Number of pupils in public schools	322,613	489,501	453,813	472,718	532,669
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	361 ¹	928	896	912	934
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	41	100	96	95	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	144,154 ¹	489,501	446,126	467,266	525,459
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	45	100	98	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	220	780 ²	795	747	905
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	25	84	85	77	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	19	—	20 ⁵	21 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$21	—	\$17 ⁵	\$22 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$11	—	\$10 ^{5,9}	\$14 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-7 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 45 percent of students attended schools with libraries; 99 percent attended schools with libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian was 25 percent in 1953–54 and 90 percent in 1999–2000.
- Excluding salaries, library expenditures per pupil ranged from \$5 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 to \$22 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Connecticut had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Connecticut had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

Connecticut
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (54 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (37 percent), while the natural sciences received 27 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 42 percent of the districts in Connecticut participated in NDEA; these districts contained 60 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 25 new elementary and 18 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,559 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 97 percent of the schools in the state (1,144 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 95 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (555,158 children), but data were not available for the percentage of the acquisitions money used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,348 public schools in Connecticut participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Connecticut State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-8. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Delaware

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	186	137	161	169	155
Number of pupils in public schools	28,061	87,142	96,375	107,701	102,859
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	136 ¹	133	150	159	136
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	73	97	93	94	88
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	22,746 ¹	86,715	95,513	106,854	101,225
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	81	100	100	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	149	118 ²	145	155	145
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	80	86	90	92	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	4 ^{3,4}	16	—	14 ⁵	14 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$11	—	\$11 ⁵	\$11 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$6	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-8 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 73 percent of public schools had a library; in 1999–2000, 88 percent had a library.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian was 80 percent in 1953–54 and 90 percent in 1999–2000.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$5 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$8 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Delaware had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Delaware had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (58 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (46 percent), while the natural sciences received

Delaware
(continued)

8 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 88 percent of the districts in Delaware participated in NDEA; these districts contained 92 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, nine new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 322 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all schools in the state (193 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 84 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (88,878 children), and 98 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 75 percent of Delaware public schools participated in the program (145 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Delaware State Library, a part of the Department of State, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-9. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: District of Columbia

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	164	167	170	160	158
Number of pupils in public schools	102,810	87,583	78,415	75,948	70,565
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	37 ¹	164	170	153	138
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	23	98	100	96	87
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	37,441 ¹	85,261	78,415	75,798	62,226
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	36	97	100	100	88
Number of schools with a librarian.....	11	161 ²	170	146	150
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	7	96	100	91	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the District of Columbia					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	12	—	14 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$2	\$4	—	\$9 ⁵	\$5 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$1 ⁸	\$2	—	\$4 ^{5,9}	\$3 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-9 include the following:

- The percentage of schools with library media centers ranged from 23 percent in 1953–54 to 100 percent in 1990–91.
- In 1953–54, 7 percent of public schools had a librarian; in 1990–91, all schools had a librarian; and in 1999–2000, 95 percent of schools had a librarian.
- There was 1 school library book per pupil in 1953–54; in 1999–2000, there were 18 books per pupil.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$1 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$3 in 1999–2000.

In 1962, the District of Columbia had school library standards that had been prepared by the department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

District of Columbia
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (75 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (43 percent), while the natural sciences received only 11 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, all students in the District of Columbia participated in the NDEA program.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, no new elementary or secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} However, 348 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the district with a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (141,086 children), and 90 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ No data were available for 1974, for the number of public schools in the District of Columbia that participated in the program; however, all of acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the state Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143). The first data source did not contain information for the District of Columbia. Therefore, it is not referenced here.

Table 4-10. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Florida

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,444	1,973	2,269	2,348	2,601
Number of pupils in public schools	625,022	1,585,174	1,766,890	1,888,762	2,220,488
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	834 ¹	1,973	2,146	2,278	2,436
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	58	100	95	97	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	552,324 ¹	1,585,174	1,755,497	1,882,109	2,199,859
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	88	100	99	100	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	545	1,953 ²	2,070	2,222	2,422
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	38	99	91	95	93
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	13	—	15 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$14	—	\$12 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$7	—	\$5 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-10 include the following:

- The number of public schools in Florida ranged from 1,400 in 1953–54 to 2,600 in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 58 percent of public schools had library media centers; in 1985–86, all public schools had library media centers; and in 1999–2000, 94 percent of schools had library media centers.
- Thirty-eight percent of schools had a librarian in 1953–54; 93 percent had a librarian in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Florida had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, the Florida state department of education had developed tentative or proposed standards for school libraries.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (65 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Florida
(continued)

English and reading (53 percent), while the natural sciences received 28 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 72 percent of the districts in Florida participated in NDEA; these districts contained 76 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 11 new elementary and 8 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,726 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all schools in the state (1,912 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (1,133,708 children), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 87 percent of Florida public schools participated in the program (1,663 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996 and 1997, the Florida State Library, a part of the Department of State, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10} Services did not include LSCA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. Between 1998 and 2000, the state Library offered LSTA grants to school library media centers.^{11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-11. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Georgia

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,304	1,684	1,650	1,723	1,735
Number of pupils in public schools	802,790	1,014,224	1,102,779	1,194,072	1,280,579
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,328 ¹	1,684	1,643	1,723	1,710
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	58	100	100	100	99
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	491,664 ¹	1,014,224	1,102,496	1,194,072	1,267,829
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	61	100	100	100	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,200	1,684 ²	1,611	1,721	1,707
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	52	100	98	100	98
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	15	—	14 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$13	—	\$16 ⁵	\$16 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$6	—	\$7 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-11 include the following:

- The percentage of students attending schools with library media centers was 61 percent in 1953–54 and 99 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 52 percent of schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 98 percent of public schools had a librarian.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$4 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$16 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Georgia had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed three full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Georgia had school library standards that had been prepared by an independent state accrediting authority.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (80 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Georgia
(continued)

English and reading (55 percent), while the natural sciences received 17 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, all districts and all students in the state of Georgia participated in NDEA.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 54 new elementary and 20 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,718 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all schools in the state (1,794 schools), had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 90 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (861,787 children), and 90 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 60 percent of Georgia public schools participated in the program (1,086 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the Georgia State Library, a part of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. In 1999, the state Library provided development staff as well as LSTA grants to support school library media centers.¹² In 2000, the state Library continued to provide LSTA grants, but no longer provided development staff.¹³

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-12. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Hawaii

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	—	217	231	234	247
Number of pupils in public schools	—	163,826	176,149	173,041	193,905
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	—	217	229	229	247
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	—	100	99	98	100
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	—	163,826	172,621	172,978	193,905
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	—	100	98	100	100
Number of schools with a librarian.....	—	217 ¹	226	226	247
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	—	100	98	97	100
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	—	16	—	14 ²	16 ³
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁴	—	\$14	—	\$12 ²	\$10 ³
Book expenditures per pupil ⁴	—	\$9	—	\$7 ^{2,5}	\$7 ³

—Not available.

³Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

¹Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁴Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

²Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁵Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-12 include the following:

- In 1985–86 and 1999–2000, all public schools had library media centers.
- All public schools in Hawaii had a librarian in 1985–86 and 1999–2000.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$14 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1985–86 and \$10 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Hawaii had laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ Hawaii did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the department of education. In 1962, the state had school library standards that had been prepared by the department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (81 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (74 percent), while the natural sciences received 7 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, all of the students in the state of Hawaii participated in NDEA.

Hawaii
(continued)

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, two new elementary and four secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 431 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all schools in the state (242 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (158,056 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 93 percent of Hawaii public schools participated in the program (224 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Hawaii State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-13. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Idaho

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	646	563	545	573	621
Number of pupils in public schools	135,593	224,427	215,692	218,179	235,704
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	333 ¹	489	507	543	545
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	52	87	93	95	88
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	84,924 ¹	211,685	206,862	215,031	232,307
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	63	94	96	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	328	313 ²	326	424	465
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	51	56	60	74	75
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	15	—	17 ⁵	23 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$12	—	\$12 ⁵	\$47 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$6	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$41 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-13 include the following:

- The percentage of pupils attending schools with library media centers ranged from 63 percent in 1953–54 to 99 percent in 1993–94 and 1999–2000,
- Fifty-one percent of public schools had a librarian in 1953–54; 75 percent had a librarian in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 23 books per pupil.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$3 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$41 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Idaho had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Idaho had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

Idaho
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (89 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (34 percent), while the natural sciences received 26 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 58 percent of the districts in Idaho participated in NDEA; these districts contained 81 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

Idaho reported that as a result of ESEA Title II, more schools established formal, organized libraries, more school library staff were added, and some school libraries expanded their physical facilities.⁵ In FY 1967 and 1968, 19 new elementary and 5 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 567 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 81 percent of the schools in the state (451 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (163,387 children), and 84 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Idaho public schools participated in the program (554 schools), and 82 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Idaho State Library, a part of the Office of the state Board of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-14. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Illinois

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,782	3,931	3,949	3,884	3,976
Number of pupils in public schools	1,320,261	1,877,703	1,804,706	1,747,678	2,111,475
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,333 ¹	3,598	3,744	3,666	3,638
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	48	92	95	94	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	900,233 ¹	1,804,126	1,722,422	1,678,096	2,067,518
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	68	96	95	96	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,564	3,022 ²	2,922	2,852	3,382
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	56	77	74	73	85
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	4 ^{3,4}	15	—	19 ⁵	15 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$8	\$14	—	\$15 ⁵	\$14 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$7	—	\$5 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-14 include the following:

- The number of public schools in Illinois ranged from 2,800 in 1953–54 to 4,000 in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of pupils attending schools with library media centers was 68 percent in 1953–54 and 98 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 56 percent of public schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 85 percent of public schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, Illinois had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Illinois had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (72 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (32 percent), while the natural sciences received

Illinois
(continued)

20 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 76 percent of the districts in Illinois participated in NDEA; these districts contained 72 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

Illinois reported that school boards and communities developed a stronger awareness of the value of formal, organized school library resources as a result of ESEA Title II.⁵ In FY 1967 and 1968, 628 new elementary and 99 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 9,857 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 86 percent of the schools in the state (4,436 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 91 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (1,896,317 children), and 98 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 5,229 public schools in Illinois participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Illinois State Library, a part of the Department of State, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, and development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-15. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Indiana

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,340	1,877	1,856	1,869	1,781
Number of pupils in public schools	776,298	1,025,496	894,518	972,991	914,688
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,078 ¹	1,824	1,808	1,828	1,737
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	46	97	97	98	98
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	472,888 ¹	1,004,593	884,005	953,463	909,148
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	61	98	99	98	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,108	1,404 ²	1,559	1,579	1,618
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	47	75	84	84	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	16	—	22 ⁵	22 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$17	—	\$16 ⁵	\$16 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$7	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-15 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 46 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1993–94 and 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 47 percent of public schools had a librarian; 90 percent of public schools had a librarian in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 22 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Indiana had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Indiana had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (83 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural

Indiana
(continued)

sciences (37 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 92 percent of the districts in Indiana participated in NDEA; these districts contained 96 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 339 new elementary and 64 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,468 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 91 percent of the schools in the state (2,204 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 91 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (999,625 children), and 88 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 89 percent of Indiana public schools participated in the program (2,168 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Indiana State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-16. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Iowa

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,775	1,697	1,530	1,518	1,485
Number of pupils in public schools	481,347	575,154	479,023	484,443	492,610
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,465 ¹	1,615	1,500	1,490	1,463
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	25	95	98	98	99
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	181,715 ¹	561,131	476,379	480,546	488,800
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	38	98	99	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	3,490	1,389 ²	1,288	1,413	1,413
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	60	82	84	93	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	21	—	26 ⁵	25 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$22	—	\$18 ⁵	\$17 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$11	—	\$9 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-16 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Iowa, there were 5,800 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,500.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 25 percent in 1953–54 to 99 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 25 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Iowa had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials and services, but did not have them for appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Iowa had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Iowa
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (87 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (26 percent), while the natural sciences received 21 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 36 percent of the districts in Iowa participated in NDEA; these districts contained 64 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, no new elementary or secondary public school libraries were established nor were any public school library collection expansion projects undertaken.^{5, 6} By FY 1974, 81 percent of the schools in the state (1,526 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 636,854 eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,953 public schools in Iowa participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Iowa State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-17. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Kansas

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,615	1,364	1,442	1,450	1,401
Number of pupils in public schools	386,579	405,749	453,170	431,981	448,466
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,167 ¹	1,278	1,424	1,404	1,374
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	32	94	99	97	98
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	208,938	396,816	451,391	429,947	446,650
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54	98	100	100	100
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,367 ¹	1,240 ²	1,358	1,393	1,295
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	38	91	94	96	93
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{3,4}	23	—	29 ⁵	26 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$8	\$28	—	\$30 ⁵	\$21 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$6 ⁸	\$14	—	\$14 ^{5,9}	\$13 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-17 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Kansas, there were 3,600 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,400.
- Thirty-two percent of public schools had library media centers in 1953–54; 98 percent had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$8 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54, \$30 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1993–94 and \$21 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Kansas had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Kansas had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Kansas
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (70 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the areas receiving the most funding were English and reading (28 percent), and the natural sciences (28 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 60 percent of the districts in Kansas participated in NDEA; these districts contained 90 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 262 new elementary and 16 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,881 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 46 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (229,076 children), and 89 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,430 public schools in Kansas participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Kansas State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-18. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Kentucky

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	4,414	1,330	1,323	1,327	1,317
Number of pupils in public schools	588,189	684,921	617,625	693,316	621,163
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	900 ¹	1,330	1,232	1,301	1,222
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	20	100	93	98	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	289,262 ¹	684,921	609,980	692,698	604,774
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	49	100	99	100	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,404	1,170 ²	1,189	1,249	1,251
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	32	88	90	94	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	16	—	16 ⁵	17 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$13	—	\$17 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$6	—	\$9 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-18 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Kentucky, there were 4,400 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,300.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 20 percent in 1953–54 to 100 percent in 1985–86. In 1999–2000, 93 percent of schools had library media centers.
- In 1953–54, 32 percent of schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 95 percent of schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, Kentucky had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Kentucky had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Kentucky
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (74 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (37 percent), while the natural sciences received 29 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 95 percent of the districts in Kentucky participated in NDEA; these districts contained 98 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 181 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,374 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data are available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (617,917 children), and 84 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,436 public schools in Kentucky participated in the program, and 91 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Kentucky State Library, a part of the Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-19. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Louisiana

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,749	1,407	1,449	1,446	1,428
Number of pupils in public schools	552,406	785,669	738,300	791,318	762,422
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	512 ¹	1,336	1,362	1,370	1,269
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	29	95	94	95	89
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	241,698 ¹	765,713	724,045	777,159	727,298
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	44	97	98	98	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	536	1,202 ²	1,198	1,259	1,291
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	31	85	83	87	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	16	—	16 ⁵	15 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$14	—	\$17 ⁵	\$11 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$8	—	\$13 ^{5,9}	\$7 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-19 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 29 percent of public schools had a library; in 1999–2000, 89 percent of public schools had a library.
- Forty-four percent of students attended schools with a library in 1953–54; 95 percent attended schools with a library in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 31 percent in 1953–54 to 90 percent in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Louisiana had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Louisiana had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (86 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Louisiana
(continued)

English and reading (31 percent), while the natural sciences received 23 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 81 percent of the districts in Louisiana participated in NDEA; these districts contained 87 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 161 new elementary and 21 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,951 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 90 percent of the schools in the state (1,275 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 84 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (502,472 children), and 88 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,438 public schools in Louisiana participated in the program, and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Louisiana State Library, a part of the Department of Cultural Resources, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-20. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Maine

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,362	718	738	721	708
Number of pupils in public schools	157,054	216,922	218,614	207,975	205,404
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	244 ¹	596	683	666	621
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	18	83	93	92	88
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54,903 ¹	199,116	209,951	200,010	188,378
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	35	92	96	96	92
Number of schools with a librarian.....	184	358 ²	484	433	543
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	14	50	66	60	77
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	15	—	22 ⁵	27 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$3	\$18	—	\$19 ⁵	\$22 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$9	—	\$11 ^{5,9}	\$13 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-20 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 18 percent of public schools had library media centers; 88 percent of public schools had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- Fourteen percent of public schools had a librarian in 1953–54; 77 percent of public schools had a librarian in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there was 1 school library book per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 27 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$3 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$22 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Maine had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Maine had secondary school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools. No state standards were in place for elementary school libraries.²

Maine
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (90 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (40 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 39 percent of the districts in Maine participated in NDEA; these districts contained 37 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 74 new elementary and 11 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 712 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (213,835 children), and 91 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ No data are available for 1974, for the number of Maine public schools that participated in the program; however, 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Maine State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included standards or guidelines, but not LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-21. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Maryland

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	952	1,194	1,128	1,185	1,263
Number of pupils in public schools	422,105	720,499	675,491	753,706	842,076
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	558 ¹	1,194	1,090	1,185	1,226
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	59	100	97	100	97
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	336,305 ¹	720,499	664,166	753,706	824,177
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	80	100	98	100	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	382	1,194 ²	1,037	1,138	1,157
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	40	100	92	96	92
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	15	—	14 ⁵	14 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$11	—	\$13 ⁵	\$17 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$6 ⁸	\$6	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-21 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 59 percent of public schools had libraries; in 1999–2000, 97 percent had libraries.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian was 40 percent in 1953–54, 100 percent in 1985–86, and 92 percent in 1999–2000.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$7 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$17 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Maryland had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, the Maryland state department of education was in the process of preparing or revising elementary school library standards. The state department of education had developed tentative or proposed library standards for secondary schools.²

Maryland
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (78 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (31 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, all districts and all students in Maryland participated in NDEA.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 90 new elementary and 22 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,327 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 97 percent of the schools in the state (1,298 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (732,949 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Maryland public schools participated in the program (1,334 schools), and 90 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Maryland State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-22. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Massachusetts

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,180	1,571	1,775	1,689	1,712
Number of pupils in public schools	668,849	795,527	810,755	776,415	938,592
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	467 ¹	1,386	1,689	1,476	1,609
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	21	88	95	87	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	218,744 ¹	749,707	788,047	736,503	906,426
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	33	94	97	95	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	417	1,095 ²	1,015	1,142	1,501
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	19	70	57	68	87
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	15	—	19 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$3	\$10	—	\$12 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$1 ⁸	\$6	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-22 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers was 21 percent in 1953–54 and 94 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 19 percent in 1953–54 to 87 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there was 1 school library book per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 16 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Massachusetts had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Massachusetts had no school library standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (68 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (27 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 43 percent of the districts in

Massachusetts
(continued)

Massachusetts participated in NDEA; these districts contained 71 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 289 new elementary and 52 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,089 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 88 percent of the schools in the state (1,513 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 87 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (868,982 children), and 52 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Massachusetts public schools participated in the program (1,729 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Massachusetts State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-23. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Michigan

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,918	3,177	3,110	3,159	3,413
Number of pupils in public schools	1,111,022	1,613,818	1,418,907	1,491,699	1,651,331
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	2,146 ¹	2,821	2,790	2,881	2,942
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	36	89	90	91	86
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	632,657 ¹	1,542,877	1,358,102	1,464,354	1,544,968
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	57	96	96	98	94
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,389	2,088 ²	2,122	2,226	2,511
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	40	66	68	70	74
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	14	—	19 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$12	—	\$15 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$6	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-23 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Michigan, there were 5,900 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 3,400.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers was 36 percent in 1953–54 and 86 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 40 percent of public schools had a librarian; 74 percent had a librarian in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Michigan had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Michigan had unofficial elementary school library standards that had been prepared by a state school librarians’ association, and secondary school library standards prepared by an independent state accrediting authority.²

Michigan
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (68 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (38 percent), while the natural sciences received 19 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 75 percent of the districts in Michigan participated in NDEA; these districts contained 94 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 347 new elementary and 19 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 5,331 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 96 percent of the schools in the state (3,325 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 97 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (1,904,823 children), but data were not available for the percentage of the acquisitions money used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 3,858 public schools in Michigan participated in the program, and 88 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Michigan State Library, in the legislative branch of the state government, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-24. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Minnesota

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,910	1,551	1,434	1,492	1,674
Number of pupils in public schools	566,969	819,441	719,581	705,021	811,505
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,804 ¹	1,470	1,379	1,443	1,483
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	31	95	96	97	89
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	331,165 ¹	793,380	715,523	700,000	792,035
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	58	97	99	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,480	1,382 ²	1,318	1,368	1,438
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	42	89	92	92	87
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	22	—	23 ⁵	24 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$19	—	\$18 ⁵	\$17 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$7	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-24 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Minnesota, there were 5,900 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,700.
- The percent of public schools with libraries ranged from 31 percent in 1953–54 to 97 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 89 percent of public schools had school libraries.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 24 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Minnesota had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Minnesota had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Minnesota
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (91 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (30 percent), while the natural sciences received 19 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 95 percent of the districts in Minnesota participated in NDEA; these districts contained 99 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 41 new elementary and 16 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 4,182 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 94 percent of the schools in the state (1,719 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (776,969 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Minnesota public schools participated in the program (1,829 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996 and 1997, the Minnesota State Library, a part of the Department of Children, Families, and Learning, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10} Services did not include LSCA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. From 1998 to 2000, the State Library provided development staff as a service to school library media centers.^{11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-25. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Mississippi

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,524	767	913	957	934
Number of pupils in public schools	527,409	450,476	506,697	531,874	506,862
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,095 ¹	767	870	896	859
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	31	100	95	94	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	239,758 ¹	450,476	493,658	514,134	499,494
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	45	100	97	97	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,489	660 ²	728	763	848
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	42	86	80	80	91
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	13	—	14 ⁵	20 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$9	—	\$15 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$5	—	\$5 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-25 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Mississippi, there were 3,500 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 934.
- The percentage of students attending schools with library media centers was 45 percent in 1953–54 and 99 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 20 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Mississippi had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Mississippi had school library standards prepared by an independent state accrediting authority.²

Mississippi
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (87 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (33 percent), while the natural sciences received 26 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 77 percent of the districts in Mississippi participated in NDEA; these districts contained 73 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 62 new elementary and 14 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,046 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 93 percent of the schools in the state (1,007 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 94 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (453,553 children), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Mississippi public schools participated in the program (1,083 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Mississippi State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-26. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Missouri

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	6,448	1,986	2,063	2,082	1,998
Number of pupils in public schools	672,273	841,447	818,239	938,836	814,933
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,271 ¹	1,856	1,946	2,033	1,906
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	20	93	94	98	96
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	313,957 ¹	822,585	797,538	930,043	801,593
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	47	98	97	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,761	1,726 ²	1,691	1,975	1,831
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	27	87	82	95	92
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	16	—	20 ⁵	22 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$20	—	\$18 ⁵	\$25 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$11	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$14 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-26 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Missouri, there were 6,400 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 2,000.
- In 1953–54, 20 percent of public schools had libraries; in 1999–2000, 96 percent had libraries.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$5 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$25 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Missouri had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, the Missouri state department of education was in the process of preparing or revising school library standards.²

Missouri
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (74 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (27 percent), while the natural sciences received 19 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 88 percent of the districts in Missouri participated in NDEA; these districts contained 98 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 198 new elementary and 38 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,848 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 67 percent of the schools in the state (1,507 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 94 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (726,829 children), and 98 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 93 percent of Missouri public schools participated in the program (2,109 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996 the Missouri State Library, a part of the Department of State, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included LSCA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. Between 1997 and 2000, the State Library offered LSCA or LSTA grants and standards or guidelines to school library media centers.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-27. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Montana

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,301	780	739	897	880
Number of pupils in public schools	116,109	165,318	157,530	175,611	156,117
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	292 ¹	738	701	874	745
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	22	95	95	98	85
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	64,075 ¹	163,618	155,481	174,927	152,892
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	55	99	99	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	587	672 ²	421	734	723
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	45	86	57	82	82
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	25	—	44 ⁵	35 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$30	—	\$36 ⁵	\$25 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$15	—	\$17 ^{5,9}	\$13 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-27 include the following:

- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 45 percent in 1953–54 to 86 percent in 1985–86. In 1999–2000, 82 percent of schools had a librarian.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 35 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$7 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$25 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Montana had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Montana had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (90 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural

Montana
(continued)

sciences (44 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 25 percent of the districts in Montana participated in NDEA; these districts contained 52 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, no new elementary and secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} However, 1,338 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 46 percent of the schools in the state (376 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 98 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (164,725 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 60 percent of Montana public schools participated in the program (487 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Montana State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants and state aid, but not standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-28. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Nebraska

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	4,318	1,518	1,455	1,296	1,197
Number of pupils in public schools	225,665	294,191	260,030	248,016	271,867
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,002 ¹	1,209	1,343	1,277	1,014
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	23	80	92	99	85
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	134,410 ¹	284,542	256,818	245,921	269,815
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	60	97	99	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,598	1,003 ²	713	922	919
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	37	66	49	71	77
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	24	—	34 ⁵	32 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$26	—	\$28 ⁵	\$23 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$12	—	\$14 ^{5,9}	\$13 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-28 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Nebraska, there were 4,300 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,200.
- The percentage of public schools with libraries ranged from 23 percent in 1953–54 to 99 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 85 percent of public schools had libraries.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 32 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Nebraska had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Nebraska had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Nebraska
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (85 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (49 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 16 percent of the districts in Nebraska participated in NDEA; these districts contained 55 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 85 new elementary and 13 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 554 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 68 percent of the schools in the state (1,141 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 80 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (255,662 children), and 87 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 46 percent of Nebraska public schools participated in the program (776 schools), and all the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Nebraska State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA, but not state aid or standards or guidelines. Except for 1999, the State Library also provided development staff as a support to school library media centers.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-29. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Nevada

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	228	290	313	365	439
Number of pupils in public schools	40,381	154,060	198,751	231,088	323,666
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	113 ¹	249	301	355	420
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	50	86	96	97	96
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	30,954 ¹	151,421	197,888	228,273	321,501
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	77	98	100	99	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	132	202 ²	265	321	372
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	58	70	85	88	84
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	13	—	15 ⁵	17 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$11	—	\$13 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$7	—	\$7 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-29 include the following:

- Fifty percent of public schools had library media centers in 1953–54 and 96 percent had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of students attending schools with libraries was 77 percent in 1953–54 and 99 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 58 percent in 1953–54 to 88 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 84 percent of schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, Nevada had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials and appropriations, but did not have them for services.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, the Nevada state department of education had developed tentative or proposed standards for school libraries.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (80 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Nevada
(continued)

English and reading (34 percent), while the natural sciences received 29 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 82 percent of the districts in Nevada participated in NDEA; these districts contained 99 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, no new elementary or secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} However, 490 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 46 percent of the schools in the state (130 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (108,657 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 57 percent of Nevada public schools participated in the program (162 schools), and 35 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Nevada State Library, a part of the Department of Museums, Libraries, and Arts, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-30. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: New Hampshire

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	531	430	417	445	453
Number of pupils in public schools	74,552	159,996	147,023	174,562	195,113
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	72 ¹	371	379	407	432
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	14	86	91	92	95
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	22,392 ¹	151,017	143,631	169,899	190,695
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	30	94	98	97	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	64	215 ²	317	332	376
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	12	50	76	75	83
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	13	—	19 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$19	—	\$21 ⁵	\$21 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$10	—	\$11 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-30 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 14 percent of public schools had school libraries; in 1999–2000, 95 percent of schools had school libraries.
- In 1953–54, there was 1 school library book per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 18 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$4 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$21 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, New Hampshire had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, New Hampshire had secondary school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools, but no state standards were in place for elementary school libraries.²

New Hampshire
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (71 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (34 percent), while the natural sciences received 31 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 54 percent of the districts in New Hampshire participated in NDEA; these districts contained 77 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 45 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 200 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 50 percent of the schools in the state (245 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (128,757 children), and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 87 percent of New Hampshire public schools participated in the program (422 schools), and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996 and 1997, the New Hampshire State Library, a part of the Department of Cultural Resources, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10} Services included LSCA grants and development staff, but not state aid or standards or guidelines. Between 1998 and 2000, LSTA grants were offered but development staff were no longer provided.^{11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-31. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: New Jersey

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,810	2,141	2,224	2,195	2,247
Number of pupils in public schools	728,175	1,078,290	1,112,872	1,097,841	1,207,466
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	733 ¹	2,089	2,083	2,067	2,086
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	40	98	94	94	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	371,076 ¹	1,054,788	1,083,825	1,060,053	1,151,555
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	51	98	97	97	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	678	1,943 ²	1,912	2,038	1,976
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	37	91	86	93	88
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	18	—	22 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$21	—	\$22 ⁵	\$16 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$10	—	\$12 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-31 include the following:

- Forty percent of public schools had libraries in 1953–54; 93 percent had them in 1999–2000.
- The percent of schools with a librarian was 37 percent in 1953–54, 93 percent in 1993–94, and 88 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 18 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, New Jersey had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, New Jersey had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (79 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

New Jersey
(continued)

English and reading (29 percent), while the natural sciences received 17 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 22 percent of the districts in New Jersey participated in NDEA; these districts contained 63 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 301 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,352 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 74 percent of the schools in the state (1,705 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (1,285,630 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all New Jersey public schools participated in the program (2,319 schools), and 82 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the New Jersey State Library was part of the Department of Education and reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included LSCA grants, standards or guidelines, and development staff, but not state aid. Between 1997 and 2000, the New Jersey State Library relocated to the Thomas Edison State College and continued to provide LSCA or LSTA grants and standards or guidelines, but it no longer provided development staff.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-32. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: New Mexico

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	803	619	626	663	709
Number of pupils in public schools	166,075	302,870	292,482	323,001	321,509
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	377 ¹	609	593	628	684
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	47	98	95	95	96
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	89,559 ¹	299,818	288,906	319,360	315,291
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54	99	99	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	296	438 ²	456	481	539
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	37	71	73	73	76
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	15	—	19 ⁵	20 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$16	—	\$17 ⁵	\$16 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$8	—	\$7 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-32 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 47 percent of public schools had school libraries; in 1999–2000, 96 percent of schools had school libraries.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian was 37 percent in 1953–54 and 76 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 20 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, New Mexico had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, New Mexico had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

New Mexico
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (77 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (56 percent), while the natural sciences received 12 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 61 percent of the districts in New Mexico participated in NDEA; these districts contained 83 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 138 new elementary and 5 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 715 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 86 percent of the schools in the state (528 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (243,736 children), and 78 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all New Mexico public schools participated in the program (612 schools), and 65 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the New Mexico State Library, a part of the Department of Cultural Resources, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included development staff, but not LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, or standards or guidelines. Between 1997 and 2000, however, the State Library did not provide development staff as a support to school library media centers.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-33. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: New York

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	4,978	3,813	3,889	3,904	4,090
Number of pupils in public schools	2,116,777	2,490,781	2,384,989	2,593,562	2,866,980
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	3,039 ¹	3,612	3,713	3,717	3,738
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	61	95	95	95	91
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	1,624,283 ¹	2,390,456	2,300,738	2,497,345	2,680,297
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	77	96	97	96	93
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,092	3,468 ²	3,466	3,405	3,773
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	42	91	89	87	92
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	16	—	17 ⁵	14 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$14	—	\$13 ⁵	\$12 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$8	—	\$7 ^{5,9}	\$8 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-33 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 61 percent of public schools had libraries; 91 percent of public schools had libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 42 percent in 1953–54 to 92 percent in 1999–2000.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$4 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$8 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, New York had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials and services, but did not have them for appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, New York had unofficial school library standards prepared by a state school librarians’ association.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (74 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

New York
(continued)

English and reading (28 percent), while the natural sciences received 20 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 53 percent of the districts in New York participated in NDEA; these districts contained 74 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 172 new elementary and 32 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 5,173 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all of the schools in the state (4,419 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 75 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (2,182,275 children), and 84 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 57 percent of New York public schools participated in the program (2,526 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the New York State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included development staff, but not LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, or standards or guidelines. In 1997 and 1998, the State Library provided state aid, development staff, and standards or guidelines, and in 1999 and 2000, it provided development staff and standards or guidelines to school library media centers.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-34. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: North Carolina

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,660	1,950	1,917	1,927	2,014
Number of pupils in public schools	967,361	1,098,284	1,069,603	1,090,802	1,227,985
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	2,119 ¹	1,950	1,893	1,886	1,877
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	80	100	99	98	93
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	836,905 ¹	1,098,284	1,068,361	1,078,952	1,208,583
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	87	100	100	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,906	1,950 ²	1,836	1,900	1,910
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	72	100	96	99	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{3,4}	15	—	15 ⁵	16 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$20	—	\$16 ⁵	\$17 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$8	—	\$9 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-34 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 80 percent of public schools had libraries; in 1999–2000, 93 percent had libraries.
- The percentage of students attending schools with library media centers was 87 percent in 1953–54 and 98 percent in 1999–2000.
- Seventy-two percent of schools had a librarian in 1953–54 and 95 percent had a librarian in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, North Carolina had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, North Carolina had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (76 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural

North Carolina
(continued)

sciences (34 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 98 percent of the districts in North Carolina participated in NDEA; these districts contained more than 99 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 26 new elementary and 15 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,978 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all of the schools in the state (2,008 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 81 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (947,350 children), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 80 percent of North Carolina public schools participated in the program (1,614 schools), and all the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1997, the North Carolina State Library, a part of the Department of Cultural Resources, reported offering services to library media centers.^{9, 10} Services did not include LSCA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. Between 1998 and 2000, however, the State Library offered LSTA grants for school library media centers.^{11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-35. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: North Dakota

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,807	621	647	575	552
Number of pupils in public schools	122,852	160,887	118,778	115,635	109,496
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	810 ¹	584	612	538	461
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	29	94	95	92	83
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	73,880 ¹	153,943	114,921	111,025	95,336
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	60	96	97	96	87
Number of schools with a librarian.....	605	467 ²	369	448	503
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	22	75	57	78	91
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{3,4}	26	—	49 ⁵	45 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$26	—	\$25 ⁵	\$26 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$6 ⁸	\$13	—	\$13 ^{5,9}	\$15 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-35 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with libraries ranged from 29 percent in 1953–54 to 95 percent in 1990–91.
- Twenty-two percent of schools had a librarian in 1953–54; in 1999–2000, 91 percent of schools had a librarian.
- In 1953–54, there were 5 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 45 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$6 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$26 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, North Dakota had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, the North Dakota state department of education had developed tentative or proposed standards for school libraries.²

North Dakota
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (96 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (59 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 35 percent of the districts in North Dakota participated in NDEA; these districts contained 67 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 22 new elementary and 18 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,193 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 68 percent of the schools in the state (510 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 83 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (116,610 children), and all the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 90 percent of North Dakota public schools participated in the program (682 schools), and all the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the North Dakota State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included LSCA or LSTA grants and development staff, but not state aid or standards or guidelines. Between 1997 and 2000, however, the State Library continued to provide LSCA or LSTA grants, but it did not provide development staff as a service to school library media centers.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-36. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Ohio

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,623	3,541	3,623	3,636	3,698
Number of pupils in public schools.....	1,393,714	1,880,312	1,716,955	1,816,266	1,887,164
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,445 ¹	3,491	3,600	3,549	3,584
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	40	99	99	98	97
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	738,544 ¹	1,871,975	1,707,644	1,785,702	1,848,105
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	53	100	100	98	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,580	2,479 ²	2,629	2,917	3,160
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	44	70	73	80	85
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	15	—	28 ⁵	15 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$15	—	\$12 ⁵	\$11 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$7	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$7 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-36 include the following:

- Forty percent of public schools had library media centers in 1953–54 and 97 percent had library media centers in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of students attending schools with libraries was 53 percent in 1953–54 and 98 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 44 percent in 1953–54 to 85 percent in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Ohio had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed no professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Ohio had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (81 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Ohio
(continued)

English and reading (31 percent), while the natural sciences received 27 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 99 percent of the districts in Ohio participated in NDEA; these districts contained all the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 658 new elementary and 29 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 5,713 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 91 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (2,096,220 children), and 92 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 3,201 public schools in Ohio participated in the program, and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the Ohio State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. Between 1999 and 2000, the State Library provided development staff as a service to school library media centers.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-37. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Oklahoma

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,210	1,825	1,730	1,763	1,822
Number of pupils in public schools	467,393	636,668	574,546	579,583	614,820
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,648 ¹	1,560	1,657	1,695	1,782
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	51	85	96	96	98
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	296,529 ¹	582,145	559,542	566,663	607,995
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	63	91	97	98	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,588	1,342 ²	1,235	1,538	1,744
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	49	74	71	87	96
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	13	—	20 ⁵	22 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$25	—	\$26 ⁵	\$18 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$13	—	\$13 ^{5,9}	\$12 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-37 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 51 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 22 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$5 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54, \$26 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1993–94, and \$18 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Oklahoma had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Oklahoma had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (70 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Oklahoma
(continued)

English and reading (30 percent), while the natural sciences received 20 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 60 percent of the districts in Oklahoma participated in NDEA; these districts contained 89 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 1 new secondary and 40 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,468 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 96 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (567,558 children), and 58 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,448 public schools in Oklahoma participated in the program, and 71 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Oklahoma State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-38. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Oregon

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,285	1,268	1,164	1,184	1,171
Number of pupils in public schools	302,264	465,936	459,106	478,877	527,426
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	670 ¹	1,268	1,134	1,181	1,118
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	52	100	97	100	95
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	165,729 ¹	465,936	458,000	478,656	516,311
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	55	100	100	100	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	662	1,065 ²	1,000	875	889
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	52	84	86	74	77
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	24	—	22 ⁵	26 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$10	\$30	—	\$22 ⁵	\$12 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$6 ⁸	\$14	—	\$11 ^{5,9}	\$7 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-38 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 52 percent of public schools had libraries; 95 percent of public schools had libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 52 percent in 1953–54 to 86 percent in 1990–91. In 1999–2000, 77 percent of schools had a librarian.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 26 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$10 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54, \$30 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1985–86, and \$12 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Oregon had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Oregon had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

Oregon
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (68 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (31 percent), while the natural sciences received 21 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 12 percent of the districts in Oregon participated in NDEA; these districts contained 77 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 117 new elementary and 12 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,865 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 96 percent of the schools in the state (1,222 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 95 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (418,681 children), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 89 percent of Oregon public schools participated in the program (1,133 schools), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Oregon State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants and development staff, but not state aid or standards or guidelines.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-39. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Pennsylvania

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	6,337	3,169	3,205	3,128	3,121
Number of pupils in public schools	1,612,672	1,765,818	1,722,046	1,805,243	1,828,298
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	2,400 ¹	3,059	3,134	2,948	2,941
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	38	97	98	94	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	874,471 ¹	1,738,549	1,688,326	1,767,411	1,740,391
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54	98	98	98	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,899	2,875 ²	2,968	2,922	2,940
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	30	91	93	93	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	17	—	21 ⁵	19 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$13	—	\$14 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$7	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$9 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-39 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Pennsylvania, there were 6,300 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 3,100.
- In 1953–54, 38 percent of public schools had a library; in 1999–2000, 94 percent had a library.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 30 percent in 1953–54 to 95 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 19 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Pennsylvania had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library

Pennsylvania
(continued)

supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Pennsylvania had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, 49 percent of NDEA funds were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (33 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 79 percent of the districts in Pennsylvania participated in NDEA; these districts contained 86 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 249 new elementary and 27 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,927 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 97 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (2,093,880 children), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 4,320 public schools in Pennsylvania participated in the program, and 74 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Pennsylvania State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, standards or guidelines, and development staff, but not state aid.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-40. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Rhode Island

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	349	275	294	295	292
Number of pupils in public schools	103,232	132,944	148,027	124,230	147,889
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	82 ¹	271	282	278	277
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	23	99	96	94	95
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	39,446 ¹	131,179	145,934	121,772	146,442
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	38	99	99	98	99
Number of schools with a librarian.....	67	271 ²	273	270	289
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	19	99	93	92	99
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	12	—	16 ⁵	15 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$3	\$9	—	\$9 ⁵	\$13 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$1 ⁸	\$5	—	\$6 ^{5,9}	\$7 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-40 include the following:

- Twenty-three percent of public schools had a library in 1953–54; 95 percent had a library in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of pupils in schools with library media centers was 38 percent in 1953–54 and 99 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian was 19 percent in 1953–54 and 99 percent in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Rhode Island had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials and services, but did not have them for appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, the Rhode Island state department of education was in the process of preparing or revising school library standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (89 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural

Rhode Island
(continued)

sciences (23 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 54 percent of the districts in Rhode Island participated in NDEA; these districts contained 59 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 47 new elementary and 6 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 536 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 98 percent of the schools in the state (370 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 89 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (131,928 children), and 89 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 16 percent of Rhode Island public schools participated in the program (59 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the Rhode Island State Library, a part of the Department of Administration, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants and standards or guidelines, but not state aid or development staff. In 1999 and 2000, the State Library provided development staff as a service to school library media centers in addition to LSTA grants and standards or guidelines.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-41. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: South Carolina

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,378	1,019	1,085	1,081	1,066
Number of pupils in public schools	539,438	614,009	649,828	630,309	650,442
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	713 ¹	1,019	1,045	1,052	1,035
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	30	100	96	97	97
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	266,322 ¹	614,009	630,619	616,294	635,346
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	49	100	97	98	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	822	999 ²	1,037	1,032	1,009
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	35	98	96	95	94
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	14	—	18 ⁵	15 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$11	—	\$13 ⁵	\$14 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$6	—	\$7 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-41 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In South Carolina, there were 2,400 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,100.
- In 1953–54, 30 percent of public schools had a library; 97 percent of public schools had a library in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 35 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1985–86. In 1999–2000, 94 percent of schools had a librarian.
- Book expenditures per pupil were \$2 (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$10 in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, South Carolina had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, South Carolina had school library standards that

South Carolina
(continued)

had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (84 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (36 percent), while the natural sciences received 30 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 65 percent of the districts in South Carolina participated in NDEA; these districts contained 75 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 41 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 1,265 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all the schools in the state (1,105 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 44 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (280,837 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 71 percent of South Carolina public schools participated in the program (784 schools), and 94 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the South Carolina State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-42. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: South Dakota

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,204	688	732	661	779
Number of pupils in public schools	124,086	160,140	148,790	139,525	137,280
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	665 ¹	485	696	647	571
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	21	71	95	98	73
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	54,742 ¹	142,903	145,746	134,339	124,277
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	44	89	98	96	91
Number of schools with a librarian.....	785	407 ²	447	562	555
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	25	59	61	85	71
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	22	—	32 ⁵	36 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$20	—	\$33 ⁵	\$25 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$10	—	\$14 ^{5,9}	\$14 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-42 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In South Dakota, there were 3,200 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 779.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 21 percent in 1953–54 to 98 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 73 percent of public schools had library media centers.
- Twenty-five percent of public schools had a librarian in 1953–54; 85 percent had a librarian in 1993–94; and 71 percent had a librarian in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 36 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, South Dakota had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials and services, but did not have any for appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any

South Dakota
(continued)

professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, South Dakota had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (79 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (48 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 57 percent of the districts in South Dakota participated in NDEA; these districts contained 61 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, seven new elementary and four secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,820 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 26 percent of the schools in the state (233 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 96 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (151,919 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all South Dakota public schools participated in the program (902 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the South Dakota State Library, a part of the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included LSCA grants and standards or guidelines, but not state aid or development staff. Between 1997 and 1999, the State Library offered LSCA or LSTA grants, but not standards or guidelines.^{10, 11, 12} In 2000, the State Library provided LSTA grants and development staff as services to school library media centers.¹³

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-43. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Tennessee

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,774	1,637	1,485	1,522	1,534
Number of pupils in public schools	711,989	828,899	789,393	840,505	965,063
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,348 ¹	1,518	1,439	1,475	1,488
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	36	93	97	97	97
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	423,326 ¹	813,064	778,548	834,409	916,637
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	59	98	99	99	95
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,421	1,488 ²	1,328	1,380	1,410
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	38	91	89	91	92
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	15	—	16 ⁵	14 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$12	—	\$10 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$7	—	\$5 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-43 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Tennessee, there were 3,800 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 1,500.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers was 36 percent in 1953–54 and 97 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 38 percent of public schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 92 percent of public schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, Tennessee had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, the Tennessee state department of education had secondary school library standards that were a part of the general standards for schools, and was in the process of preparing or revising elementary school library standards.²

Tennessee
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (77 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (36 percent), while the natural sciences received 34 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 77 percent of the districts in Tennessee participated in NDEA; these districts contained 93 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, no new elementary or secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} However, 4,217 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 88 percent of the schools in the state (1,501 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (858,631 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Tennessee public schools participated in the program (1,701 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Tennessee State Library, in the legislative branch of the state government, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-44. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Texas

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,447	5,354	5,651	5,890	6,650
Number of pupils in public schools	1,591,535	3,209,947	3,323,523	3,342,778	3,651,806
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	2,994 ¹	5,223	5,610	5,579	6,246
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	55	98	99	95	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	939,235 ¹	3,169,672	3,320,551	3,302,803	3,590,811
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	59	99	100	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,463	4,753 ²	5,040	5,192	5,986
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	45	89	89	88	90
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	13	—	15 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$18	—	\$17 ⁵	\$18 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$9	—	\$10 ^{5,9}	\$12 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-44 include the following:

- The number of public schools in Texas ranged from 5,400 in 1953–54 to 6,700 in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 55 percent of public schools had libraries; 94 percent of public schools had libraries in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian ranged from 45 percent in 1953–54 to 90 percent in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Texas had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed one full-time professional school library supervisor in the state department of education. In 1962, Texas had district library standards prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (89 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (33 percent), while the natural sciences received

Texas
(continued)

27 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 69 percent of the districts in Texas participated in NDEA; these districts contained 88 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 841 new elementary and 285 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 8,510 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 55 percent of the schools in the state (2,926 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 93 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (2,151,445 children), and 92 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 68 percent of Texas public schools participated in the program (3,587 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Texas State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included standards or guidelines, but not LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-45. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Utah

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	508	633	718	674	740
Number of pupils in public schools	175,689	395,315	438,875	454,114	468,438
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	320 ¹	616	688	651	693
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	63	97	96	97	94
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	112,865 ¹	388,771	437,160	450,344	460,789
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	64	98	100	99	98
Number of schools with a librarian.....	257	431 ²	445	486	596
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	51	68	62	72	80
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	12	—	12 ⁵	12 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$10	—	\$9 ⁵	\$9 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$5	—	\$5 ^{5,9}	\$6 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-45 include the following:

- Utah had 508 public schools in 1954–54 and 740 public schools in 1999–2000,
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers was 63 percent in 1953–54 and 94 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, 51 percent of public schools had a librarian; 80 percent of public schools had a librarian in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Utah had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Utah had no state school library standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (75 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was social studies (30 percent), while the natural sciences received 22 percent.⁴ In

Utah
(continued)

FY 1972, 95 percent of the districts in Utah participated in NDEA; these districts contained all the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 44 new elementary and 8 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 870 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, all of the schools in the state (559 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 98 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (281,496 children), and 98 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 98 percent of Utah public schools participated in the program (549 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996 and 1997, the Utah State Library, a part of the Department of Community and Economic Development, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10} Services did not include LSCA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. Between 1998 and 2000, the State Library offered LSTA grants for school library media centers.^{11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-46. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Vermont

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	726	377	331	318	332
Number of pupils in public schools	62,629	97,443	90,632	91,787	109,290
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	103 ¹	309	290	318	332
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	14	82	88	100	100
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	20,653 ¹	92,487	88,649	91,787	109,290
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	33	95	98	100	100
Number of schools with a librarian.....	53	226 ²	242	276	287
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	7	60	73	87	86
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	1 ^{3,4}	25	—	28 ⁵	28 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$5	\$28	—	\$31 ⁵	\$27 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$13	—	\$17 ^{5,9}	\$17 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-46 include the following:

- In 1953–54, 14 percent of public schools had a library media center; in 1999–2000, all public schools had library media centers.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian was 7 percent in 1953–54 and 86 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there was 1 school library book per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 28 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$5 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54, \$31 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1993–94, and \$27 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Vermont had no state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, or appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the

Vermont
(continued)

state department of education. In 1962, the Vermont state department of education had developed tentative or proposed standards for secondary school libraries. No state standards were in place for elementary school libraries.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (81 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (29 percent), while the natural sciences received 19 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 48 percent of the districts in Vermont participated in NDEA; these districts contained 75 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, nine new elementary and eight secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 889 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (81,589 children), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 148 public schools in Vermont participated in the program, and 49 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the Vermont State Library, a part of the Agency of Administration, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. In 1999 and 2000, the State Library provided standards or guidelines to school library media centers.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-47. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Virginia

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	2,580	1,689	1,737	1,698	1,740
Number of pupils in public schools	687,461	1,074,904	943,179	958,091	1,099,572
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,103 ¹	1,689	1,711	1,634	1,602
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	43	100	99	96	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	493,792 ¹	1,074,904	934,841	925,685	1,059,890
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	72	100	99	97	96
Number of schools with a librarian.....	1,115	1,689	1,673	1,601	1,639
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	43	100 ²	96	94	95
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{3,4}	15	—	17 ⁵	18 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$13	—	\$16 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$7	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$10 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-47 include the following:

- Forty-three percent of public schools had a library in 1953–54; 92 percent had a library in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of pupils in schools with library media centers was 72 percent in 1953–54 and 96 percent in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of schools with a librarian ranged from 43 percent in 1953–54 to 100 percent in 1985–86. In 1999–2000, 95 percent of public schools had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, Virginia had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed three full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Virginia had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

Virginia
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (80 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (31 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, 89 percent of the districts in Virginia participated in NDEA; these districts contained 95 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 39 new elementary and 5 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 3,667 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 99 percent of the schools in the state (1,769 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (901,001 children), and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 99 percent of Virginia public schools participated in the program (1,769 schools), and all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

In 1996, the Virginia State Library, a part of the Secretariat of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.⁹ Services included LSCA grants and development staff, but not state aid, or standards or guidelines. Between 1997 and 2000, the State Library offered LSCA or LSTA grants for school library media centers, but it no longer provided development staff.^{10, 11, 12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-48. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Washington

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	1,461	1,596	1,772	1,806	2,008
Number of pupils in public schools	460,255	763,190	897,997	913,048	979,111
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,081 ¹	1,574	1,728	1,705	1,841
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	74	99	98	94	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	364,350 ¹	762,713	885,743	909,882	941,961
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	79	100	99	100	96
Number of schools with a librarian.....	766	1,369 ²	1,551	1,576	1,602
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	52	86	88	87	80
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	5 ^{3,4}	17	—	17 ⁵	20 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$6	\$16	—	\$15 ⁵	\$15 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$3 ⁸	\$10	—	\$8 ^{5,9}	\$11 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-48 include the following:

- Seventy-four percent of public schools had a library in 1953–54; 92 percent had a library in 1999–2000.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian ranged from 52 percent in 1953–54 to 88 percent in 1990–91. In 1999–2000, 80 percent of public schools had a librarian.
- In 1953–54, there were 5 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 20 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Washington had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Washington had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

Washington
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (63 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was social studies (28 percent), while the natural sciences received 20 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 72 percent of the districts in Washington participated in NDEA; these districts contained 99 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 26 new elementary and 2 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,742 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, 94 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (641,227 children), and 89 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 1,622 public schools in Washington participated in the program, and 95 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Washington State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, but not state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-49. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: West Virginia

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	3,687	1,048	1,007	898	798
Number of pupils in public schools	451,991	376,158	336,584	316,190	296,096
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	497 ¹	623	769	770	610
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	13	59	76	86	76
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	181,827 ¹	261,042	283,043	293,223	247,624
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	40	69	84	93	84
Number of schools with a librarian.....	528	573 ²	545	595	475
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	14	55	54	66	59
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	9	—	14 ⁵	14 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$4	\$9	—	\$7 ⁵	\$10 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$2 ⁸	\$5	—	\$4 ^{5,9}	\$6 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-49 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In West Virginia, there were 3,700 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 798.
- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 13 percent in 1953–54 to 86 percent in 1993–94. In 1999–2000, 76 percent of public schools had library media centers.
- In 1953–54, 14 percent of public schools had a librarian; in 1999–2000, 59 percent had a librarian.

In the 1957–58 school year, West Virginia had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, West Virginia had secondary school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools. No state standards were in place for elementary school libraries.²

West Virginia
(continued)

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (82 percent) were spent for science materials.³ In 1972, the area receiving the most funding was the natural sciences (28 percent).⁴ In FY 1972, all districts and all students in West Virginia participated in NDEA.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 27 new elementary and 11 secondary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 5,285 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. For FY 1974, no data were available for the percentage of schools in the state with a school library.⁷

In 1966, all eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (444,937 children), and 90 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ No data are available for 1974 for the number of West Virginia public schools that participated in the program; however, all of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the West Virginia State Library, an independent agency, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services did not include LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, standards or guidelines, or development staff. In 1999, however, the State Library provided development staff as a service to school library media centers, but it did not provide this service in 2000.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-50. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Wisconsin

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	5,669	2,020	1,848	2,014	1,952
Number of pupils in public schools	530,111	836,750	796,131	880,935	843,116
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	1,104 ¹	1,834	1,763	1,994	1,948
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	19	91	95	99	100
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	247,491 ¹	813,327	775,638	877,783	842,781
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	47	97	97	100	100
Number of schools with a librarian.....	2,486	1,687 ²	1,446	1,905	1,897
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	44	84	78	95	97
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	3 ^{3,4}	22	—	25 ⁵	27 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$7	\$22	—	\$28 ⁵	\$26 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$5 ⁸	\$10	—	\$13 ^{5,9}	\$15 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-50 include the following:

- The trend during the past several decades has been to consolidate small public schools, thereby reducing the total number of schools (National Center for Education Statistics 2002). In Wisconsin, there were 5,700 public schools in 1953–54; and in 1999–2000, the number of schools was 2,000.
- In 1953–54, 19 percent of public schools had library media centers; in 1999–2000, all public schools had library media centers.
- In 1953–54, there were 3 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 27 books per pupil.
- Library expenditures (excluding salaries) were \$7 per pupil (in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars) in 1953–54 and \$26 per pupil in 1999–2000.

In the 1957–58 school year, Wisconsin had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state employed two full-time professional school library supervisors

Wisconsin
(continued)

in the state department of education. In 1962, Wisconsin had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were a part of the general standards for schools.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (83 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was English and reading (24 percent), while the natural sciences received 23 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 87 percent of the districts in Wisconsin participated in NDEA; these districts contained 92 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 23 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 2,350 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 74 percent of the schools in the state (1,721 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 99 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (851,500 children), and 77 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, 96 percent of Wisconsin public schools participated in the program (2,225 schools), and 99 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 2000, the Wisconsin State Library, a part of the Department of Education, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13} Services included LSCA or LSTA grants, standards or guidelines, and development staff, but not state aid.

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Table 4-51. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: Wyoming

Characteristic	1953–54	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	708	361	376	411	395
Number of pupils in public schools	65,111	97,875	101,710	102,484	95,816
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	171 ¹	333	376	396	346
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	24	92	100	96	87
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	30,636 ¹	96,869	101,710	102,140	93,362
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	47	99	100	100	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	263	216 ²	262	290	328
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	37	60	70	71	83
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the state					
Books per pupil.....	2 ^{3,4}	21	—	38 ⁵	33 ⁶
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁷	\$8	\$34	—	\$25 ⁵	\$22 ⁶
Book expenditures per pupil ⁷	\$4 ⁸	\$18	—	\$11 ^{5,9}	\$13 ⁶

—Not available.

¹Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

²Number was derived from the percentage of schools with library media centers that had a librarian.

³Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁴Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁵Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁷Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁸Includes books and pamphlets.

⁹Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Highlights of table 4-51 include the following:

- The percentage of public schools with library media centers ranged from 24 percent in 1953–54 to 100 percent in 1990–91. In 1999–2000, 87 percent of public schools had a school library.
- The percentage of public schools with a librarian ranged from 37 percent in 1953–54 to 83 percent in 1999–2000.
- In 1953–54, there were 2 school library books per pupil; in 1999–2000, there were 33 books per pupil.

In the 1957–58 school year, Wyoming had state laws or regulations regarding school library materials, services, and appropriations.¹ The state did not employ any professional school library supervisors in the state department of education. In 1962, Wyoming had school library standards that had been prepared by the state department of education and were published separately from other school standards.²

NDEA

In 1960, the majority of the NDEA funds (59 percent) were spent for science materials.³ By 1972, however, the area receiving the most funding was

Wyoming **(continued)**

English and reading (35 percent), while the natural sciences received 24 percent.⁴ In FY 1972, 81 percent of the districts in Wyoming participated in NDEA; these districts contained 95 percent of the students in the state.

ESEA Title II

In FY 1967 and 1968, 12 new elementary public school libraries were established.^{5, 6} At the same time, 260 public school library collection expansion projects were undertaken. By FY 1974, 50 percent of the schools in the state (96 schools) had a school library.⁷

In 1966, 60 percent of eligible public school students participated in ESEA Title II (54,775 children), and 85 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁸ By 1974, all Wyoming public schools participated in the program (192 schools), and 97 percent of the acquisitions money was used for school library resources.⁷

Between 1996 and 1998, the Wyoming State Library, a part of the Department of Administration and Information, reported offering services to school library media centers.^{9, 10, 11} Services included development staff, but not LSCA or LSTA grants, state aid, or standards or guidelines. In 1999 and 2000, the State Library continued to provide development staff and also offered LSTA grants for school library media centers.^{12, 13}

NOTE: Footnotes in the text refer to the state-level data sources shown at the end of this section (see page 143).

Sources for State-Level Data

- ¹ Mahar, M.H. (1960). *State Department of Education Responsibilities for School Libraries* (OE-15006). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Tables 7, 8, 9, and 16.
- ² Darling, R.L. (1964b). *Survey of School Library Standards* (OE 15048) Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Appendix B, Table 1.
- ³ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1960). *Report on the National Defense Education Act: Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1960* (OE-10004-60). Washington, DC: Author. Table 11.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1973). *Strengthening Instruction in Academic Subjects: Title III, Part A, National Defense Education Act as Amended, Annual Report: Fiscal Year 1972* (ED082382). Washington, DC: Author. Tables 6 and 7.
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1969b). *School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials: Title II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Second Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1967* (OE-20108-67). Washington, DC: Author. Table 12.
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1971). *School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials: Title II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Third Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1968*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Table 13.
- ⁷ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1974). *School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials: Title II, ESEA, Fiscal Year 1974 [and] Strengthening Instruction in the Academic Subjects: Title III, NDEA, Fiscal Years 1973–1974, Annual Reports* (ED169901). Washington, DC: Author. Tables 7, 15, and 17.
- ⁸ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1967b). *School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials: Title II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, First Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1966* (OE-20108). Washington, DC: Author. Tables 6 and 9.
- ⁹ National Center for Education Statistics. (1998). *State Library Agencies, Fiscal Year 1996* (NCES 98–258). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: Author. Table 4c.
- ¹⁰ National Center for Education Statistics. (1999). *State Library Agencies, Fiscal Year 1997*. (NCES 1999–304). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: Author. Table 4c.
- ¹¹ National Center for Education Statistics. (2000a). *State Library Agencies, Fiscal Year 1998*. (NCES 2000–318). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: Author. Table 6c.
- ¹² National Center for Education Statistics. (2000b). *State Library Agencies, Fiscal Year 1999*. (NCES 2000–374). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: Author. Table 7c.
- ¹³ National Center for Education Statistics. (2001). *State Library Agencies, Fiscal Year 2000*. (NCES 2002–302). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: Author. Tables 1A, 1B, and 7C.



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Appendix A
Per Pupil Measures



PER PUPIL MEASURES

This report presents almost 50 years of data on support for public school library media centers in the context of federal legislation and allocations to states, regional accrediting standards, and state standards and regulations. The tables in this report present three per pupil measures: books per pupil, library expenditures per pupil, and book expenditures per pupil. Such per pupil measures can be calculated using one of two denominators: students in public schools with library media centers, or all students in public schools. The broad scope of this report influenced the decision to use the denominator that represented all public school students.

Using a denominator that represents 100 percent of public school pupils provides a context for observing change in the per pupil measures, a proxy for societal support for school libraries. On the other hand, including all pupils in the denominator underestimates the extent of the library resources available for the students who attend schools with library media centers. In this appendix, we attempt to address the issue of underestimation by presenting both approaches to estimating per pupil measures. Table A-1 presents per pupil estimates rounded to whole numbers, as they are presented in the body of the report. Table A-2 presents per pupil estimates taken to two decimal places. For both tables, the dollar amounts, adjusted for inflation, are presented in 1999–2000 dollars.

In 1953–54, when 59 percent of public school students attended schools with a library, the difference between the two library expenditures per pupil measures was \$4.01 (table A-2). In 1985–86, when 98 percent of pupils were in public schools with library media centers, the difference between the two library expenditures per pupil measures was \$.39. Ninety-seven percent of public school students had access to a library media center in 1999–2000, and the difference between the two library expenditure measures was \$.51.

In the 1950s and 1960s, there appear to be differences between some of the per pupil measures using the two different calculation approaches. Standard errors are not available for those years, however, so the differences have not been tested.

Difference between the two approaches for per pupil measures can be tested for recent years, but the percent of pupils in schools with library media centers is more than 95 percent in these years. Table A-3 examines the per pupil measures for the 1993–94 and 1999–2000 school years with their standard errors and other selected characteristics. For 1993–94, no differences were detected between the pairs of per pupil measures. In 1999–2000, the only pair of estimates that differed was the number of books per pupil. Students in schools with libraries averaged 18.03 books per pupil, and among all public school students, the average number of books per pupil was 17.45

Table A-1. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics with two approaches for estimating per pupil measures, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: National

Characteristic	1953–54	1958–59 ¹	1960–61	1962–63 ¹	1978	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools	128,831	82,222	102,487	83,428	83,044	78,455	79,885	80,740	83,824
Number of pupils in public schools	27,652,365	33,716,309	35,952,711	37,252,102	43,576,906	40,122,882	40,103,699	41,621,660	45,035,115
Number of public schools with library media centers	46,880 ²	41,463 ²	47,546 ²	49,158 ²	70,854	73,352	76,544	77,218	76,807
Percent of public schools with library media centers	36	50	46	59	85	93	96	96	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	16,276,181 ²	23,046,072 ²	25,300,243 ²	27,671,105 ²	40,606,100	39,146,923	39,429,143	40,884,333	43,599,096
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	59	68	70	74	93	98	98	98	97
Number of schools with a librarian	51,498	34,845	33,401	33,478 ²	—	62,141 ³	62,845	67,350	63,413
Percent of schools with a librarian	40	42	33	40	—	79	79	83	76
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the U.S.									
Books per pupil	3 ^{4,5}	4 ⁴	4 ⁴	5 ⁴	12	15	—	18 ⁶	17 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$6	—	\$12	—	—	\$16	—	\$15 ⁶	\$15 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$4 ⁹	\$6	\$8 ⁹	\$9	\$11	\$8	—	\$8 ^{6,10}	\$10 ⁷
Measures of library resources for public school students in schools with library media centers in the U.S.									
Books per pupil	4 ^{4,5}	5 ⁴	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	13	16	—	18 ⁶	18 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$10	—	\$17	—	—	\$16	—	\$15 ⁶	\$16 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$6 ⁹	\$9	\$12 ⁹	\$13	\$11	\$8	—	\$8 ^{6,10}	\$10 ⁷

— Not available.

¹Includes only public schools in districts with 150 or more students.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³National total was recalculated from individual state data.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock.

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54 and 1960–61*, and *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59 and 1962–63*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public School Libraries/Media Centers, Fall 1978*; *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Table A-2. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics with two approaches for estimating per pupil measures taken to two decimal places, various years, 1953–54 to 1999–2000: National

Characteristic	1953–54	1958–59 ¹	1960–61	1962–63 ¹	1978	1985–86	1990–91	1993–94	1999–2000
Number of public schools.....	128,831	82,222	102,487	83,428	83,044	78,455	79,885	80,740	83,824
Number of pupils in public schools.....	27,652,365	33,716,309	35,952,711	37,252,102	43,576,906	40,122,882	40,103,699	41,621,660	45,035,115
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	46,880 ²	41,463 ²	47,546 ²	49,158 ²	70,854	73,352	76,544	77,218	76,807
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	36	50	46	59	85	93	96	96	92
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	16,276,181 ²	23,046,072 ²	25,300,243 ²	27,671,105 ²	40,606,100	39,146,923	39,429,143	40,884,333	43,599,096
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	59	68	70	74	93	98	98	98	97
Number of schools with a librarian.....	51,498	34,845	33,401	33,478 ²	—	62,141 ³	62,845	67,350	63,413
Percent of schools with a librarian.....	40	42	33	40	—	79	79	83	76
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the U.S.									
Books per pupil.....	2.64 ^{4,5}	3.65 ⁴	3.99 ⁴	4.61 ⁴	12.19	15.48	—	18.12 ⁶	17.45 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$5.74	—	\$11.82	—	—	\$15.52	—	\$15.12 ⁶	\$15.32 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$3.66 ⁹	\$6.40	\$8.35 ⁹	\$9.45	\$10.70	\$7.96	—	\$7.58 ^{6,10}	\$9.97 ⁷
Measures of library resources for public school students in schools with library media centers in the U.S.									
Books per pupil.....	4.48 ^{4,5}	5.35 ⁴	5.67 ⁴	6.20 ⁴	13.08	15.86	—	18.45 ⁶	18.03 ⁷
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ⁸	\$9.75	—	\$16.76	—	—	\$15.91	—	\$15.39 ⁶	\$15.83 ⁷
Book expenditures per pupil ⁸	\$6.21 ⁹	\$9.36	\$11.87 ⁹	\$12.72	\$11.49	\$8.16	—	\$7.72 ^{6,10}	\$10.30 ⁷

— Not available.

¹Includes only public schools in districts with 150 or more students.

²Includes only schools with formal, organized libraries; schools with classroom collections only or other types of library services are not included.

³National total was recalculated from individual state data.

⁴Includes only books in formal, organized libraries.

⁵Book data include only schools reporting book stock

⁶Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

⁷Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

⁸Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁹Includes books and pamphlets.

¹⁰Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1953–54 and 1960–61*, and *Public School Library Statistics, 1958–59 and 1962–63*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: *Statistics of Public School Libraries/Media Centers, Fall 1978*; *Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985–86*; *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*; and Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000, “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000, and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Table A-3. Historical summary of public school library media center statistics with two approaches for estimating per pupil measures, estimates, and standard errors for 1993–94 and 1999–2000: National

Characteristic	1993–94 estimates	1993–94 standard errors	1999–2000 estimates	1999–2000 standard errors
Number of public schools.....	80,740	182.7	83,824	261.6
Number of pupils in public schools	41,621,660	393,745.6	45,035,115	332,483.5
Number of public schools with library media centers.....	77,218	333.6	76,807	419.7
Percent of public schools with library media centers.....	96	.30	92	.40
Number of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	40,884,333	404,238.1	43,599,096	34,0219.2
Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers.....	98	.20	97	.30
Measures of library resources for all public school students in the U.S.				
Books per pupil.....	18.12 ¹	.40	17.45 ²	.20
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ³	\$15.12 ¹	\$.36	\$15.32 ²	\$.18
Book expenditures per pupil ³	\$7.58 ^{1,4}	\$.21	\$9.97 ²	\$.15
Measures of library resources for public school students in schools with library media centers in the U.S.				
Books per pupil.....	18.45 ¹	.30	18.03 ²	.20
Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil ³	\$15.39 ¹	\$.33	\$15.83 ²	\$.19
Book expenditures per pupil ³	\$7.72 ^{1,4}	\$.20	\$10.30 ²	\$.16

¹Book and expenditure data are from the 1992–93 school year.

²Book and expenditure data are from the 1998–99 school year.

³Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

⁴Includes only locally budgeted expenditures; excludes federal gifts and grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” 1993–94; “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94 and 1999–2000; and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.

Appendix B

Adjusting Dollars Using the Consumer Price Index

ADJUSTING TO 1999–2000 DOLLARS

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been used in this report to compare purchasing power over time. Table A-1 showing the CPI from 1919 to 2001 appears on the pages following this description.

To compute a price index, a base year is selected. The base year price is then designated as the base or reference price to which the prices for other years are related.

A method of expressing the price relationship is:

$$\text{Index number} = \frac{\text{Price of set of one or more items for related year}}{\text{Price of the same set of items for base year}} \times 100$$

When 100 is subtracted from the index number, the result equals the percent change in price from the base year.

Current dollar figures reflect actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified period.

Constant dollar figures attempt to remove the effects of price changes (inflation) from statistical series reported in dollar terms. Most financial data in this report are expressed in constant dollars.

The constant dollar value for an item is derived by dividing the base year CPI by the price index for the year of data to be adjusted and multiplying by the item to be adjusted. The result is an adjusted dollar value as it would presumably exist if prices were the same as the base year—in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. Any changes in the constant dollar amounts would reflect only changes in the real values.

In this report, financial data were adjusted to 1999–2000 dollars. For example, in 1954, the expenditure standard for secondary school libraries for the Northwest Association was \$300 per year for books and periodicals for schools with 200 pupils or fewer. To adjust \$300 to 1999–2000 dollars, divide 169.3, the CPI in 1999–2000, by 26.9, the CPI for 1953–54; then multiply by \$300. The result is \$1,888, which is the value of \$300 in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

Table B-1. Gross domestic product deflator, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, and federal budget composite deflator: 1919 to 2001

Calendar year			School year					Federal fiscal year	
Year	Gross domestic product chain weight deflator	Consumer Price Index\1\	Year	Consumer Price Index\2\	Higher Education Price Index	Research and Development Index	Academic Library Operations Index	Year	Federal budget composite deflator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919 ..	---	17.3	1919-20	19.1	---	---	---	1919 ...	---
1929 ..	12.6	17.1	1929-30	17.1	---	---	---	1929 ...	---
1934 ..	9.9	13.4	1934-35	13.6	---	---	---	1934 ...	---
1939 ..	10.2	13.9	1939-40	14.0	---	---	---	1939 ...	---
1940 ..	10.3	14.0	1940-41	14.2	---	---	---	1940 ...	0.1004
1941 ..	11.0	14.7	1941-42	15.6	---	---	---	1941 ...	0.1057
1942 ..	11.9	16.3	1942-43	16.9	---	---	---	1942 ...	0.1180
1943 ..	12.5	17.3	1943-44	17.4	---	---	---	1943 ...	0.1285
1944 ..	12.8	17.6	1944-45	17.8	---	---	---	1944 ...	0.1209
1945 ..	13.2	18.0	1945-46	18.2	---	---	---	1945 ...	0.1153
1946 ..	14.7	19.5	1946-47	21.2	---	---	---	1946 ...	0.1205
1947 ..	16.3	22.3	1947-48	23.3	---	---	---	1947 ...	0.1351
1948 ..	17.3	24.1	1948-49	24.1	---	---	---	1948 ...	0.1361
1949 ..	17.3	23.8	1949-50	23.7	---	---	---	1949 ...	0.1326
1950 ..	17.4	24.1	1950-51	25.1	---	---	---	1950 ...	0.1362
1951 ..	18.6	26.0	1951-52	26.3	---	---	---	1951 ...	0.1396
1952 ..	19.0	26.5	1952-53	26.7	---	---	---	1952 ...	0.1400
1953 ..	19.2	26.7	1953-54	26.9	---	---	---	1953 ...	0.1491
1954 ..	19.5	26.9	1954-55	26.8	---	---	---	1954 ...	0.1551
1955 ..	19.7	26.8	1955-56	26.9	---	---	---	1955 ...	0.1587
1956 ..	20.4	27.2	1956-57	27.7	---	---	---	1956 ...	0.1659
1957 ..	21.1	28.1	1957-58	28.6	---	---	---	1957 ...	0.1731
1958 ..	21.6	28.9	1958-59	29.0	---	---	---	1958 ...	0.1828
1959 ..	21.9	29.1	1959-60	29.4	---	---	---	1959 ...	0.1862
1960 ..	22.2	29.6	1960-61	29.8	25.6	26.7	---	1960 ...	0.1870
1961 ..	22.4	29.9	1961-62	30.1	26.5	27.5	---	1961 ...	0.1919
1962 ..	22.7	30.2	1962-63	30.4	27.6	28.5	---	1962 ...	0.1918
1963 ..	23.0	30.6	1963-64	30.8	28.6	29.5	---	1963 ...	0.1999
1964 ..	23.3	31.0	1964-65	31.2	29.8	30.7	---	1964 ...	0.2026
1965 ..	23.8	31.5	1965-66	31.9	31.3	32.0	---	1965 ...	0.2054
1966 ..	24.5	32.4	1966-67	32.9	32.9	33.8	---	1966 ...	0.2212
1967 ..	25.2	33.4	1967-68	34.0	34.9	35.7	---	1967 ...	0.2188
1968 ..	26.3	34.8	1968-69	35.7	37.1	38.0	---	1968 ...	0.2286
1969 ..	27.6	36.7	1969-70	37.8	39.5	40.3	---	1969 ...	0.2425
1970 ..	29.1	38.8	1970-71	39.7	42.1	42.7	---	1970 ...	0.2569
1971 ..	30.5	40.5	1971-72	41.2	44.3	45.0	---	1971 ...	0.2736
1972 ..	31.8	41.8	1972-73	42.8	46.7	47.1	---	1972 ...	0.2914
1973 ..	33.6	44.4	1973-74	46.6	49.9	50.1	---	1973 ...	0.3047
1974 ..	36.6	49.3	1974-75	51.8	54.3	54.8	---	1974 ...	0.3322
1975 ..	40.0	53.8	1975-76	55.5	57.8	59.0	57.3	1975 ...	0.3655
1976 ..	42.3	56.9	1976-77	58.7	61.5	62.7	61.6	1976 ...	0.3922
1977 ..	45.0	60.6	1977-78	62.6	65.7	66.8	65.8	1977 ...	0.4242
1978 ..	48.2	65.2	1978-79	68.5	70.5	71.7	71.4	1978 ...	0.4524
1979 ..	52.2	72.6	1979-80	77.6	77.5	78.3	78.5	1979 ...	0.4903
1980 ..	57.1	82.4	1980-81	86.6	85.8	86.6	86.1	1980 ...	0.5409
1981 ..	62.4	90.9	1981-82	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.0	1981 ...	0.5965
1982 ..	66.3	96.5	1982-83	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1982 ...	0.6386
1983 ..	68.9	99.6	1983-84	101.8	104.8	104.3	105.1	1983 ...	0.6682
1984 ..	71.4	103.9	1984-85	105.8	110.8	109.8	111.2	1984 ...	0.7013
1985 ..	73.7	107.6	1985-86	108.8	116.3	115.2	117.6	1985 ...	0.7254
1986 ..	75.3	109.6	1986-87	111.2	120.9	120.0	124.2	1986 ...	0.7433
1987 ..	77.6	113.6	1987-88	115.8	126.1	126.8	130.0	1987 ...	0.7637
1988 ..	80.2	118.3	1988-89	121.2	132.8	132.1	138.6	1988 ...	0.7879
1989 ..	83.3	124.0	1989-90	127.0	140.8	139.0	147.4	1989 ...	0.8171
1990 ..	86.5	130.7	1990-91	133.9	148.2	145.8	155.7	1990 ...	0.8447

Table B-1. Gross domestic product deflator, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, and federal budget composite deflator: 1919 to 2001—Continued

Calendar year			School year					Federal fiscal year	
Year	Gross domestic product chain weight deflator	Consumer Price Index\1\	Year	Consumer Price Index\2\	Higher Education Price Index	Research and development Index	Academic Library Operation Index	Year	Federal budget composite deflator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1991 ...	89.7	136.2	1991-92 ...	138.2	153.5	150.6	163.3	1991 ...	0.8820
1992 ...	91.9	140.3	1992-93 ...	142.5	158.0	155.2	169.8	1992 ...	0.9119
1993 ...	94.1	144.5	1993-94 ...	146.2	163.3	160.1	176.7	1993 ...	0.9349
1994 ...	96.0	148.2	1994-95 ...	150.4	168.3	165.4	183.9	1994 ...	0.9543
1995 ...	98.1	152.4	1995-96 ...	154.5	173.3	170.8	192.6	1995 ...	0.9770
1996 ...	100.0	156.9	1996-97 ...	158.9	178.6	---	---	1996 ...	1.0000
1997 ...	102.0	160.5	1997-98 ...	161.7	---	---	---	1997 ...	1.0207
1998 ...	103.2	163.0	1998-99 ...	164.5	---	---	---	1998 ...	1.0337
1999 ...	104.7	166.6	1999-2000 .	169.3	---	---	---	1999 ...	1.0512
2000 ...	107.0	172.2	2000-01 ...	175.1	---	---	---	2000 ...	1.0779
2001 ...	---	---	2001-02 ...	---	---	---	---	2001 ...	1.1062

---Not available.

\1\Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers through 1977; 1978 and later figures are for all urban consumers.

\2\Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators*, August 2001; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*; Research Associates of Washington, "Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, 1990 Update," and unpublished data; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2002*. (This table was prepared August 2001.) Data provided for this table provided by U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, table 35.

Appendix C

States in Regional Accrediting Associations



STATES IN REGIONAL ACCREDITING ASSOCIATIONS

New England

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Middle States

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

North Central

Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
New Mexico
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
South Dakota
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Northwest

Alaska
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
Oregon
Utah
Washington

Southern

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia

Western

California
Hawaii

Appendix D
Standard Error Tables

Variations

The standard error is a measure of the variability of estimates due to sampling. It indicates the variability of a sample estimate that would be obtained from all possible samples of a given design and size. Standard errors are used as a measure of the precision expected from a particular sample. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, intervals of 1.96 standard errors below to 1.96 standard errors above a particular statistic would include the true population parameter being estimated in about 95 percent of the samples. This is a 95 percent confidence interval. For example, the estimated percentage of all public schools with library media centers in 1999–2000 is 92 percent, and the estimated standard error is 0.6 percent. The 95 percent confidence interval for the statistic extends from $[92-(0.6 \text{ times } 1.96)]$ to $[92+(0.6 \text{ times } 1.96)]$ or from 90.8 to 93.2 percent.

Standard errors for Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) data from 1990–91, 1993–94, and 1999–2000 appear on the following pages.

Table D-1. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1990–91

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian
National.....	197.3	362,552.6	13.6	0.0	357,522.3	0.2	435.6	0.5
Regional								
New England.....	21.9	47,992.4	50.1	1.0	46,850.4	0.8	88.4	2.2
Middle States.....	56.1	125,303.3	78.6	0.6	116,076.2	0.8	147.8	1.2
North Central.....	146.5	136,723.8	230.5	0.6	149,092.4	0.4	299.0	0.9
Northwest.....	51.9	51,362.7	60.4	0.9	54,763.6	0.4	85.2	1.5
Southern.....	99.2	163,869.6	136.5	0.4	165,835.2	0.1	180.7	0.7
Western.....	50.8	191,678.3	119.5	1.5	192,414.1	0.3	259.4	3.6
School level								
Elementary.....	231.51	234,339.3	284.05	0.36	240,831.9	0.2	446.1	0.7
Secondary.....	155.13	285,723.5	182.73	0.71	279,920.5	0.2	186.1	0.7
State								
Alabama.....	22.2	25,826.8						
Alaska.....	9.1	7,244.9	22.2	0.0	25,826.8	0.0	40.2	2.8
Arizona.....	11.5	29,836.3	10.5	1.3	7,186.7	0.2	21.1	5.1
Arkansas.....	10.0	17,241.9	29.3	3.1	30,455.0	0.2	37.8	3.2
California.....	50.8	192,501.1	10.0	0.0	17,241.9	0.0	31.2	2.7
Colorado.....	18.0	22,808.6	119.4	1.5	192,516.0	0.3	259.1	3.7
Connecticut.....	14.2	18,797.1	20.6	0.9	23,107.7	0.3	38.0	2.7
Delaware.....	2.7	6,486.1	21.8	1.8	21,245.7	1.2	35.7	3.3
District of Columbia.....	7.4	3,420.1	5.8	4.0	6,699.5	0.4	6.5	2.1
Florida.....	33.7	77,016.2	7.4	0.0	3,420.1	0.0	7.4	0.0
Georgia.....	37.7	48,515.8	44.2	1.9	78,442.2	0.3	47.0	1.2
Hawaii.....	0.0	4,820.6	38.4	0.4	48,552.2	0.0	45.3	1.4
Idaho.....	9.7	11,613.9	2.4	1.1	5,647.6	2.0	3.4	1.1
Illinois.....	72.1	84,452.0	14.9	2.1	11,911.0	1.8	19.5	3.7
Indiana.....	27.3	30,290.1	93.9	1.7	89,021.0	1.8	223.0	5.4
Iowa.....	53.3	24,418.8	36.3	1.4	30,963.6	0.5	55.7	2.9
Kansas.....	8.8	21,642.3	56.2	1.4	24,405.4	0.4	66.8	3.0
Kentucky.....	30.5	33,360.7	20.4	1.3	21,896.9	0.4	39.9	2.4

See notes at end of table.

Table D-1. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1990–91—Continued

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian
States (continued)								
Louisiana.....	32.0	30,760.9	50.3	3.1	33,668.9	0.5	52.9	1.5
Maine.....	5.5	12,138.0	37.8	2.0	31,894.5	1.0	50.0	3.1
Maryland.....	38.3	31,905.2	22.5	3.0	12,087.2	1.2	26.5	4.6
Massachusetts.....	8.6	43,759.1	42.7	1.6	34,490.2	1.1	46.0	2.0
Michigan.....	37.9	64,119.9	37.0	2.1	42,328.5	1.6	82.0	5.0
Minnesota.....	35.5	37,425.8	115.9	3.8	69,133.3	1.6	160.0	4.2
Mississippi.....	17.0	17,829.3	50.3	2.0	38,148.7	0.3	40.8	2.1
Missouri.....	28.3	30,541.6	18.8	1.1	18,158.1	0.8	26.3	2.9
Montana.....	14.7	11,346.7	41.8	1.5	32,596.5	1.0	69.4	3.2
Nebraska.....	34.3	15,828.3	32.7	3.2	11,226.7	0.7	33.6	4.2
Nevada.....	3.9	9,889.0	59.5	3.5	16,110.6	0.6	68.8	4.6
New Hampshire.....	12.1	7,859.6	9.5	2.7	10,070.0	0.3	13.7	3.6
New Jersey.....	9.8	46,841.8	20.9	4.3	8,508.6	1.3	19.8	3.6
New Mexico.....	12.3	13,711.3	34.3	1.6	43,489.4	1.2	55.6	2.4
New York.....	25.8	93,369.5	21.7	2.7	14,517.3	0.6	28.8	3.7
North Carolina.....	20.9	37,923.0	50.3	1.1	89,114.5	1.9	100.2	2.3
North Dakota.....	12.4	8,277.1	25.8	0.8	38,002.5	0.1	45.3	1.7
Ohio.....	60.2	73,906.9	20.7	3.0	7,481.9	2.1	21.3	3.5
Oklahoma.....	33.2	30,257.1	63.0	0.5	74,946.6	0.4	155.8	4.3
Oregon.....	40.1	20,045.3	40.4	1.7	31,028.8	1.0	65.4	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	35.0	64,184.2	10.4	2.5	19,881.4	0.2	41.0	3.5
Rhode Island.....	3.9	5,830.5	38.8	0.6	64,527.4	0.5	76.4	2.0
South Carolina.....	11.3	27,039.1	9.1	2.8	6,344.1	1.0	8.0	1.9
South Dakota.....	24.3	9,841.6	13.1	0.6	26,977.5	0.7	12.9	0.5
Tennessee.....	30.3	39,225.6	30.6	2.7	9,606.0	1.6	32.4	4.2
Texas.....	45.1	94,112.9	41.8	2.0	40,593.8	0.7	47.9	2.9
Utah.....	6.7	24,617.4	46.7	0.3	94,198.3	0.0	100.0	1.7
Vermont.....	0.0	3,857.9	17.9	2.3	25,067.9	0.3	28.6	4.1
Virginia.....	6.4	44,456.7	13.7	4.1	4,199.2	0.7	14.7	4.4
Washington.....	26.4	33,258.6	9.3	0.4	43,909.2	0.1	20.4	1.2
West Virginia.....	22.4	15,929.5	38.0	1.6	36,025.2	0.9	52.9	2.6
Wisconsin.....	59.8	42,241.2	38.4	3.6	17,620.7	2.8	32.6	4.3
Wyoming.....	13.6	7,078.2	64.4	1.3	41,879.5	0.7	80.4	3.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public School Questionnaire," 1990–91.

Table D-2. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1993–94

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian	Books per pupil	Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil*	Book expenditures per pupil*
National.....	182.7	393,745.6	333.6	0.3	404,238.1	0.2	570.6	0.7	0.4	\$0.36	\$0.21
Regional											
New England.....	25.3	25,945.8	60.7	1.3	27,865.6	0.6	79.6	1.8	0.7	\$0.65	\$0.41
Middle States.....	68.8	159,241.6	127.3	1.0	167,251.6	0.8	184.2	1.5	0.8	\$0.77	\$0.48
North Central.....	109.6	133,976.0	194.7	0.6	140,973.5	0.2	264.9	0.9	0.8	\$0.43	\$0.19
Northwest.....	20.5	46,218.2	56.1	0.9	46,733.7	0.1	89.4	1.5	0.5	\$0.72	\$0.47
Southern.....	96.3	205,522.3	163.4	0.6	208,705.3	0.2	225.5	0.9	0.5	\$0.59	\$0.41
Western.....	73.8	174,255.9	129.6	1.3	177,150.4	1.0	317.5	4.1	0.8	\$1.67	\$0.61
School level											
Elementary.....	204.4	311,560.8	284.9	0.4	314,867.9	0.3	494.2	0.8	0.5	\$0.43	\$0.27
Secondary.....	161.7	183,353.9	201.6	0.5	186,757.9	0.1	183.0	0.6	0.6	\$0.76	\$0.31
State											
Alabama.....	12.6	26,323.5	24.4	1.6	27,007.3	0.5	32.9	2.4	0.8	\$0.89	\$0.56
Alaska.....	5.6	6,064.8	10.3	1.9	6,119.6	1.3	16.5	3.1	2.3	\$4.03	\$2.23
Arizona.....	8.5	21,360.3	12.0	1.1	21,419.5	0.5	44.9	4.2	1.0	\$1.10	\$0.81
Arkansas.....	8.5	18,712.2	8.5	0.0	18,712.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.3	\$1.10	\$0.64
California.....	74.0	173,805.0	130.3	1.3	177,310.0	1.0	319.8	4.3	0.9	\$1.78	\$0.64
Colorado.....	15.2	30,150.3	14.7	0.6	29,949.0	0.3	32.2	2.5	1.3	\$1.32	\$0.72
Connecticut.....	9.3	12,440.7	18.7	2.0	12,677.4	0.5	29.6	3.4	1.3	\$1.45	\$0.86
Delaware.....	2.0	3,936.4	3.7	2.3	3,906.7	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	\$0.98	\$0.54
District of Columbia	4.5	2,966.6	5.0	3.3	3,022.5	0.2	6.3	4.0	0.9	\$0.72	\$0.44
Florida.....	29.2	59,138.4	31.3	0.8	59,171.2	0.1	33.8	1.3	1.7	\$0.93	\$0.37
Georgia.....	9.6	24,786.6	9.6	0.0	24,786.6	0.0	9.6	0.1	0.5	\$1.05	\$0.67
Hawaii.....	1.1	8,142.8	5.1	2.2	8,170.8	0.0	5.6	2.4	1.0	\$0.98	\$0.65
Idaho.....	5.8	10,043.2	13.1	2.1	10,250.6	0.7	17.6	3.3	1.3	\$1.04	\$0.56
Illinois.....	60.7	44,900.1	85.4	1.3	47,278.3	1.0	98.7	2.5	1.1	\$1.31	\$0.48
Indiana.....	8.0	27,257.7	15.1	0.9	28,769.4	0.9	57.6	3.1	2.7	\$1.32	\$0.71
Iowa.....	20.4	20,091.5	28.5	1.3	20,979.9	0.5	37.7	2.2	2.0	\$1.65	\$0.90
Kansas.....	9.2	19,599.5	23.5	1.5	19,811.3	0.2	23.2	1.5	2.1	\$3.41	\$0.96
Kentucky.....	28.2	29,647.0	29.0	1.0	29,705.2	0.0	37.1	1.8	1.4	\$1.36	\$0.75
Louisiana.....	6.8	18,495.2	18.9	1.2	20,231.2	0.6	24.5	1.7	0.7	\$4.41	\$4.38
Maine.....	7.1	9,750.6	19.1	2.4	10,669.1	1.3	38.6	5.3	3.0	\$2.43	\$1.30
Maryland.....	6.6	12,372.1	6.6	0.0	12,372.1	0.0	21.2	1.6	0.5	\$0.75	\$0.47

See notes at end of table.

Table D-2. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1993–94 —Continued

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian	Books per pupil	Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil*	Book expenditures per pupil*
States (continued)											
Massachusetts.....	19.0	21,920.7	46.8	2.7	24,531.9	1.2	54.6	3.3	1.3	\$1.10	\$0.78
Michigan.....	36.5	64,672.5	127.1	4.0	69,662.8	0.8	143.1	4.5	1.5	\$1.68	\$0.71
Minnesota.....	31.1	35,669.8	37.1	1.7	36,289.8	0.4	37.4	2.1	2.0	\$1.75	\$0.85
Mississippi.....	7.7	20,161.9	17.6	1.7	22,503.4	1.0	31.8	3.3	0.9	\$3.10	\$0.46
Missouri.....	10.6	39,313.3	26.9	1.2	39,828.4	0.6	37.5	1.7	1.3	\$1.52	\$0.78
Montana.....	5.4	9,298.6	10.3	1.0	9,207.5	0.6	23.3	2.5	3.2	\$3.31	\$1.41
Nebraska.....	47.2	16,775.8	45.2	0.8	16,829.6	0.7	59.7	4.4	3.6	\$3.31	\$1.56
Nevada.....	5.7	7,684.9	7.1	1.0	8,079.1	0.7	9.2	2.1	1.5	\$1.36	\$0.65
New Hampshire.....	0.0	10,691.0	15.4	3.5	10,888.4	1.1	19.1	4.3	1.6	\$2.01	\$1.13
New Jersey.....	30.8	54,745.2	62.4	2.7	60,364.0	2.0	65.7	2.8	1.8	\$2.32	\$1.62
New Mexico.....	3.3	12,935.2	15.6	2.4	13,359.1	0.4	24.9	3.7	1.1	\$4.01	\$0.90
New York.....	28.2	95,365.7	63.1	1.5	100,965.5	1.7	128.4	3.2	1.3	\$1.24	\$0.63
North Carolina.....	28.2	41,208.4	30.1	0.8	40,776.3	0.7	29.2	0.4	0.8	\$1.34	\$0.81
North Dakota.....	10.6	6,945.1	18.0	2.8	6,593.6	1.5	21.6	3.4	10.4	\$2.81	\$1.89
Ohio.....	60.2	60,861.3	81.0	1.4	62,873.2	1.0	136.1	3.8	4.2	\$1.24	\$0.72
Oklahoma.....	18.1	23,390.2	29.5	1.3	24,617.2	0.7	55.2	2.9	1.2	\$2.03	\$1.20
Oregon.....	7.5	21,106.5	8.6	0.2	21,116.9	0.0	47.1	4.1	1.5	\$1.99	\$0.91
Pennsylvania.....	44.4	101,295.6	84.1	2.3	97,920.9	1.0	107.4	2.7	1.8	\$1.60	\$1.03
Rhode Island.....	7.0	6,120.3	12.3	3.4	6,152.7	1.0	12.5	3.6	1.8	\$1.20	\$0.80
South Carolina.....	9.8	31,711.0	13.7	0.7	32,377.3	0.7	17.2	1.2	3.3	\$1.23	\$0.78
South Dakota.....	13.1	7,449.5	14.4	0.9	7,183.1	1.4	19.0	2.4	2.5	\$2.69	\$1.24
Tennessee.....	10.7	31,680.8	34.6	2.2	33,435.2	0.6	48.4	3.1	1.1	\$0.98	\$0.58
Texas.....	52.1	147,365.1	128.9	2.0	150,380.1	0.6	175.6	2.7	1.1	\$1.73	\$1.11
Utah.....	10.6	16,403.3	15.4	1.3	17,120.6	0.4	17.5	2.6	0.9	\$0.81	\$0.45
Vermont.....	7.1	4,671.8	7.1	0.0	4,671.8	0.0	14.7	4.9	2.3	\$3.04	\$2.12
Virginia.....	40.2	46,220.2	49.6	1.5	47,997.3	1.6	49.5	1.5	1.4	\$1.56	\$0.92
Washington.....	11.4	30,697.3	46.0	2.4	31,056.0	0.1	57.7	3.1	1.0	\$1.55	\$1.26
West Virginia.....	29.8	16,618.5	38.6	3.5	16,036.3	1.9	39.8	4.1	1.4	\$0.73	\$0.44
Wisconsin.....	17.7	28,233.8	19.7	0.4	28,262.4	0.2	51.8	2.5	1.4	\$1.78	\$0.83
Wyoming.....	8.4	5,579.1	12.1	2.1	5,611.6	0.3	18.1	3.8	3.2	\$2.53	\$1.14

*Data are in adjusted 1999–2000 dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), “Public School Questionnaire,” and “Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire,” 1993–94.

Table D-3. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1999–2000

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian	Books per pupil	Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil	Book expenditures per pupil
National.....	261.6	332,483.5	419.7	0.4	340,219.2	0.3	533.2	0.5	0.2	\$0.18	\$0.15
Regional											
New England.....	35.5	43,549.8	54.3	0.7	45,147.8	1.0	63.9	1.5	0.5	0.61	0.36
Middle States.....	53.8	96,116.7	93.7	0.9	122,812.9	0.9	120.1	1.0	0.6	0.47	0.33
North Central.....	199.0	182,383.4	276.1	0.3	192,977.6	0.6	287.7	0.8	0.3	0.31	0.20
Northwest.....	40.2	66,725.7	69.7	0.4	63,227.0	0.9	93.6	1.3	0.7	0.60	0.46
Southern.....	156.0	197,223.0	196.2	0.3	195,523.4	0.5	235.4	0.7	0.3	0.35	0.29
Western.....	106.5	172,259.1	216.3	1.4	177,715.9	2.5	268.1	3.2	0.8	0.96	0.92
School level											
Elementary.....	256.0	229,801.9	375.9	0.5	244,447.2	0.4	475.3	0.7	0.3	0.26	0.23
Secondary.....	202.6	230,861.2	199.3	0.8	228,637.8	0.3	208.4	0.7	0.3	0.23	0.18
State											
Alabama.....	15.0	24,796.3	15.4	0.6	23,648.3	0.7	19.2	0.9	1.6	0.73	0.49
Alaska.....	7.9	8,224.5	16.8	3.2	8,518.6	0.8	12.2	2.4	0.8	1.51	1.28
Arizona.....	23.2	48,708.4	70.6	5.9	49,029.2	1.5	38.4	2.9	1.5	0.58	0.50
Arkansas.....	0.8	13,692.2	8.0	0.7	13,826.3	0.6	15.5	1.3	0.8	1.19	1.15
California.....	106.1	172,506.8	216.1	2.6	178,005.5	1.5	268.1	3.3	0.8	0.99	0.95
Colorado.....	10.0	30,230.5	25.5	1.6	31,572.6	0.5	35.4	2.5	0.9	1.24	1.23
Connecticut.....	5.3	18,023.6	16.5	1.7	18,785.6	0.5	23.7	2.4	1.2	1.23	0.71
Delaware.....	8.7	11,219.7	9.0	2.9	11,355.2	0.6	10.0	2.0	0.7	0.61	0.51
District of Columbia	2.3	1,785.3	4.3	3.1	2,365.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	0.42	0.34
Florida.....	36.8	86,722.9	44.5	1.2	88,249.8	0.3	43.9	1.3	1.0	0.62	0.58
Georgia.....	30.8	40,118.7	33.7	1.0	41,857.3	0.7	34.3	1.5	0.5	0.66	0.46
Hawaii.....	1.7	3,785.6	1.7	0.0	3,785.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.62	0.46
Idaho.....	5.5	4,128.9	11.2	1.6	4,236.4	0.2	13.9	2.2	1.2	2.17	2.06
Illinois.....	46.5	56,790.7	92.2	2.1	62,687.8	0.7	116.1	2.7	0.7	1.00	0.57
Indiana.....	31.1	21,931.5	31.8	0.7	22,140.5	0.2	54.8	2.8	1.7	0.68	0.42
Iowa.....	20.8	20,394.7	22.0	0.8	21,070.7	0.5	30.0	1.6	0.7	1.18	0.55
Kansas.....	19.3	14,542.0	26.1	1.4	14,970.1	0.3	38.5	2.3	1.0	0.84	0.55
Kentucky.....	31.9	28,377.5	36.0	1.7	26,857.6	1.2	29.4	1.4	0.5	0.40	0.34
Louisiana.....	23.2	32,941.3	63.7	3.9	38,189.8	2.0	57.5	3.9	0.7	2.38	1.91
Maine.....	5.2	8,917.5	17.4	2.3	8,590.2	1.4	22.3	3.1	2.1	1.99	0.72
Maryland.....	3.7	20,155.9	18.4	1.4	23,860.2	1.4	34.4	2.7	0.6	2.11	0.91

See notes at end of table.

Table D-3. Standard errors for school and library characteristics, by state and selected characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Characteristic	Number of public schools	Number of pupils in public schools	Number of public schools with library media centers	Percent of public schools with library media centers	Number of pupils in schools with library media centers	Percent of pupils in schools with library media centers	Number of schools with a librarian	Percent of schools with a librarian	Books per pupil	Library expenditures (excluding salaries) per pupil	Book expenditures per pupil
States (continued)											
Massachusetts.....	30.8	33,747.9	46.0	2.1	36,150.9	1.4	49.5	3.1	0.7	0.70	0.55
Michigan.....	66.8	79,679.2	121.4	3.1	91,223.2	1.9	136.5	3.4	0.6	0.93	0.77
Minnesota.....	125.3	71,327.2	118.3	2.6	71,179.7	0.7	118.4	2.5	1.7	1.57	1.16
Mississippi.....	6.5	18,199.2	16.1	1.6	18,489.5	0.4	15.2	1.5	1.7	1.02	0.79
Missouri.....	70.2	33,619.0	72.7	1.1	34,762.1	1.0	61.3	2.3	1.3	1.66	0.94
Montana.....	5.6	5,805.4	23.2	2.7	6,169.2	0.8	26.3	2.9	1.5	1.12	0.69
Nebraska.....	31.9	12,976.3	52.8	4.4	13,246.3	0.2	33.8	2.9	2.1	1.44	1.13
Nevada.....	7.1	13,431.3	9.9	1.7	14,105.0	0.3	18.4	3.8	1.9	1.67	1.36
New Hampshire.....	4.6	9,773.3	13.0	2.8	8,388.4	2.3	21.4	4.7	0.9	2.76	0.83
New Jersey.....	12.2	24,564.7	38.2	1.7	28,256.2	1.4	56.7	2.3	0.7	0.87	0.60
New Mexico.....	6.4	14,598.4	14.1	1.7	14,857.9	1.1	28.9	4.1	2.4	1.09	0.86
New York.....	18.1	81,583.1	82.4	2.0	103,325.0	1.9	80.9	2.0	0.5	0.39	0.28
North Carolina.....	26.7	36,125.7	52.2	2.3	37,772.0	0.5	41.2	1.8	0.8	1.16	1.13
North Dakota.....	7.2	4,811.3	18.0	3.0	5,082.1	2.5	15.2	2.6	2.2	1.38	0.98
Ohio.....	65.3	77,271.0	93.9	1.5	79,208.3	1.3	103.9	2.5	0.7	1.07	0.53
Oklahoma.....	5.9	25,084.1	12.9	0.7	25,338.3	0.6	30.8	1.7	1.0	1.02	0.85
Oregon.....	33.5	28,278.2	44.4	2.5	26,900.2	1.2	51.7	3.6	2.0	1.45	0.38
Pennsylvania.....	48.7	50,920.6	44.7	1.9	61,924.0	1.2	68.0	1.3	1.9	1.38	1.22
Rhode Island.....	3.8	3,312.3	5.4	1.3	3,552.3	0.3	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.43	0.16
South Carolina.....	17.1	21,500.8	20.2	0.9	23,112.3	0.7	22.5	1.3	0.3	0.72	0.56
South Dakota.....	10.8	7,332.1	26.6	3.4	7,396.7	2.6	27.0	3.4	3.0	1.17	0.66
Tennessee.....	21.1	42,278.9	24.0	1.0	38,607.1	2.4	37.1	2.3	0.7	2.92	2.78
Texas.....	65.9	139,780.2	95.0	1.4	136,909.7	0.6	119.6	1.8	0.6	0.74	0.64
Utah.....	7.1	20,260.6	16.3	2.2	21,567.4	0.8	29.9	3.9	0.5	0.33	0.24
Vermont.....	7.2	6,535.9	7.2	0.0	6,535.9	0.0	13.1	3.5	1.7	1.55	1.10
Virginia.....	117.3	71,465.0	119.2	1.4	72,889.4	1.0	123.5	1.2	1.6	0.52	0.39
Washington.....	16.7	45,434.5	33.4	1.6	45,613.0	0.9	50.9	2.5	1.2	1.08	0.87
West Virginia.....	16.1	12,053.0	30.8	3.3	14,157.4	2.3	25.8	3.1	0.7	0.98	0.76
Wisconsin.....	48.8	52,099.8	48.8	0.2	52,060.4	0.0	58.2	1.0	2.0	0.99	0.70
Wyoming.....	9.0	6,673.7	15.5	3.2	6,888.9	1.1	16.9	3.8	2.6	1.40	1.03

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public School Questionnaire," and "Public School Library Media Center Questionnaire," 1999–2000; and 1999–2000 Schools Without Libraries Restricted-Use Data File, September 2003.