

**biblioteki  
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w liczbach**

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**public  
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in figures**



**Biblioteka Narodowa  
Instytut Książki i Czytelnictwa**

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**The National Library  
The Books and Readers Institute**

**biblioteki  
publiczne  
w liczbach  
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**public  
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## **PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN 2009**

### FOREWORD

The present 39th volume of “Public Libraries in Figures” – an analytical yearbook concerned with the condition and functioning of public libraries in Poland – provides statistical data for 2009 taken from official publications of the Central Statistical Office GUS. The data are based on public library reports supplied in a uniform format (sheet K-03). All indices contained in the present edition have been calculated on the basis of these data, as well as population data, also taken from GUS publications for 2009. In addition, in some comments included in the “Discussion of selected aspects” the authors used information found in descriptive reports produced by voivodeship public libraries and in other nonstatistical sources, which enabled a more comprehensive description of major trends in public libraries.

The arrangement of content is the same as in the previous yearbook because GUS did not introduce any changes in the K-03 sheet for 2009 as compared to 2008. As in the previous years, the present edition also provides an extended commentary on selected aspects of public library activity. This year the authors added a commentary on special care groups and their ever more frequent use of public library services.

The present yearbook is particularly important. It contains the tenth analytical discussion of public libraries, based on data arranged by 16 voivodeships and by a three-degree structure of the public library network. The authors provide an assessment of the current situation in public libraries and a description of developments that were characteristic for the previous year, but they also present a tentative summary of results of public library activity. Besides, they focus on the impact of the three-degree structure of the public library network in the changing social, technological and cultural environment.

## Discussion of selected aspects

### THE NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

#### NUMBER OF LIBRARIES

According to the Central Statistical Office GUS data, the total number of public libraries in Poland at the end of 2009 went down to 8, 392 (including branches), i. e. the network contracted by 28 entities (0.3%) as against 2008. From 1989 (municipality-level public libraries were turned over to local governments in 1990) until 2009, public library network contracted by 18.6% (i. e. 1, 921 entities). In some of the early years of Poland's transformation, the public library network would contract by as much as 1.7% (years: 1992-1993, 1996). Since 2001, the contraction range has varied from 0.6 to 0.8%. Since in 2009 the declining tendency was lower, both in absolute and percentage terms, one may risk a statement that the public library network structure in Poland has slowly begun to stabilize.

The internal structure of the network has changed. In 2009, the number of libraries went up (from 2, 611 in 2008 to 2, 618 in 2009), whereas the network of branches shrunk by 35 entities (going down to 5, 774). A worrying drop has been noted in the number of library entities that specialize in services for children and young people. Over the past decade the number of branches for children and young people shrunk by one-fifth (from 254 in 2000 to 204 in 2009), whereas the number of branches for children went down by 16.7% (from 873 to 727).

The urban/rural public libraries ratio has remained unchanged for years. Rural libraries continue to represent nearly two-thirds of all library entities in Poland (65.6%), though, like in the previous years, the decline in rural areas in 2009 was higher (their number went down by 22 rural entities, i. e. 0.4% as compared to 2008). Notwithstanding, these losses were four times lower than in 2008.

An important measure of the library network's coverage and efficiency is the service area size index that reflects the number of inhabitants per one library or library branch. For years now, due to the network's shrinkage, this index has continued to rise. In 2009, it reached 4, 548 inhabitants per one library entity.

Each year about 1% of libraries is temporarily out of service. The listed reasons for "suspension" of activity may include a library overhaul, library space problems or shortage of staff. There were 90 such entities in 2009. Having overcome the difficulties, most of such libraries return to the network, though closures or a state of "suspension" dragging on for years may occur.

## MERGED STRUCTURES

The number of entities merged with other institutions has systematically shown a declining tendency. Their share in the total number of libraries and library branches went down from 21% in 2008 to 19.4% in 2009, however, this figure continues to represent one-fifth of the network. Merged structures are mostly based in rural areas (81.7%). While in urban areas this problem affects every tenth entity (9.2%), in rural areas it affects nearly every fourth (24.7%). In 2009, the number of libraries and branches merged with other institutions equalled 1, 625, i. e. it went down by 146 (8.2%) as compared to 2008. The figure breaks down into 210 public-school libraries (fewer by 5, i. e. 2.3%), 1, 329 libraries operating within the structure of a community centre or another institution of culture (fewer by 117, i. e. 8.1%) and 86 libraries operating in the structures of other institutions outside the culture sector (fewer by 24; i. e. 21.8%). Library branches represent 2/ 3 of the total figure (1, 026 out of 1, 625).

## LIBRARY POINTS

The public library network is supported by library points whose activity should complement the offer of basic library entities. However, over the past decade their number has dropped by nearly a half (40.2%). In 2009, their number went down to 1, 469 by yet another 86 library points (5.5%), and, more specifically, by 15 (2.8%) in urban and 71 (7%) in rural areas. Nearly two-thirds of library points (64.2%) are based in rural areas which shows an analogy to the public library network structure.

## COMPUTERIZATION

The number of computer-equipped libraries in 2009 went up to 6, 167 (73.5%) out of the total number of 8, 392 public libraries and library branches. With respect to the previous year, the figure grew by 512 computer-equipped library entities (i. e. 9.1%). In urban areas, the percentage of computer-equipped libraries rose to 86.4%, whereas in rural areas this applied to two-thirds of library entities (66.7%). First of all, chiefly main public libraries (96.8%) are computerized, or, in fact, possess computer hardware. The picture of computerization in branch libraries is bleaker, only 62.9% of them offer computer access (80.1% in towns, 54.4% in rural areas).

In 2009, acquisition of computer hardware showed smaller growth as compared to the previous year. Libraries acquired 2, 671 computers

(a 9.2% rise), compared to 4, 473 (a 18.2% rise) acquired in 2008. This increased the number of computers in public libraries and their branches to 31, 780 computer units (29, 109 in 2008).

The average index per one computerized entity in 2009 was 5.2 computers, which corresponds to 3.8 computers per one entity in the network in general. An average urban public library undergoing computerization had 8 computers, and an average urban library or library branch used nearly seven computers (6.9). In rural areas the computerization indices were lower by far: 3.2 and 2.1 respectively.

Out of the total number of 31, 780 computers, 25, 392 (79.9%) worked in library local area networks or LANs of other institutions, and 6, 388 (i. e. 20.1%) worked as autonomous units. Over a half of computers used in libraries and library branches was accessible to users (17, 441 out of 31, 780, i. e. 54.9%). In rural areas where the shortage of computer hardware is still widely felt, user access has become a priority (in 2009, 8, 502 computers out of the total figure of 11, 753, i. e. 74.3%, were accessible to users – an unchanged figure since 2008). In towns this figure reached 44.6%.

In most libraries, the Internet access has become a standard service. However, the quality of the Internet access and data transmission speed varies. There are no data available to evaluate the quality of the provided services, e. g. how many libraries offer broadband access. In 2009, 90.2% of computers had the Internet connection, and out of this figure 15, 892, i. e. 55.4% were accessible to users; in rural areas: 90.2% and 74.3% respectively.

The number of computers used in library/bibliographic work has been around 40% of the total figure. The use of library software in public libraries continued to improve only slightly. In 2009, 60.4% computer-equipped entities declared its use (3, 722 out of 6, 167) (59.2% in 2008). Nearly a half (47.7%) of rural libraries and library branches used library software (46.5% in 2008); by contrast, library software was installed in a decisive majority of urban libraries (79%) (77% in 2008).

In 2009, 1, 646 library entities offered online catalogues which accounts for nearly 20% of the total number of active entities (i. e. 19.6%) and 26.7% of entities declaring possession of computer hardware. In rural areas, this applied to 349 libraries, i. e. less than every tenth library entity (6,3% and 9,5% respectively).

## COLLECTIONS

At the end of the reported year, public libraries' collections went down to 134, 268, 395 volumes of books and serials (excluding rare/special collec-

tions), i. e. by 0.7% as compared to 2008. This regression affected both urban and rural libraries. In urban areas, the size of the holdings dropped by 357, 718 volumes, i. e. 0.4% as against 2008, whereas in rural areas the holdings shrank by 636, 471 volumes, i. e. 1.2%. Over the recent decade this has been a characteristic trend for rural libraries. However, the decreasing size of public library holdings does not necessarily signal a negative trend. The collections must undergo systematic selection coupled with simultaneous purchases of new titles. Considering the index of purchases of new titles that is now below 18 volumes per 100 inhabitants, the size of holdings that undergo systematic selection might show a declining tendency. In percentage terms, the share of incoming library material dropped to 3.2% and the share of purchases went down to 2.1%.

The holdings index, i. e. the number of volumes per 100 inhabitants, went down from 355 in 2008 to 352 in 2009; in towns it dropped slightly from 345 in 2008 to 344 in 2009 (it had grown systematically in the previous years), whereas in rural areas the drop was greater, namely from 370 to 365 (from 2004-2006 it stayed at the level of 378 volumes).

The average collection per one library or branch in 2009 went down to 16, 000 volumes (27, 688 vols. in urban areas, 9, 867 vols. in rural areas). The average collection in 2009 reached 26, 832 vols. per one public library and 11, 088 vols. per one library branch; the respective figures in urban areas were: 48, 572 and 17, 191; and in rural areas: 14, 121 and 8, 043.

The withdrawals in public libraries in 2009 remained at the same level as in 2008 (ca. 5 million), whereas the acquisitions went down by 12.5%. All incoming publications in 2009, including purchases, gifts, exchange, deposits etc., totalled 4, 231, 751 vols. (603, 092 vols. less than a year before). The rise of new acquisitions (i. e. books and serials) was 7.6% lower in urban areas, and 21.8% lower in rural areas. Over two-thirds of the incoming publications were books purchased from local government funds and the Ministry of Culture target grant (67.6%, as against 76% in 2008), which accounts for 2, 861, 302 volumes in total. In 2009 public libraries withdrew 5, 229, 206 volumes, i. e. 3.9% of their holdings as against 2008. The relative index of withdrawals went up from 12.9 in 2008 to 13.7 in 2009; more intensive selection was conducted in urban areas – the index there rose from 13.3 vols. to 14.5 vols. per 100 inhabitants, whereas in rural areas the index remained at a similar level, i. e. 12.4 vols. (12.5 vols. in 2008).

After several years of providing public libraries with a stable supply of state funds for new title purchases, in 2009 the Ministry of Culture slashed the target grant approved for that purpose by two-thirds. This drop in funding was not offset by new legislation enacting an increase from 10% to



25% in the obligatory local government contribution to finance new public library acquisitions. As a result, the purchases in 2009 went down by 813, 358 vols. (i. e. 22.1%) to 2, 861, 302 vols. Rural libraries bought 24.9% less books than a year before (by 358, 385 vols.), whereas in urban libraries book purchases dropped by 20.4% (454, 973 vols.).

From 2006 to 2008, the purchase index, defined as the number of purchased books per 100 inhabitants exceeded the figure of 9 volumes. The improvement in new title purchases was visible in both rural and urban areas. In 2009, the value of the purchase index dropped both nationwide and by the urban/rural split. The total purchase index dropped from 9.6 vols. per 100 inhabitants in 2008 to 7.5 vols. in 2009. In towns it went down from 9.6 to 7.6 vols., and in rural areas it dropped from 9.7 to 7.3 vols.

In 2009, the total spending on new books in public libraries went down to 60, 535, 210 PLN, i. e. it dropped by one-fifth as compared to 2008 (i. e. by 15, 390, 116 PLN); in urban and rural libraries it dropped to 39, 612, 846 PLN (a 19% decline) and 20, 922, 364 PLN (a 22.5% decline) respectively. The spending on book purchases per one inhabitant decreased to 1.59 PLN, i. e. by 0.4 PLN. Urban libraries spent 1.7 PLN, rural libraries – 1.41 PLN. The spending per 1 public library user dropped below 10 PLN (9.24 PLN), in urban libraries it averaged 8.13 PLN, in rural libraries – 12.45 PLN. The mean price of one purchased book in 2009 was 21.16, in rural libraries it was lower than in urban areas and reached 19.34 (in urban areas it went up to 22.26 PLN).

## AUDIOVISUAL AND ELECTRONIC COLLECTIONS

The day-to-day registration of audiovisual and electronic collections in public libraries shows slow changes in the structure of non-traditional public library holdings. The share of audiovisual materials has been going down and that of electronic documents has been rising steadily. At year-end 2009, audiovisual and electronic collections totalled 2, 598, 230 registered units (a decline of 0.9% as against the rise of 1.6% in 2008). The above figure resulted from a decline in the number of audiovisual materials (by 40, 574, i. e. 1.6%) combined with a rise in the number of electronic documents (by 16, 131 reg. units, i. e. 15.3%). The selection in audiovisual materials is more intensive in urban libraries (1.7%) for they hold their largest collections while urban libraries reported a slight growth in this category (0.3%). The number of electronic documents shows a rising tendency both in urban (a 15.3% rise in 2009) and in rural libraries (a 14.8% rise). This contributes to a slowly rising number of audiovisual materials and electronic documents of-

ferred by rural libraries. However, 97.2% of audiovisual materials and electronic documents were still held by urban libraries (90.4% of electronic documents and 97.5% of audiovisual materials).

The rising share of audiovisual materials and electronic documents shows no impact on the general structure of public library holdings. Its growth continues to be negligible. In 2009 public libraries provided access to 2, 476, 526 registered units of audiovisual materials and 121, 704 (!) registered units of electronic documents. Admittedly, we have obtained only data on material saved on physical media, however, the percentages illustrating the collection development with respect to audiovisual materials and electronic documents confirm the dominating role of material available on physical media. Audiovisual materials and electronic documents accounted for slightly under 2% (1.9%) of the total collections, with audiovisual materials accounting for 1.8% (an unchanged figure as against 2008) and electronic documents accounting for 0.09% (0.08 % in 2008) of the total holdings. The category of audiovisual materials and electronic documents in rural libraries reached 0.1%. In urban libraries it went up to 3.0% of the total holdings.

The registered loans and in-house use in 2009 covered 4, 569, 368 registered units of audiovisual materials and electronic documents, which accounted for 2.9% of all loans and in-house use. The figure breaks down into 3, 264, 186 registered units of audiovisual materials (2.1%) and 1, 305, 182 registered units of electronic documents (0.8%). It is, however, worth noting that the observed drop in loans and in-house use of books shows a definite change in borrowers' behaviour patterns. The loans and in-house use of audiovisual materials in public libraries achieved a clear rise of 10.3% (in urban and rural areas – rises of 10.1% and 20% respectively). Likewise, the loans and in-house use of electronic documents in 2009 rose by 7.5% (a rise of 9.9% in urban areas and a slight decline of 0.3% in rural areas).

## BORROWERS

For the first time in five years, the data for 2009 showed a rise in the number of registered borrowers in public libraries, their branches and library points. The figure went up to 6, 553, 760 borrowers (by 23, 806, i. e. 0.4% as compared to 2008). However, only urban libraries were on a rising trend (a 1.1% rise by 51, 002 borrowers). The population of borrowers in rural libraries dropped by 27, 196 people (i. e. a 1.6% decline). In absolute and percentage terms, from 2004 to 2007 the drop in the number of borrowers was larger in towns than in rural areas. In percentage terms, the data for 2008 showed a larger decline in registered

borrowers in rural areas (3.6%) than in towns (2,5%). Three-fourths, i. e. 74,4% of the population of borrowers use urban libraries, which is inversely proportional to the percentage that urban libraries represent on Poland's public library scene.

The services of library points were used only by 1.5% of all public library borrowers (1.0% in towns, 3.0% in rural areas) and by only 0.26% of Poland's population, which translates into 101, 124 persons, i. e. over 4 thousand less (3.9%) than a year before.

In 2009 the institutional impact of public libraries in terms of the percentage of public library borrowers in Poland rose from 17.1% in 2008 to 17.2% in 2009. In towns it went up from 20.7% to 20.9%, whereas in rural areas it declined for a sixth year in a row – in 2009 the drop was from 11.5% to 11.3%. The average number of borrowers per one library entity in the "total" category grew from 776 to 781 (by 0.6%). In urban areas it rose from 1, 666 to 1, 688 (by 1.3%), in rural areas it continued to decline – in 2009 it declined from 309 to 305 (by 1.3%). In library points this index grew slightly from 68 to 69 borrowers per one point.

## STRUCTURE OF BORROWERS

Like in the previous years, the library statistical data for 2009 show a drop in the number of borrowers in the first three age groups, though the decline was smaller than a year before: in the group up to 15 years of age it dropped by 2.7% as against the previous year, in the 16-19 group by 4.3%, and in the 20-24 group by 1.5% (in 2008: 3.5%, 8.0%, and 6.4% respectively). The three remaining age groups (25-44, 45-60 and over 60) increased by 4.7%, 3.6%, and 7.8% respectively (a year before the figures were 0.5%, 1.0% and 5.6%).

Public library borrowers up to 24 years of age, mostly learning or studying persons, account for over a half of all public library borrowers. In 2009 persons up to 24 years of age represented 56.9% of all public library borrowers, i. e. 1.8% less than the year before. In this figure, the share of borrowers up to 15 years of age continued to represent over one-fourth, and the 16-19 and 20-24 groups – 15.0% and 16.0% respectively.

The data for 2009 show declines in the number of public library borrowers in two social groups: "pupils" (the sharpest decline of 3.2%) and "farmers", the least numerous category of public library borrowers, which went down by another 0.2%. Other social groups showed a growing tendency. The number of borrowers in the "other employed" category went up by 7.8% as against the previous year (by 15, 373 persons) and in the "white collars" category it went up by 6.2% (by 65, 993 per-

sons). These categories indicated growth also in 2008. In other categories the rises were lower: “blue collars” gained 2.5%, “students” went up by 1.2%, and “the unemployed” gained 1.5%.

The percentage shares of borrower groups by occupation changed in the “total” category. The only group whose percentage share did not change in the examined population are “farmers” who continue to represent 1% of public library borrowers. The percentage of “pupils” went down by 1.5% to the benefit of “white collars” (a rise of 0.9%), “other employed” (a rise of 0.3%), “the unemployed” (a rise of 0.2%) and “workers” and “students” (rises of 0.1%). Pupils represented less than 43% of public library borrowers (a decline from 44.4% to 42.9%), followed by “white collars” (a rise from 16.3% to 17.2%), “the unemployed” (a rise from 15.9% to 16.1%) and “students” (a slight increase from 13.1% to 13.2%). The smallest groups among the library clientele are “other employed” (a rise from 3.0% to 3.3%) and “blue collars” (a rise from 6.2% to 6.3%).

#### SPECIAL GROUP OF BORROWERS

Among diverse groups of borrowers, public libraries focus a great deal of attention on special borrowers, namely on disabled persons and other borrowers who need support. The first group includes physically incapacitated persons, the blind and visually impaired, the deaf and hearing impaired, and persons with intellectual or educational disabilities. The second group, apart from senior citizens, includes homebound persons and those whose freedom is institutionally limited (e. g. hospital patients, prisoners). Public libraries cooperate with numerous organizations and institutions to support these borrowers.

Public libraries offer “talking books” for the blind and visually impaired. The service is provided by specialized divisions (branches) or “talking book” outlets, as well as by universal libraries. Libraries that have not built their own collection in this category or hold only a modest collection of “talking books” either use interlibrary loans or acquire such holdings from other better-supplied libraries in their voivodships or from the Warsaw-based Central Library of the Polish Union for the Blind PZN. “Talking books” held by libraries are available both in old media formats (audio cassettes) and new ones (CD, DVD, audiobooks, MP3, NPN-Czytāk reader, Daisy standard), which forces libraries or library users to acquire devices for playing e-texts, e. g. the so-called “readers”.

Public libraries collect and provide access to Braille books and community journals. They also acquire large print books for the visually impaired users and senior citizens, e. g. of the “Large Letters” series. Unfortunately, the Polish publishing industry has not come up with very many of them. In order to enable access to computers and the Internet

for persons with visual dysfunction, libraries have continued to adjust computer monitor stands, among other things, by installing text magnifier software or software that can read e-texts or traditional text documents using realistic synthetic voices.

Libraries inspire and perform numerous educational and cultural integration activities to include the disabled persons in the local social and cultural life through encouraging their participation in concerts, exhibitions, art classes and art therapy workshops etc. Local libraries also give disabled artists a chance to display their work. An important element of programmes for the disabled are bibliotherapy classes run by librarians – therapists. Librarians who conduct classes for the disabled use the experience of psychologists and pedagogues from partner centres.

## LOANS

The GUS data for 2009 show that users of public libraries, public library branches and library points borrowed 125, 947.4 thousand registered items, including 122, 430.4 thousand volumes of books and serials and 3, 517 thousand registered items of special collections. The loans went down by 0.3% as compared to 2008. Yet, the decline was ten times lower than in 2008 when loans dropped by 3.3%. In 2005 and 2006 the drop in loans exceeded 4%, and in 2007 it exceeded the threshold of 5% at 5.2%. The total result is a consequence of a rise by 316, 231 loans (0.3%) in towns as against 2008 (the data for 2007 showed a 3.2% drop) and a drop in rural areas by 676, 943 loans (2.0%) following a 3.7% drop of 2008.

The drop in loans affected traditional print-on-paper books (the number of borrowed items went down by 740, 945 volumes, i. e. 0.6%), whereas the loans of special collections rose by 380, 233 registered items, i. e. 12.1% (it was a yet another year of positive growth in this category of holdings; the data for 2008 indicated a 4.6% rise). The positive trend observed in special collections applied to loans both in towns (a rise by 337, 146 registered items, i. e. 11.3% as against 2008) and in rural areas (a rise by 43, 087 registered items, i. e. 26.8%). The data indicate a decline in book borrowing mainly in rural areas (0.2%, i. e. 720,030 vols.); in towns book borrowing dropped only slightly, i. e. by 0.02% (20, 915 vols.).

Traditional book borrowing accounted for 97.2% of all loans, whereas special collections' borrowing reached 2.8% (in 2008 – 95.7% and 2.5% respectively). This result clearly reflects the structure of public library collections. The growth rate of acquisitions in the category of audiovisual materials and electronic documents continues to be too low, although this category of material shows a rising tendency in loans.

2009 saw a drop in parameters that define the borrowing level in public libraries, which applies both to the index of loans per 100 inhabitants and the index of loans per one borrower, however, the decline was not as sharp as in the previous years. The index of loans (including special collections) per 100 inhabitants went down from 331 registered units per 100 inhabitants in 2008 to 330 per 100 inhabitants in 2009. It was a yet another year of decline of this index in rural libraries. It went down from 231 in 2008 to 226 registered units in 2009. In urban libraries, however, it rose from 395 to 396 registered units. The number of loans per one borrower in the "total" category went down from 19.2 registered units (19.3 in 2008); in towns it dropped from 19.1 to 18.9; in rural areas from 20.1 to 20.0. A greater drop of the index of loans per one borrower in urban libraries is the outcome of a growing number of borrowers because its value depends on both the number of loans as well as the number of borrowers. Hence, despite the growing number of persons that use public libraries in urban areas, the intensity of public library use has not grown.

## IN-HOUSE USE

After a two-years' decline, the number of reading room seats in public libraries increased. In 2009 library entities offered 109, 827 reading room seats, i. e. 1, 022 (0.9%) more than a year before (the data for 2008 showed a decline of 0.1%). The number of reading room seats in urban libraries rose by 694 (i. e. 1.3%). Rural libraries recorded a rise, in rural areas the rise was a half smaller (328 new seats, i. e. a 0.6% rise). In 2007-2008 the number of seats went down mainly in rural libraries (in 2008 by 1.7%); in urban libraries their number grew (in 2008 by 1.5%).

The growing number of reading room seats and the improvement of library space was possible thanks to the funds received from the Ministry of Culture-administered operational programmes as well as other sources, such as the EU funds. It seems that a pro-library campaign, launched a few years ago, has brought some results. It is designed to promote the development of public library services and collections, and also the improvement of library space and interior design. One of the campaign's objectives is to extend public library space not to merely accommodate the resources but also to create a user-friendly place. The rise in the number of reading room seats did not increase the value of the index defining the average number of seats per 100 inhabitants. For several years now it has not exceeded the threshold of 0.3.

In 2009 the number of accessed registered units totalled 30, 875, 700 registered items which consisted of 29, 388, 618 volumes of books and serials and 1, 487, 082 registered items of special collections. This was

a yet another year of decline in in-house use which public libraries had experienced since mid 2000s. However, in 2009 the drop was clearly smaller than in the previous years. In 2009, in-house use went down by 444, 232 registered items (i. e. 1.4%). Hence, the decline was visibly less acute than the one recorded from 2006 to 2008 (roughly 8.0% per year). The bottom-line result in in-house use was due to a reduced use of books and serials (a decline of 1.8%) as compared to 2008 (a decline of 7.7%) combined with a greater interest in special collections (a 5.9% rise as compared to a drop by 4.5% in 2008). The situation looked the same by the urban/rural split. Both urban and rural libraries indicated a decline in in-house use (by 1.1% and 2.6%, respectively), which is mainly the outcome of a reduced use of books and serials (declines of 1.5% and 2.7%, respectively). This was similar to the situation of 2008 when urban libraries indicated larger drops in in-house use in the "total" category (and also in books and serials), both in absolute and percentage terms (8.6%), than rural libraries (4.3%). In turn, in special collections the situation in 2009 was quite the reverse than the year before. Urban reading rooms recorded a rise in in-house use by 8% as against a decline of 6.8% in 2008, while rural reading rooms reported a decline of 1.3% as against a 4.1% rise in 2008.

The index of in-house use per one reading room place (including special collections) had been systematically going down. In 2008 it dropped to 281 registered items which is 7 items less than in 2008. Another index defining the intensity of in-house use that dropped in 2009 is the index of accessed registered items (books, serials and special collections) per 100 inhabitants. In 2009 it dropped from 82 registered items in 2008 to 81 items.

## LIBRARY USABLE SPACE

The total available public library space in 2009 rose to 967, 250 sq. m. which means that public libraries added 12, 628 sq. m. of space (1.3%) as compared to 2008. Chiefly urban libraries gained new space (9,986 sq. m., i. e. 1.6%), while in rural areas library space rose by 2, 642 sq. m., i. e. 0.8%. The average size of a library institution (library or branch) rose to 115.3 sq. m. (by less than 2 sq. m.); in towns it grew from 210.5 sq. m. in 2008 to 214.3 sq. m. in 2009, and in rural areas the average space went up from 62.5 sq. m. to 63.3 sq. m.

In general, 2009 was a yet another year of expansion of library space in main libraries. The average size of one library, regardless of the category, moved up from 207.1 sq. m. in 2008 to do 211 sq. m. in 2009

(hence, it increased by nearly 4 sq. m.), while the size of an average branch rose only slightly from 71.3 sq. m. to 71.9 sq. m. (thus, not even by 1 sq. m. which failed to compensate for the drop in 2008 by 0.7 sq. m.). The average size of a branch for children and youth moved up from 102 sq. m. in 2008 to 103.7 sq. m.

The average number of borrowers per 1 sq. m. of library space remained unchanged at 6.8. It also remained unchanged in urban libraries (7.9) while in rural libraries it continued to decline and in 2009 it went down to 4.8 persons (as compared to 4.9 in 2008).

One-fifth of Poland's library facilities in 2009 had barrier-free access for the wheelbound (a 21.2% rise, as compared to a 17.9% rise in 2008). In total, 265 library institutions gained barrier-free access (a 17.5% rise as compared to a 7.5% rise in 2008); every third urban library institution (30.2%) and 16.4% of rural library institutions offered barrier-free access. In 2008 the figures were 26,8% and 13,3% respectively. A new programme "The Infrastructure of Libraries", started by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in 2009, has offered new opportunities for the improvement of public library space. However, its budget for 2009 was clearly incommensurate with the needs of libraries, because infrastructure is one of the most underinvested areas of public library activity.

## LIBRARY STAFF

The number of librarians employed in public libraries in 2009 continued to grow. It went up by 474 employees (2.6%) to 18, 446. Like in the previous year, positive employment growth was observed in both urban libraries (285 new employees, i. e. a 2.5% rise as compared to 2008) and, for the third consecutive year, in rural libraries (189 new employees, i. e. a 3.0% rise).

In the past decade the average number of librarians per one library entity (library or branch) had not changed much. At the beginning of the decade it equalled 2 persons, by mid 2000s it rose to to 2.1, to go up to 2.2 in 2009. The same index grew to 4.1 in urban areas, and in rural areas it remained at 1.2 as the year before. However, there was no employment growth in branch libraries. The average number of staff in main public libraries grew from 4.0 to 4.1 (in urban areas – from 7.9 to 8.1 employees; in rural areas – from 1.7 to 1.8 employees), while in branch libraries the index stayed at the previous year's level (total – 1.3 persons, urban – 2.1, rural – 0.9).

The number of full-time employees went up to 13, 679 by another 247 persons (1.8%). Despite this fact, the share of full-time employees in the "total" category dropped to 74.2%.



The share of librarians with tertiary education increased, like in the previous year. In 2009, their number grew by 606 persons (9.8%), while the group of other professional librarians shrank by 280 persons (4.5%). A growing number of employees with no professional library qualifications is quite alarming (148 new employees, i. e. a 2.6% rise as compared to 2008) since it may demonstrate poor protection of access to the profession of a librarian. Employees with library qualifications continued to account for 68.9% of all public library staff (an unchanged figure). The share of persons with tertiary education (together with a bachelor degree) grew from 34.4% in 2008 to 36.8% in 2009, the group of other library professionals dropped to 32.1% (in 2008 it accounted for 34.5%), while the staff with no library qualifications stayed at 31.1%. In rural libraries the size of this group of employees equalled the percentage of employees with tertiary qualifications in urban libraries. In 2009, the average number of borrowers per one librarian dropped to 355 (8 borrowers less, i. e. a decline of 2.2%), and the average number of loans per one librarian moved down to 6, 828 (200 loans less, i. e. a decline of 2.8%).

## FINAL COMMENTS

The annually published "Discussions of selected aspects" that summed up the activity of public libraries in the past decade, and particularly those published in the recent five years, prove that after the stormy and unfavourable 1990s, the situation of public libraries has finally stabilized. An undeniable value of that otherwise difficult period was that public libraries were turned over to local governments, the principles of their organization and funding changed, and, last but not least, they became a vital part of a local community. But there were also other effects of the process of change that put public libraries in a disadvantageous position, such as contraction of the public library network, ever increasing poverty of libraries, or legal inertia which was manifest in disrespect for the fundamental provisions of library law. Underinvestment of libraries delayed their modernisation and technological development, ossified the structures, produced a poor offer of new services, and, eventually, led to general deterioration of the situation of libraries. Most of the parameters that define the size of institutional reading in Poland provide enough evidence for that. Librarians entered the new millennium with a strong feeling that change was needed which was only enhanced by the ever more intensive social, cultural and technological changes. They asked a fundamental question: What should public libraries of the new millennium be like? For whom these institutions work, what should be their mission, what kind of activities must be undertaken to make this mission come true? What kind of

services would attract a young reader who was brought up already in the times when the use of a computer came completely natural to him; what catalogue of services would be attractive and useful for the growing population of senior citizens who are frequently not familiar with new technologies and are no longer professionally active, but do have a considerable amount of spare time and are still creative individuals?

How had public libraries used the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to what effect? Mere analysis and summary of statistical data provides no direct answers to these questions and it is not only because it fails to reflect a number of social contexts in which libraries operate. It also does little justice to the fundamental new functions that developed besides the basic function of a library as a place of book storage and promotion, such as those concerned with new technologies of content communication and transmission or those associated with cultural changes in the patterns of user behaviour, be they potential or real. The first computers appeared in Polish public libraries in the 1990s, however, only in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century did public library automation gain a real impetus. Digital documents kept flowing in, and, eventually, public library websites and e-services went live. Library services went beyond library walls and the library conceived as a physical place became also a virtual library that offers remote access to digital data using the Internet. The development of digitalisation enabled the creation of digital collections and digital libraries. This was a new situation for libraries which had to deal with traditional collections on the one hand, and with digital resources on the other. A new term of a “hybrid library” was coined. It performed services both in the virtual and in the physical space, and it offered access to a plethora of print-on-paper and electronic information sources.

At the same time, the “physicality” of a library gained a new life. It was no longer associated with a mere book collection or a peaceful place to study. A library turned into a community meeting place. It is true that many have questioned the need for the “physical existence of libraries” in the digital age, but the idea of a library as a meeting place has earned a new meaning, especially in small communities. This entails the need for libraries to build new competencies and cooperative skills to be able to collaborate with external partners, also outside the library sector. Assistance programmes in this field are offered by various organizations (e. g. the Information Society Development Foundation) that support public libraries. They focus on the social aspect of a public library as an open, free and democratic meeting place which is designed to: (a) serve education and entertainment, and (b) integrate and create the life of a local community. The level of acceptance for this role of libraries depends on librari-

ans, library establishers, but, first and foremost, it depends on the needs of local communities. Their expectations had a major impact on making a choice between “a quiet reading room” and “a loud meeting place”, between “fairytale reading” and “a happening”.

In the previous decade, choices between tradition and modernity of libraries were made by librarians, but library users also played an active role by specifying their preferences. This dynamic process was analyzed each year, however, not all of its aspects were considered. A team composed of persons preparing the present publication, representatives of research, pedagogical and public libraries, the ministry of culture and the statistical office undertook the task of creating a data gathering tool that would enable description of the extended functions of public libraries. The process of adding new items to the answer sheet will take place in stages and the final goal is to develop a common data gathering tool for all library types. The new items will include information on new library services, such as the possibility of using a library without paying a physical visit to its building (e. g. the current state and use of digital resources, interactive contact with users, remote access to user account, websites) and also data that library statistics has not covered (e. g. promotion and publishing activity, infrastructure, funding, opening hours). They will provide more information on library user diversification. Next to registration of a user who borrowed at least one item in a reported year (as it is done at present), the data will also cover persons that use other proposals and services of public libraries.

Changes in the use of public libraries have often been a subject of reflection. Public libraries in Poland, just like in other European countries, have watched the new trends very carefully and they have drawn similar conclusions like elsewhere. The most characteristic trend is the change of life styles – typically widespread among the young generation – associated with universal access to sources of information (access to the Internet) which continues to oust tradition or the age-long custom of reaching for a printed book. A reader is now often referred to as a user, client or information player. Taking this into account, one might expect that libraries should keep up with new technologies. At the same time, they should preserve the traditional manner of book and reading promotion, and sustain the peaceful, friendly atmosphere that they have always offered. A physical and a virtual form of a library do not need to exclude themselves. Quite to the contrary, these two spheres of library activity should be complementary and should develop in parallel.

Translated by *Katarzyna Diehl*

## Performance of public libraries in 2009

Specifications		Total	In urban areas	In rural areas	
0		1	2	3	
Libraries and branches:		01	8 392	2 888	5 504
active ones		02	8 302	2 859	5 443
those providing wheelchair access		03	1 776	873	903
Libraries and library branches merged with other entities	total	04	1 625	265	1 360
	public and school libraries	05	210	19	191
	operating as part of a community cultural centre	06	1 329	238	1 091
	operating as part of other entities	07	86	8	78
Libraries and branches equipped with PCs	total	08	6 167	2 494	3 673
	branches	09	3 634	1 539	2 095
	children's departments	10	176	174	2
	providing access to				
	own catalogues	11	1 646	1 297	349
	external databases	12	4 470	2 159	2 311
Children's departments		13	727	582	145
Collections (in volumes)	stock as at 31 Dec., 2008	14	135 262 584	80 319 278	54 943 306
	acquisitions	15	4 231 751	2 929 092	1 302 659
	purchases	16	2 861 302	1 779 713	1 081 589
	from other libraries	17	377 299	284 086	93 213
	withdrawals	18	5 229 206	3 372 518	1 856 688
	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	19	134 268 395	79 961 560	54 306 835
	periodicals and serials	20	1 640 240	1 627 855	12 385
Special collections	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009 (in registered items)	21	4 754 681	4 676 290	78 391
	audiovisual materials	22	2 476 526	2 415 620	60 906
	electronic documents	23	121 704	109 991	11 713
Borrowers		24	6 553 760	4 873 818	1 679 942
Borrowers by age groups	under 15	25	1 697 901	X	X
	16-19	26	980 175	X	X
	20-24	27	1 048 492	X	X
	25-44	28	1 585 160	X	X
	45-60	29	810 567	X	X
	60 plus	30	431 465	X	X
Borrowers by occupation	pupils	31	2 809 252	X	X
	students	32	864 506	X	X
	white collars	33	1 130 418	X	X
	workers	34	415 299	X	X
	farmers	35	63 823	X	X
	other employed	36	213 491	X	X
	unemployed	37	1 056 971	X	X

### Performance of public libraries in 2009

Specifications			Total	In urban areas	In rural areas	
0			1	2	3	
Loans	total		38	125 947 412	92 293 175	33 654 237
	collections in registered items	total	39	122 430 421	88 980 160	33 450 261
		books	40	117 745 845	86 151 246	31 594 599
		periodicals and serials	41	4 684 576	2 828 914	1 855 662
	special collections in registered items	total	42	3 516 991	3 313 015	203 976
		audiovisual mat.	43	3 112 145	3 068 001	44 144
electronic doc.		44	220 313	207 148	13 165	
In – house use	number of seats		45	109 827	54 612	55 215
	total		46	30 875 700	24 440 959	6 434 741
	collections in registered items	total	47	29 388 618	23 267 122	6 121 496
		books	48	13 795 037	10 380 876	3 414 161
		periodicals and serials	49	15 593 581	12 886 246	2 707 335
	special collections in registered items	total	50	1 487 082	1 173 837	313 245
		audiovisual mat.	51	152 041	135 113	16 928
electronic doc.		52	1 084 869	808 558	276 311	
Service points	number of library service points		53	1 469	526	943
	borrowers		54	101 124	50 302	50 822
	loans		55	1 134 180	522 638	611 542
	loans – special collections		56	47 591	45 973	1 618
Library staff	total		57	18 446	11 872	6 574
	full - time		58	13 679	10 421	3 258
	professional librarians	total	59	6 793	5 302	1 491
		full- time	60	5 833	4 892	941
Number of PCs	total		61	31 780	20 027	11 753
	working in a network		62	25 392	17 329	8 063
	PCs connected to the Internet	total	63	28 669	18 062	10 607
		accessible to users	64	15 892	8 010	7 882
	Used in library and bibliographic work	total	65	13 028	10 435	2 593
		acquisitions and/or processing	66	7 787	5 741	2 046
		as cataloguing terminals	67	3 530	3 188	342
in user and loans registration		68	2 502	237	265	
Library space (in sq. m.)			69	967 250	619 042	348 208
Expenditures (PLN)	books		70	60 535 210	39 612 846	20 922 364
	special collections		71	3 449 565	3 334 409	115 156
	audiovisual materials		72	2 527 951	2 433 698	94 253
Subscription (PLN)			73	10 721 736	7 925 749	2 795 987

**STATISTICAL TABLES**  
*by voivodships*

TABLE 1 **LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS AND LIBRARY SPACE**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL (col. 2+9)	LIBRARIES							BRANCHES		Children's depart- ments	Library space (in sq. m.)
		Total	voivod- ship	poviat*	urban munic.	urban- rural munic.	rural munic.	other entities	Total	for children		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Poland</b>	8 392	2 618	18	111	275	569	1 616	29	5 774	204	727	967 250
dolnośląskie	643	188	1	3	33	55	94	2	455	15	60	83 933
kujawsko-pomorskie	450	146	2	6	11	33	93	1	304	25	57	48 346
lubelskie	601	225	1	12	18	20	173	1	376	3	72	52 181
lubuskie	260	81	2	1	8	31	39	-	179	6	31	35 671
łódzkie	561	190	1	15	24	18	131	1	371	27	17	61 969
małopolskie	762	190	1	7	12	43	124	3	572	8	74	69 755
mazowieckie	991	333	1	7	48	52	225	-	658	63	46	109 833
opolskie	320	72	1	1	2	32	36	-	248	5	27	30 485
podkarpackie	690	200	1	9	13	31	134	12	490	3	53	56 935
podlaskie	246	116	1	2	12	23	78	-	130	2	23	27 918
pomorskie	336	127	1	7	21	17	81	-	209	1	16	41 666
śląskie	816	170	1	20	30	22	97	-	646	11	87	127 103
świętokrzyskie	296	102	1	1	5	25	69	1	194	8	13	29 552
warmińsko-mazurskie	319	120	1	2	16	32	64	5	199	3	40	40 326
wielkopolskie	718	227	1	9	15	88	112	2	491	17	64	83 163
zachodniopomorskie	383	131	1	9	7	47	66	1	252	7	47	68 414

\* In total: rural poviats (according to statutory functions) and towns with poviat status. The libraries performing tasks for other entities in the poviat on the basis of agreements were not included.

TABLE 2

**LIBRARY INST. MERGED WITH OTHER ENTITIES**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	Libraries and library branches merged with oth. entities			
	Total	Public and school libraries (integrated)*	Operating as part of:	
			a community cultural centre	other entities
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Poland</b>	1 625	210	1 329	86
dolnośląskie	204	9	186	9
kujawsko-pomorskie	35	8	20	7
lubelskie	125	8	116	1
lubuskie	51	9	37	5
łódzkie	84	25	57	2
małopolskie	131	1	130	-
mazowieckie	72	15	53	4
opolskie	129	8	104	17
podkarpackie	203	3	200	-
podlaskie	51	10	41	-
pomorskie	54	4	50	-
śląskie	61	9	49	3
świętokrzyskie	41	5	35	1
warmińsko-mazurskie	100	34	66	-
wielkopolskie	164	27	131	6
zachodniopomorskie	120	35	54	31

\* Including public-school libraries and libraries merged with cultural centres (14), other entities (8).



TABLE 3

## LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES IN RURAL AREAS

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL (col. 2+3)	LIBRARIES	BRANCHES		CHILD- REN'S DEPART- MENTS
			Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Poland</b>	5 504	1 652	3 852	2	145
dolnośląskie	372	97	275	1	3
kujawsko-pomorskie	282	94	188	-	15
lubelskie	465	172	293	-	34
lubuskie	172	40	132	-	4
łódzkie	367	134	233	1	2
małopolskie	561	123	438	-	9
mazowieckie	595	226	369	-	11
opolskie	243	36	207	-	9
podkarpackie	568	152	416	-	22
podlaskie	176	77	99	-	3
pomorskie	198	84	114	-	1
śląskie	339	97	242	-	3
świętokrzyskie	226	70	156	-	3
warmińsko-mazurskie	229	69	160	-	2
wielkopolskie	467	114	353	-	15
zachodniopomorskie	244	67	177	-	9

TABLE 4 **COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES – TOTAL**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES						NUMBER OF PCS:						
	Total	equipped with PCs			providing access to:		Total	PCs connected to the Internet		used in library and bibliographic work			
		total	libraries	branches	own catal.	external databases		total	accessible to users	total*	acquisitions and/or processing	as cataloguing terminals	in user and loans registration
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Poland</b>	8 392	6 167	2 533	3 634	1 646	4 470	31 780	28 669	15 892	13 028	7 787	3 530	2 502
dolnośląskie	643	446	176	270	123	320	2 314	2 076	1 209	831	446	245	183
kujawsko-pomorskie	450	342	145	197	46	232	1 652	1 498	867	619	315	184	102
lubelskie	601	447	219	228	44	303	2 067	1 910	1 070	678	384	131	83
lubuskie	260	191	78	113	39	147	1 017	946	579	353	141	159	50
łódzkie	561	401	183	218	88	293	2 164	1 859	970	974	544	243	205
małopolskie	762	626	189	437	219	511	2 632	2 404	1 340	1 223	791	283	194
mazowieckie	991	767	331	436	334	611	4 633	4 253	2 138	2 305	1 480	613	573
opolskie	320	200	71	129	21	117	985	896	580	257	164	75	41
podkarpackie	690	496	180	316	90	284	1 937	1 695	1 038	705	419	207	81
podlaskie	246	175	107	68	21	132	952	850	504	363	232	95	42
pomorskie	336	268	123	145	111	177	1 460	1 332	685	679	444	201	102
śląskie	816	603	170	433	171	522	3 384	3 003	1 468	1 530	874	457	317
świętokrzyskie	296	186	100	86	26	87	961	816	508	249	177	42	53
warmińsko-mazurskie	319	267	119	148	92	221	1 707	1 550	997	653	384	169	118
wielkopolskie	718	488	221	267	136	277	2 371	2 200	1 159	1 015	669	237	230
zachodniopomorskie	383	264	121	143	85	236	1 544	1 381	780	594	323	189	128

\* The figures in col. 10 may be lower than the sum of cols. 11-13 (multiple choices).

TABLE 5 **COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES – IN RURAL AREAS**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES – IN RURAL AREAS						NUMBER OF PCS – IN RURAL AREAS:						
	Total	equipped with PCs			providing access to:		Total	PCs connected to the Internet		used in library and bibliographic work			
		total	libraries	branches	own catal.	external databases		total	accessible to users	total*	acquisitions and/or processing	as cataloguing terminals	in user and loans registration
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Poland</b>	5 504	3 673	1 578	2 095	349	2 311	11 753	10 607	7 882	2 593	2 046	342	265
dolnośląskie	372	236	85	151	11	146	676	620	472	102	70	12	13
kujawsko-pomorskie	282	199	93	106	-	126	653	590	469	89	75	8	10
lubelskie	465	322	166	156	8	196	1 014	926	674	218	178	22	9
lubuskie	172	120	38	82	8	83	401	385	318	42	22	11	4
łódzkie	367	223	128	95	18	133	858	790	579	168	124	19	26
małopolskie	561	437	122	315	83	332	1 197	1 076	755	378	313	37	24
mazowieckie	595	390	225	165	38	264	1 346	1 246	864	424	369	43	20
opolskie	243	138	35	103	1	69	395	351	301	47	33	5	7
podkarpackie	568	388	135	253	27	193	1 061	912	711	188	132	25	13
podlaskie	176	113	70	43	9	78	450	396	304	91	73	13	8
pomorskie	198	141	80	61	15	68	455	414	271	148	113	30	29
śląskie	339	234	97	137	34	191	756	691	484	185	144	35	17
świętokrzyskie	226	128	68	60	1	41	468	371	292	53	39	5	3
warmińsko-mazurskie	229	182	68	114	30	137	643	577	456	128	109	13	16
wielkopolskie	467	283	110	173	46	140	893	811	567	242	183	38	46
zachodniopomorskie	244	139	58	81	20	114	487	451	365	90	69	26	20

\* The figures in col. 10 may be lower than the sum of cols. 11-13 (multiple choices).

**TABLE 6 COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES – ACQUISITIONS AND EXPENDITURE**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS							EXPENDITURE:			
	Stock as at 31 Dec., 2008	Acquisitions			Withdra- wals	STOCK as at 31 Dec., 2009		BOOKS		SUBSCRIPTION	
		Total	purchases	from other libraries		Total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas
	volumes in thousands							PLN in thousands			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Poland</b>	135 262,6	4 231,8	2 861,3	377,3	5 229,2	134 268,4	54 306,8	60 535,2	20 922,4	10 721,7	2 796,0
dolnośląskie	10 424,9	349,2	196,3	25,7	582,3	10 155,0	3 774,6	4 155,9	1 069,3	760,9	143,6
kujawsko-pomorskie	7 742,5	189,2	121,2	30,3	228,3	7 684,2	3 082,6	2 461,0	1 046,3	477,5	170,9
lubelskie	6 637,5	207,7	171,9	4,1	409,9	6 450,9	3 574,7	3 359,1	1 810,1	633,6	289,2
lubuskie	3 934,5	105,3	76,0	2,5	178,3	3 849,3	1 470,6	1 510,3	497,5	380,1	101,4
łódzkie	9 084,6	210,4	156,2	6,4	259,9	9 028,4	3 631,0	3 373,9	1 353,9	606,5	193,0
małopolskie	10 868,3	295,1	204,6	8,9	326,9	10 822,9	5 495,2	4 223,6	2 247,4	649,5	188,0
mazowieckie	16 975,5	673,9	541,9	16,1	564,5	17 182,3	6 193,6	12 116,0	2 987,3	1 567,0	333,2
opolskie	4 208,4	123,2	89,3	0,2	166,5	4 165,1	2 053,3	1 862,0	678,6	322,9	59,5
podkarpackie	8 938,9	233,1	185,3	16,7	313,3	8 849,0	5 182,1	3 673,3	1 702,8	589,1	219,3
podlaskie	4 588,2	122,4	78,0	4,7	98,1	4 612,7	1 939,3	1 618,6	631,5	348,9	125,8
pomorskie	5 907,5	200,4	120,0	1,4	284,0	5 806,6	2 158,1	2 630,1	905,9	548,5	128,5
śląskie	17 065,4	502,0	346,4	23,9	662,0	16 898,4	3 798,0	7 344,7	1 829,8	1 380,4	172,9
świętokrzyskie	4 469,8	121,1	82,8	21,8	123,7	4 457,9	2 357,1	1 791,1	723,5	411,6	124,2
warmińsko-mazurskie	5 342,9	153,7	95,3	33,3	283,6	5 213,2	2 082,1	1 992,5	715,3	510,6	149,4
wielkopolskie	12 050,0	376,3	269,3	33,0	462,3	11 970,5	5 207,6	5 598,0	2 014,8	962,7	278,8
zachodniopomorskie	7 023,7	368,7	126,9	148,2	285,5	7 122,0	2 306,9	2 825,1	708,5	571,9	118,3

TABLE 7

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS – ACQUISITIONS AND EXPENDITURE**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	SPECIAL COLLECTIONS									EXPENDITURE:	
	Stock as at 31 Dec., 2008	Acquisitions			Withdra- wals	STOCK as at 31 Dec., 2009				Total	audiovisual materials
		Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents		Total	in rural areas	audiovisual materials	electronic documents		
	registered items in thousands					registered items in thousands				PLN in thousands	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Poland</b>	4 694,0	223,0	111,0	17,9	147,3	4 754,7	78,4	2 476,5	121,7	3 449,6	2 528,0
dolnośląskie	497,8	22,6	13,6	1,5	48,8	467,0	7,2	275,9	14,0	496,7	454,4
kujawsko-pomorskie	171,3	4,1	2,4	0,6	0,9	174,1	4,7	66,9	7,1	110,7	45,3
lubelskie	263,8	14,8	4,6	0,7	2,5	276,1	4,8	87,1	4,9	111,1	77,8
lubuskie	145,2	5,0	2,3	0,5	1,4	148,9	0,8	67,4	3,5	96,3	28,1
łódzkie	231,0	7,0	4,3	0,8	3,7	233,8	7,0	154,1	7,8	108,4	81,7
małopolskie	234,0	6,1	4,0	1,4	1,7	238,3	6,9	192,6	7,5	136,3	78,1
mazowieckie	450,1	29,6	23,6	2,8	17,0	462,1	10,4	302,3	19,4	908,6	725,5
opolskie	143,3	5,3	2,4	1,1	10,7	137,9	1,3	100,1	2,5	127,2	64,7
podkarpackie	172,3	5,4	3,6	1,0	0,8	176,8	1,2	145,4	5,0	84,9	59,2
podlaskie	120,6	12,5	2,4	1,3	0,8	132,3	3,7	34,6	6,0	62,2	47,5
pomorskie	84,3	6,4	5,9	0,3	10,9	79,7	2,9	74,6	2,7	144,7	141,9
śląskie	801,9	52,1	16,0	2,0	8,0	838,1	8,5	307,5	17,3	430,1	334,4
świętokrzyskie	63,8	2,8	2,5	0,2	1,7	64,8	0,7	48,2	2,0	68,9	50,8
warmińsko-mazurskie	161,6	11,9	4,2	1,5	2,1	171,9	1,7	78,8	7,6	156,3	115,7
wielkopolskie	494,4	18,9	11,4	0,7	16,1	496,0	10,2	277,3	9,1	259,1	171,7
zachodniopomorskie	658,6	18,6	7,9	1,4	20,2	657,0	6,3	263,8	5,1	147,9	51,0

TABLE 8

**BORROWERS**

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	BORROWERS														
	Total	in rural areas	by age groups						by occupation						
			under 15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-60	60 plus	pupils	stu- dents	white collars	blue collars	farmers	other empl.	unemp- loyed
	in thousands		in % of total						in % of total						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Poland</b>	6 553,8	1 679,9	25,9	15,0	16,0	24,2	12,4	6,6	42,9	13,2	17,2	6,3	1,0	3,3	16,1
dolnośląskie	511,6	98,5	24,0	14,0	15,8	25,0	13,9	7,3	40,2	13,1	17,9	7,1	0,6	3,6	17,5
kujawsko-pomorskie	305,0	86,1	30,3	15,6	14,2	21,7	11,6	6,7	47,7	10,8	14,3	6,2	1,5	2,9	16,5
lubelskie	389,4	156,4	31,2	14,9	14,5	22,4	11,3	5,8	46,8	12,3	15,2	4,9	2,3	2,3	16,1
lubuskie	180,8	41,1	30,0	15,6	15,1	21,5	11,8	6,0	47,2	11,2	14,3	5,8	0,7	4,0	16,7
łódzkie	418,4	99,9	23,8	14,6	15,0	25,2	13,8	7,6	41,6	12,7	16,7	7,1	1,5	3,2	17,0
małopolskie	670,0	198,1	24,8	16,3	18,5	23,1	11,1	6,3	42,5	16,9	16,5	5,9	0,9	3,0	14,3
mazowieckie	929,8	190,6	22,6	13,8	15,5	27,0	13,2	8,0	38,1	14,8	23,1	5,0	0,9	3,8	14,3
opolskie	159,3	52,3	29,1	16,9	15,1	22,0	11,4	5,5	47,6	11,6	14,8	6,3	0,9	3,4	15,4
podkarpackie	364,0	155,1	32,0	17,4	13,9	21,7	9,8	5,2	50,6	10,0	14,3	5,5	1,0	2,2	16,3
podlaskie	162,4	41,6	31,3	17,6	13,8	21,2	10,9	5,1	50,6	11,2	14,7	5,6	1,7	2,8	13,4
pomorskie	312,2	73,2	24,1	14,6	15,6	25,3	13,0	7,4	40,8	11,3	18,2	7,0	0,5	3,5	18,7
śląskie	904,1	143,0	20,9	13,4	17,1	27,7	14,2	6,7	36,5	13,3	19,6	8,8	0,2	2,7	18,9
świętokrzyskie	178,3	66,5	26,9	17,0	17,6	21,9	10,9	5,7	44,6	16,1	14,3	5,1	1,8	3,1	14,9
warmińsko-mazurskie	231,7	54,8	30,9	15,4	14,7	22,1	11,5	5,5	49,1	11,4	15,4	5,0	0,8	2,8	15,6
wielkopolskie	556,0	169,4	29,7	15,6	15,7	22,3	11,1	5,7	48,4	11,7	14,0	6,7	1,3	3,8	14,1
zachodniopomorskie	280,9	53,6	24,8	13,4	20,3	22,2	12,7	6,6	41,1	15,8	14,9	5,3	0,5	5,1	17,3

TABLE 9

## LOANS

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	NUMBER OF LOANS:											
	Total*	in rural areas*	BOOKS (vols. in thousands)		PERIODICALS AND SERIALS** (reg. items in th.)		SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (registered items in thousands)					
			registered items in thous.	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	audiovisual mat.		electronic doc.
	total	in rural areas								total	in rural areas	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Poland</b>	125 947,4	33 654,2	117 745,8	31 594,6	4 684,6	1 855,7	3 517,0	204,0	3 112,1	44,1	220,3	13,2
dolnośląskie	10 720,8	2 019,5	9 918,1	1 929,2	323,9	88,5	478,8	1,8	431,5	1,0	45,2	0,7
kujawsko-pomorskie	5 789,2	1 682,1	5 486,7	1 562,0	238,3	103,4	64,2	16,7	39,5	2,8	5,0	0,2
lubelskie	7 836,0	3 160,3	7 077,8	2 870,2	462,3	267,9	295,9	22,2	273,9	2,7	3,0	0,6
lubuskie	3 617,6	892,3	3 326,5	813,6	220,5	76,2	70,6	2,5	66,4	1,7	2,4	0,0
łódzkie	7 955,6	1 771,2	7 605,0	1 680,9	279,6	81,4	71,0	8,9	59,7	3,9	5,7	1,1
małopolskie	11 416,6	3 736,2	10 989,1	3 592,8	297,8	136,7	129,7	6,6	106,3	3,6	19,0	3,1
mazowieckie	15 809,7	3 535,5	14 524,1	3 367,0	493,1	159,3	792,5	9,2	751,6	8,2	38,6	0,2
opolskie	3 283,3	916,8	3 114,1	867,3	110,4	49,4	58,8	0,1	53,5	0,0	5,1	0,1
podkarpackie	7 190,4	3 119,8	6 867,4	2 997,8	161,4	107,3	161,7	14,7	145,2	6,1	5,5	0,5
podlaskie	3 232,8	958,3	3 089,1	894,5	97,9	59,0	45,8	4,8	34,4	0,7	10,3	4,0
pomorskie	6 019,1	1 549,9	5 657,2	1 396,9	271,7	125,7	90,2	27,3	61,4	0,5	3,3	1,3
śląskie	18 287,2	2 953,7	17 214,7	2 827,7	684,8	117,8	387,7	8,2	326,9	7,0	51,1	1,1
świętokrzyskie	3 464,2	1 365,7	3 081,9	1 214,7	264,1	134,6	118,3	16,4	103,6	2,7	0,9	-
warmińsko-mazurskie	4 430,2	1 246,7	3 989,0	1 133,4	254,1	112,9	187,2	0,5	172,4	0,4	14,0	0,1
wielkopolskie	11 744,4	3 582,8	11 006,9	3 384,4	324,1	135,4	413,3	63,0	349,2	1,8	2,6	0,0
zachodniopomorskie	5 150,3	1 163,5	4 798,4	1 062,1	200,6	100,2	151,3	1,2	136,6	1,0	8,6	0,1

\* Special collections included.

\*\* Volumes and single.

TABLE 10

## IN – HOUSE USE

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	NUMBER of seats		NUMBER OF LOANS:									
			BOOKS (vols. in thous.)		PERIODICALS AND SERIALS* (reg. items in th.)		SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (registered items in thousands)					
	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	audiovisual mat.		electronic doc.	
									total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Poland</b>	109 827	55 215	13 795,0	3 414,2	15 593,6	2 707,3	1 487,1	313,2	152,0	16,9	1 084,9	276,3
dolnośląskie	10 011	4 531	919,2	288,2	855,7	136,5	154,7	3,7	14,5	0,8	128,9	2,9
kujawsko-pomorskie	5 972	2 857	594,2	194,3	490,3	119,3	23,5	3,8	1,2	0,4	15,9	2,3
lubelskie	6 745	4 438	423,7	194,8	762,1	258,3	12,0	0,4	0,9	0,3	1,2	0,1
lubuskie	4 447	2 255	607,4	197,0	709,0	222,3	10,3	1,0	3,0	0,3	2,1	0,6
łódzkie	7 319	3 869	906,9	180,6	1 186,5	199,4	47,6	5,0	5,8	1,3	25,6	3,4
małopolskie	8 079	4 659	1 140,1	330,3	978,8	143,3	691,4	263,6	8,4	3,2	667,6	259,3
mazowieckie	11 978	5 182	1 861,0	343,0	1 910,1	217,3	111,2	3,0	25,1	1,9	76,2	0,8
opolskie	4 066	2 424	540,8	136,9	709,2	73,4	11,1	0,2	7,7	-	1,1	0,2
podkarpackie	8 543	6 059	552,4	152,7	731,3	212,2	15,0	5,5	3,5	0,9	6,7	3,5
podlaskie	2 942	1 649	215,8	57,6	397,1	108,6	31,4	0,8	11,2	0,0	1,9	0,7
pomorskie	4 728	2 032	863,4	228,2	1 000,7	194,8	29,6	9,1	4,8	0,1	12,2	0,1
śląskie	10 465	2 855	1 730,6	172,3	1 991,9	95,5	156,6	5,6	30,9	3,7	87,1	1,9
świętokrzyskie	3 444	2 133	484,9	183,3	788,0	150,9	14,3	1,4	2,5	-	7,2	0,0
warmińsko-mazurskie	4 893	2 549	436,9	132,7	761,2	175,3	61,8	3,1	11,7	3,0	36,3	0,1
wielkopolskie	9 338	4 673	1 107,2	308,4	1 012,2	167,7	29,5	5,9	15,5	0,4	4,2	0,1
zachodniopomorskie	6 857	3 050	1 410,5	313,7	1 309,4	232,7	87,2	1,2	5,2	0,6	10,7	0,6

\* Volumes and single.



TABLE 11

## LIBRARY SERVICE POINTS

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	NUMBER OF LIBRARY SERV. POINTS		BORROWERS (in thousands)		LOANS* (in thousands)	
	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas	total	in rural areas
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Poland</b>	1 469	943	101,1	50,8	1 181,8	613,2
dolnośląskie	107	79	6,7	3,5	84,5	45,7
kujawsko-pomorskie	151	71	11,2	4,3	133,3	50,5
lubelskie	165	142	8,9	7,0	122,1	91,8
lubuskie	106	63	5,5	2,5	82,5	34,0
łódzkie	67	28	3,9	2,0	69,9	21,3
małopolskie	63	25	3,9	1,7	35,8	14,1
mazowieckie	141	57	13,9	3,8	120,4	42,7
opolskie	18	14	1,2	0,8	5,3	4,5
podkarpackie	54	43	5,4	2,4	71,0	27,2
podlaskie	35	18	1,3	0,5	12,6	8,0
pomorskie	97	64	5,9	3,9	46,2	34,0
śląskie	38	20	4,6	1,4	35,2	19,3
świętokrzyskie	12	11	0,4	0,4	5,4	4,6
warmińsko-mazurskie	134	101	5,0	4,1	67,2	58,1
wielkopolskie	192	137	17,2	9,0	219,7	126,6
zachodniopomorskie	89	70	6,0	3,3	70,7	30,7

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 12

## LIBRARY STAFF

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	in rural areas	FULL -TIME		PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			Total	in rural areas	tertiary grad.	others
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Poland</b>	18 446	6 574	13 679	3 258	6 793	5 913
dolnośląskie	1 376	395	1 077	212	497	503
kujawsko-pomorskie	929	340	683	173	358	292
lubelskie	1 223	596	887	303	424	457
lubuskie	518	182	378	85	159	185
łódzkie	1 219	423	932	216	523	335
małopolskie	1 516	625	1 019	258	612	462
mazowieckie	2 499	723	2 009	472	1 030	613
opolskie	543	243	301	58	111	199
podkarpackie	1 257	669	764	258	339	523
podlaskie	513	230	435	162	158	222
pomorskie	906	289	655	123	308	309
śląskie	2 184	437	1 752	224	867	636
świętokrzyskie	606	296	433	149	272	155
warmińsko-mazurskie	751	283	548	141	293	211
wielkopolskie	1 553	576	1 132	301	554	540
zachodniopomorskie	853	267	674	123	288	271

TABLE 13

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)*	Number of PCs per 1 library institution*	Library space (in sq. m.)	Number of seats	Stock in volumes	Book purch. in vols.
			per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Poland</b>	4 548	3,8	2,5	0,3	352	7,5
dolnośląskie	4 474	3,6	2,9	0,3	353	6,8
kujawsko-pomorskie	4 598	3,7	2,3	0,3	371	5,9
lubelskie	3 589	3,4	2,4	0,3	299	8,0
lubuskie	3 885	3,9	3,5	0,4	381	7,5
łódzkie	4 531	3,9	2,4	0,3	355	6,1
małopolskie	4 328	3,5	2,1	0,2	328	6,2
mazowieckie	5 270	4,7	2,1	0,2	329	10,4
opolskie	3 222	3,1	3,0	0,4	404	8,7
podkarpackie	3 046	2,8	2,7	0,4	421	8,8
podlaskie	4 836	3,9	2,3	0,2	388	6,6
pomorskie	6 637	4,3	1,9	0,2	260	5,4
śląskie	5 687	4,1	2,7	0,2	364	7,5
świętokrzyskie	4 291	3,2	2,3	0,3	351	6,5
warmińsko-mazurskie	4 474	5,4	2,8	0,3	365	6,7
wielkopolskie	4 747	3,3	2,4	0,3	351	7,9
zachodniopomorskie	4 421	4,0	4,0	0,4	421	7,5

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 14

## INDICES OF LIBRARY SERVICE INTENSITY

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	Borrowers per one library institution*	Borrowers per sq. m. of library space	Borrowers per one librarian	Loans** per one librarian	In-house use** per 1 seat
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Poland</b>	781	6,8	355	6 828	281
dolnośląskie	796	6,1	372	7 791	193
kujawsko-pomorskie	678	6,3	328	6 232	186
lubelskie	648	7,5	318	6 407	178
lubuskie	695	5,1	349	6 984	298
łódzkie	746	6,8	343	6 526	293
małopolskie	879	9,6	442	7 531	348
mazowieckie	938	8,5	372	6 326	324
opolskie	498	5,2	293	6 047	310
podkarpackie	528	6,4	290	5 720	152
podlaskie	660	5,8	317	6 302	219
pomorskie	929	7,5	345	6 644	401
śląskie	1 108	7,1	414	8 373	371
świętokrzyskie	602	6,0	294	5 717	374
warmińsko-mazurskie	726	5,7	309	5 899	257
wielkopolskie	774	6,7	358	7 562	230
zachodniopomorskie	733	4,1	329	6 038	409

\* I. e. per one library or one branch.

\*\* Special collections included.

TABLE 15

## INDICES OF LIBRARY SERVICE EFFICIENCY

VOIVODSHIP (the top-level administrative unit)	Borrowers	Loans*	In-house use*	Loans* per one item of stock	Loans* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants				
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Poland</b>	17,2	330	81	0,9	19,2
dolnośląskie	17,8	373	67	1,0	21,0
kujawsko-pomorskie	14,7	280	54	0,7	19,0
lubelskie	18,1	363	56	1,2	20,1
lubuskie	17,9	358	131	0,9	20,0
łódzkie	16,5	313	84	0,9	19,0
małopolskie	20,3	346	85	1,0	17,0
mazowieckie	17,8	303	74	0,9	17,0
opolskie	15,4	318	122	0,8	20,6
podkarpackie	17,3	342	62	0,8	19,8
podlaskie	13,6	272	54	0,7	19,9
pomorskie	14,0	270	85	1,0	19,3
śląskie	19,5	394	84	1,0	20,2
świętokrzyskie	14,0	273	101	0,8	19,4
warmińsko-mazurskie	16,2	310	88	0,8	19,1
wielkopolskie	16,3	345	63	0,9	21,1
zachodniopomorskie	16,6	304	166	0,7	18,3

\* Special collections included.

**STATISTICAL TABLES**  
*by poviats*

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE				
bolesławiecki	24	11	-	2 779
dzierżoniowski	24	17	-	3 024
gólgowski	16	10	-	2 720
górowski	11	7	-	1 591
jaworski	17	11	-	2 046
jeleniogórski	22	11	-	1 566
kamiennogórski	12	6	-	932
kłodzki	54	40	2	6 384
legnicki	18	8	-	1 923
lubański	18	9	-	1 861
lubiński	25	17	1	2 340
lwówecki	23	18	-	2 169
milicki	11	8	-	843
oleśnicki	20	12	-	2 747
oławski	17	13	-	1 421
polkowicki	22	16	2	2 361
strzeliński	13	8	-	1 347
średzki	18	13	-	1 686
świdnicki	30	22	-	4 884
trzebnicki	14	9	-	1 452
wałbrzyski	35	26	4	5 355
wołowski	13	10	-	2 203
wrocławski	39	30	-	3 385
ząbkowicki	27	20	-	2 342

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
zgorzelecki	27	20	-	2 781
złotoryjski	19	13	-	1 957
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	7	6	-	3 125
<b>Legnica</b>	16	15	2	2 922
<b>Wrocław</b>	51	49	4	13 787
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE				
aleksandrowski	14	5	-	1 239
brodnicki	30	20	-	1 806
bydgoski	20	11	2	1 735
chełmiński	15	8	-	1 115
golubsko-dobrzyński	19	13	1	1 091
grudziądzki	12	6	-	837
inowrocławski	43	34	2	4 105
lipnowski	19	10	-	1 581
mogileński	8	4	-	662
nakielski	23	18	1	2 048
radziejowski	11	4	-	1 411
rypiński	18	12	-	1 521
sępoleński	11	7	-	1 131
świecki	25	14	1	1 816
toruński	30	21	1	2 274
tucholski	18	12	1	1 235
wąbrzeski	13	7	1	819
włocławski	23	10	-	1 813



TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
żniński	21	15	-	1 712
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	36	35	11	7 485
<b>Grudziądz</b>	11	10	-	1 697
<b>Toruń</b>	16	15	2	6 283
<b>Włocławek</b>	14	13	2	2 930
LUBELSKIE				
bialski	40	21	-	2 535
biłgorajski	35	21	2	2 982
chełmski	32	16	-	2 401
hrubieszowski	23	14	-	1 781
janowski	16	9	-	953
krasnostawski	20	9	-	2 066
kraśnicki	28	18	-	1 892
lubartowski	41	27	-	2 822
lubelski	56	41	-	3 412
łęczyński	20	13	-	1 417
łukowski	26	15	-	1 930
opolski	29	21	-	2 098
parczewski	22	14	-	1 054
puławski	29	17	-	2 065
radzyński	20	12	1	1 366
rycki	20	13	-	1 283
świdnicki	16	10	-	1 412
tomaszowski	25	12	-	2 084
włodawski	17	9	-	1 351

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
zamojski	33	18	-	2 045
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	7	6	-	1 439
<b>Chełm</b>	4	3	-	1 371
<b>Lublin</b>	35	31	-	8 044
<b>Zamość</b>	7	6	-	2 378
LUBUSKIE				
gorzowski	14	7	-	1 391
krośnieński	16	9	-	1 645
międzyrzecki	22	16	-	2 645
nowosolski	27	20	-	2 498
słubicki	12	7	-	1 500
strzelecko-drezdenecki	15	10	-	1 188
sulęciński	13	8	-	1 179
świebodziński	15	9	-	1 338
wschowski	8	5	-	963
zielonogórski	30	20	-	2 755
żagański	29	20	-	2 630
żarski	30	21	-	3 627
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	15	14	4	6 135
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	14	13	2	6 177
ŁÓDZKIE				
bełchatowski	18	9	-	2 711
brzeziński	6	1	-	745
kutnowski	31	20	-	2 897
łaski	17	12	1	1 793
łęczycki	14	6	-	1 236

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
łowicki	19	8	1	2 079
łódzki wschodni	11	5	-	1 182
opoczyński	20	13	-	1 703
pabianicki	16	9	3	1 861
pajęczański	23	14	-	1 893
piotrkowski	39	28	-	2 092
poddębicki	24	17	1	1 519
radomszczański	30	15	-	4 498
rawski	12	5	-	1 150
sieradzki	40	28	1	3 297
skierniewicki	20	11	-	1 336
tomaszowski	25	14	1	2 353
wieluński	31	20	1	2 251
wieruszowski	25	17	-	1 586
zduńskowolski	16	13	1	1 279
zgierski	35	26	2	3 447
<b>Łódź</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16 533</b>
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 037</b>
<b>Skierniewice</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 491</b>
<b>MAŁOPOLSKIE</b>				
bocheński	37	28	-	2 680
brzeski	30	23	-	2 183
chrzanowski	38	33	1	3 952
dąbrowski	19	11	-	1 917
gorlicki	31	22	-	2 530

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
krakowski	62	45	-	3 761
limanowski	37	25	-	3 190
miechowski	15	8	-	1 461
myślenicki	24	15	1	1 814
nowosądecki	62	46	1	3 883
nowotarski	57	43	-	3 587
olkuski	29	23	-	3 268
oświęcimski	39	30	1	3 106
proszowicki	12	6	-	574
suski	31	21	-	2 137
tarnowski	64	48	-	5 025
tatrzański	18	13	-	1 485
wadowicki	46	36	-	3 459
wielicki	20	15	-	1 635
<b>Kraków</b>	71	63	4	14 162
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	8	7	-	1 868
<b>Tarnów</b>	12	11	-	2 078
MAZOWIECKIE				
białobrzeski	11	5	-	784
ciechanowski	19	9	-	2 116
garwoliński	28	14	-	2 599
gostyniński	15	10	-	987
grodziski	12	6	-	902
grójecki	17	7	1	1 362
kozienicki	17	11	-	1 397

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
legionowski	18	13	-	1 339
lipski	11	5	-	854
łosicki	13	8	-	653
makowski	22	12	-	1 829
miński	27	14	-	2 530
mławski	18	8	-	1 696
nowodworski	14	8	-	1 403
ostrołęcki	31	20	-	2 519
ostrowski	19	9	-	1 904
otwocki	29	21	-	2 169
piaseczyński	26	20	-	2 204
płocki	35	20	-	2 670
płoński	18	6	-	1 284
pruszkowski	22	14	4	2 256
przasnyski	19	12	2	1 703
przysuski	18	10	-	1 073
pułtowski	15	8	-	1 170
radomski	45	32	-	2 862
siedlecki	25	12	-	1 470
sierpecki	18	11	-	1 434
sochaczewski	21	13	3	1 779
sokołowski	20	11	-	1 354
sztybołowski	12	6	-	840
warszawski zachodni	18	11	-	1 375

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
węgrowski	26	17	-	2 148
wołomiński	37	25	-	3 785
wyszkowski	21	15	-	3 216
zwoleński	14	9	-	1 013
zuromiński	13	7	-	941
żyrardowski	14	9	-	1 616
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	6	5	1	1 341
<b>Płock</b>	15	14	1	4 344
<b>Radom</b>	15	14	1	2 494
<b>Siedlce</b>	6	5	-	776
<b>Warszawa</b>	191	172	50	37 642
OPOLSKIE				
brzeski	30	24	1	3 099
głubczycki	14	10	-	1 284
kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	25	19	-	3 715
kluczborski	21	17	-	1 348
krapkowicki	33	28	1	2 949
namysłowski	15	10	-	1 228
nyski	42	33	-	3 383
oleski	30	23	1	2 080
opolski	47	34	-	3 528
prudnicki	22	18	-	1 777
strzelecki	23	16	-	1 783
<b>Opole</b>	18	16	2	4 311

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>				
bieszczadzki	12	9	-	1 428
brzozowski	36	30	-	2 267
dębicki	39	30	-	3 116
jarosławski	34	19	-	2 044
jasielski	25	15	-	1 957
kolbuszowski	24	18	-	2 271
krośnieński	37	28	-	2 289
leski	18	13	-	1 770
leżajski	25	20	-	2 009
lubaczowski	26	17	-	2 221
łańcucki	32	12	-	3 011
mielecki	46	31	2	3 984
niżański	23	16	-	1 551
przemyski	37	27	-	1 927
przeworski	33	24	-	2 280
ropczycko-sędziszowski	23	11	-	1 493
rzeszowski	68	55	-	4 395
sanocki	36	18	-	2 829
stalowowolski	28	22	-	1 944
strzyżowski	27	22	-	2 572
tarnobrzeski	17	13	-	1 509
<b>Krosno</b>	8	7	-	2 102
<b>Przemyśl</b>	8	7	-	1 577
<b>Rzeszów</b>	20	19	1	3 304
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	8	7	-	1 085

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
PODLASKIE				
augustowski	19	12	-	1 582
białostocki	34	19	-	3 104
bielski	11	3	-	1 488
grajewski	9	3	-	1 032
hajnowski	13	4	-	1 724
kolneński	15	9	-	810
łomżyński	21	12	-	1 800
moniecki	12	5	-	1 375
sejneński	9	4	-	763
siemiatycki	14	5	-	1 364
sokólski	26	16	1	2 174
suwalski	17	8	-	1 103
wysokomazowiecki	13	5	-	1 335
zambrowski	6	1	-	1 029
<b>Białystok</b>	16	15	1	5 005
<b>Łomża</b>	6	5	-	1 042
<b>Suwałki</b>	5	4	-	1 188
POMORSKIE				
bytowski	21	10	-	2 036
chojnicki	11	5	-	2 457
człuchowski	15	8	-	1 417
gdański	13	5	-	1 308
kartuski	20	12	-	2 020



TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
kościerski	17	7	-	1 392
kwidzyński	16	10	-	1 614
łęborski	12	7	-	1 643
malborski	9	3	1	723
nowodworski	15	10	-	1 442
pucki	13	6	-	1 757
słupski	23	13	-	1 816
starogardzki	22	9	-	1 977
sztumski	13	8	-	967
tczewski	18	12	-	2 603
wejherowski	27	17	-	3 249
<b>Gdańsk</b>	32	31	-	6 576
<b>Gdynia</b>	23	22	-	3 780
<b>Słupsk</b>	9	8	-	1 974
<b>Sopot</b>	7	6	-	915
ŚLĄSKIE				
będziński	36	28	-	6 293
bielski	39	29	-	3 625
bieruńsko-lędziński	8	3	-	1 192
cieszyński	33	21	-	3 513
częstochowski	41	25	-	3 153
gliwicki	25	17	1	2 622
kłobucki	24	15	-	1 894
lubliniecki	28	20	-	2 428

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
mikołowski	20	15	-	3 755
myszkowski	15	10	-	1 062
pszczyński	29	22	-	2 272
raciborski	32	24	-	2 959
rybnicki	20	15	-	1 880
tarnogórski	33	24	1	3 348
wodzisławski	34	25	-	4 898
zawierciański	38	28	1	3 430
żywiecki	43	28	-	3 149
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	18	17	-	3 657
<b>Bytom</b>	12	11	-	4 562
<b>Chorzów</b>	11	10	-	2 343
<b>Częstochowa</b>	25	24	-	5 568
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	18	17	-	3 728
<b>Gliwice</b>	22	20	1	3 884
<b>Jastrzębie-Zdrój</b>	13	12	-	3 109
<b>Jaworzno</b>	17	16	-	2 984
<b>Katowice</b>	38	36	1	17 270
<b>Mysłowice</b>	11	10	-	2 545
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	10	9	-	1 329
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	14	13	-	2 155
<b>Rybnik</b>	23	22	-	5 323
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	11	10	1	1 810
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	22	21	1	7 410
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	7	6	-	1 444

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Tychy</b>	16	15	2	2 412
<b>Zabrze</b>	22	21	2	2 098
<b>Żory</b>	8	7	-	1 999
<b>ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE</b>				
buski	17	9	-	1 491
jędrzejowski	28	19	-	2 164
kazimierski	12	7	1	1 006
kielecki	49	30	1	3 981
konecki	25	17	1	1 882
opatowski	20	12	-	1 699
ostrowiecki	22	16	2	1 929
pińczowski	18	13	-	2 798
sandomierski	21	12	-	1 506
skarżyski	12	7	-	1 656
starachowicki	24	19	2	1 851
staszowski	18	10	-	1 310
włoszczowski	15	10	1	1 148
<b>Kielce</b>	15	13	-	5 131
<b>WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE</b>				
bartoszycki	18	12	-	2 302
braniewski	11	4	-	1 202
działdowski	23	17	-	1 791
elbląski	19	9	-	1 973
etcki	10	5	-	2 216

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
giżycki	13	7	-	1 501
gołdapski	6	3	-	1 070
ławski	20	13	-	1 945
kętrzyński	16	10	-	2 156
lidzbarski	13	8	1	1 458
mragowski	12	7	-	1 164
nidzicki	9	5	-	804
nowomiejski	16	11	-	1 457
olecki	9	5	-	900
olsztyński	32	18	-	3 830
ostródzki	25	16	-	2 378
piski	11	7	-	1 307
szczycieński	20	12	-	2 014
węgorzewski	7	4	-	800
<b>Ełbląg</b>	11	10	-	3 309
<b>Olsztyn</b>	18	16	2	4 749
WIELKOPOLSKIE				
chodzieski	9	5	-	1 295
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	27	19	-	2 955
gnieźnieński	21	11	-	2 676
gostyński	15	8	-	2 198
grodziski	13	8	-	1 266
jarociński	15	11	-	1 808
kaliski	27	16	-	1 938
kępiński	19	11	-	1 628

TABLE 16

## LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
kolski	25	14	1	1 747
koniński	33	19	-	2 689
kościański	20	15	-	2 616
krotoszyński	21	15	-	2 079
leszczyński	18	11	-	1 681
międzychodzki	10	6	-	982
nowotomyski	19	13	-	2 416
obornicki	12	9	-	1 315
ostrowski	40	32	-	3 857
ostrzeszowski	12	5	-	1 331
pilski	28	19	-	3 307
pleszewski	21	15	-	1 721
poznański	67	50	-	7 548
rawicki	15	10	-	1 700
słupecki	14	6	-	1 263
szamotulski	20	12	-	1 809
średzki	15	9	-	1 414
śremski	10	6	-	1 368
turecki	20	11	1	1 634
wągrowiecki	16	8	-	2 539
wolsztyński	15	12	-	1 301
wrzesiński	21	17	1	1 875
złotowski	17	10	-	2 520
<b>Kalisz</b>	10	9	-	1 797

TABLE 16

**LIBRARIES, BRANCHES, LIBRARY SPACE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES TOTAL	BRANCHES		LIBRARY SPACE (in sq. m.)
		Total	for children	
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Konin</b>	8	7	2	1 963
<b>Leszno</b>	8	7	-	1 627
<b>Poznań</b>	57	55	12	11 300
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE				
białogardzki	9	5	-	1 641
choszczeński	23	17	-	1 913
drawski	16	10	1	1 435
goleniowski	24	18	1	3 087
gryficki	14	7	-	3 969
gryfiński	26	17	-	2 832
kamieński	19	13	-	2 453
kołobrzeski	19	12	-	2 069
koszaliński	27	19	-	1 931
łobeski	12	7	-	1 917
myśliborski	18	13	-	3 017
policki	12	8	1	1 586
pyrzycki	19	13	-	2 625
sławieński	16	9	-	1 788
stargardzki	27	11	-	4 518
szczecinecki	22	11	1	2 537
świdwiński	15	6	-	1 649
walecki	11	6	-	1 406
<b>Koszalin</b>	11	10	1	4 015
<b>Szczecin</b>	37	35	2	19 400
<b>Świnoujście</b>	6	5	-	2 626

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE								
bolesławiecki	24	19	11	8	68	66	40	24
dzierżoniowski	24	16	7	9	100	85	47	26
głogowski	16	10	5	5	46	46	24	13
górowski	11	9	4	5	32	28	20	3
jaworski	17	11	5	6	56	55	38	7
jeleniogórski	22	14	8	6	45	37	28	8
kamiennogórski	12	7	5	2	30	30	21	8
kłodzki	54	48	14	34	186	182	126	65
legnicki	18	17	9	8	55	45	32	15
lubański	18	14	9	5	47	44	18	24
lubiński	25	22	7	15	87	78	35	29
lwówecki	23	7	5	2	38	38	18	13
milicki	11	8	3	5	27	27	15	8
oleśnicki	20	12	8	4	85	78	45	40
oławski	17	11	3	8	37	33	16	11
polkowicki	22	11	6	5	60	54	28	9
strzeliński	13	8	5	3	32	31	20	8
średzki	18	10	5	5	36	35	23	9
świdnicki	30	21	7	14	119	110	56	43
trzebnicki	14	10	5	5	39	37	27	11
wałbrzyski	35	29	9	20	176	129	82	53
wołowski	13	8	3	5	29	21	15	7
wrocławski	39	35	9	26	114	108	68	34
ząbkowicki	27	13	7	6	54	54	39	19

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
zgorzelecki	27	18	7	11	83	79	38	38
złotoryjski	19	12	6	6	46	45	34	11
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	7	7	1	6	105	20	9	81
<b>Legnica</b>	16	7	1	6	50	49	17	41
<b>Wrocław</b>	51	32	2	30	432	432	230	173
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE								
aleksandrowski	14	10	9	1	52	51	38	5
brodnicki	30	25	10	15	104	82	56	46
bydgoski	20	16	9	7	66	64	44	17
chełmiński	15	10	7	3	32	32	19	11
golubsko-dobrzyński	19	14	6	8	45	36	20	10
grudziądzki	12	11	6	5	38	34	26	10
inowrocławski	43	30	9	21	132	111	70	58
lipnowski	19	11	9	2	47	44	31	7
mogileński	8	6	4	2	25	25	14	9
nakielski	23	15	5	10	71	67	42	16
radziejowski	11	8	7	1	43	43	26	13
rypiński	18	14	6	8	56	56	38	19
sępoleński	11	9	4	5	33	33	18	8
świecki	25	14	11	3	77	68	53	16
toruński	30	29	9	20	94	79	52	22
tucholski	18	10	6	4	41	40	28	5
wąbrzeski	13	11	6	5	38	35	26	6
włocławski	23	16	12	4	53	51	43	5



TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
żniński	21	11	6	5	52	51	32	15
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	36	33	1	32	201	165	77	129
<b>Grudziądz</b>	11	9	1	8	39	28	15	17
<b>Toruń</b>	16	16	1	15	228	218	71	138
<b>Włocławek</b>	14	14	1	13	85	85	28	37
LUBELSKIE								
bialski	40	36	18	18	103	85	61	27
biłgorajski	35	24	14	10	84	76	49	7
chełmski	32	24	15	9	101	95	73	16
hrubieszowski	23	17	9	8	57	53	28	22
janowski	16	14	7	7	40	35	26	5
krasnostawski	20	11	10	1	73	68	42	23
kraśnicki	28	19	10	9	91	90	49	22
lubartowski	41	32	14	18	101	94	63	36
lubelski	56	40	15	25	135	119	87	37
łęczyński	20	18	7	11	74	71	48	28
łukowski	26	22	11	11	90	88	63	22
opolski	29	15	8	7	44	35	15	23
parczewski	22	11	8	3	31	30	19	6
puławski	29	23	12	11	94	94	57	43
radzyński	20	13	8	5	47	38	24	15
rycki	20	10	7	3	33	22	13	15
świdnicki	16	12	5	7	56	54	27	26
tomaszowski	25	21	13	8	67	66	39	19
włodawski	17	8	7	1	31	30	23	6

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
zamojski	33	24	14	10	68	58	36	21
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	7	7	1	6	80	78	19	41
<b>Chełm</b>	4	4	1	3	90	87	26	29
<b>Lublin</b>	35	35	4	31	363	361	146	148
<b>Zamość</b>	7	7	1	6	114	83	37	41
LUBUSKIE								
gorzowski	14	9	7	2	42	38	26	6
krośnieński	16	14	7	7	59	57	40	17
międzyrzecki	22	15	6	9	41	41	36	2
nowosolski	27	16	7	9	65	62	40	13
słubicki	12	8	5	3	45	37	26	5
strzelecko-drezdenecki	15	9	5	4	55	55	49	1
sulęciński	13	6	4	2	17	17	12	2
świebodziński	15	12	5	7	49	48	40	12
wschowski	8	7	3	4	22	21	14	5
zielonogórski	30	28	10	18	98	96	65	27
żagański	29	19	8	11	83	80	60	10
żarski	30	24	9	15	119	111	74	17
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	15	13	1	12	200	162	54	150
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	14	11	1	10	122	121	43	86
ŁÓDZKIE								
bełchatowski	18	14	8	6	92	84	37	42
brzeziński	6	6	5	1	28	22	11	8
kutnowski	31	17	11	6	98	75	44	40
łaski	17	8	4	4	35	22	7	12
łęczycki	14	9	7	2	51	49	32	13

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
łowicki	19	15	11	4	78	64	39	12
łódzki wschodni	11	9	6	3	34	31	22	8
opoczyński	20	9	7	2	42	40	24	14
pabianicki	16	16	7	9	64	60	30	48
pajęcząński	23	12	8	4	50	48	34	17
piotrkowski	39	22	10	12	78	75	55	7
poddębicki	24	9	7	2	57	54	28	19
radomszczański	30	22	14	8	95	70	42	39
rawski	12	9	7	2	61	60	36	16
sieradzki	40	21	12	9	140	131	66	58
skierniewicki	20	16	8	8	65	60	52	1
tomaszowski	25	24	11	13	109	102	49	40
wieluński	31	21	11	10	97	89	61	29
wieruszowski	25	14	8	6	70	67	48	12
zduńskowolski	16	6	3	3	32	29	10	18
zgierski	35	33	9	24	128	112	78	48
<b>Łódź</b>	81	81	7	74	558	439	147	405
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	3	3	1	2	50	31	8	35
<b>Skierniewice</b>	5	5	1	4	52	45	10	33
MAŁOPOLSKIE								
bocheński	37	31	9	22	73	68	47	7
brzeski	30	28	7	21	95	87	58	31
chrzanowski	38	26	5	21	153	147	64	93
dąbrowski	19	16	8	8	59	49	34	16
gorlicki	31	26	9	17	111	103	67	57

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
krakowski	62	50	16	34	207	200	131	57
limanowski	37	34	12	22	101	78	48	55
miechowski	15	13	7	6	70	67	43	15
myślenicki	24	18	9	9	65	65	46	18
nowosądecki	62	51	16	35	157	132	81	65
nowotarski	57	43	14	29	112	99	54	42
olkuski	29	23	6	17	113	110	60	65
oświęcimski	39	22	9	13	100	98	47	42
proszowicki	12	11	6	5	42	39	26	14
suski	31	23	10	13	87	74	53	20
tarnowski	64	59	16	43	178	161	104	62
tatrzański	18	14	5	9	33	30	22	17
wadowicki	46	27	10	17	96	91	61	28
wielicki	20	20	5	15	73	65	29	34
<b>Kraków</b>	71	71	8	63	522	495	200	346
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	8	8	1	7	69	51	14	45
<b>Tarnów</b>	12	12	1	11	116	95	51	94
MAZOWIECKIE								
białobrzeski	11	10	6	4	37	36	21	11
ciechanowski	19	13	10	3	51	50	25	18
garwoliński	28	20	14	6	77	76	47	27
gostyniński	15	12	5	7	30	27	16	15
grodziski	12	10	6	4	41	38	18	14
grójecki	17	14	10	4	52	51	33	22
kozienicki	17	15	6	9	58	52	31	19

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
legionowski	18	15	5	10	78	67	39	51
lipski	11	10	6	4	40	39	26	22
łosicki	13	7	5	2	21	14	11	7
makowski	22	12	10	2	48	46	33	13
miński	27	25	13	12	122	116	68	59
mławski	18	14	10	4	51	50	31	17
nowodworski	14	10	6	4	63	57	44	35
ostrołęcki	31	22	11	11	93	86	60	26
ostrowski	19	11	10	1	61	57	39	17
otwocki	29	18	8	10	79	77	48	30
piaseczyński	26	24	6	18	78	74	35	47
płocki	35	31	15	16	91	86	55	29
płoński	18	12	11	1	52	47	27	17
pruskowski	22	21	8	13	100	91	52	56
przasnyski	19	13	7	6	47	42	29	12
przysuski	18	11	8	3	35	34	24	23
pułtuski	15	9	7	2	45	43	25	19
radomski	45	18	13	5	73	65	41	25
siedlecki	25	20	13	7	71	71	54	19
sierpecki	18	8	7	1	29	24	12	9
sochaczewski	21	18	8	10	50	49	27	24
sokołowski	20	12	9	3	66	66	45	15
sztybowiecki	12	6	6	-	23	20	13	4
warszawski zachodni	18	13	7	6	71	65	37	31

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
węgrowski	26	12	8	4	60	57	41	12
wołomiński	37	25	12	13	106	79	37	56
wyszkowski	21	14	6	8	63	57	31	29
zwoleński	14	12	5	7	46	42	30	16
żuromiński	13	9	6	3	38	33	19	8
żyrardowski	14	9	5	4	41	40	22	24
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	6	6	1	5	36	32	8	29
<b>Płock</b>	15	15	1	14	128	126	44	79
<b>Radom</b>	15	15	1	14	116	99	45	91
<b>Siedlce</b>	6	6	1	5	72	51	26	45
<b>Warszawa</b>	191	190	19	171	2 094	1 921	769	1 183
OPOLSKIE								
brzeski	30	18	6	12	64	61	37	14
głubczycki	14	9	4	5	48	47	35	12
kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	25	19	6	13	157	156	116	55
kluczborski	21	15	4	11	45	38	27	7
krapkowicki	33	13	5	8	66	64	41	14
namysłowski	15	6	4	2	28	25	21	1
nyski	42	21	9	12	89	78	48	18
oleski	30	19	7	12	65	58	43	12
opolski	47	37	13	24	131	121	88	30
prudnicki	22	14	4	10	41	32	26	3
strzelecki	23	15	7	8	57	53	38	8
<b>Opole</b>	18	14	2	12	194	163	60	83

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>								
bieszczadzki	12	11	3	8	29	28	15	6
brzozowski	36	29	6	23	94	80	74	3
dębicki	39	29	9	20	105	104	82	18
jarosławski	34	18	11	7	72	69	48	21
jasielski	25	20	10	10	108	102	68	50
kolbuszowski	24	22	6	16	121	80	50	38
krośnieński	37	21	8	13	59	53	29	21
leski	18	12	5	7	40	34	24	5
leżajski	25	21	5	16	60	56	34	26
lubaczowski	26	11	7	4	62	52	33	13
łańcucki	32	28	19	9	89	86	56	31
mielecki	46	31	12	19	117	102	65	37
niżański	23	13	7	6	48	47	33	13
przemyski	37	20	9	11	49	45	38	2
przeworski	33	17	9	8	69	46	32	24
ropczycko-sędziszowski	23	14	5	9	44	40	27	15
rzeszowski	68	54	13	41	154	137	85	69
sanocki	36	33	17	16	91	75	49	25
stalowowolski	28	27	6	21	69	62	25	36
strzyżowski	27	19	5	14	63	59	33	14
tarnobrzeski	17	9	4	5	39	29	19	6
<b>Krosno</b>	8	8	1	7	85	85	38	47
<b>Przemyśl</b>	8	2	1	1	40	21	6	25
<b>Rzeszów</b>	20	19	1	18	171	149	53	124
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	8	8	1	7	59	54	22	36

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PODLASKIE								
augustowski	19	13	7	6	54	48	26	20
białostocki	34	22	14	8	121	94	57	49
bielski	11	7	6	1	35	35	24	7
grajewski	9	7	6	1	44	42	31	6
hajnowski	13	13	9	4	73	64	46	23
kolneński	15	13	6	7	69	65	45	24
łomżyński	21	16	8	8	52	49	35	13
moniecki	12	12	7	5	42	36	23	17
sejneński	9	3	3	-	5	2	1	-
siemiatycki	14	8	8	-	45	43	29	7
sokólski	26	11	8	3	32	32	28	8
suwalski	17	12	9	3	58	55	46	6
wysokomazowiecki	13	8	8	-	40	40	29	8
zambrowski	6	6	5	1	17	14	10	3
<b>Białystok</b>	16	16	1	15	168	148	43	122
<b>Łomża</b>	6	3	1	2	39	33	8	32
<b>Suwałki</b>	5	5	1	4	58	50	23	18
POMORSKIE								
bytowski	21	17	11	6	71	69	44	22
chojnicki	11	8	4	4	81	73	46	41
człuchowski	15	11	7	4	54	43	14	19
gdański	13	13	8	5	42	41	28	13
kartuski	20	13	8	5	53	52	31	12



TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
kościerski	17	11	9	2	40	33	18	17
kwidzyński	16	15	6	9	54	52	26	30
łęborski	12	10	5	5	58	48	22	28
malborski	9	8	5	3	31	27	14	15
nowodworski	15	12	5	7	47	44	30	10
pucki	13	7	7	-	42	41	24	14
słupski	23	16	10	6	66	64	40	24
starogardzki	22	18	13	5	83	69	40	27
sztumski	13	6	5	1	37	37	25	11
tczewski	18	12	6	6	57	56	26	26
wejherowski	27	24	10	14	135	123	60	69
<b>Gdańsk</b>	32	30	1	29	231	230	105	142
<b>Gdynia</b>	23	21	1	20	103	76	44	49
<b>Słupsk</b>	9	9	1	8	125	104	26	87
<b>Sopot</b>	7	7	1	6	50	50	22	23
ŚLĄSKIE								
będziński	36	27	8	19	122	111	49	37
bielski	39	37	10	27	128	122	73	47
bieruńsko-lęczyński	8	8	5	3	37	36	23	25
cieszyński	33	30	12	18	152	114	71	57
częstochowski	41	28	16	12	104	102	83	11
gliwicki	25	19	8	11	80	72	46	28
kłobucki	24	13	9	4	54	44	34	8
lubliniecki	28	15	8	7	61	53	35	9

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
mikołowski	20	15	5	10	78	67	43	45
myszkowski	15	6	5	1	30	29	18	10
pszczyński	29	18	7	11	62	58	31	19
raciborski	32	25	8	17	82	77	50	18
rybnicki	20	7	5	2	31	30	18	7
tarnogórski	33	22	9	13	89	87	48	24
wodzisławski	34	24	9	15	98	90	43	58
zawierciański	38	18	10	8	76	73	42	24
żywiecki	43	27	15	12	113	103	68	30
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	18	18	1	17	162	149	69	72
<b>Bytom</b>	12	11	1	10	94	87	39	58
<b>Chorzów</b>	11	11	1	10	50	47	20	29
<b>Częstochowa</b>	25	10	1	9	68	68	28	15
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	18	17	1	16	69	54	22	69
<b>Gliwice</b>	22	21	2	19	117	114	41	59
<b>Jastrzębie Zdrój</b>	13	13	1	12	97	90	44	35
<b>Jaworzno</b>	17	15	1	14	181	173	101	71
<b>Katowice</b>	38	35	2	33	454	453	102	296
<b>Mysłowice</b>	11	10	1	9	30	28	13	7
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	10	5	1	4	21	21	12	-
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	14	14	1	13	49	47	12	17
<b>Rybnik</b>	23	8	1	7	55	51	19	21
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	11	9	1	8	36	36	19	11
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	22	19	1	18	252	94	54	149
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	7	3	1	2	13	10	3	6

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Tychy</b>	16	16	1	15	63	63	33	50
<b>Zabrze</b>	22	21	1	20	120	102	44	84
<b>Żory</b>	8	8	1	7	56	48	18	24
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE								
buski	17	9	7	2	43	41	31	9
jędrzejowski	28	11	9	2	50	35	26	9
kazimierski	12	5	5	-	21	21	15	2
kielecki	49	35	19	16	128	105	67	30
konecki	25	19	8	11	65	55	35	11
opatowski	20	13	8	5	49	39	29	9
ostrowiecki	22	14	6	8	63	55	29	12
pińczowski	18	10	5	5	72	64	57	2
sandomierski	21	11	9	2	42	42	27	8
skarżyski	12	6	5	1	42	39	21	12
starachowicki	24	14	5	9	57	53	39	18
staszowski	18	14	7	7	61	49	29	14
włoszczowski	15	10	5	5	58	35	26	5
<b>Kielce</b>	15	15	2	13	210	183	77	108
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE								
bartoszycki	18	16	6	10	73	64	51	19
braniewski	11	10	7	3	76	75	52	29
działdowski	23	16	6	10	63	62	42	17
elbląski	19	15	10	5	81	78	57	20
ełcki	10	10	5	5	74	64	39	18

TABLE 17

## COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
giżycki	13	10	6	4	54	51	30	20
gołdapski	6	6	3	3	41	40	25	13
iławski	20	18	7	11	95	88	61	58
kętrzyński	16	14	6	8	56	44	31	18
lidzbarski	13	11	5	6	56	52	36	15
mragowski	12	12	5	7	51	50	39	19
nidzicki	9	8	4	4	40	35	25	4
nowomiejski	16	11	5	6	57	54	39	17
olecki	9	7	4	3	30	30	22	14
olsztyński	32	26	14	12	136	127	88	29
ostródzki	25	17	9	8	89	76	41	32
piski	11	10	4	6	59	59	42	7
szczycieński	20	19	8	11	94	85	57	27
węgorzewski	7	5	2	3	41	41	29	24
<b>Elbląg</b>	11	8	1	7	130	120	47	51
<b>Olsztyn</b>	18	18	2	16	311	255	144	202
WIELKOPOLSKIE								
chodzieski	9	8	4	4	35	33	16	20
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	27	14	8	6	58	38	35	15
gnieźnieński	21	17	10	7	104	104	68	48
gostyński	15	10	7	3	51	51	29	27
grodziski	13	9	5	4	53	53	33	12
jarociński	15	10	4	6	57	54	23	26
kaliski	27	19	9	10	102	98	78	23
kępiński	19	13	8	5	58	58	40	10

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
kolski	25	16	10	6	55	53	33	18
koniński	33	24	14	10	87	85	64	20
kościański	20	15	5	10	65	63	34	29
krotoszyński	21	9	6	3	50	50	25	20
leszczyński	18	11	6	5	39	37	25	11
międzychodzki	10	8	4	4	30	25	13	9
nowotomyski	19	8	6	2	50	48	22	21
obornicki	12	3	3	-	15	14	9	4
ostrowski	40	33	8	25	117	96	48	55
ostrzeszowski	12	8	7	1	38	38	27	7
pilski	28	22	7	15	98	98	39	51
pleszewski	21	16	6	10	58	46	24	27
poznański	67	47	17	30	218	193	93	89
rawicki	15	14	5	9	52	42	20	24
słupecki	14	12	8	4	44	44	29	17
szamotulski	20	12	8	4	54	52	31	22
średzki	15	9	6	3	43	40	22	17
śremski	10	7	4	3	48	48	23	20
turecki	20	14	9	5	73	73	46	32
wągrowiecki	16	9	8	1	53	51	28	19
wolsztyński	15	10	3	7	35	34	15	16
wrzesiński	21	8	4	4	37	36	26	6
złotowski	17	12	7	5	57	51	33	16
<b>Kalisz</b>	10	9	1	8	47	47	13	40

TABLE 17

**COMPUTERIZATION IN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY BRANCHES**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES				NUMBER OF PCS:			
	Total	equipped with PCs			Total	PCs connected to the Internet		Used in library and bibliographic work
		total	libraries	branches		total	accessible to users	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Konin</b>	8	6	1	5	55	40	23	29
<b>Leszno</b>	8	8	1	7	54	41	16	43
<b>Poznań</b>	57	38	2	36	281	266	56	172
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE								
białogardzki	9	9	4	5	52	49	30	25
choszczeński	23	13	6	7	51	50	39	6
drawski	16	10	6	4	52	41	23	16
goleniowski	24	10	6	4	61	61	37	21
gryficki	14	9	6	3	54	53	30	23
gryfiński	26	18	9	9	72	71	45	14
kamieński	19	9	6	3	50	44	35	7
kołobrzeski	19	16	7	9	80	75	52	32
koszaliński	27	23	8	15	124	116	85	33
łobeski	12	5	5	-	38	37	20	13
myśliborski	18	11	5	6	62	59	46	10
policki	12	7	4	3	31	22	14	15
pyrzycki	19	9	6	3	52	41	34	10
sławieński	16	15	7	8	64	50	32	10
stargardzki	27	19	13	6	86	80	61	24
szczecinecki	22	14	8	6	52	46	31	15
świdwiński	15	10	7	3	27	25	22	3
wałęcki	11	4	4	-	27	27	17	10
<b>Koszalin</b>	11	11	1	10	149	110	35	78
<b>Szczecin</b>	37	37	2	35	333	297	84	217
<b>Świnoujście</b>	6	5	1	4	27	27	8	12

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE								
bolesławiecki	8,6	-	7,6	4,0	403,6	9,6	9,4	0,2
dzierzoniowski	12,3	-	9,8	14,8	429,3	3,1	2,8	0,2
głogowski	4,7	-	3,8	15,2	218,9	4,0	4,0	-
górowski	2,6	-	2,3	10,4	159,1	1,2	1,2	-
jaworski	4,1	-	3,4	8,4	251,2	7,7	7,7	0,0
jeleniogórski	6,0	0,0	5,3	8,8	286,5	0,4	0,4	-
kamiennogórski	3,0	-	2,6	0,6	174,5	1,0	0,5	0,0
kłodzki	12,8	-	9,6	29,3	968,9	7,9	6,9	0,8
legnicki	7,5	0,0	3,9	23,4	234,4	3,4	0,1	0,0
lubański	3,9	-	3,6	7,2	282,3	4,2	2,0	0,1
lubiński	11,4	0,0	9,7	34,4	304,7	3,8	3,8	0,0
lwówecki	7,2	3,3	2,9	15,6	274,2	0,9	0,8	0,0
milicki	3,3	-	3,1	2,9	161,8	0,3	0,2	0,1
oleśnicki	10,6	-	8,2	22,8	341,1	17,7	2,2	0,6
oławski	3,9	-	3,6	12,4	202,8	23,5	5,9	0,0
polkowicki	9,4	-	8,8	12,7	264,2	7,1	6,8	0,3
strzeliński	4,1	-	3,7	4,0	176,4	0,7	0,7	0,0
średzki	4,7	-	3,7	18,8	197,7	0,3	0,2	0,0
świdnicki	15,7	2,9	10,3	46,9	485,1	16,6	15,1	1,6
trzebnicki	5,3	-	4,2	7,5	212,1	3,4	3,4	0,0
wałbrzyski	18,5	1,3	13,1	37,0	618,9	38,8	36,2	0,0
wołowski	3,3	-	3,1	5,5	183,5	15,8	15,8	0,0
wrocławski	12,7	1,9	8,9	11,8	479,7	1,9	1,8	0,1
ząbkowicki	5,6	-	4,6	5,3	321,5	2,5	2,5	0,0

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
zgorzelecki	6,1	-	5,1	10,2	407,2	7,6	6,2	0,3
złotoryjski	5,9	-	4,7	4,1	271,3	4,1	4,1	0,1
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	23,7	16,3	4,9	7,9	284,9	20,2	10,0	0,1
<b>Legnica</b>	7,6	-	4,9	25,8	354,6	53,7	9,2	0,3
<b>Wrocław</b>	124,6	-	37,1	174,9	1 204,5	205,6	116,1	9,1
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE								
aleksandrowski	11,6	5,8	4,2	12,2	235,6	1,0	0,7	0,3
brodnicki	6,5	-	6,0	2,6	296,6	2,1	1,7	0,2
bydgoski	7,7	-	7,3	4,5	298,3	1,1	1,0	0,1
chełmiński	4,5	-	4,1	7,8	227,6	6,1	4,4	1,2
golubsko-dobrzyński	3,8	-	3,6	7,0	228,6	0,1	0,0	0,0
grudziądzki	3,0	-	2,9	3,3	132,7	0,1	0,0	0,0
inowrocławski	18,3	-	13,9	20,2	735,5	4,0	2,5	0,3
lipnowski	4,7	-	4,4	0,8	257,4	0,2	0,2	0,1
mogileński	3,4	-	3,0	0,3	171,1	0,7	0,6	0,1
nakielski	8,2	1,9	6,3	6,7	293,0	0,5	0,5	0,0
radziejowski	6,0	-	5,2	2,3	217,7	1,0	0,7	0,3
rypiński	4,5	-	4,4	3,5	236,6	0,6	0,3	0,3
sępoleński	3,5	-	2,9	1,8	193,1	0,6	0,4	0,1
świecki	8,0	0,0	7,0	6,3	358,1	0,9	0,7	0,2
toruński	7,8	-	7,4	7,9	359,1	8,5	3,1	0,3
tucholski	5,5	0,0	3,8	1,3	234,0	0,6	0,6	0,0
wąbrzeski	2,5	-	2,1	3,0	125,0	1,9	0,0	0,7
włocławski	4,5	-	4,2	3,1	312,2	0,1	0,0	0,1



TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
żniński	6,8	0,3	6,1	6,2	334,7	2,0	1,3	0,1
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	15,9	-	12,7	69,9	1 028,8	52,5	14,5	0,6
<b>Grudziądz</b>	4,1	-	2,7	4,6	220,3	23,8	22,3	1,5
<b>Toruń</b>	18,7	0,1	4,5	23,4	769,2	63,0	8,5	0,7
<b>Włocławek</b>	29,7	22,2	2,6	29,8	418,9	2,8	2,8	-
LUBELSKIE								
białski	10,2	-	9,1	20,9	349,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
biłgorajski	8,5	-	7,7	23,3	307,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
chełmski	8,4	-	7,3	29,9	292,9	0,2	0,2	0,0
hrubieszowski	7,6	0,0	5,4	14,6	214,3	0,7	0,3	0,3
janowski	4,7	-	4,5	12,9	118,9	-	-	-
krasnostawski	7,6	1,4	5,3	29,5	247,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
kraśnicki	9,0	0,0	7,4	20,5	204,9	3,8	3,0	0,6
lubartowski	10,9	-	10,5	27,5	333,8	10,4	9,0	0,1
lubelski	16,6	0,6	14,9	12,1	471,7	0,3	0,2	0,1
łęczyński	5,2	-	4,7	15,3	163,1	0,7	0,6	0,1
łukowski	10,3	-	9,5	20,4	285,5	0,2	0,0	0,2
opolski	5,4	-	5,0	9,5	220,1	7,3	7,1	0,1
parczewski	3,5	-	3,2	7,8	136,7	0,7	0,7	0,0
puławski	11,7	0,1	10,0	12,2	300,5	13,8	11,1	0,0
radzyński	4,3	-	3,7	7,9	176,1	0,4	0,4	-
rycki	4,5	-	4,0	9,3	195,0	1,5	1,1	0,5
świdnicki	7,0	-	6,5	21,6	155,7	3,9	-	0,0
tomaszowski	8,0	-	7,6	17,0	286,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
włodawski	3,2	-	3,0	8,1	187,4	1,1	0,9	0,2

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
zamojski	11,2	-	9,9	35,1	327,8	0,6	0,3	0,3
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	6,9	1,9	3,4	4,8	208,8	5,3	3,4	0,3
<b>Chełm</b>	5,5	-	1,6	4,3	209,5	35,6	30,4	1,3
<b>Lublin</b>	31,5	0,1	23,9	33,8	831,4	176,7	16,1	0,4
<b>Zamość</b>	6,0	-	3,8	11,6	227,4	12,3	2,1	0,2
LUBUSKIE								
gorzowski	7,3	-	5,3	8,5	182,2	0,1	0,0	0,1
krośnieński	5,7	0,1	4,4	20,8	188,7	4,9	1,5	0,1
międzyrzecki	5,4	0,1	4,3	13,2	272,6	1,0	1,0	0,0
nowosolski	8,2	-	6,9	32,8	342,5	1,5	1,4	0,2
słubicki	4,1	-	3,6	11,4	164,2	0,9	0,4	0,5
strzelecko-drezdenecki	3,1	-	2,6	4,3	166,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
sulęciński	3,1	-	2,8	8,9	159,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
świebodziński	4,6	-	3,3	6,5	186,3	0,3	0,0	0,3
wschowski	3,3	-	3,1	6,7	144,6	0,8	0,7	0,0
zielonogórski	9,2	0,0	8,2	9,8	359,6	6,4	6,4	0,0
żagański	12,7	-	8,6	23,5	417,0	2,8	2,0	0,8
żarski	9,7	-	8,1	7,5	407,4	24,2	6,4	0,1
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	14,2	2,3	8,6	14,3	423,1	39,3	32,5	0,3
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	14,6	-	6,1	10,0	436,0	66,4	15,1	1,0
ŁÓDZKIE								
bełchatowski	9,2	0,2	7,3	6,0	341,7	2,8	2,4	0,4
brzeziński	1,3	0,0	1,2	0,7	128,4	0,2	0,2	-
kutnowski	8,8	-	7,9	12,2	435,3	25,2	25,1	0,0
łaski	3,2	-	2,3	6,8	249,4	3,7	2,4	0,0
łęczycki	3,5	-	3,2	3,5	230,6	2,7	2,3	0,0

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
łowicki	6,6	-	5,6	9,2	256,9	13,6	13,2	0,0
łódzki wschodni	3,8	0,0	2,7	5,3	179,3	0,2	0,2	0,0
opoczyński	3,1	0,1	2,4	7,9	238,3	0,1	0,0	0,1
pabianicki	5,3	0,0	3,8	10,7	296,3	3,9	3,2	0,4
pajęczański	5,2	-	4,8	2,5	229,5	0,0	0,0	-
piotrkowski	13,6	0,9	10,5	11,3	396,3	0,6	0,1	0,5
poddębicki	4,1	0,0	3,3	2,4	260,3	0,2	0,0	0,2
radomszczański	16,0	4,0	11,3	13,0	465,5	9,6	9,3	0,2
rawski	5,7	-	4,6	6,8	158,8	0,1	0,1	-
sieradzki	14,6	0,3	12,3	22,5	591,9	12,1	8,7	0,5
skierniewicki	3,8	-	3,7	5,3	195,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
tomaszowski	10,9	-	9,4	10,4	431,3	3,7	3,5	0,2
wieluński	9,2	0,0	8,2	5,9	381,9	1,0	0,6	0,4
wieruszowski	3,2	-	3,0	4,8	193,5	0,5	0,5	0,0
zduńskowolski	4,4	0,6	2,4	6,5	225,6	6,6	6,5	0,0
zgierski	8,0	-	5,3	16,4	505,0	2,3	2,1	0,1
<b>Łódź</b>	57,8	0,2	35,0	74,2	2 118,4	94,1	27,4	3,4
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	6,3	0,0	3,9	4,6	313,3	28,6	24,4	1,1
<b>Skierniewice</b>	2,5	-	2,2	11,0	205,0	22,0	21,9	0,1
<b>MAŁOPOLSKIE</b>								
bocheński	10,1	-	8,3	7,4	404,7	13,7	13,5	0,2
brzeski	10,6	-	10,1	13,4	431,2	0,7	0,4	0,3
chrzanowski	13,0	0,1	9,3	9,5	586,9	11,1	10,5	0,4
dąbrowski	4,4	-	4,2	4,6	213,2	0,2	0,2	-
gorlicki	7,9	0,1	6,4	10,9	361,1	16,2	15,3	0,1

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
krakowski	18,5	0,2	14,7	12,8	676,0	1,5	1,0	0,4
limanowski	10,9	0,2	9,8	13,7	476,4	11,3	10,3	0,2
miechowski	3,0	-	2,7	2,5	199,9	0,2	0,1	0,1
myślenicki	9,1	-	7,3	4,2	249,8	1,1	1,1	0,0
nowosądecki	17,0	0,1	14,3	14,5	741,4	8,9	3,0	0,0
nowotarski	13,1	0,0	12,4	4,7	654,8	0,6	0,5	0,1
olkuski	15,4	3,6	9,5	16,1	448,3	5,3	3,8	1,5
oświęcimski	33,5	4,5	8,9	46,0	521,7	7,3	7,3	0,0
proszowicki	2,8	-	2,6	4,8	115,8	0,6	0,5	0,1
suski	7,3	0,0	6,7	3,5	362,3	0,9	0,3	0,5
tarnowski	19,9	0,0	17,9	17,9	857,4	1,7	1,0	0,8
tatrzański	6,0	-	5,2	5,2	245,0	0,6	0,6	-
wadowicki	16,7	0,0	11,8	14,6	526,8	6,2	5,8	0,2
wielicki	8,0	-	6,6	10,6	271,2	0,8	0,7	0,1
<b>Kraków</b>	50,2	0,2	23,7	93,4	1 825,9	75,4	47,0	1,5
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	11,9	-	9,1	8,9	295,7	25,1	22,4	0,4
<b>Tarnów</b>	5,7	-	3,5	7,6	357,3	48,8	47,3	0,4
MAZOWIECKIE								
białobrzeski	3,7	-	3,5	6,3	99,6	0,2	0,1	0,0
ciechanowski	8,1	0,2	6,7	14,9	350,6	18,1	5,0	0,2
garwoliński	9,1	-	8,8	9,9	365,1	0,2	0,2	-
gostyniński	3,1	-	2,9	2,0	200,7	-	-	-
grodziski	8,3	1,1	5,8	21,0	144,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
grójecki	11,7	-	11,0	5,5	249,4	0,2	0,2	0,0
kozienicki	6,7	-	6,4	6,3	166,1	0,6	0,5	0,1

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
legionowski	11,8	0,1	8,7	7,0	235,7	0,6	0,6	0,0
lipski	6,9	3,2	3,5	12,1	151,2	0,5	0,5	-
łosicki	2,6	-	2,2	4,6	125,3	0,8	0,8	-
makowski	6,2	0,6	5,3	12,7	282,4	2,3	2,0	0,3
miński	15,7	-	14,0	19,6	441,6	1,2	1,1	0,1
mławski	5,4	-	5,3	4,2	277,7	2,1	2,1	0,0
nowodworski	5,9	-	4,7	5,6	234,1	0,6	0,0	0,5
ostrołęcki	6,0	-	5,5	8,0	343,7	0,2	0,1	-
ostrowski	8,4	-	7,1	12,9	329,2	1,2	1,0	0,0
otwocki	16,6	7,2	8,4	23,8	340,9	0,7	0,5	0,2
piaseczyński	14,7	0,1	13,4	19,4	374,9	0,5	0,5	0,0
płocki	11,0	-	10,7	5,9	442,8	0,1	0,1	0,0
płoński	8,1	-	7,5	15,8	260,3	0,5	0,4	0,0
pruszkowski	16,6	-	14,4	10,6	380,9	1,4	1,2	0,1
przasnyski	3,9	-	3,6	2,8	257,9	0,8	0,7	0,0
przysuski	5,9	-	5,6	5,4	159,7	0,8	0,7	0,0
pułtuski	5,0	-	4,6	12,9	202,0	0,8	0,7	0,0
radomski	10,7	-	9,7	15,7	512,4	10,8	10,8	-
siedlecki	8,2	0,0	7,5	13,8	318,1	1,1	0,9	0,2
sierpecki	4,3	-	4,1	3,8	244,0	4,9	4,9	-
sochaczewski	8,6	0,0	6,6	13,0	248,2	3,4	3,3	0,0
sokołowski	4,4	-	3,8	5,6	262,5	2,3	2,1	0,2
szydłowiecki	2,9	-	2,5	1,4	145,4	-	-	-
warszawski zachodni	12,1	-	10,2	8,8	209,0	1,5	1,5	0,0

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
węgrowski	8,9	1,9	6,8	11,3	276,2	3,8	0,7	0,0
wołomiński	20,7	-	15,9	10,2	471,2	1,8	1,7	0,2
wyszowski	8,4	-	7,4	5,9	268,8	1,7	0,6	0,0
zwoleński	3,4	-	3,1	4,2	141,9	0,0	0,0	-
żuromiński	2,6	-	2,5	5,7	131,9	-	-	-
żyrardowski	8,2	1,3	6,5	31,8	211,1	1,2	1,2	-
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	3,7	-	1,5	3,2	181,6	13,3	9,5	0,0
<b>Płock</b>	9,3	-	5,6	1,8	405,2	51,3	37,3	0,7
<b>Radom</b>	18,8	-	12,3	20,7	373,0	33,2	33,1	0,0
<b>Siedlce</b>	5,6	-	4,9	7,6	284,1	30,4	29,2	0,7
<b>Warszawa</b>	332,1	0,3	261,5	151,1	6 081,8	266,8	146,1	15,4
OPOLSKIE								
brzeski	12,8	-	7,2	15,9	365,0	2,5	2,3	0,1
głubczycki	6,2	-	5,5	4,5	179,8	0,1	0,1	0,0
kędzierzyński-kozielski	11,9	0,1	9,4	26,1	367,0	15,7	15,6	0,2
kluczborski	6,0	-	4,7	3,8	194,5	13,3	13,3	0,0
krapkowicki	5,6	-	5,4	12,4	331,9	4,7	4,7	0,0
namysłowski	2,7	-	2,7	5,5	193,3	1,0	0,8	0,0
nyski	10,4	-	8,7	21,3	530,6	1,6	0,6	0,3
oleski	8,3	0,1	7,4	10,7	324,0	4,6	4,5	0,1
opolski	15,3	-	12,7	19,6	571,5	7,5	7,5	0,0
prudnicki	4,8	-	3,3	9,8	255,5	0,1	0,1	-
strzelecki	7,7	-	7,3	4,4	282,8	0,1	0,1	-
<b>Opole</b>	31,5	0,0	15,0	32,5	569,2	86,8	50,6	1,7

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>								
bieszczadzki	1,5	-	1,0	5,3	109,1	0,4	0,2	0,0
brzozowski	5,6	-	4,5	3,7	307,0	0,2	0,1	-
dębicki	13,6	0,0	11,3	15,4	582,8	0,5	0,5	-
jarosławski	6,8	-	6,4	12,5	321,5	1,5	0,7	0,7
jasielski	11,2	-	9,7	9,8	357,1	9,5	2,3	0,2
kolbuszowski	8,4	0,0	7,1	8,4	326,7	3,9	3,2	0,7
krośnieński	11,8	-	10,9	4,9	404,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
leski	3,7	-	2,6	4,5	197,8	0,6	0,5	0,0
leżajski	5,9	-	5,1	7,0	283,6	0,2	0,2	-
lubaczowski	7,7	-	7,2	11,5	258,1	0,3	0,3	-
łańcucki	9,2	0,0	7,6	7,1	464,6	4,1	3,2	0,2
mielecki	16,8	0,2	15,1	19,5	661,6	2,6	2,1	0,1
niżański	5,9	-	4,9	7,7	261,6	0,2	0,2	0,0
przemyski	5,7	-	5,1	16,4	309,2	0,0	0,0	-
przeworski	8,4	-	7,7	10,4	311,7	3,8	3,7	0,0
ropczycko-sędziszowski	7,4	1,9	4,7	30,9	243,6	0,2	0,0	0,0
rzeszowski	24,3	5,3	16,8	58,6	736,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
sanocki	9,0	-	7,5	14,6	440,4	13,9	13,3	0,5
stalowowolski	9,9	0,0	8,9	9,9	412,2	17,9	17,9	0,0
strzyżowski	6,5	-	5,9	5,0	348,9	0,6	0,6	0,0
tarnobrzeski	3,7	-	3,0	3,8	210,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
<b>Krosno</b>	12,2	-	10,5	5,8	254,6	46,5	41,9	1,5
<b>Przemyśl</b>	4,4	-	1,9	5,8	278,5	2,0	0,5	0,4
<b>Rzeszów</b>	25,3	9,2	12,4	30,0	564,9	33,6	20,1	0,5
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	8,2	-	7,4	4,9	202,8	34,1	33,7	0,0

TABLE 18

## COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PODLASKIE								
augustowski	4,2	-	3,7	2,9	258,2	0,7	0,7	0,0
białostocki	11,4	-	9,4	7,9	568,1	1,1	0,5	0,4
bielski	8,1	4,7	3,1	2,6	198,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
grajewski	3,5	-	3,5	4,9	167,0	-	-	-
hajnowski	4,4	-	3,9	5,4	221,9	4,8	0,2	0,5
kolneński	4,6	-	3,6	3,7	152,5	0,0	-	0,0
łomżyński	7,1	-	5,7	3,6	288,0	2,9	0,4	2,0
moniecki	4,1	-	4,0	6,4	162,8	0,4	0,3	0,1
sejneński	1,4	-	1,0	1,7	125,1	-	-	-
siemiatycki	4,9	-	4,7	3,8	238,7	0,4	0,3	0,0
sokólski	6,2	-	5,0	12,0	359,7	1,6	1,1	0,3
suwalski	3,8	-	3,3	3,2	185,9	0,0	-	0,0
wysokomazowiecki	3,4	-	3,1	3,2	192,4	0,0	0,0	-
zambrowski	2,5	-	2,3	2,2	113,5	-	-	-
<b>Białystok</b>	43,3	0,1	16,0	15,5	961,2	97,3	21,1	1,0
<b>Łomża</b>	4,8	-	3,2	8,1	196,8	10,0	3,4	-
<b>Suwałki</b>	4,8	-	2,6	11,0	222,9	13,0	6,5	1,9
POMORSKIE								
bytowski	5,6	-	4,6	3,7	248,3	1,3	1,1	0,2
chojnicki	6,6	-	4,6	2,6	221,7	4,8	4,5	0,3
człuchowski	7,8	-	6,4	6,1	273,7	5,5	5,3	0,1
gdański	5,5	-	4,5	5,7	240,8	0,6	0,6	0,0
kartuski	5,4	-	4,3	8,9	277,4	0,3	0,2	0,1



TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
kościerski	5,2	0,8	3,7	4,5	233,5	0,1	0,1	0,0
kwidzyński	9,2	0,2	8,8	15,2	296,0	0,7	0,7	-
łęborski	9,0	0,0	8,1	5,5	214,4	1,3	1,2	0,1
malborski	3,6	0,0	3,1	5,3	124,1	0,5	0,5	0,1
nowodworski	3,4	-	2,9	7,2	176,9	1,5	1,5	0,1
pucki	4,5	0,1	3,2	18,2	159,2	0,2	0,2	-
słupski	7,4	0,2	5,6	8,6	281,5	0,2	0,2	0,0
starogardzki	6,5	-	5,8	10,8	332,4	0,0	0,0	-
sztumski	2,3	-	1,9	7,4	156,6	2,1	2,1	-
tczewski	8,7	-	5,8	11,8	294,6	11,8	11,6	0,0
wejherowski	16,0	-	13,0	28,5	515,7	4,6	3,3	0,2
<b>Gdańsk</b>	61,2	-	15,8	53,8	803,5	13,2	13,0	0,2
<b>Gdynia</b>	21,1	-	13,2	63,2	541,9	3,0	1,8	0,5
<b>Słupsk</b>	7,0	-	2,9	8,0	266,9	26,9	26,4	0,3
<b>Sopot</b>	4,5	0,1	1,9	8,9	147,5	0,9	0,4	0,6
ŚLĄSKIE								
będziński	16,4	-	15,0	23,8	820,3	6,1	4,5	0,3
bielski	19,8	-	17,2	8,3	633,6	5,5	3,4	2,1
bieruńsko-lędzki	8,0	-	7,7	3,0	177,5	0,9	0,9	0,1
cieszyński	18,2	-	15,8	27,7	566,4	1,9	1,4	0,5
częstochowski	11,3	0,1	10,3	23,2	452,5	0,9	0,8	0,0
gliwicki	11,6	0,3	8,0	16,6	378,3	0,6	0,5	0,1
kłobucki	8,4	-	7,6	14,3	281,4	2,8	2,8	0,0
lubliniecki	5,5	-	4,8	14,3	328,4	0,8	0,7	-

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
mikołowski	9,0	-	7,9	5,6	324,1	12,4	10,5	1,8
myszkowski	5,5	-	5,1	34,5	188,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
pszczyński	12,0	1,2	9,4	19,0	318,8	2,9	2,7	0,1
raciborski	12,4	-	9,4	30,0	395,6	9,5	7,2	1,0
rybnicki	8,3	0,8	7,1	19,7	283,6	0,1	0,1	-
tarnogórski	15,4	3,4	8,3	15,6	476,6	0,9	0,8	-
wodzisławski	14,8	-	11,9	14,9	695,3	21,6	21,5	0,0
zawierciański	9,0	0,0	7,1	16,2	518,1	1,3	1,2	0,1
żywiecki	14,6	0,2	12,3	13,2	498,7	12,6	12,6	0,0
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	17,2	-	10,0	17,8	611,9	27,4	19,4	0,6
<b>Bytom</b>	10,0	4,6	4,0	26,0	301,6	11,8	10,7	0,1
<b>Chorzów</b>	6,9	1,0	4,5	8,8	258,9	4,5	4,5	0,1
<b>Częstochowa</b>	14,8	-	6,1	43,3	605,8	39,1	26,9	0,8
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	8,7	0,1	4,7	46,0	512,4	7,1	5,6	0,6
<b>Gliwice</b>	22,9	0,0	20,4	24,3	461,5	33,7	20,0	0,2
<b>Jastrzębie Zdrój</b>	15,0	-	13,4	21,2	426,6	28,2	28,0	0,2
<b>Jaworzno</b>	17,6	-	14,5	7,1	502,7	7,5	7,2	0,4
<b>Katowice</b>	72,9	-	29,5	39,0	2 585,1	513,4	39,2	5,0
<b>Mysłowice</b>	5,8	0,0	3,7	8,0	213,7	4,7	3,6	-
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	5,1	-	2,3	7,0	183,3	0,6	0,6	-
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	5,3	-	2,6	12,6	319,3	17,4	16,1	1,2
<b>Rybnik</b>	22,6	12,0	8,3	40,0	367,4	11,2	11,0	0,1
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	6,3	0,1	4,0	6,4	267,7	1,7	1,2	0,2
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	23,1	-	20,8	13,2	875,5	11,9	6,5	1,1
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	4,6	-	1,7	10,1	178,7	13,6	13,5	0,0

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Tychy</b>	16,2	-	13,0	13,0	373,3	9,0	7,6	0,4
<b>Zabrze</b>	19,6	0,1	12,2	12,6	299,9	7,2	7,2	0,0
<b>Żory</b>	7,1	0,0	5,8	5,6	215,3	7,3	7,0	0,3
<b>ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE</b>								
buski	21,5	16,1	5,1	7,4	233,7	0,2	0,2	-
jędrzejowski	6,0	-	5,6	4,5	369,2	0,5	0,4	0,0
kazimierski	2,0	-	1,5	11,2	137,6	-	-	-
kielecki	12,5	-	10,9	23,2	636,8	0,3	0,3	0,0
konecki	5,2	-	4,5	5,6	310,2	0,8	0,7	0,1
opatowski	4,7	0,0	4,2	3,9	320,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
ostrowiecki	9,0	-	8,3	6,5	384,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
pińczowski	3,3	-	2,6	7,6	198,3	1,0	1,0	0,0
sandomierski	6,3	-	6,0	6,6	296,2	2,9	0,0	0,0
skarżyski	3,7	-	3,2	7,1	227,5	6,7	6,7	0,1
starachowicki	4,9	0,0	4,0	10,6	278,2	0,7	0,4	0,3
staszowski	11,4	5,6	5,0	12,2	299,9	0,1	0,1	0,0
włoszczowski	4,2	0,0	3,9	5,9	173,5	0,9	0,8	0,1
<b>Kielce</b>	26,3	0,0	18,0	11,4	591,9	50,6	37,4	1,4
<b>WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE</b>								
bartoszycki	3,0	-	2,5	7,9	256,6	1,4	0,4	0,9
braniewski	4,4	-	3,8	5,6	205,5	2,8	2,7	0,0
działdowski	6,1	-	5,4	11,5	253,8	1,1	0,9	0,2
elbląski	7,6	1,9	4,4	12,2	282,7	5,1	5,0	0,1
ełcki	5,4	0,0	4,5	24,5	206,9	1,1	0,6	0,4

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
giżycki	5,4	-	4,6	6,2	195,2	1,6	1,4	0,2
gołdapski	2,4	-	2,2	8,4	111,8	1,0	0,4	0,7
iławski	6,5	-	6,2	17,4	280,5	1,3	0,6	0,7
kętrzyński	3,3	0,2	2,8	11,4	230,5	1,9	0,8	0,0
lidzbarski	3,2	0,0	2,6	9,7	176,2	1,0	0,9	0,1
mragowski	4,0	-	3,4	4,1	154,9	1,6	1,0	0,2
nidzicki	4,1	-	4,1	9,6	123,5	1,3	1,2	0,0
nowomiejski	3,6	-	3,4	7,6	195,2	0,0	-	0,0
olecki	3,4	-	2,8	5,1	144,4	0,4	0,2	0,2
olsztyński	8,3	0,0	7,2	20,4	396,4	1,5	1,4	0,0
ostródzki	7,2	-	6,4	19,9	350,1	3,0	2,6	0,2
piski	4,0	-	3,0	7,5	189,2	3,8	1,2	0,0
szczycieński	8,1	1,4	5,5	7,5	225,3	0,7	0,6	0,1
węgorzewski	2,9	-	2,5	5,1	128,3	0,7	0,7	0,0
<b>Elbląg</b>	9,6	2,7	2,3	30,1	480,2	23,1	11,4	0,5
<b>Olsztyn</b>	51,3	27,1	15,8	51,8	626,0	117,5	44,6	3,1
WIELKOPOLSKIE								
chodzieski	5,7	-	5,6	3,7	221,1	5,7	5,6	0,2
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	7,3	0,0	6,8	5,8	389,7	9,1	8,8	0,1
gnieźnieński	13,2	-	10,2	11,8	409,8	3,9	3,8	0,0
gostyński	8,3	-	7,3	8,8	377,0	8,7	8,7	-
grodziski	4,3	0,1	4,2	3,2	198,6	0,1	0,1	-
jarociński	30,4	22,5	4,8	19,4	226,8	0,3	0,2	0,1
kaliski	6,9	0,1	5,9	5,5	350,1	0,6	0,4	0,1
kępiński	4,0	-	3,4	4,5	190,1	3,2	3,0	0,2

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
kolski	7,5	-	6,1	10,7	302,0	0,4	0,4	0,1
koniński	20,0	7,9	11,1	21,2	493,6	0,3	0,2	0,0
kościański	5,0	-	3,9	2,8	334,1	9,0	8,9	-
krotoszyński	7,8	-	6,7	13,9	302,2	3,5	3,5	0,0
leszczyński	5,1	-	4,6	5,0	235,6	0,7	0,7	0,0
międzychodzki	3,8	0,0	3,0	3,4	155,8	3,5	0,1	-
nowotomyski	7,7	-	7,2	7,0	311,5	4,6	0,3	4,3
obornicki	3,6	-	2,9	3,2	157,0	5,8	0,7	-
ostrowski	18,1	-	15,7	14,1	514,4	1,6	0,4	0,2
ostrzeszowski	3,7	-	3,6	4,0	186,7	0,2	0,2	-
pilski	13,4	0,0	10,9	73,1	523,0	54,0	52,5	0,3
pleszewski	6,5	-	5,6	10,8	277,4	1,8	1,6	0,0
poznański	33,8	0,4	27,8	28,5	1 020,9	6,0	4,8	0,9
rawicki	6,5	0,0	5,8	3,4	293,5	1,9	1,4	0,5
słupecki	5,0	-	4,7	3,9	211,3	0,2	0,2	-
szamotulski	8,7	0,0	7,8	10,7	360,9	0,8	0,5	0,2
średzki	4,9	0,0	4,6	6,4	256,6	1,2	0,6	0,0
śremski	4,9	-	2,8	4,9	189,6	0,4	0,4	0,0
turecki	6,8	0,0	6,0	9,9	221,5	0,5	0,5	0,0
wągrowiecki	6,4	0,1	4,9	15,7	223,2	1,0	0,7	0,3
wolsztyński	4,2	-	3,2	6,1	178,7	0,1	0,0	0,1
wrzesiński	7,1	-	5,8	10,6	274,3	0,1	0,1	0,0
złotowski	7,9	0,2	6,4	8,3	293,7	3,7	0,7	0,0
<b>Kalisz</b>	5,3	-	3,5	3,9	317,8	22,4	16,5	0,0

TABLE 18

**COLLECTIONS, NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND ACQUISITIONS**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	COLLECTIONS					SPECIAL COLLECTIONS		
	Acquisitions			Withdrawals	stock as at 31 Dec., 2009	Total	audiovisual materials	electronic documents
	Total	from other libraries	purchases					
	volumes in thousands					registered items in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Konin</b>	6,5	1,5	1,4	27,1	251,5	30,8	30,5	0,1
<b>Leszno</b>	8,8	-	6,6	15,3	218,8	25,0	24,3	0,1
<b>Poznań</b>	77,4	-	48,7	75,8	1 501,8	284,7	96,2	1,3
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE								
białogardzki	4,9	-	4,7	12,4	184,4	0,5	0,4	0,0
choszczeński	27,1	23,3	3,0	2,8	284,6	1,2	0,6	0,3
drawski	5,0	0,1	3,7	15,2	251,0	2,5	2,3	0,2
goleniowski	28,8	20,1	7,0	36,7	339,2	19,0	18,9	0,0
gryficki	4,8	0,2	4,1	12,1	250,0	4,4	4,2	0,0
gryfiński	7,0	-	5,4	8,8	431,5	4,6	4,5	0,0
kamieński	29,5	23,9	4,1	16,2	328,5	11,6	11,4	0,2
kołobrzeski	10,6	-	9,2	10,8	302,6	2,6	2,0	0,7
koszaliński	10,3	-	8,4	24,0	197,5	0,2	0,0	0,2
łobeski	29,8	26,2	3,3	15,4	272,2	6,1	6,1	0,0
myśliborski	9,7	4,2	4,8	9,0	270,5	4,4	3,8	0,1
policki	24,2	21,4	2,3	13,4	167,1	4,0	3,0	0,9
pyrzycki	3,7	-	3,0	13,1	243,4	3,6	1,3	0,0
sławieński	6,5	0,2	5,1	9,0	216,8	1,7	0,3	0,1
stargardzki	7,0	0,1	4,9	12,4	452,4	16,7	16,6	0,1
szczecinecki	32,6	28,3	4,1	38,8	268,4	0,1	-	0,1
świdwiński	2,5	-	2,2	7,2	194,7	0,4	0,3	0,0
wąlecki	42,7	-	2,6	2,6	185,6	2,9	2,6	0,0
<b>Koszalin</b>	12,4	-	8,5	10,5	409,8	66,7	44,2	0,3
<b>Szczecin</b>	65,6	0,3	32,7	10,4	1 676,5	490,9	128,4	1,7
<b>Świnoujście</b>	4,1	-	3,7	5,0	195,3	12,8	12,8	0,0

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE				
bolesławiecki	167,0	4,6	1,7	22,2
dzierżoniowski	228,7	9,3	9,3	34,6
gólgowski	74,2	3,9	3,9	27,5
górowski	48,5	-	-	7,6
jaworski	73,0	1,6	1,4	19,8
jeleniogórski	124,8	5,0	5,0	13,6
kamiennogórski	57,4	-	-	5,6
kłodzki	207,0	11,5	11,3	54,7
legnicki	81,1	0,0	-	9,0
lubański	79,1	1,1	0,7	19,0
lubiński	206,3	11,3	11,3	34,0
lwówecki	61,7	0,8	0,8	18,4
milicki	67,8	1,1	1,1	8,8
oleśnicki	159,5	2,6	1,7	41,1
oławski	75,3	1,9	1,3	22,4
polkowicki	168,7	44,2	44,2	19,8
strzeliński	76,2	3,7	3,7	7,7
średzki	71,6	0,1	0,1	9,1
świdnicki	199,8	41,1	38,3	43,3
trzebnicki	85,5	0,0	-	5,8
wałbrzyski	246,6	23,0	23,0	78,8
wołowski	32,6	5,6	5,6	7,9
wrocławski	171,1	1,7	1,7	28,7
ząbkowicki	95,5	1,5	1,5	13,6

\* Poviát – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
zgorzelecki	120,0	5,5	5,3	27,9
złotoryjski	102,9	0,4	0,1	17,9
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	112,4	7,5	4,2	30,7
<b>Legnica</b>	120,1	11,3	10,5	47,1
<b>Wrocław</b>	841,8	296,5	266,7	84,1
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE				
aleksandrowski	80,3	0,3	0,0	22,6
brodnicki	107,6	0,2	-	24,3
bydgoski	138,6	0,2	0,1	16,9
chełmiński	86,1	0,0	-	18,5
golubsko-dobrzyński	63,9	-	-	9,8
grudziądzki	59,4	-	-	6,4
inowrocławski	275,5	4,4	3,1	48,7
lipnowski	86,4	1,0	-	18,6
mogileński	63,1	0,0	-	9,9
nakielski	138,0	2,5	2,5	25,2
radziejowski	114,8	0,3	-	16,3
rypiński	86,6	-	-	10,6
sępoleński	51,6	0,3	0,3	9,3
świecki	150,8	0,5	0,5	20,7
toruński	139,7	10,2	8,9	30,4
tucholski	72,4	0,3	0,3	6,1
wąbrzeski	38,1	0,2	-	6,1
włocławski	83,2	0,0	0,0	10,5



TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
żniński	118,3	1,2	1,2	28,6
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	294,5	29,7	23,2	52,1
<b>Grudziądz</b>	51,4	0,8	0,8	17,3
<b>Toruń</b>	106,6	58,4	4,4	46,8
<b>Włocławek</b>	54,1	-	-	21,6
LUBELSKIE				
białski	167,0	0,0	0,0	40,2
biłgorajski	138,2	0,0	-	24,6
chełmski	136,3	-	-	25,3
hrubieszowski	108,4	1,1	1,0	15,4
janowski	84,4	-	-	8,4
krasnostawski	112,2	0,0	-	21,2
kraśnicki	146,8	0,3	0,0	33,9
lubartowski	188,1	-	-	40,5
lubelski	272,0	0,8	0,2	47,3
łęczyński	94,0	-	-	23,0
łukowski	169,6	-	-	33,7
opolski	91,5	0,1	0,1	16,7
parczewski	60,6	0,8	0,8	12,3
puławski	212,2	6,0	5,8	24,9
radzyński	67,0	-	-	8,2
rycki	73,2	-	-	6,7
świdnicki	118,0	0,3	-	8,1
tomaszowski	143,7	-	-	18,9
włodawski	64,0	-	-	12,9

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
zamojski	190,5	1,8	0,0	16,6
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	74,8	4,1	-	31,3
<b>Chełm</b>	44,4	1,0	0,8	14,2
<b>Lublin</b>	508,0	90,6	65,0	122,0
<b>Zamość</b>	94,1	4,2	4,0	27,1
LUBUSKIE				
gorzowski	96,8	-	-	11,7
krośnieński	81,0	-	-	26,8
międzyrzecki	95,2	1,0	0,9	30,9
nowosolski	136,9	3,0	2,8	26,4
słubicki	72,4	0,6	-	13,1
strzelecko-drezdenecki	52,7	0,3	-	18,7
sulęciński	53,8	0,1	0,1	15,2
świebodziński	67,7	0,2	-	20,9
wschowski	58,7	-	-	11,7
zielonogórski	160,5	1,2	1,2	37,1
żagański	148,6	9,1	9,0	30,0
żarski	165,6	7,9	4,0	40,7
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	166,0	42,8	1,3	60,3
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	154,5	30,1	8,8	36,7
ŁÓDZKIE				
bełchatowski	160,8	24,4	22,7	29,1
brzeziński	27,1	-	-	9,3
kutnowski	160,4	16,4	16,3	23,8
łaski	45,2	0,1	0,1	12,5
łęczycki	64,7	0,3	0,2	15,6

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
łowicki	116,0	0,0	0,0	22,9
łódzki wschodni	57,6	-	-	14,5
opoczyński	44,0	-	-	18,0
pabianicki	82,3	11,1	10,7	20,8
pajęczański	93,1	-	-	9,8
piotrkowski	214,6	-	-	23,8
poddębicki	79,0	1,1	-	15,2
radomszczański	229,0	0,9	0,9	46,6
rawski	95,6	1,6	1,6	16,9
sieradzki	341,6	3,7	0,1	26,1
skierniewicki	70,3	-	-	8,3
tomaszowski	187,7	8,1	8,0	29,9
wieluński	178,3	2,2	0,8	25,1
wieruszowski	68,4	-	-	7,0
zduńskowolski	51,6	-	-	10,2
zgierski	111,8	0,7	-	32,8
<b>Łódź</b>	<b>754,8</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>151,0</b>
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	<b>88,2</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>16,0</b>
<b>Skierniewice</b>	<b>51,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>21,5</b>
MAŁOPOLSKIE				
bocheński	158,8	9,8	9,8	25,3
brzeski	188,1	1,1	-	30,0
chrzanowski	196,2	22,0	21,6	24,3
dąbrowski	75,8	0,5	0,4	13,3
gorlicki	144,2	0,3	-	25,2

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
krakowski	301,9	2,6	2,6	28,6
limanowski	192,1	0,6	-	16,3
miechowski	60,0	-	-	12,5
myślenicki	151,3	0,0	0,0	15,6
nowosądecki	308,9	27,7	0,0	26,8
nowotarski	267,3	1,0	0,7	24,0
olkuski	183,3	11,2	1,2	25,2
oświęcimski	183,2	11,8	11,8	42,5
proszowicki	51,3	0,3	0,3	4,2
suski	135,1	0,0	-	19,2
tarnowski	343,2	2,3	0,5	48,1
tatrzański	108,3	1,2	1,2	20,3
wadowicki	232,4	2,1	0,6	29,5
wielicki	152,0	6,5	3,4	25,4
<b>Kraków</b>	518,7	31,7	22,4	127,9
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	213,3	0,8	-	34,7
<b>Tarnów</b>	58,1	2,8	1,4	30,4
MAZOWIECKIE				
białobrzeski	69,0	2,0	2,0	16,1
ciechanowski	152,5	1,7	1,5	36,1
garwoliński	174,5	0,8	0,8	26,0
gostyniński	60,2	-	-	7,4
grodziski	133,1	1,2	0,9	10,8
grójecki	233,2	0,3	0,0	18,9
kozienicki	122,1	3,6	3,6	19,8

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
	PLN in thousands			
0	1	2	3	4
legionowski	193,9	3,0	3,0	17,0
lipski	69,8	0,0	0,0	11,3
łosicki	43,0	0,4	0,4	10,0
makowski	100,3	0,0	-	19,1
miński	290,1	0,2	-	35,0
mławski	122,6	0,1	-	25,9
nowodworski	101,2	-	-	21,0
ostrołęcki	120,6	-	-	14,3
ostrowski	156,5	0,0	-	28,3
otwocki	185,3	6,9	6,9	19,1
piaseczyński	290,5	4,2	0,3	22,3
płocki	208,2	-	-	21,4
płoński	161,5	0,1	0,1	16,3
pruszkowski	326,6	7,5	6,8	40,9
przasnyski	71,2	-	-	15,9
przysuski	114,8	-	-	12,0
pułtuski	86,8	0,0	-	16,7
radomski	191,6	2,1	2,1	36,0
siedlecki	139,0	3,3	2,2	15,1
sierpecki	84,6	0,1	0,1	11,9
sochaczewski	139,3	1,7	1,7	21,2
sokołowski	77,5	3,9	3,4	10,9
szydłowiecki	47,4	-	-	6,0
warszawski zachodni	232,3	25,6	25,6	15,8

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
węgrowski	128,5	1,0	-	14,9
wołomiński	324,0	14,5	14,5	14,5
wyszkowski	156,8	0,8	0,8	22,1
zwoleński	64,3	0,0	0,0	10,2
żuromiński	51,2	-	-	9,7
żyrardowski	137,7	17,3	17,3	8,7
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	35,4	3,8	3,5	23,0
<b>Płock</b>	129,2	22,4	9,0	44,3
<b>Radom</b>	284,8	17,3	17,3	47,3
<b>Siedlce</b>	122,6	4,9	4,2	25,5
<b>Warszawa</b>	6 182,7	757,6	597,4	748,3
OPOLSKIE				
brzeski	127,5	0,4	0,4	20,2
głubczycki	103,3	-	-	10,6
kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	173,6	13,7	13,7	49,1
kluczborski	89,7	4,3	4,3	15,1
krapkowicki	121,4	3,4	2,6	12,2
namysłowski	43,9	-	-	5,5
nyski	176,7	3,8	0,0	30,2
oleski	144,9	5,7	5,7	23,9
opolski	252,3	-	-	26,4
prudnicki	78,1	0,6	0,6	18,0
strzelecki	155,5	-	-	16,0
<b>Opole</b>	395,4	95,3	37,4	95,6

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>				
bieszczadzki	21,6	-	-	11,4
brzozowski	84,3	-	-	21,1
dębicki	223,3	1,3	1,3	25,1
jarosławski	137,5	1,7	0,1	14,8
jasielski	136,0	7,5	1,5	30,8
kolbuszowski	123,2	3,2	1,7	23,0
krośnieński	199,9	-	-	20,6
leski	44,9	0,0	-	13,3
leżajski	90,4	1,0	1,0	22,4
lubaczowski	138,3	0,5	0,5	16,4
łańcucki	146,2	1,2	0,9	22,9
mielecki	372,8	3,7	3,7	40,1
niżański	84,8	0,1	0,1	13,7
przemyski	97,0	-	-	9,9
przeworski	136,7	8,2	8,2	17,3
ropczycko-sędziszowski	73,4	-	-	20,4
rzeszowski	319,1	0,2	0,2	36,0
sanocki	168,7	2,2	2,2	27,1
stalowowolski	169,2	2,4	2,4	28,4
strzyżowski	103,1	0,1	0,1	17,6
tarnobrzeski	59,5	-	-	18,4
<b>Krosno</b>	259,2	17,1	5,5	30,8
<b>Przemyśl</b>	46,1	0,6	-	26,0
<b>Rzeszów</b>	318,2	27,8	23,6	57,0
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	119,8	6,1	6,1	24,6

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
PODLASKIE				
augustowski	78,2	0,6	0,6	31,2
białostocki	202,6	0,4	0,1	49,2
bielski	66,7	0,0	-	19,8
grajewski	80,4	-	-	10,5
hajnowski	88,4	0,4	-	21,8
kolneński	73,8	0,0	-	15,7
łomżyński	90,4	0,5	0,0	14,8
moniecki	70,8	-	-	15,9
sejneński	22,4	-	-	7,7
siemiatycki	94,0	0,4	0,0	24,6
sokólski	103,8	0,0	0,0	20,8
suwalski	65,4	-	-	9,6
wysokomazowiecki	76,3	-	-	15,9
zambrowski	52,7	-	-	9,5
<b>Białystok</b>	<b>333,6</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>44,4</b>	<b>48,1</b>
<b>Łomża</b>	<b>69,5</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>19,1</b>
<b>Suwałki</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>14,6</b>
POMORSKIE				
bytowski	107,7	0,7	0,4	21,2
chojnicki	112,3	5,0	5,0	24,8
człuchowski	127,6	0,0	0,0	29,1
gdański	92,1	-	-	17,1
kartuski	80,3	1,8	0,5	28,2



TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
kościerski	72,1	1,5	0,7	10,3
kwidzyński	211,2	1,7	1,7	35,0
łęborski	191,3	4,4	4,3	28,5
malborski	65,8	0,6	0,6	11,6
nowodworski	58,6	0,5	0,5	4,5
pucki	72,5	0,0	0,0	6,4
słupski	117,8	-	-	19,1
starogardzki	130,8	-	-	31,3
sztumski	38,5	-	-	10,3
tczewski	116,1	0,5	0,5	24,2
wejherowski	280,9	6,1	6,0	38,5
<b>Gdańsk</b>	337,4	47,5	47,4	80,3
<b>Gdynia</b>	293,7	11,1	11,0	63,4
<b>Słupsk</b>	80,1	63,0	63,0	41,0
<b>Sopot</b>	43,4	0,2	0,2	23,7
ŚLĄSKIE				
będziński	304,0	9,6	8,5	66,2
bielski	348,9	24,6	4,9	54,5
bieruńsko-lędziński	178,0	0,2	-	19,5
cieszyński	305,8	5,2	1,3	43,8
częstochowski	203,6	0,5	0,0	13,2
gliwicki	165,3	-	-	24,0
kłobucki	160,0	3,1	2,5	16,9
lubliniecki	99,6	0,0	0,0	22,2

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
mikołowski	168,4	9,0	8,5	25,7
myszkowski	108,8	0,0	0,0	15,7
pszczyński	194,7	12,9	10,7	25,2
raciborski	181,4	16,4	14,7	23,1
rybnicki	155,9	-	-	7,5
tarnogórski	178,4	4,1	4,1	27,3
wodzisławski	264,0	8,7	8,7	54,4
zawierciański	148,8	0,1	-	28,9
żywiecki	272,3	0,5	0,5	28,1
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	222,4	41,5	33,4	64,5
<b>Bytom</b>	97,6	7,9	7,9	18,2
<b>Chorzów</b>	93,8	1,7	1,7	37,8
<b>Częstochowa</b>	132,8	1,0	-	79,3
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	84,0	12,0	9,0	55,8
<b>Gliwice</b>	453,1	30,3	30,3	74,8
<b>Jastrzębie Zdrój</b>	281,8	20,0	20,0	32,1
<b>Jaworzno</b>	280,0	35,8	35,8	34,5
<b>Katowice</b>	694,3	62,2	22,4	169,0
<b>Mysłowice</b>	84,7	3,8	3,8	25,1
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	42,1	0,6	0,6	13,4
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	56,7	49,5	45,2	36,3
<b>Rybnik</b>	175,2	17,1	16,9	31,1
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	88,5	1,5	1,2	23,8
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	431,6	10,4	2,0	84,2
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	35,1	-	-	8,2

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Tychy</b>	267,7	6,8	6,8	51,2
<b>Zabrze</b>	256,7	3,3	3,3	21,2
<b>Żory</b>	128,6	29,7	29,7	23,7
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE				
buski	99,1	-	-	11,5
jędrzejowski	111,1	-	-	21,5
kazimierski	35,2	-	-	10,4
kielecki	208,7	1,5	1,4	38,2
konecki	83,9	0,4	-	18,9
opatowski	84,3	0,0	-	11,6
ostrowiecki	164,2	-	-	27,4
pińczowski	59,8	-	-	17,3
sandomierski	126,0	0,0	-	21,0
skarżyski	72,4	1,2	0,2	22,6
starachowicki	86,7	2,1	-	25,2
staszowski	89,7	1,1	0,9	25,0
włoszczowski	77,0	3,1	3,1	22,3
<b>Kielce</b>	493,0	59,4	45,1	138,8
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE				
bartoszycki	58,2	2,7	-	28,2
braniewski	79,2	0,1	0,0	12,4
działdowski	94,1	0,0	-	21,3
elbląski	98,3	0,9	0,9	20,9
ełcki	101,4	2,6	-	20,8

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
giżycki	97,0	1,6	-	19,5
gołdapski	44,0	0,1	0,0	14,9
iławski	126,2	10,6	10,6	29,2
kętrzyński	58,6	0,2	-	21,1
lidzbarski	55,7	0,8	0,8	19,3
mragowski	71,4	6,0	6,0	15,2
nidzicki	72,9	8,4	8,4	15,7
nowomiejski	63,2	-	-	13,4
olecki	57,4	2,0	-	9,2
olsztyński	155,8	0,9	0,8	48,9
ostródzki	130,3	7,6	7,5	39,0
piski	69,8	0,1	-	18,1
szczycieński	108,9	0,3	-	21,6
węgorzewski	44,4	-	-	7,4
<b>Elbląg</b>	49,7	2,4	2,2	33,6
<b>Olsztyn</b>	355,9	109,1	78,4	81,0
WIELKOPOLSKIE				
chodzieski	121,7	1,0	1,0	25,3
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	143,5	0,5	0,5	32,4
gnieźnieński	202,8	0,4	0,1	32,7
gostyński	153,1	3,3	3,3	35,8
grodziski	76,0	1,1	1,1	26,3
jarociński	83,6	0,1	-	21,1
kaliski	122,3	1,0	0,8	8,6
kępiński	72,6	0,8	0,8	14,4

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
kolski	144,2	5,5	0,5	18,1
koniński	228,3	0,1	0,1	18,0
kościański	81,5	-	-	22,0
krotoszyński	131,2	10,3	10,1	23,1
leszczyński	86,7	-	-	19,6
międzychodzki	71,3	0,5	0,0	20,7
nowotomyski	137,2	2,0	0,0	34,8
obornicki	58,7	-	-	9,7
ostrowski	310,4	0,1	0,0	27,4
ostrzeszowski	67,3	-	-	13,5
pilski	244,8	9,9	9,2	79,3
pleszewski	107,7	0,1	0,1	14,8
poznański	569,6	9,7	1,8	71,6
rawicki	112,7	-	-	17,8
śłupecki	103,9	0,0	0,0	16,3
szamotulski	147,8	0,5	0,0	24,4
średzki	95,6	1,2	0,3	24,3
śremski	60,6	-	-	11,1
turecki	120,5	3,7	3,0	19,4
wągrowiecki	116,3	0,2	0,2	14,1
wolsztyński	56,7	-	-	12,7
wrzesiński	127,2	-	-	15,2
złotowski	128,3	1,1	1,1	32,9
<b>Kalisz</b>	82,2	25,1	3,2	12,7

TABLE 19

## COLLECTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	EXPENDITURE			Subscription expenditure
	Books	Special collections		
		Total	audiovisual materials	
PLN in thousands				
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Konin</b>	28,6	9,1	4,1	21,8
<b>Leszno</b>	144,3	10,7	3,6	21,8
<b>Poznań</b>	1 058,6	160,8	126,5	149,2
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE				
białogardzki	92,4	-	-	21,7
choszczeński	67,4	0,2	-	12,5
drawski	70,4	0,4	0,4	16,6
goleniowski	146,1	2,6	2,6	25,8
gryficki	91,0	0,2	0,1	18,6
gryfiński	118,6	5,3	4,2	27,3
kamieński	91,2	1,5	1,5	20,2
kołobrzeski	185,1	7,2	0,3	37,5
koszaliński	162,5	1,8	-	29,1
łobeski	69,7	-	-	19,5
myśliborski	121,1	3,4	2,9	33,9
policki	54,4	3,8	-	9,2
pyrzycki	59,1	1,9	-	7,0
sławieński	109,0	1,2	1,2	14,1
stargardzki	112,7	9,3	9,3	38,0
szczecinecki	75,8	0,2	-	19,4
świdwiński	53,1	-	-	18,7
wątecki	62,3	0,0	0,0	17,5
<b>Koszalin</b>	216,7	34,0	17,1	57,9
<b>Szczecin</b>	782,3	72,4	9,1	99,8
<b>Świnoujście</b>	84,3	2,3	2,3	27,8

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS**	IN-HOUSE use**	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE				
bolesławiecki	15,5	364,9	52,5	359
dzierżoniowski	19,1	426,6	86,9	446
gólgowski	12,7	226,9	69,3	284
górowski	4,4	88,2	11,3	149
jaworski	10,7	175,8	54,2	329
jeleniogórski	10,9	307,1	41,6	222
kamiennogórski	8,1	206,2	20,5	187
kłodzki	35,0	706,3	68,2	830
legnicki	7,5	131,6	14,8	322
lubański	9,3	172,5	28,9	181
lubiński	19,4	394,2	104,8	313
lwówecki	7,9	161,3	39,4	261
milicki	5,8	135,9	28,6	111
oleśnicki	18,2	320,8	60,1	325
oławski	12,1	233,6	24,7	169
polkowicki	10,8	204,9	21,7	332
strzeliński	6,5	117,9	24,3	218
średzki	7,4	108,3	33,7	364
świdnicki	29,0	653,0	87,3	482
trzebnicki	6,8	130,1	29,5	147
wałbrzyski	36,4	706,6	133,8	665
wołowski	6,7	138,7	14,1	192
wrocławski	15,5	349,1	99,4	556
ząbkowicki	10,8	199,2	36,2	415

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

\*\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
zgorzelecki	18,0	358,7	67,0	419
złotoryjski	8,3	178,6	37,2	297
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	12,1	317,3	79,7	184
<b>Legnica</b>	21,5	382,5	133,0	272
<b>Wrocław</b>	125,1	2 823,9	427,3	980
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE				
aleksandrowski	7,3	178,0	62,0	101
brodnicki	14,2	272,6	41,2	365
bydgoski	12,1	222,1	49,7	239
chełmiński	8,8	148,0	30,2	151
golubsko-dobrzyński	7,1	127,3	25,6	188
grudziądzki	4,9	94,5	16,3	178
inowrocławski	24,5	391,4	114,7	542
lipnowski	8,9	212,0	33,9	228
mogileński	7,0	159,5	50,0	122
nakielski	14,3	277,0	56,1	322
radziejowski	8,2	155,2	39,9	166
rypiński	6,9	179,7	27,5	171
sępoleński	5,7	98,7	25,9	126
świecki	14,2	241,5	61,1	249
toruński	13,0	227,3	35,9	467
tucholski	7,1	139,2	20,0	213
wąbrzeski	4,7	79,4	6,0	139
włocławski	10,6	244,2	38,6	238

\* Special collections included.



TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
żniński	11,2	250,3	44,4	294
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	48,7	769,3	109,9	561
<b>Grudziądz</b>	14,7	323,1	51,2	252
<b>Toruń</b>	31,4	655,2	102,8	408
<b>Włocławek</b>	19,3	343,7	65,4	252
LUBELSKIE				
białski	13,6	329,6	77,8	342
biłgorajski	16,3	363,9	63,8	457
chełmski	11,8	215,6	34,7	303
hrubieszowski	10,4	171,1	13,4	213
janowski	8,1	149,7	11,0	151
krasnostawski	11,4	221,4	62,4	188
kraśnicki	16,6	342,1	54,7	325
lubartowski	17,8	371,0	61,3	501
lubelski	22,7	422,0	47,4	615
łęczyński	13,9	205,1	26,9	264
łukowski	16,7	344,1	58,5	345
opolski	11,1	218,3	29,0	374
parczewski	4,4	71,2	23,6	147
puławski	24,2	409,5	39,4	258
radzyński	10,2	214,4	28,3	155
rycki	9,0	175,6	22,4	209
świdnicki	14,6	257,7	52,5	222
tomaszowski	17,2	343,5	51,5	281
włodawski	7,2	128,2	20,0	142

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
zamojski	14,0	286,7	13,6	217
<b>Biała-Podlaska</b>	19,3	340,7	61,2	153
<b>Chełm</b>	14,0	230,3	64,6	45
<b>Lublin</b>	67,6	1 723,6	194,0	603
<b>Zamość</b>	17,3	300,9	85,7	235
LUBUSKIE				
gorzowski	6,1	113,3	10,0	154
krośnieński	8,6	167,5	60,3	238
międzyrzecki	11,4	302,3	42,7	368
nowosolski	14,1	322,5	100,1	447
słubicki	7,9	153,1	37,8	247
strzelecko-drezdenecki	6,2	172,3	48,4	215
sulęciński	4,6	85,7	16,1	164
świebodziński	7,4	169,0	30,2	141
wschowski	6,0	113,3	19,2	154
zielonogórski	14,4	297,6	140,6	519
żagański	14,8	379,9	235,6	446
żarski	17,1	357,0	284,9	512
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	34,6	559,7	141,0	547
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	27,5	424,5	159,9	295
ŁÓDZKIE				
bełchatowski	20,2	352,5	67,1	295
brzeziński	5,4	65,7	19,5	100
kutnowski	18,8	342,2	52,3	444
łaski	11,4	140,1	40,9	178
łęczycki	7,3	118,9	48,2	129

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
łowicki	9,1	177,1	55,0	236
łódzki wschodni	7,9	137,4	14,7	116
opoczyński	8,5	139,9	32,0	239
pabianicki	14,5	258,1	72,5	254
pajęczański	9,9	156,4	29,4	250
piotrkowski	8,9	165,8	37,9	344
poddębicki	6,8	131,2	17,3	228
radomszczański	25,5	420,5	259,9	473
rawski	7,9	132,8	64,9	165
sieradzki	29,8	566,5	87,2	588
skierniewicki	5,0	72,8	13,9	216
tomaszowski	15,0	282,4	42,5	300
wieluński	18,0	286,2	52,9	457
wieruszowski	6,7	106,6	20,7	232
zduńskowolski	8,7	192,0	46,4	146
zgierski	23,6	398,8	59,3	438
<b>Łódź</b>	119,8	2 691,5	785,4	1 309
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	20,7	424,7	150,8	112
<b>Skierniewice</b>	9,0	195,5	70,4	70
<b>MAŁOPOLSKIE</b>				
bocheński	21,6	348,4	155,1	533
brzeski	17,8	393,1	55,6	307
chrzanowski	39,9	563,4	101,6	390
dąbrowski	9,8	200,4	66,6	215
gorlicki	21,8	449,5	100,9	331

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
krakowski	29,7	542,5	68,7	460
limanowski	21,9	342,9	138,3	374
miechowski	8,4	121,7	38,2	141
myślenicki	16,7	267,5	100,5	190
nowosądecki	32,3	705,1	102,5	534
nowotarski	30,1	477,1	144,4	608
olkuski	27,2	434,4	55,0	262
oświęcimski	32,6	511,9	125,5	343
proszowicki	5,7	67,6	12,1	76
suski	13,4	237,7	47,0	324
tarnowski	32,1	657,4	134,5	574
tatrzański	10,5	201,7	109,8	187
wadowicki	24,4	451,1	181,3	399
wielicki	17,9	302,0	42,8	177
<b>Kraków</b>	206,8	3 301,7	746,4	1 439
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	22,0	366,9	99,8	70
<b>Tarnów</b>	27,6	472,7	183,7	145
MAZOWIECKIE				
białobrzeski	3,7	65,7	19,4	127
ciechanowski	14,7	324,4	108,3	213
garwoliński	15,2	256,3	57,0	387
gostyniński	6,2	104,1	16,1	145
grodziski	11,2	185,5	14,4	109
grójecki	11,2	153,5	15,8	135
kozienicki	9,7	167,9	15,5	136

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
legionowski	15,4	383,6	48,9	181
lipski	5,2	126,2	17,5	114
łosicki	3,3	114,3	24,4	99
makowski	6,2	102,4	18,5	208
miński	20,3	356,1	94,6	300
mławski	8,8	133,1	22,5	303
nowodworski	10,8	185,7	70,7	152
ostrołęcki	9,0	146,9	27,4	337
ostrowski	11,2	193,6	65,3	247
otwocki	18,2	303,1	22,3	254
piaseczyński	23,4	432,0	23,8	295
płocki	13,8	269,1	51,4	271
płoński	11,7	181,0	37,6	134
pruszkowski	21,5	387,7	37,9	228
przasnyski	6,7	105,1	33,3	228
przysuski	5,7	96,9	18,7	121
pułtuski	7,0	124,3	15,3	141
radomski	18,6	342,8	80,1	366
siedlecki	9,6	227,0	20,4	229
sierpecki	9,6	180,2	37,2	193
sochaczewski	11,5	217,1	29,3	186
sokołowski	7,5	102,2	6,0	177
szydłowiecki	4,5	84,6	9,6	87
warszawski zachodni	12,8	255,6	65,5	139

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
węgrowski	8,2	156,1	19,1	233
wołomiński	25,6	487,9	35,4	347
wyszkowski	9,3	155,2	36,2	307
zwoleński	5,2	117,6	42,7	135
zuromiński	3,9	47,3	4,2	113
żyrardowski	9,7	174,8	12,2	166
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	13,4	102,1	22,0	88
<b>Płock</b>	38,1	608,4	90,6	204
<b>Radom</b>	24,7	361,3	206,5	215
<b>Siedlce</b>	17,4	509,2	87,2	62
<b>Warszawa</b>	430,2	6 781,7	2 201,2	3 866
<b>OPOLSKIE</b>				
brzeski	17,0	294,3	94,1	447
głubczycki	8,0	124,4	41,4	162
kędzierzyński-kozielski	14,1	346,2	109,0	399
kluczborski	8,6	175,8	32,6	178
krapkowicki	13,2	253,4	204,5	425
namysłowski	4,6	64,6	17,0	131
nyski	19,7	449,6	92,4	587
oleski	13,5	245,0	36,3	372
opolski	17,1	293,0	70,1	514
prudnicki	8,1	134,6	38,3	306
strzelecki	10,9	168,4	33,4	241
<b>Opole</b>	24,3	734,0	492,2	304

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>				
bieszczadzki	3,7	60,8	12,6	169
brzozowski	10,9	237,8	22,4	386
dębicki	21,3	444,4	97,6	410
jarosławski	13,2	220,7	34,1	298
jasielski	19,7	372,9	85,4	325
kolbuszowski	10,3	223,9	25,7	628
krośnieński	14,1	255,1	31,5	365
leski	5,9	112,8	21,0	258
leżajski	11,7	252,3	58,6	257
lubaczowski	9,3	162,0	36,7	393
łańcucki	17,0	362,0	67,7	395
mielecki	29,2	609,3	79,5	523
niżański	9,3	180,4	23,9	299
przemyski	7,1	131,6	22,7	357
przeworski	10,3	178,6	26,9	305
ropczycko-sędziszowski	10,7	218,6	33,5	213
rzeszowski	24,2	503,7	76,2	880
sanocki	17,6	253,6	45,3	378
stałowowlowski	17,5	392,7	44,9	270
strzyżowski	11,8	260,6	32,0	467
tarnobrzeski	7,8	124,9	15,5	172
<b>Krosno</b>	18,2	441,9	118,4	195
<b>Przemysł</b>	12,1	199,7	57,1	150
<b>Rzeszów</b>	39,4	682,3	170,0	304
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	11,8	307,8	59,7	146

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODLASKIE</b>				
augustowski	9,2	186,4	36,9	244
białostocki	15,7	311,8	50,4	407
bielski	6,1	139,1	29,0	182
grajewski	5,5	114,3	10,5	114
hajnowski	7,2	154,0	46,1	184
kolneński	4,8	104,2	23,9	109
łomżyński	6,8	174,3	13,3	238
moniecki	5,4	109,8	16,7	133
sejneński	2,8	44,4	2,5	93
siemiatycki	6,4	143,8	37,3	120
sokólski	10,6	251,7	54,8	238
suwalski	4,8	93,6	14,2	125
wysokomazowiecki	4,7	78,5	8,6	159
zambrowski	4,2	89,6	7,8	97
<b>Białystok</b>	45,1	747,2	181,0	272
<b>Łomża</b>	10,8	233,1	15,3	115
<b>Suwałki</b>	12,2	257,1	96,0	112
<b>POMORSKIE</b>				
bytowski	10,8	231,8	81,6	320
chojnicki	12,1	192,4	40,6	231
człuchowski	8,0	200,2	62,3	206
gdański	10,6	275,9	51,3	139
kartuski	12,3	267,2	72,0	222

\* Special collections included.



TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
kościerski	9,1	156,7	40,5	148
kwidzyński	11,8	171,8	24,7	206
łęborski	11,8	202,5	71,2	201
malborski	7,9	165,6	28,7	103
nowodworski	7,3	111,7	21,1	189
pucki	8,0	200,5	30,9	341
słupski	11,0	223,1	74,9	271
starogardzki	14,3	385,1	200,5	221
sztumski	5,2	88,2	20,5	132
tczewski	18,3	357,6	89,4	202
wejherowski	31,3	455,9	124,3	332
<b>Gdańsk</b>	51,5	1 017,1	267,6	559
<b>Gdynia</b>	44,6	826,5	430,1	357
<b>Słupsk</b>	19,8	375,2	89,9	229
<b>Sopot</b>	6,4	114,2	71,4	119
ŚLĄSKIE				
będziński	29,9	672,2	191,3	581
bielski	29,7	628,1	118,3	323
bieruńsko-lędzki	9,8	189,5	21,6	124
cieszyński	31,3	503,7	79,3	344
częstochowski	15,7	342,5	40,6	352
gliwicki	21,1	472,0	59,2	231
kłobucki	11,3	189,1	23,8	230
lubliniecki	11,8	227,0	37,7	304

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
mikołowski	16,8	463,4	94,2	238
myszkowski	8,6	158,9	125,4	115
pszczyński	18,5	405,1	41,8	250
raciborski	21,5	545,6	33,9	357
rybnicki	13,8	323,1	17,4	198
tarnogórski	27,8	565,6	105,0	320
wodzisławski	29,1	633,6	82,5	418
zawierciański	22,9	683,8	55,9	314
żywiecki	23,1	387,8	30,9	364
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	47,4	1 078,2	337,7	335
<b>Bytom</b>	12,3	262,6	9,3	155
<b>Chorzów</b>	17,1	289,9	40,1	228
<b>Częstochowa</b>	48,8	854,3	258,0	451
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	26,9	667,3	365,0	201
<b>Gliwice</b>	37,1	861,1	119,8	355
<b>Jastrzębie-Zdrój</b>	26,1	500,4	78,4	267
<b>Jaworzno</b>	36,2	571,0	133,7	340
<b>Katowice</b>	101,8	1 584,8	455,2	751
<b>Mysłowice</b>	14,4	283,6	55,2	196
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	9,6	263,7	95,9	168
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	18,7	467,9	24,9	225
<b>Rybnik</b>	28,5	578,0	157,2	289
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	12,4	254,6	35,6	184
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	46,6	936,1	240,8	507
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	9,4	244,5	65,0	93

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Tychy</b>	26,0	532,9	127,4	268
<b>Zabrze</b>	30,5	423,7	59,8	192
<b>Żory</b>	11,7	241,8	61,2	197
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE				
buski	7,6	117,8	28,2	203
jędrzejowski	10,8	227,4	21,3	291
kazimierski	3,2	53,9	14,9	111
kielecki	23,0	467,2	153,1	539
konecki	11,5	210,8	108,5	257
opatowski	7,8	164,4	19,8	279
ostrowiecki	14,6	266,8	193,2	209
pińczowski	6,0	98,0	33,8	211
sandomierski	10,7	201,1	41,1	215
skarżyski	9,0	160,8	78,2	145
starachowicki	13,2	233,8	51,3	292
staszowski	8,7	186,9	59,1	177
włoszczowski	7,5	128,7	31,7	147
<b>Kielce</b>	44,7	946,8	453,1	368
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE				
bartoszycki	8,4	182,1	48,6	219
braniewski	6,5	130,5	63,6	165
działdowski	9,4	217,4	17,9	323
elbląski	7,6	127,1	28,1	243
etcki	11,3	187,3	50,6	205

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
giżycki	10,2	248,3	35,0	178
gołdapski	3,2	64,5	7,0	114
iławski	12,7	241,0	46,5	257
kętrzyński	9,3	231,8	85,6	314
lidzbarski	6,6	150,7	51,0	205
mragowski	5,9	89,8	13,7	156
nidzicki	5,2	88,7	39,5	174
nowomiejski	6,6	111,3	31,3	227
olecki	4,8	108,6	27,7	137
olsztyński	14,0	255,4	77,6	381
ostródzki	15,5	279,8	90,9	305
piski	6,5	109,8	32,8	197
szczycieński	9,3	197,9	75,3	274
węgorzewski	3,3	96,9	12,6	56
<b>Elbląg</b>	22,5	356,6	87,1	237
<b>Olsztyn</b>	52,7	954,7	337,4	526
WIELKOPOLSKIE				
chodzieski	9,6	210,5	126,9	153
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	15,2	338,5	100,1	423
gnieźnieński	20,8	452,8	128,6	345
gostyński	12,7	288,7	48,1	290
grodziski	8,0	206,2	78,1	218
jarociński	11,3	237,5	27,4	227
kaliski	11,3	211,7	13,3	356
kępiński	6,7	133,1	14,2	253

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
kolski	11,3	241,7	23,0	255
koniński	17,2	434,2	53,1	325
kościański	12,5	260,7	44,9	273
krotoszyński	13,4	351,1	13,8	205
leszczyński	6,5	116,5	17,9	224
międzychodzki	5,9	107,7	12,5	164
nowotomyski	14,0	292,9	74,0	279
obornicki	10,5	219,4	26,4	179
ostrowski	30,4	539,5	90,4	428
ostrzeszowski	6,1	101,1	14,9	196
piłski	21,6	585,5	106,7	328
pleszewski	13,2	252,0	52,7	218
poznański	52,3	1 008,5	117,5	742
rawicki	12,7	231,7	39,2	182
słupecki	7,3	120,4	26,0	186
szamotulski	14,2	284,7	48,3	206
średzki	11,5	212,1	27,2	154
śremski	9,4	174,2	47,9	123
turecki	9,1	172,8	11,3	255
wągrowiecki	11,5	294,7	76,5	194
wolsztyński	8,9	154,9	47,2	200
wrzesiński	9,3	224,9	24,5	253
złotowski	13,1	171,4	113,8	254
<b>Kalisz</b>	12,8	218,1	21,2	157

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 20

**BORROWERS, LOANS AND IN-HOUSE USE**

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	IN-HOUSE use*	NUMBER of seats
	in thous.	volumes in thousands		
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Konin</b>	15,2	318,0	45,5	178
<b>Leszno</b>	18,5	522,8	88,5	163
<b>Poznań</b>	92,0	2 053,9	347,6	752
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE				
białogardzki	5,7	98,0	31,2	180
choszczeński	7,4	193,9	84,2	292
drawski	6,4	88,7	23,9	251
goleniowski	13,1	323,3	152,5	419
gryficki	11,1	158,8	33,0	376
gryfiński	15,5	337,8	281,9	382
kamieński	9,9	175,1	113,6	325
kołobrzeski	13,4	237,2	113,1	292
koszaliński	8,3	126,9	83,1	426
łobeski	7,3	247,7	180,5	253
myśliborski	10,1	271,8	99,6	388
policki	7,8	140,0	51,2	219
pyrzycki	6,2	117,5	51,7	253
sławieński	8,6	160,9	49,5	242
stargardzki	17,6	336,0	242,8	534
szczecinecki	11,3	181,5	48,5	301
świdwiński	5,0	93,2	50,6	264
walecki	5,8	114,5	79,5	179
<b>Koszalin</b>	21,1	380,2	159,5	352
<b>Szczecin</b>	83,5	1 218,7	848,7	840
<b>Świnoujście</b>	5,8	148,6	28,5	89

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE				
bolesławiecki	32	22	9	9
dzierzoniowski	62	42	17	23
głogowski	40	28	11	12
górowski	19	11	5	10
jaworski	33	24	7	10
jeleniogórski	27	15	1	3
kamiennogórski	16	15	3	9
kłodzki	98	74	35	35
legnicki	25	24	7	13
lubański	28	22	10	9
lubiński	49	36	18	20
lwówecki	37	25	7	20
milicki	18	13	4	6
oleśnicki	44	37	23	17
oławski	32	23	6	21
polkowicki	53	33	16	15
strzeliński	19	13	7	5
średzki	23	16	2	8
świdnicki	65	47	27	25
trzebnicki	19	12	8	10
wałbrzyski	83	73	27	27
wołowski	24	21	7	9
wrocławski	49	35	18	18
ząbkowicki	38	20	7	16

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
zgorzelecki	51	40	21	13
złotoryjski	29	20	6	17
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	69	62	24	20
<b>Legnica</b>	65	64	25	29
<b>Wrocław</b>	229	210	139	74
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE				
aleksandrowski	29	14	6	12
brodnicki	33	21	8	12
bydgoski	31	23	14	8
chełmiński	25	18	11	6
golubsko-dobrzyński	34	20	8	10
grudziądzki	16	10	4	6
inowrocławski	74	49	33	16
lipnowski	37	20	11	13
mogileński	18	16	8	8
nakielski	41	28	21	14
radziejowski	25	20	8	10
rypiński	24	14	6	8
sępoleński	21	14	5	8
świecki	48	32	14	14
toruński	43	32	16	16
tucholski	26	12	4	10
wąbrzeski	18	14	4	8
włocławski	35	23	12	14



TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
żniński	35	25	9	16
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	110	90	65	19
<b>Grudziądz</b>	33	31	16	14
<b>Toruń</b>	110	97	54	34
<b>Włocławek</b>	63	60	21	16
LUBELSKIE				
bialski	53	29	12	18
biłgorajski	55	34	17	30
chełmski	45	29	10	18
hrubieszowski	39	22	6	17
janowski	21	17	4	7
krasnostawski	43	29	12	21
kraśnicki	54	30	17	22
lubartowski	61	38	20	27
lubelski	77	38	23	29
łęczyński	35	28	22	10
łukowski	53	36	12	17
opolski	43	22	10	19
parczewski	28	13	5	14
puławski	57	40	19	18
radzyński	29	21	9	9
rycki	29	17	9	12
świdnicki	29	22	15	8
tomaszowski	37	30	10	26
włodawski	25	13	6	11

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
zamojski	45	32	11	19
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	43	42	19	19
<b>Chełm</b>	43	42	16	17
<b>Lublin</b>	239	224	123	52
<b>Zamość</b>	40	39	17	17
LUBUSKIE				
gorzowski	21	12	7	5
krośnieński	27	20	10	10
międzyrzecki	31	15	2	12
nowosolski	49	29	11	26
słubicki	22	12	7	5
strzelecko-drezdenecki	23	15	3	7
sulęciński	18	9	-	7
świebodziński	20	11	5	8
wschowski	18	16	4	7
zielonogórski	42	26	12	18
żagański	42	29	7	25
żarski	54	43	21	18
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	90	85	29	25
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	61	56	41	12
ŁÓDKIE				
bełchatowski	62	46	19	18
brzeziński	25	17	4	6
kutnowski	61	48	24	10
łaski	26	16	6	11
łęczycki	25	16	11	8

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
łowicki	38	22	14	19
łódzki wschodni	18	13	5	7
opoczyński	28	20	13	8
pabianicki	38	31	9	9
pajęczański	36	24	12	12
piotrkowski	40	21	14	12
poddębicki	43	20	12	10
radomszczański	47	36	23	11
rawski	26	17	13	7
sieradzki	66	45	24	20
skierniewicki	25	15	9	6
tomaszowski	43	31	20	11
wieluński	45	26	19	12
wieruszowski	29	15	10	10
zduńskowolski	29	20	12	7
zgierski	65	49	28	16
<b>Łódź</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Skierniewice</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
MAŁOPOLSKIE				
bocheński	63	35	27	14
brzeski	45	24	11	15
chrzanowski	84	64	35	30
dąbrowski	32	14	10	9
gorlicki	50	35	25	13

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
krakowski	86	39	28	30
limanowski	52	30	18	14
miechowski	26	15	11	6
myślenicki	41	29	11	18
nowosądecki	97	50	26	20
nowotarski	72	33	13	22
olkuski	58	40	27	18
oświęcimski	84	56	30	28
proszowicki	18	11	5	6
suski	44	25	11	18
tarnowski	83	50	18	38
tatrzański	31	12	6	7
wadowicki	64	33	14	28
wielicki	41	29	11	19
<b>Kraków</b>	357	311	233	78
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	40	36	21	8
<b>Tarnów</b>	48	48	21	23
MAZOWIECKIE				
białobrzeski	15	12	4	2
ciechanowski	39	36	19	12
garwoliński	44	37	16	15
gostyniński	22	19	11	3
grodziski	27	21	7	3
grójecki	27	23	8	10
kozienicki	31	20	16	3

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
legionowski	34	23	12	7
lipski	21	17	8	6
łosicki	14	9	1	5
makowski	35	25	6	16
miński	49	39	26	13
mławski	27	22	7	13
nowodworski	34	21	11	5
ostrołęcki	40	26	7	9
ostrowski	33	27	11	13
otwocki	44	32	18	10
piaseczyński	51	32	13	14
płocki	51	38	14	8
płoński	26	19	9	13
pruszkowski	60	43	18	20
przasnyski	29	19	6	11
przysuski	20	17	10	4
pułtowski	27	23	8	12
radomski	55	40	21	18
siedlecki	34	16	8	11
sierpecki	30	21	12	7
sochaczewski	33	28	17	2
sokołowski	31	23	6	12
szydłowiecki	17	11	4	10
warszawski zachodni	33	21	10	6

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
węgrowski	34	21	9	10
wołomiński	61	46	26	9
wyszkowski	34	22	6	14
zwoleński	18	16	6	6
zuromiński	18	15	4	5
żyrardowski	35	23	12	6
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	29	29	11	13
<b>Płock</b>	73	69	47	12
<b>Radom</b>	56	52	32	18
<b>Siedlce</b>	30	25	15	8
<b>Warszawa</b>	1 078	931	518	219
OPOLSKIE				
brzeski	53	23	14	18
głubczycki	18	11	2	11
kędzierzyński-kozielski	45	34	8	15
kluczborski	29	15	9	9
krapkowicki	47	18	2	23
namysłowski	18	12	3	8
nyski	68	36	9	27
oleski	37	20	8	8
opolski	67	23	8	35
prudnicki	30	12	1	11
strzelecki	33	18	4	11
<b>Opole</b>	98	79	43	23

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>				
bieszczadzki	20	10	3	9
brzozowski	45	24	12	11
dębicki	63	40	13	32
jarosławski	54	33	9	30
jasielski	52	40	18	18
kolbuszowski	42	24	7	16
krośnieński	51	21	18	13
leski	25	11	3	12
leżajski	48	35	18	16
lubaczowski	53	18	11	20
łańcucki	55	28	13	32
mielecki	84	52	27	28
niżański	34	22	11	12
przemyski	41	10	1	17
przeworski	53	28	10	27
ropczycko-sędziszowski	36	23	7	20
rzeszowski	99	32	23	44
sanocki	73	45	14	31
stalowowolski	55	45	18	22
strzyżowski	52	28	7	27
tarnobrzeski	24	12	2	16
<b>Krosno</b>	44	36	26	13
<b>Przemyśl</b>	31	27	13	12
<b>Rzeszów</b>	87	84	45	27
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	36	36	10	18

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
PODLASKIE				
augustowski	36	25	8	14
białostocki	59	47	24	23
bielski	21	19	8	12
grajewski	19	18	2	8
hajnowski	23	19	4	13
kolneński	22	21	6	11
łomżyński	28	27	4	14
moniecki	21	17	8	10
sejneński	14	7	2	4
siemiatycki	23	20	8	11
sokólski	39	28	7	25
suwalski	22	14	2	9
wysokomazowiecki	18	13	3	12
zambrowski	13	11	2	8
<b>Białystok</b>	100	95	52	29
<b>Łomża</b>	29	28	8	10
<b>Suwałki</b>	26	26	10	9
POMORSKIE				
bytowski	52	27	13	17
chojnicki	39	29	15	10
człuchowski	35	20	6	10
gdański	26	21	8	11
kartuski	38	22	13	16



TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
kościerski	27	11	8	18
kwidzyński	35	23	13	12
łęborski	27	21	8	8
malborski	19	10	9	3
nowodworski	32	15	1	11
pucki	30	16	17	3
słupski	35	24	6	18
starogardzki	47	27	13	18
sztumski	17	12	1	8
tczewski	48	34	22	11
wejherowski	67	40	12	26
<b>Gdańsk</b>	172	153	81	42
<b>Gdynia</b>	87	79	37	36
<b>Słupsk</b>	53	51	17	21
<b>Sopot</b>	20	20	8	10
ŚLĄSKIE				
będziński	83	69	41	21
bielski	74	49	24	22
bieruńsko-łędziński	18	15	7	6
cieszyński	75	55	15	15
częstochowski	53	29	5	17
gliwicki	48	32	17	12
kłobucki	35	22	8	8
lubliniecki	41	19	9	16

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
mikołowski	48	31	16	14
myszkowski	27	15	6	10
pszczyński	48	29	14	12
raciborski	50	34	12	23
rybnicki	34	19	8	12
tarnogórski	63	46	28	23
wodzisławski	64	44	24	15
zawierciański	63	45	31	13
żywiecki	72	49	19	28
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	91	85	38	20
<b>Bytom</b>	58	56	26	25
<b>Chorzów</b>	35	34	14	16
<b>Częstochowa</b>	96	69	31	47
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	70	60	31	17
<b>Gliwice</b>	75	60	28	26
<b>Jastrzębie-Zdrój</b>	57	49	22	19
<b>Jaworzno</b>	57	56	41	10
<b>Katowice</b>	283	277	125	36
<b>Mysłowice</b>	34	25	10	19
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	24	23	15	5
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	48	43	21	12
<b>Rybnik</b>	63	52	30	21
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	30	25	12	15
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	99	94	47	44
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	22	20	11	8

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Tychy</b>	58	43	32	15
<b>Zabrze</b>	58	52	30	10
<b>Żory</b>	30	27	19	4
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE				
buski	32	11	8	12
jędrzejowski	43	24	15	16
kazimierski	19	12	4	8
kielecki	71	52	33	19
konecki	49	24	13	10
opatowski	38	27	13	10
ostrowiecki	41	33	12	15
pińczowski	29	18	11	6
sandomierski	41	29	12	17
skarżyski	28	22	14	6
starachowicki	41	28	22	9
staszowski	33	27	18	12
włoszczowski	29	14	14	1
<b>Kielce</b>	112	112	83	14
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE				
bartoszycki	33	18	9	16
braniewski	23	16	9	5
działdowski	42	23	10	5
elbląski	29	20	13	8
etcki	26	25	13	6

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
giżycki	29	20	13	9
gołdapski	18	16	4	5
iławski	42	33	14	12
kętrzyński	31	25	4	19
lidzbarski	25	15	11	5
mragowski	18	15	7	7
niedzicki	20	17	6	7
nowomiejski	33	21	9	11
olecki	13	7	2	5
olsztyński	67	33	17	26
ostródzki	54	32	19	10
piski	24	17	7	7
szczycieński	36	26	12	12
węgorzewski	12	12	4	6
<b>Elbląg</b>	51	48	31	13
<b>Olsztyn</b>	125	109	79	17
WIELKOPOLSKIE				
chodzieski	28	22	5	12
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	56	34	9	20
gnieźnieński	53	41	23	20
gostyński	36	25	7	16
grodziski	30	18	5	14
jarociński	44	29	29	9
kaliski	39	22	17	14
kępiński	28	18	11	7

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
kolski	39	25	17	16
koniński	46	35	11	21
kościański	43	31	17	22
krotoszyński	42	22	12	17
leszczyński	26	14	4	7
międzychodzki	20	14	5	10
nowotomyski	54	25	25	12
obornicki	20	14	4	12
ostrowski	61	49	25	30
ostrzeszowski	21	15	2	11
piłski	62	51	32	20
pleszewski	31	27	16	9
poznański	139	95	35	44
rawicki	30	24	10	14
słupecki	24	20	5	13
szamotulski	41	24	15	11
średzki	33	21	12	13
śremski	25	21	7	11
turecki	37	23	16	14
wągrowiecki	41	29	11	14
wolsztyński	25	17	11	7
wrzesiński	28	13	4	18
złotowski	36	28	7	19
<b>Kalisz</b>	36	29	19	5

TABLE 21

## LIBRARY STAFF

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	TOTAL	FULL-TIME	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS	
			tertiary graduates	others
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Konin</b>	36	31	19	10
<b>Leszno</b>	30	29	15	9
<b>Poznań</b>	213	197	92	39
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE				
białogardzki	18	18	7	7
choszczeński	32	12	8	11
drawski	31	26	5	15
goleniowski	40	22	12	12
gryficki	29	23	5	13
gryfiński	52	35	13	26
kamieński	33	23	8	10
kołobrzeski	33	22	9	13
koszaliński	37	25	19	10
łobeski	26	20	4	15
myśliborski	37	24	6	12
policki	27	27	2	13
pyrzycki	25	16	7	7
sławieński	31	21	12	13
stargardzki	47	29	19	14
szczecinecki	44	37	6	21
świdwiński	21	19	1	12
wątecki	17	13	5	7
<b>Koszalin</b>	58	57	26	17
<b>Szczecin</b>	196	192	109	12
<b>Świnoujście</b>	19	13	5	11

TABLE 22 INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution**			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE					
bolesławiecki	3 710	2,8	647	453	8,5
dzierżoniowski	4 318	4,2	796	414	9,4
głogowski	5 482	2,9	792	250	4,3
górowski	3 302	2,9	399	438	6,4
jaworski	3 034	3,3	631	487	6,6
jeleniogórski	2 903	2,0	494	449	8,4
kamiennogórski	3 797	2,5	675	383	5,8
kłodzki	3 031	3,4	648	592	5,9
legnicki	2 979	3,1	416	437	7,3
lubański	3 116	2,6	519	503	6,4
lubiński	4 207	3,5	778	290	9,2
lwówecki	2 052	1,7	343	581	6,1
milicki	3 367	2,5	524	437	8,3
oleśnicki	5 202	4,3	909	328	7,8
oławski	4 256	2,2	711	280	5,0
polkowicki	2 801	2,7	489	429	14,4
strzebiński	3 375	2,5	501	402	8,3
średzki	2 784	2,0	411	394	7,3
świdnicki	5 311	4,0	968	305	6,4
trzebnicki	5 655	2,8	489	268	5,3
wałbrzyski	5 129	5,0	1 041	345	7,3
wołowski	3 642	2,2	516	387	6,4
wrocławski	2 848	2,9	398	432	8,1
ząbkowicki	2 540	2,0	398	469	6,8

\* Powiat – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

\*\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
zgorzelecki	3 440	3,1	667	438	5,5
złotoryjski	2 388	2,4	438	598	10,4
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	12 081	15,0	1 730	337	5,7
<b>Legnica</b>	6 511	3,1	1 344	340	4,7
<b>Wrocław</b>	12 395	8,5	2 453	191	5,9
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE					
aleksandrowski	3 953	3,7	524	426	7,6
brodnicki	2 519	3,5	474	392	8,0
bydgoski	5 151	3,3	604	290	7,1
chełmiński	3 430	2,1	590	442	7,9
golubsko-dobrzyński	2 383	2,4	372	505	7,9
grudziądzki	3 226	3,2	410	343	7,4
inowrocławski	3 817	3,1	570	448	8,5
lipnowski	3 482	2,5	469	389	6,7
mogileński	5 860	3,1	872	365	6,3
nakielski	3 713	3,1	623	343	7,4
radziejowski	3 799	3,9	748	521	12,5
rypiński	2 439	3,1	386	539	10,0
sępoleński	3 731	3,0	521	470	7,0
świecki	3 906	3,1	567	367	7,1
toruński	3 173	3,1	433	377	7,8
tucholski	2 646	2,3	394	491	8,1
wąbrzeski	2 675	2,9	365	359	5,9
włocławski	3 712	2,3	462	366	4,9

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.



TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
żniński	3 333	2,5	534	478	8,7
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	9 935	5,6	1 353	288	3,5
<b>Grudziądz</b>	9 007	3,5	1 333	222	2,7
<b>Toruń</b>	12 857	14,3	1 961	374	2,2
<b>Włocławek</b>	8 386	6,1	1 380	357	2,2
LUBELSKIE					
białski	2 821	2,6	341	309	8,1
biłgorajski	2 949	2,4	464	297	7,4
chełmski	2 461	3,2	370	372	9,3
hrubieszowski	2 916	2,5	450	320	8,1
janowski	2 953	2,5	507	252	9,6
krasnostawski	3 391	3,7	570	364	7,8
kraśnicki	3 521	3,3	593	208	7,6
lubartowski	2 192	2,5	434	371	11,6
lubelski	2 578	2,4	406	327	10,3
łęczyński	2 858	3,7	693	285	8,2
łukowski	4 152	3,5	641	264	8,8
opolski	2 140	1,5	384	355	8,0
parczewski	1 633	1,4	199	381	8,9
puławski	3 995	3,2	833	259	8,6
radzyński	3 043	2,4	509	289	6,1
rycki	2 917	1,7	451	334	6,9
świdnicki	4 523	3,5	914	215	8,9
tomaszowski	3 466	2,7	689	330	8,7
włodawski	2 325	1,8	421	474	7,6

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22 INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
zamojski	3 309	2,1	425	300	9,1
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	8 268	11,4	2 758	361	5,8
<b>Chełm</b>	16 913	22,5	3 501	310	2,4
<b>Lublin</b>	9 984	10,4	1 933	238	6,8
<b>Zamość</b>	9 508	16,3	2 474	342	5,8
LUBUSKIE					
gorzowski	4 817	3,0	436	270	7,8
krośnieński	3 508	3,7	536	336	7,9
międzyrzeczki	2 648	1,9	518	468	7,3
nowosolski	3 218	2,4	521	394	8,0
słubicki	3 868	3,8	661	354	7,8
strzelecko-drezdenecki	3 319	3,7	414	333	5,1
sulęciński	2 730	1,3	357	448	8,0
świebodziński	3 736	3,3	491	333	5,9
wschowski	4 882	2,8	749	370	8,0
zielonogórski	3 055	3,3	480	392	9,0
żagański	2 816	2,9	511	511	10,6
żarski	3 279	4,0	570	414	8,2
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	8 359	13,3	2 309	337	6,9
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	8 393	8,7	1 967	371	5,2
ŁÓDZKIE					
bełchatowski	6 277	5,1	1 124	302	6,5
brzeziński	5 090	4,7	895	421	4,1
kutnowski	3 291	3,2	606	427	7,7
łaski	2 989	2,1	670	491	4,6
łęczycki	3 744	3,6	522	440	6,0

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22 INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
łowicki	4 271	4,1	481	317	6,8
łódzki wschodni	6 073	3,1	714	268	4,0
opoczyński	3 918	2,1	426	304	3,1
pabianicki	7 441	4,0	905	249	3,2
pajęczański	2 293	2,2	431	435	9,0
piotrkowski	2 320	2,0	228	438	11,6
poddębicki	1 734	2,4	285	625	7,8
radomszczański	3 914	3,2	848	396	9,6
rawski	4 088	5,1	659	324	9,5
sieradzki	2 998	3,5	746	494	10,3
skierniewicki	1 880	3,3	249	521	9,8
tomaszowski	4 805	4,4	601	359	7,8
wieluński	2 511	3,1	582	491	10,5
wieruszowski	1 687	2,8	268	459	7,2
zduńskowolski	4 224	2,0	542	334	3,5
zgierski	4 627	3,7	673	312	3,3
<b>Łódź</b>	9 165	6,9	1 479	285	4,7
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	25 937	16,7	6 916	403	5,0
<b>Skierniewice</b>	9 792	10,4	1 804	419	4,6
<b>MAŁOPOLSKIE</b>					
bocheński	2 762	2,0	583	396	8,1
brzeski	3 043	3,2	594	472	11,0
chrzanowski	3 359	4,0	1 050	460	7,3
dąbrowski	3 088	3,1	516	363	7,1
gorlicki	3 452	3,6	702	337	6,0

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borrowers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
krakowski	4 086	3,3	479	267	5,8
limanowski	3 359	2,7	591	383	7,9
miechowski	3 341	4,7	557	399	5,3
myślenicki	4 999	2,7	694	208	6,1
nowosądecki	3 269	2,5	520	366	7,1
nowotarski	3 248	2,0	529	354	6,7
olkuski	3 927	3,9	939	394	8,3
oświęcimski	3 939	2,6	836	340	5,8
proszowicki	3 618	3,5	473	267	6,1
suski	2 669	2,8	433	438	8,1
tarnowski	3 061	2,8	501	438	9,2
tatrzański	3 628	1,8	582	375	7,9
wadowicki	3 390	2,1	530	338	7,6
wielicki	5 520	3,7	897	246	6,0
<b>Kraków</b>	10 634	7,4	2 912	242	3,1
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	10 570	8,6	2 752	350	10,8
<b>Tarnów</b>	9 597	9,7	2 297	310	3,0
MAZOWIECKIE					
białobrzeski	3 064	3,4	333	295	10,3
ciechanowski	4 750	2,7	772	388	7,4
garwoliński	3 819	2,8	542	341	8,2
gostyniński	3 118	2,0	413	429	6,2
grodziski	6 827	3,4	934	176	7,1
grójecki	5 703	3,1	661	257	11,3
kozienicki	3 600	3,4	570	271	10,5

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
legionowski	5 724	4,3	856	229	8,4
lipski	3 276	3,6	475	420	9,6
łosicki	2 467	1,6	258	391	6,8
makowski	2 094	2,2	281	613	11,6
miński	5 344	4,5	752	306	9,7
mławski	4 040	2,8	489	382	7,3
nowodworski	5 470	4,5	775	306	6,1
ostrołęcki	2 728	3,0	292	406	6,5
ostrowski	3 922	3,2	591	442	9,6
otwocki	4 124	2,7	627	285	7,0
piaseczyński	6 054	3,0	901	238	8,5
płocki	3 071	2,6	395	412	10,0
płoński	4 847	2,9	650	298	8,6
pruszkowski	6 830	4,5	976	253	9,6
przasnyski	2 757	2,5	351	492	6,9
przysuski	2 392	1,9	318	371	13,1
pułtowski	3 400	3,0	465	396	9,0
radomski	3 271	1,6	414	348	6,6
siedlecki	3 220	2,8	383	395	9,3
sierpecki	2 946	1,6	533	460	7,7
sochaczewski	3 997	2,4	546	296	7,9
sokołowski	2 792	3,3	373	470	6,8
szydłowiecki	3 326	1,9	373	364	6,1
warszawski zachodni	5 844	3,9	712	199	9,7

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
węgrowski	2 580	2,3	315	412	10,1
wołomiński	5 776	2,9	693	220	7,5
wyszkowski	3 443	3,0	442	372	10,2
zwoleński	2 628	3,3	375	386	8,5
żuromiński	3 052	2,9	297	333	6,3
żyrardowski	5 386	2,9	690	280	8,6
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	8 973	6,0	2 239	337	2,8
<b>Płock</b>	8 436	8,5	2 542	320	4,4
<b>Radom</b>	14 893	7,7	1 644	167	5,5
<b>Siedlce</b>	12 887	12,0	2 892	367	6,3
<b>Warszawa</b>	8 976	11,0	2 252	355	15,3
OPOLSKIE					
brzeski	3 073	2,1	568	396	7,8
głubczycki	3 530	3,4	571	364	11,0
kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	4 013	6,3	565	366	9,4
kluczborski	3 276	2,1	409	283	6,8
krapkowicki	2 024	2,0	400	497	8,1
namysłowski	2 921	1,9	309	441	6,1
nyski	3 425	2,1	469	369	6,0
oleski	2 240	2,2	450	482	11,0
opolski	2 873	2,8	364	423	9,4
prudnicki	2 670	1,9	368	435	5,6
strzelecki	3 442	2,5	476	357	9,3
<b>Opole</b>	6 988	10,8	1 352	452	11,9

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>					
bieszczadzki	1 833	2,4	311	496	4,6
brzozowski	1 813	2,6	302	470	6,9
dębicki	3 417	2,7	546	437	8,5
jarosławski	3 578	2,1	389	264	5,3
jasielski	4 588	4,3	788	311	8,5
kolbuszowski	2 564	5,0	429	531	11,6
krośnieński	2 996	1,6	380	365	9,9
leski	1 478	2,2	327	743	9,7
leżajski	2 764	2,4	467	410	7,4
lubaczowski	2 185	2,4	357	454	12,7
łańcucki	2 449	2,8	532	593	9,8
mielecki	2 913	2,5	634	494	11,3
niżański	2 911	2,1	406	391	7,3
przemyski	1 925	1,3	191	434	7,2
przeworski	2 383	2,1	313	396	9,8
ropczycko-sędziszowski	3 120	1,9	464	340	6,5
rzeszowski	2 425	2,3	356	446	10,2
sanocki	2 635	2,5	489	464	7,9
stalowowolski	3 851	2,5	624	382	8,2
strzyżowski	2 292	2,3	436	564	9,6
tarnobrzeski	3 146	2,3	458	393	5,6
<b>Krosno</b>	5 942	10,6	2 272	536	22,2
<b>Przemyśl</b>	8 299	5,0	1 508	419	2,8
<b>Rzeszów</b>	8 639	8,6	1 970	327	7,2
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	6 177	7,4	1 478	410	14,9

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>PODLASKIE</b>					
augustowski	3 093	2,8	485	439	6,3
białostocki	4 107	3,6	461	407	6,7
bielski	5 315	3,2	553	339	5,4
grajewski	5 488	4,9	612	338	7,0
hajnowski	3 568	5,6	554	478	8,4
kolneński	2 604	4,6	321	391	9,2
łomżyński	2 425	2,5	324	566	11,1
moniecki	3 518	3,5	452	386	9,5
sejneński	2 335	0,6	310	596	4,9
siemiatycki	3 378	3,2	460	505	10,0
sokólski	2 712	1,2	406	510	7,1
suwalski	2 068	3,4	283	529	9,4
wysokomazowiecki	4 539	3,1	358	326	5,2
zambrowski	7 398	2,8	700	256	5,1
<b>Białystok</b>	18 418	10,5	2 820	326	5,4
<b>Łomża</b>	10 560	6,5	1 803	311	5,0
<b>Suwałki</b>	13 900	11,6	2 446	321	3,8
<b>POMORSKIE</b>					
bytowski	3 621	3,4	515	327	6,0
chojnicki	8 492	7,4	1 100	237	4,9
człuchowski	3 784	3,6	535	482	11,2
gdański	7 169	3,2	812	258	4,8
kartuski	5 800	2,7	613	239	3,7

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.



TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
kościerski	4 018	2,4	532	342	5,4
kwidzyński	5 116	3,4	740	362	10,8
łęborski	5 326	4,8	979	335	12,7
malborski	6 982	3,4	881	197	4,9
nowodworski	2 376	3,1	484	496	8,0
pucki	5 941	3,2	613	206	4,2
słupski	4 053	2,9	477	302	6,1
starogardzki	5 639	3,8	652	268	4,7
sztumski	3 207	2,8	402	375	4,5
tczewski	6 309	3,2	1 019	259	5,1
wejherowski	7 124	5,0	1 161	268	6,7
<b>Gdańsk</b>	14 268	7,2	1 609	176	3,5
<b>Gdynia</b>	10 776	4,5	1 941	219	5,3
<b>Słupsk</b>	10 787	13,9	2 203	275	3,0
<b>Sopot</b>	5 494	7,1	919	384	4,9
ŚLĄSKIE					
będziński	4 193	3,4	830	543	9,9
bielski	3 989	3,3	761	407	11,0
bieruńsko-łędzki	7 101	4,6	1 230	312	13,5
cieszyński	5 237	4,6	949	328	9,1
częstochoowski	3 271	2,5	382	337	7,7
gliwicki	4 564	3,2	842	332	7,1
kłobucki	3 542	2,3	470	331	9,0
lubliniecki	2 736	2,2	421	429	6,3

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
mikołowski	4 633	3,9	842	350	8,5
myszkowski	4 768	2,0	573	264	7,1
pszczyński	3 668	2,1	637	300	8,8
raciborski	3 452	2,6	672	358	8,5
rybnicki	3 725	1,6	688	381	9,5
tarnogórski	4 167	2,7	844	347	6,0
wodzisławski	4 588	2,9	855	446	7,6
zawierciański	3 227	2,0	604	422	5,8
żywiecki	3 508	2,6	537	331	8,2
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	9 745	9,0	2 636	349	5,7
<b>Bytom</b>	15 229	7,8	1 024	165	2,2
<b>Chorzów</b>	10 273	4,5	1 555	229	4,0
<b>Częstochowa</b>	9 573	2,7	1 952	253	2,5
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	7 094	3,8	1 495	401	3,7
<b>Gliwice</b>	8 917	5,3	1 686	235	10,4
<b>Jastrzębie-Zdrój</b>	7 153	7,5	2 005	459	14,4
<b>Jaworzno</b>	5 590	10,6	2 130	529	15,3
<b>Katowice</b>	8 120	11,9	2 679	838	9,6
<b>Mysłowice</b>	6 808	2,7	1 311	285	5,0
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	5 852	2,1	961	313	3,9
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	10 242	3,5	1 333	223	1,8
<b>Rybnik</b>	6 147	2,4	1 237	260	5,8
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	6 428	3,3	1 129	379	5,7
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	9 968	11,5	2 117	399	9,5
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	7 727	1,9	1 349	330	3,2

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Tychy</b>	8 091	3,9	1 625	288	10,0
<b>Zabrze</b>	8 531	5,5	1 384	160	6,5
<b>Żory</b>	7 753	7,0	1 462	347	9,4
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE					
buski	4 302	2,5	445	320	7,0
jędrzejowski	3 167	1,8	385	416	6,3
kazimierski	2 924	1,8	267	392	4,2
kielecki	4 115	2,6	470	316	5,4
konecki	3 320	2,6	459	374	5,4
opatowski	2 774	2,5	390	578	7,6
ostrowiecki	5 212	2,9	664	335	7,2
pińczowski	2 293	4,0	331	480	6,4
sandomierski	3 843	2,0	510	367	7,5
skarżyski	6 533	3,5	750	290	4,1
starachowicki	3 887	2,4	551	298	4,3
staszowski	4 071	3,4	485	409	6,9
włoszczowski	3 111	3,9	502	372	8,4
<b>Kielce</b>	13 656	14,0	2 978	289	8,8
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE					
bartoszycki	3 340	4,1	467	427	4,2
braniewski	3 902	6,9	589	479	8,9
działdowski	2 834	2,7	411	389	8,2
elbląski	2 968	4,3	401	501	7,9
etcki	8 624	7,4	1 133	240	5,2

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
giżycki	4 348	4,2	781	345	8,2
gołdapski	4 440	6,8	537	420	8,2
iławski	4 522	4,8	633	310	6,8
kętrzyński	4 051	3,5	583	356	4,3
lidzbarski	3 269	4,3	511	415	6,1
mragowski	4 181	4,3	493	309	6,7
niedzicki	3 716	4,4	579	369	12,2
nowomiejski	2 734	3,6	413	446	7,8
olecki	3 790	3,3	537	423	8,2
olsztyński	3 649	4,3	438	340	6,1
ostródzki	4 180	3,6	621	335	6,1
piski	5 190	5,4	595	331	5,2
szczycieński	3 464	4,7	466	325	8,0
węgorzewski	3 332	5,9	465	550	10,6
<b>Elbląg</b>	11 493	11,8	2 046	380	1,8
<b>Olsztyn</b>	9 803	17,3	2 926	355	8,9
WIELKOPOLSKIE					
chodzieski	5 265	3,9	1 070	467	11,8
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	3 220	2,1	563	448	7,8
gnieźnieński	6 749	5,0	989	289	7,2
gostyński	5 070	3,4	846	496	9,6
grodziski	3 839	4,1	619	398	8,5
jarociński	4 721	3,8	754	320	6,8
kaliski	3 006	3,8	418	431	7,3
kępiński	2 942	3,1	352	340	6,1

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22 INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
kolski	3 531	2,2	453	342	6,9
koniński	3 817	2,6	520	392	8,8
kościański	3 910	3,3	627	427	5,0
krotoszyński	3 688	2,4	637	390	8,6
leszczyński	2 873	2,2	363	456	9,0
międzychodzki	3 665	3,0	594	425	8,2
nowotomyski	3 828	2,6	739	428	9,9
obornicki	4 754	1,3	878	275	5,2
ostrowski	3 983	2,9	760	323	9,8
ostrzeszowski	4 581	3,2	510	340	6,5
pilski	4 913	3,5	773	380	7,9
pleszewski	2 972	2,8	628	444	9,0
poznański	4 765	3,3	780	320	8,7
rawicki	3 988	3,5	847	491	9,6
słupecki	4 180	3,1	519	361	8,0
szamotulski	4 363	2,7	708	414	8,9
średzki	3 694	2,9	766	463	8,3
śremski	5 931	4,8	942	320	4,7
turecki	4 185	3,7	453	265	7,1
wągrowiecki	4 285	3,3	716	326	7,1
wolsztyński	3 706	2,3	595	321	5,8
wrzesiński	3 565	1,8	444	366	7,7
złotowski	4 043	3,4	768	427	9,3
<b>Kalisz</b>	10 702	4,7	1 281	297	3,3

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 22

## INDICES OF LIBRARY OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	Population in served area (average)	Number of PCs	Borro- wers	Stock in volumes	Book purchases in vols.
	per one library institution*			per 100 inhabitants	
0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Konin</b>	9 940	6,9	1 894	316	1,7
<b>Leszno</b>	8 042	6,8	2 308	340	10,3
<b>Poznań</b>	9 723	4,9	1 614	271	8,8
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE					
białogardzki	5 362	5,8	631	382	9,8
choszczeński	2 161	2,2	324	572	6,0
drawski	3 593	3,3	402	437	6,5
goleniowski	3 331	2,5	545	424	8,8
gryficki	4 328	3,9	796	413	6,7
gryfiński	3 186	2,8	596	521	6,5
kamieński	2 514	2,6	522	688	8,6
kołobrzeski	4 058	4,2	706	393	12,0
koszaliński	2 409	4,6	307	304	13,0
łobeski	3 172	3,2	609	715	8,7
myśliborski	3 726	3,4	562	403	7,1
policki	5 757	2,6	651	242	3,3
pyrzycki	2 102	2,7	324	609	7,5
sławieński	3 581	4,0	539	378	8,9
stargardzki	4 420	3,2	651	379	4,1
szczecinecki	3 502	2,4	514	348	5,3
świdwiński	3 231	1,8	333	402	4,6
wątecki	4 918	2,5	530	343	4,8
<b>Koszalin</b>	9 726	13,5	1 915	383	7,9
<b>Szczecin</b>	10 981	9,0	2 257	413	8,1
<b>Świnoujście</b>	6 794	4,5	961	479	9,1

\* I.e. per one library or one branch.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT* (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS**	LOANS** per one item of stock	LOANS** per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE				
bolesławiecki	17,4	410	0,9	23,5
dzierzoniowski	18,4	412	1,0	22,3
głogowski	14,4	259	1,0	17,9
górowski	12,1	243	0,5	20,1
jaworski	20,8	341	0,7	16,4
jeleniogórski	17,0	481	1,1	28,2
kamiennogórski	17,8	453	1,2	25,5
kłodzki	21,4	432	0,7	20,2
legnicki	13,9	245	0,6	17,6
lubański	16,7	308	0,6	18,5
lubiński	18,5	375	1,3	20,3
lwówecki	16,7	342	0,6	20,5
milicki	15,6	367	0,8	23,6
oleśnicki	17,5	308	0,9	17,6
oławski	16,7	323	1,0	19,3
polkowicki	17,4	332	0,8	19,1
strzeliński	14,8	269	0,7	18,1
średzki	14,7	216	0,5	14,7
świdnicki	18,2	410	1,3	22,5
trzebnicki	8,7	164	0,6	19,0
wałbrzyski	20,3	394	1,1	19,4
wołowski	14,2	293	0,7	20,7
wrocławski	14,0	314	0,7	22,5
ząbkowicki	15,7	290	0,6	18,5

\* Poviát – a middle-level local government unit introduced on the 1st of January, 1999, comparable in terms of size and tasks to a county.

\*\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
zgorzelecki	19,4	386	0,9	19,9
złotoryjski	18,3	394	0,6	21,5
<b>Jelenia Góra</b>	14,3	375	1,0	26,2
<b>Legnica</b>	20,6	367	0,9	17,8
<b>Wrocław</b>	19,8	447	2,0	22,6
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE				
aleksandrowski	13,3	322	0,8	24,3
brodnicki	18,8	361	0,9	19,2
bydgoski	11,7	216	0,7	18,4
chełmiński	17,2	288	0,6	16,7
golubsko-dobrzyński	15,6	281	0,6	18,0
grudziądzki	12,7	244	0,7	19,2
inowrocławski	14,9	239	0,5	16,0
lipnowski	13,5	320	0,8	23,8
mogileński	14,9	340	0,9	22,9
nakielski	16,8	324	0,9	19,3
radziejowski	19,7	371	0,7	18,9
rypiński	15,8	409	0,8	25,9
sępoleński	14,0	241	0,5	17,2
świecki	14,5	247	0,7	17,0
toruński	13,6	239	0,6	17,5
tucholski	14,9	292	0,6	19,6
wąbrzeski	13,6	228	0,6	16,7
włocławski	12,5	286	0,8	23,0

\* Special collections included.



TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
żniński	16,0	358	0,7	22,3
<b>Bydgoszcz</b>	13,6	215	0,7	15,8
<b>Grudziądz</b>	14,8	326	1,3	22,0
<b>Toruń</b>	15,3	318	0,8	20,9
<b>Włocławek</b>	16,5	293	0,8	17,8
LUBELSKIE				
białski	12,1	292	0,9	24,1
biłgorajski	15,7	353	1,2	22,4
chełmski	15,0	274	0,7	18,2
hrubieszowski	15,4	255	0,8	16,5
janowski	17,2	317	1,3	18,5
krasnostawski	16,8	326	0,9	19,4
kraśnicki	16,8	347	1,6	20,6
lubartowski	19,8	413	1,1	20,8
lubelski	15,7	292	0,9	18,6
łęczyński	24,2	359	1,3	14,8
łukowski	15,4	319	1,2	20,6
opolski	17,9	352	1,0	19,6
parczewski	12,2	198	0,5	16,2
puławski	20,9	353	1,3	16,9
radzyński	16,7	352	1,2	21,1
rycki	15,5	301	0,9	19,5
świdnicki	20,2	356	1,6	17,6
tomaszowski	19,9	396	1,2	19,9
włodawski	18,1	324	0,7	17,9

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
zamojski	12,8	263	0,9	20,4
<b>Biała Podlaska</b>	33,4	589	1,6	17,6
<b>Chełm</b>	20,7	340	0,9	16,4
<b>Lublin</b>	19,4	493	1,7	25,5
<b>Zamość</b>	26,0	452	1,3	17,4
LUBUSKIE				
gorzowski	9,0	168	0,6	18,6
krośnieński	15,3	298	0,9	19,5
międzyrzecki	19,6	519	1,1	26,5
nowosolski	16,2	371	0,9	22,9
słubicki	17,1	330	0,9	19,3
strzelecko-drezdenecki	12,5	346	1,0	27,7
sulęciński	13,1	241	0,5	18,5
świebodziński	13,1	302	0,9	23,0
wschowski	15,3	290	0,8	18,9
zielonogórski	15,7	325	0,8	20,7
żagański	18,2	465	0,9	25,6
żarski	17,4	363	0,8	20,9
<b>Gorzów Wielkopolski</b>	27,6	446	1,2	16,2
<b>Zielona Góra</b>	23,4	361	0,8	15,4
ŁÓDZKIE				
bełchatowski	17,9	312	1,0	17,4
brzeziński	17,6	215	0,5	12,2
kutnowski	18,4	335	0,7	18,2
łaski	22,4	276	0,6	12,3
łęczycki	13,9	227	0,5	16,3

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
łowicki	11,3	218	0,7	19,4
łódzki wschodni	11,8	206	0,8	17,5
opoczyński	10,9	179	0,6	16,4
pabianicki	12,2	217	0,9	17,8
pajęczański	18,8	297	0,7	15,8
piotrkowski	9,8	183	0,4	18,7
poddębicki	16,4	315	0,5	19,2
radomszczański	21,7	358	0,9	16,5
rawski	16,1	271	0,8	16,8
sieradzki	24,9	472	0,9	19,0
skierniewicki	13,3	194	0,4	14,6
tomaszowski	12,5	235	0,6	18,8
wieluński	23,2	368	0,7	15,9
wieruszowski	15,9	253	0,5	15,9
zduńskowolski	12,8	284	0,8	22,1
zgierski	14,5	246	0,8	16,9
<b>Łódź</b>	16,1	363	1,2	22,5
<b>Piotrków Trybunalski</b>	26,7	546	1,2	20,5
<b>Skierniewice</b>	18,4	399	0,9	21,7
MAŁOPOLSKIE				
bocheński	21,1	341	0,8	16,1
brzeski	19,5	431	0,9	22,1
chrzanowski	31,2	441	0,9	14,1
dąbrowski	16,7	342	0,9	20,4
gorlicki	20,3	420	1,2	20,6

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
krakowski	11,7	214	0,8	18,3
limanowski	17,6	276	0,7	15,7
miechowski	16,7	243	0,6	14,5
myślenicki	13,9	223	1,1	16,1
nowosądecki	15,9	348	0,9	21,8
nowotarski	16,3	258	0,7	15,8
olkuski	23,9	381	1,0	16,0
oświęcimski	21,2	333	1,0	15,7
proszowicki	13,1	156	0,6	11,9
suski	16,2	287	0,7	17,7
tarnowski	16,4	336	0,8	20,5
tatrzański	16,0	309	0,8	19,3
wadowicki	15,6	289	0,8	18,5
wielicki	16,3	274	1,1	16,8
<b>Kraków</b>	27,4	437	1,7	16,0
<b>Nowy Sącz</b>	26,0	434	1,1	16,7
<b>Tarnów</b>	23,9	410	1,2	17,1
MAZOWIECKIE				
białobrzeski	10,9	195	0,7	18,0
ciechanowski	16,3	359	0,9	22,1
garwoliński	14,2	240	0,7	16,9
gostyniński	13,2	223	0,5	16,8
grodziski	13,7	226	1,3	16,6
grójecki	11,6	158	0,6	13,7
kozienicki	15,8	274	1,0	17,3

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
legionowski	14,9	372	1,6	24,9
lipski	14,5	350	0,8	24,2
łosicki	10,4	356	0,9	34,1
makowski	13,4	222	0,4	16,6
miński	14,1	247	0,8	17,5
mławski	12,1	183	0,5	15,1
nowodworski	14,2	243	0,8	17,1
ostrołęcki	10,7	174	0,4	16,2
ostrowski	15,1	260	0,6	17,2
otwocki	15,2	253	0,9	16,7
piaseczyński	14,9	274	1,2	18,5
płocki	12,9	250	0,6	19,5
płoński	13,4	207	0,7	15,5
pruszkowski	14,3	258	1,0	18,1
przasnyski	12,7	201	0,4	15,7
przysuski	13,3	225	0,6	16,9
pułtowski	13,7	244	0,6	17,8
radomski	12,6	233	0,7	18,4
siedlecki	11,9	282	0,7	23,7
sierpecki	18,1	340	0,7	18,8
sochaczewski	13,7	259	0,9	18,9
sokołowski	13,4	183	0,4	13,7
szydłowiecki	11,2	212	0,6	18,9
warszawski zachodni	12,2	243	1,2	20,0

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
węgrowski	12,2	233	0,6	19,1
wołomiński	12,0	228	1,0	19,0
wyszkowski	12,8	215	0,6	16,7
zwoleński	14,3	320	0,8	22,4
żuromiński	9,7	119	0,4	12,2
żyrardowski	12,8	232	0,8	18,1
<b>Ostrołęka</b>	25,0	190	0,5	7,6
<b>Płock</b>	30,1	481	1,3	16,0
<b>Radom</b>	11,0	162	0,9	14,7
<b>Siedlce</b>	22,4	659	1,6	29,3
<b>Warszawa</b>	25,1	396	1,1	15,8
OPOLSKIE				
brzeski	18,5	319	0,8	17,3
głubczycki	16,2	252	0,7	15,6
kędzierzyńsko-kozielski	14,1	345	0,9	24,5
kluczborski	12,5	256	0,8	20,5
krapkowicki	19,8	379	0,8	19,2
namysłowski	10,6	148	0,3	14,0
nyski	13,7	313	0,8	22,8
oleski	20,1	365	0,7	18,2
opolski	12,7	217	0,5	17,1
prudnicki	13,8	229	0,5	16,6
strzelecki	13,8	213	0,6	15,4
<b>Opole</b>	19,3	584	1,1	30,2

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
<b>PODKARPACKIE</b>				
bieszczadzki	16,9	276	0,6	16,3
brzozowski	16,6	364	0,8	21,9
dębicki	16,0	334	0,8	20,9
jarosławski	10,9	181	0,7	16,7
jasielski	17,2	325	1,0	18,9
kolbuszowski	16,7	364	0,7	21,8
krośnieński	12,7	230	0,6	18,1
leski	22,1	424	0,6	19,2
leżajski	16,9	365	0,9	21,6
lubaczowski	16,3	285	0,6	17,5
łańcucki	21,7	462	0,8	21,3
mielecki	21,8	455	0,9	20,9
niżański	14,0	269	0,7	19,3
przemyski	9,9	185	0,4	18,6
przeworski	13,1	227	0,6	17,3
ropczycko-sędziszowski	14,9	305	0,9	20,5
rzeszowski	14,7	305	0,7	20,8
sanocki	18,6	267	0,6	14,4
stalowowolski	16,2	364	0,9	22,5
strzyżowski	19,0	421	0,7	22,1
tarnobrzeski	14,6	234	0,6	16,0
<b>Krosno</b>	38,2	930	1,5	24,3
<b>Przemyśl</b>	18,2	301	0,7	16,6
<b>Rzeszów</b>	22,8	395	1,1	17,3
<b>Tarnobrzeg</b>	23,9	623	1,3	26,0

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
PODLASKIE				
augustowski	15,7	317	0,7	20,2
białostocki	11,2	223	0,5	19,9
bielski	10,4	238	0,7	22,9
grajewski	11,2	231	0,7	20,7
hajnowski	15,5	332	0,7	21,4
kolneński	12,3	267	0,7	21,7
łomżyński	13,4	342	0,6	25,6
moniecki	12,8	260	0,7	20,3
sejneński	13,3	211	0,4	15,9
siemiatycki	13,6	304	0,6	22,3
sokólski	15,0	357	0,7	23,8
suwalski	13,7	266	0,5	19,5
wysokomazowiecki	7,9	133	0,4	16,8
zambrowski	9,5	202	0,8	21,3
<b>Białystok</b>	15,3	254	0,7	16,6
<b>Łomża</b>	17,1	368	1,1	21,6
<b>Suwałki</b>	17,6	370	1,1	21,0
POMORSKIE				
bytowski	14,2	305	0,9	21,5
chojnicki	13,0	206	0,8	15,9
człuchowski	14,1	353	0,7	24,9
gdański	11,3	296	1,1	26,1
kartuski	10,6	230	1,0	21,8

\* Special collections included.



TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
kościerski	13,3	229	0,7	17,3
kwidzyński	14,5	210	0,6	14,5
łęborski	18,4	317	0,9	17,2
malborski	12,6	263	1,3	20,9
nowodworski	20,4	313	0,6	15,4
pucki	10,3	260	1,3	25,2
słupski	11,8	239	0,8	20,3
starogardzki	11,6	310	1,2	26,8
sztumski	12,5	212	0,6	16,9
tczewski	16,2	315	1,2	19,5
wejherowski	16,3	237	0,9	14,5
<b>Gdańsk</b>	11,3	223	1,2	19,8
<b>Gdynia</b>	18,0	333	1,5	18,5
<b>Słupsk</b>	20,4	386	1,3	18,9
<b>Sopot</b>	16,7	297	0,8	17,8
ŚLĄSKIE				
będziński	19,8	445	0,8	22,5
bielski	19,1	404	1,0	21,2
bieruńsko-lędzki	17,3	334	1,1	19,3
cieszyński	18,1	291	0,9	16,1
częstochowski	11,7	255	0,8	21,9
gliwicki	18,5	414	1,2	22,4
kłobucki	13,3	222	0,7	16,8
lubliniecki	15,4	296	0,7	19,2

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
mikołowski	18,2	500	1,4	27,5
myszkowski	12,0	222	0,8	18,5
pszczyński	17,4	381	1,3	21,9
raciborski	19,5	494	1,3	25,4
rybnicki	18,5	434	1,1	23,5
tarnogórski	20,3	411	1,2	20,3
wodzisławski	18,6	406	0,9	21,8
zawierciański	18,7	558	1,3	29,8
żywiecki	15,3	257	0,8	16,8
<b>Bielsko-Biała</b>	27,0	615	1,7	22,7
<b>Bytom</b>	6,7	144	0,8	21,4
<b>Chorzów</b>	15,1	257	1,1	17,0
<b>Częstochowa</b>	20,4	357	1,3	17,5
<b>Dąbrowa Górnicza</b>	21,1	523	1,3	24,8
<b>Gliwice</b>	18,9	439	1,7	23,2
<b>Jastrzębie-Zdrój</b>	28,0	538	1,1	19,2
<b>Jaworzno</b>	38,1	601	1,1	15,8
<b>Katowice</b>	33,0	514	0,5	15,6
<b>Mysłowice</b>	19,3	379	1,3	19,7
<b>Piekary Śląskie</b>	16,4	451	1,4	27,5
<b>Ruda Śląska</b>	13,0	326	1,4	25,1
<b>Rybnik</b>	20,1	409	1,5	20,3
<b>Siemianowice Śląskie</b>	17,6	360	0,9	20,5
<b>Sosnowiec</b>	21,2	427	1,1	20,1
<b>Świętochłowice</b>	17,5	452	1,3	25,9

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Tychy</b>	20,1	412	1,4	20,5
<b>Zabrze</b>	16,2	226	1,4	13,9
<b>Żory</b>	18,9	390	1,1	20,7
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE				
buski	10,4	161	0,5	15,6
jędrzejowski	12,1	256	0,6	21,1
kazimierski	9,1	153	0,4	16,8
kielecki	11,4	232	0,7	20,3
konecki	13,8	254	0,7	18,4
opatowski	14,1	296	0,5	21,1
ostrowiecki	12,7	233	0,7	18,3
pińczowski	14,4	237	0,5	16,4
sandomierski	13,3	249	0,7	18,8
skarżyski	11,5	205	0,7	17,9
starachowicki	14,2	251	0,8	17,7
staszowski	11,9	255	0,6	21,4
włoszczowski	16,1	276	0,7	17,1
<b>Kielce</b>	21,8	462	1,5	21,2
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE				
bartoszycki	14,0	303	0,7	21,7
braniewski	15,1	304	0,6	20,1
działdowski	14,5	334	0,9	23,0
elbląski	13,5	225	0,4	16,7
etcki	13,1	217	0,9	16,5

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
giżycki	18,0	439	1,3	24,4
gołdapski	12,1	242	0,6	20,0
iławski	14,0	266	0,9	19,0
kętrzyński	14,4	358	1,0	24,9
lidzbarski	15,6	354	0,9	22,7
mragowski	11,8	179	0,6	15,2
nidzicki	15,6	265	0,7	17,0
nowomiejski	15,1	254	0,6	16,8
olecki	14,2	318	0,7	22,5
olsztyński	12,0	219	0,6	18,2
ostródzki	14,9	268	0,8	18,0
piski	11,5	192	0,6	16,8
szczycieński	13,5	286	0,9	21,2
węgorzewski	13,9	415	0,8	29,8
<b>Elbląg</b>	17,8	282	0,7	15,8
<b>Olsztyn</b>	29,8	541	1,3	18,1
WIELKOPOLSKIE				
chodzieski	20,3	444	0,9	21,9
czarnkowsko-trzcianecki	17,5	389	0,8	22,3
gnieźnieński	14,7	320	1,1	21,8
gostyński	16,7	380	0,7	22,8
grodziski	16,1	413	1,0	25,6
jarociński	16,0	335	1,0	21,0
kaliski	13,9	261	0,6	18,8
kępiński	12,0	238	0,7	19,9

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
kolski	12,8	274	0,8	21,3
koniński	13,6	345	0,9	25,3
kościański	16,0	333	0,8	20,8
krotoszyński	17,3	453	1,1	26,3
leszczyński	12,6	225	0,5	17,9
międzychodzki	16,2	294	0,7	18,1
nowotomyski	19,3	403	0,9	20,9
obornicki	18,5	385	1,3	20,8
ostrowski	19,1	339	1,0	17,7
ostrzeszowski	11,1	184	0,5	16,5
piłski	15,7	426	1,0	27,1
pleszewski	21,1	404	0,9	19,1
poznański	16,4	316	1,0	19,3
rawicki	21,2	387	0,8	18,2
słupecki	12,4	206	0,6	16,6
szamotulski	16,2	326	0,8	20,1
średzki	20,7	383	0,8	18,5
śremski	15,9	294	0,9	18,5
turecki	10,8	207	0,8	19,1
wągrowiecki	16,7	430	1,3	25,7
wolsztyński	16,1	279	0,9	17,3
wrzesiński	12,5	300	0,8	24,1
złotowski	19,0	249	0,6	13,1
<b>Kalisz</b>	12,0	204	0,6	17,0

\* Special collections included.

TABLE 23

## INDICES OF SERVICE EFFICIENCY

POVIAT (the medium-level administrative unit)	BORRO- WERS	LOANS*	LOANS* per one item of stock	LOANS* per one borrower
	per 100 inhabitants			
0	1	2	3	4
<b>Konin</b>	19,1	400	1,1	21,0
<b>Leszno</b>	28,7	813	2,1	28,3
<b>Poznań</b>	16,6	371	1,1	22,3
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE				
białogardzki	11,8	203	0,5	17,3
choszczeński	15,0	390	0,7	26,0
drawski	11,2	154	0,4	13,8
goleniowski	16,4	404	0,9	24,7
gryficki	18,4	262	0,6	14,2
gryfiński	18,7	408	0,8	21,8
kamieński	20,8	367	0,5	17,6
kołobrzeski	17,4	308	0,8	17,7
koszaliński	12,7	195	0,6	15,3
łobeski	19,2	651	0,9	33,9
myśliborski	15,1	405	1,0	26,9
policki	11,3	203	0,8	17,9
pyrzycki	15,4	294	0,5	19,1
sławieński	15,0	281	0,7	18,7
stargardzki	14,7	282	0,7	19,1
szczecinecki	14,7	236	0,7	16,0
świdwiński	10,3	192	0,5	18,6
walecki	10,8	212	0,6	19,6
<b>Koszalin</b>	19,7	355	0,8	18,1
<b>Szczecin</b>	20,6	300	0,6	14,6
<b>Świnoujście</b>	14,1	364	0,7	25,8

\* Special collections included.

**VOIVODSHIPS**  
*by selected indexes*

Table XIII

**Voivodships by index of library coverage and operational capacity**

	ranking place in prev. year	average stand. score
1. zachodniopomorskie	2	1,02
2. lubuskie	1	1,01
3. opolskie	5	0,97
4. podkarpackie	3	0,97
5. warmińsko-mazurskie	4	0,92
6. dolnośląskie	6	0,85
7. lubelskie	7	0,83
8. mazowieckie	8	0,82
9. łódzkie	10	0,78
10. wielkopolskie	13	0,78
11. kujawsko-pomorskie	9	0,77
12. podlaskie	11	0,77
13. śląskie	12	0,77
14. świętokrzyskie	14	0,76
15. małopolskie	15	0,72
16. pomorskie	16	0,59



Table XIII/1

**Voivodships by number of inhabitants per 1 library  
or 1 branch**

	inhabitants	standard score
1. podkarpackie	3 046	0,32
2. opolskie	3 222	0,28
3. lubelskie	3 589	0,20
4. lubuskie	3 885	0,14
5. świętokrzyskie	4 291	0,05
6. małopolskie	4 328	0,04
7. zachodniopomorskie	4 421	0,02
8. dolnośląskie	4 474	0,01
9. warmińsko-mazurskie	4 474	0,01
10. łódzkie	4 531	-0,01
11. kujawsko-pomorskie	4 598	-0,02
12. wielkopolskie	4 747	-0,05
13. podlaskie	4 836	-0,07
14. mazowieckie	5 270	-0,17
15. śląskie	5 687	-0,26
16. pomorskie	6 637	-0,47

mean 4 502

*The standardized index* in col. 3 of this table constitutes a difference between one and the value of the quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean value of the distribution of this index. The operation of subtracting the value of the quotient from one results from the need to obtain opposite directions of the subject-related and the arithmetical index value change.

Table XIII/2

**Voivodships by number of PCs per 1 library or 1 branch**

	PCs	standard score
1. warmińsko-mazurskie	5,35	1,41
2. mazowieckie	4,68	1,23
3. pomorskie	4,35	1,14
4. śląskie	4,15	1,09
5. zachodniopomorskie	4,03	1,06
6. lubuskie	3,91	1,03
7. podlaskie	3,87	1,02
8. łódzkie	3,86	1,02
9. kujawsko-pomorskie	3,67	0,97
10. dolnośląskie	3,60	0,95
11. małopolskie	3,45	0,91
12. lubelskie	3,44	0,91
13. wielkopolskie	3,30	0,87
14. świętokrzyskie	3,25	0,85
15. opolskie	3,08	0,81
16. podkarpackie	2,81	0,74

mean 3,80

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIII/3

**Voivodships by library space (in sq. m.) per 100 inhabitants**

	space	standard score
1. zachodniopomorskie	4,04	1,54
2. lubuskie	3,53	1,34
3. opolskie	2,96	1,12
4. dolnośląskie	2,92	1,11
5. warmińsko-mazurskie	2,83	1,07
6. śląskie	2,74	1,04
7. podkarpackie	2,71	1,03
8. łódzkie	2,44	0,93
9. wielkopolskie	2,44	0,93
10. lubelskie	2,42	0,92
11. podlaskie	2,35	0,89
12. kujawsko-pomorskie	2,34	0,89
13. świętokrzyskie	2,33	0,88
14. małopolskie	2,11	0,80
15. mazowieckie	2,10	0,80
16. pomorskie	1,87	0,71

mean 2,63

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIII/4

**Voivodships by number of seats per 100 inhabitants**

	seats	standard score
1. lubuskie	0,4	1,43
2. podkarpackie	0,4	1,32
3. zachodniopomorskie	0,4	1,31
4. opolskie	0,4	1,28
5. dolnośląskie	0,3	1,13
6. warmińsko-mazurskie	0,3	1,11
7. lubelskie	0,3	1,01
8. kujawsko-pomorskie	0,3	0,94
9. łódzkie	0,3	0,93
10. wielkopolskie	0,3	0,89
11. świętokrzyskie	0,3	0,88
12. podlaskie	0,2	0,80
13. małopolskie	0,2	0,79
14. mazowieckie	0,2	0,74
15. śląskie	0,2	0,73
16. pomorskie	0,2	0,69

mean 0,3

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIII/5

**Voivodships by number of volumes per 100 inhabitants**

	volumes	standard score
1. podkarpackie	421	1,17
2. zachodniopomorskie	421	1,17
3. opolskie	404	1,13
4. podlaskie	388	1,08
5. lubuskie	381	1,06
6. kujawsko-pomorskie	371	1,03
7. warmińsko-mazurskie	365	1,02
8. śląskie	364	1,01
9. łódzkie	355	0,99
10. dolnośląskie	353	0,98
11. świętokrzyskie	351	0,98
12. wielkopolskie	351	0,98
13. mazowieckie	329	0,92
14. małopolskie	328	0,91
15. lubelskie	299	0,83
16. pomorskie	260	0,73

mean 359

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIII/6

**Voivodships by book purchases (in vols.)  
per 100 inhabitants**

	volumes	standard score
1. mazowieckie	10,4	1,43
2. podkarpackie	8,8	1,21
3. opolskie	8,7	1,19
4. lubelskie	8,0	1,10
5. wielkopolskie	7,9	1,09
6. lubuskie	7,5	1,03
7. śląskie	7,5	1,03
8. zachodniopomorskie	7,5	1,03
9. dolnośląskie	6,8	0,94
10. warmińsko-mazurskie	6,7	0,92
11. podlaskie	6,6	0,90
12. świętokrzyskie	6,5	0,90
13. małopolskie	6,2	0,85
14. łódzkie	6,1	0,84
15. kujawsko-pomorskie	5,9	0,81
16. pomorskie	5,4	0,74

mean 7,3

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIV

**Voivodships by index of library service intensity**

	ranking place in prev. year	average stand. score
1. podkarpackie	1	0,79
2. opolskie	2	0,87
3. podlaskie	3	0,88
4. kujawsko-pomorskie	4	0,89
5. lubelskie	6	0,91
6. warmińsko-mazurskie	5	0,91
7. świętokrzyskie	7	0,95
8. lubuskie	8	0,97
9. zachodniopomorskie	9	0,99
10. łódzkie	11	1,01
11. wielkopolskie	10	1,01
12. dolnośląskie	13	1,12
13. mazowieckie	12	1,15
14. pomorskie	14	1,16
15. małopolskie	15	1,26
16. śląskie	16	1,27

Table XIV/1

**Voivodships by number of borrowers  
per 1 library or 1 branch**

	borrowers	standard score
1. opolskie	498	0,67
2. podkarpackie	528	0,71
3. świętokrzyskie	602	0,81
4. lubelskie	648	0,87
5. podlaskie	660	0,88
6. kujawsko-pomorskie	678	0,91
7. lubuskie	695	0,93
8. warmińsko-mazurskie	726	0,97
9. zachodniopomorskie	733	0,98
10. łódzkie	746	1,00
11. wielkopolskie	774	1,04
12. dolnośląskie	796	1,07
13. małopolskie	879	1,18
14. pomorskie	929	1,25
15. mazowieckie	938	1,26
16. śląskie	1 108	1,48

mean 746

*The standardized index* in col. 3 of this table is a quotient of the named value by an arithmetic average value of a given named distribution, calculated for each voivodship.



Table XIV/2

**Voivodships by number of borrowers  
per 1 square metre of library space**

	borrowers	standard score
1. zachodniopomorskie	4,1	0,63
2. lubuskie	5,1	0,78
3. opolskie	5,2	0,80
4. warmińsko-mazurskie	5,7	0,88
5. podlaskie	5,8	0,89
6. świętokrzyskie	6,0	0,92
7. dolnośląskie	6,1	0,93
8. kujawsko-pomorskie	6,3	0,97
9. podkarpackie	6,4	0,98
10. wielkopolskie	6,7	1,02
11. łódzkie	6,8	1,04
12. śląskie	7,1	1,09
13. lubelskie	7,5	1,14
14. pomorskie	7,5	1,15
15. mazowieckie	8,5	1,30
16. małopolskie	9,6	1,47

mean 6,5

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIV/3

**Voivodships by number of borrowers per 1 librarian**

	borrowers	standard score
1. podkarpackie	290	0,85
2. opolskie	293	0,86
3. świętokrzyskie	294	0,86
4. warmińsko-mazurskie	309	0,90
5. podlaskie	317	0,93
6. lubelskie	318	0,93
7. kujawsko-pomorskie	328	0,96
8. zachodniopomorskie	329	0,96
9. łódzkie	343	1,00
10. pomorskie	345	1,01
11. lubuskie	349	1,02
12. wielkopolskie	358	1,05
13. dolnośląskie	372	1,09
14. mazowieckie	372	1,09
15. śląskie	414	1,21
16. małopolskie	442	1,29

mean 342

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIV/4

**Voivodships by number of loans per 1 librarian**

	loans	standard score
1. świętokrzyskie	5 717	0,86
2. podkarpackie	5 720	0,86
3. warmińsko-mazurskie	5 899	0,89
4. zachodniopomorskie	6 038	0,91
5. opolskie	6 047	0,91
6. kujawsko-pomorskie	6 232	0,94
7. podlaskie	6 302	0,95
8. mazowieckie	6 326	0,95
9. lubelskie	6 407	0,97
10. łódzkie	6 526	0,98
11. pomorskie	6 644	1,00
12. lubuskie	6 984	1,05
13. małopolskie	7 531	1,14
14. wielkopolskie	7 562	1,14
15. dolnośląskie	7 791	1,17
16. śląskie	8 373	1,26

mean 6 631

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XIV/5

**Voivodships by number of items consulted in house  
per 1 seat**

	items per 1 seat	standard score
1. podkarpackie	152	0,54
2. lubelskie	178	0,63
3. kujawsko-pomorskie	186	0,65
4. dolnośląskie	193	0,68
5. podlaskie	219	0,77
6. wielkopolskie	230	0,81
7. warmińsko-mazurskie	257	0,91
8. łódzkie	293	1,03
9. lubuskie	298	1,05
10. opolskie	310	1,09
11. mazowieckie	324	1,14
12. małopolskie	348	1,23
13. śląskie	371	1,31
14. świętokrzyskie	374	1,32
15. pomorskie	401	1,41
16. zachodniopomorskie	409	1,44

mean 284

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XV

**Voivodships by index of library service efficiency**

	ranking place in prev. year	average stand. score
1. lubuskie	1	1,15
2. śląskie	2	1,12
3. zachodniopomorskie	3	1,11
4. małopolskie	4	1,07
5. dolnośląskie	6	1,05
6. opolskie	7	1,05
7. lubelskie	5	1,04
8. wielkopolskie	8	0,99
9. łódzkie	9	0,98
10. warmińsko-mazurskie	10	0,98
11. pomorskie	13	0,96
12. mazowieckie	11	0,95
13. podkarpackie	12	0,95
14. świętokrzyskie	14	0,95
15. kujawsko-pomorskie	15	0,84
16. podlaskie	16	0,82

Table XV/1

**Voivodships by number of borrowers per 100 inhabitants**

	borrowers	standard score
1. małopolskie	20,3	1,22
2. śląskie	19,5	1,17
3. lubelskie	18,1	1,09
4. lubuskie	17,9	1,08
5. dolnośląskie	17,8	1,07
6. mazowieckie	17,8	1,07
7. podkarpackie	17,3	1,04
8. zachodniopomorskie	16,6	1,00
9. łódzkie	16,5	0,99
10. wielkopolskie	16,3	0,98
11. warmińsko-mazurskie	16,2	0,98
12. opolskie	15,4	0,93
13. kujawsko-pomorskie	14,7	0,89
14. pomorskie	14,0	0,84
15. świętokrzyskie	14,0	0,84
16. podlaskie	13,6	0,82
	mean 16,6	

*The standardized index* in col. 3 of this table is a quotient of the named value by an arithmetic average value of a given named distribution, calculated for each voivodship.

Table XV/2

**Voivodships by number of loans per 100 inhabitants**

	loans	standard score
1. śląskie	394	1,22
2. dolnośląskie	373	1,15
3. lubelskie	363	1,13
4. lubuskie	358	1,11
5. małopolskie	346	1,07
6. wielkopolskie	345	1,07
7. podkarpackie	342	1,06
8. opolskie	318	0,99
9. łódzkie	313	0,97
10. warmińsko-mazurskie	310	0,96
11. zachodniopomorskie	304	0,94
12. mazowieckie	303	0,94
13. kujawsko-pomorskie	280	0,87
14. świętokrzyskie	273	0,85
15. podlaskie	272	0,84
16. pomorskie	270	0,84

mean 323

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XV/3

**Voivodships by number of loans per 1 registered item**

	loans	standard score
1. lubelskie	1,2	1,32
2. małopolskie	1,0	1,17
3. śląskie	1,0	1,17
4. pomorskie	1,0	1,16
5. dolnośląskie	1,0	1,15
6. wielkopolskie	0,9	1,07
7. lubuskie	0,9	1,03
8. mazowieckie	0,9	1,02
9. łódzkie	0,9	0,98
10. warmińsko-mazurskie	0,8	0,93
11. podkarpackie	0,8	0,90
12. opolskie	0,8	0,87
13. świętokrzyskie	0,8	0,87
14. kujawsko-pomorskie	0,7	0,84
15. podlaskie	0,7	0,77
16. zachodniopomorskie	0,7	0,75

mean 0,9

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.



Table XV/4

**Voivodships by number of items consulted in house  
per 100 inhabitants**

	in-house use	standard score
1. zachodniopomorskie	166	1,93
2. lubuskie	131	1,53
3. opolskie	122	1,42
4. świętokrzyskie	101	1,18
5. warmińsko-mazurskie	88	1,03
6. małopolskie	85	0,99
7. pomorskie	85	0,99
8. łódzkie	84	0,98
9. śląskie	84	0,97
10. mazowieckie	74	0,86
11. dolnośląskie	67	0,78
12. wielkopolskie	63	0,73
13. podkarpackie	62	0,72
14. lubelskie	56	0,65
15. podlaskie	54	0,63
16. kujawsko-pomorskie	54	0,62

mean 86

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

Table XV/5

**Voivodships by number of loans per 1 borrower**

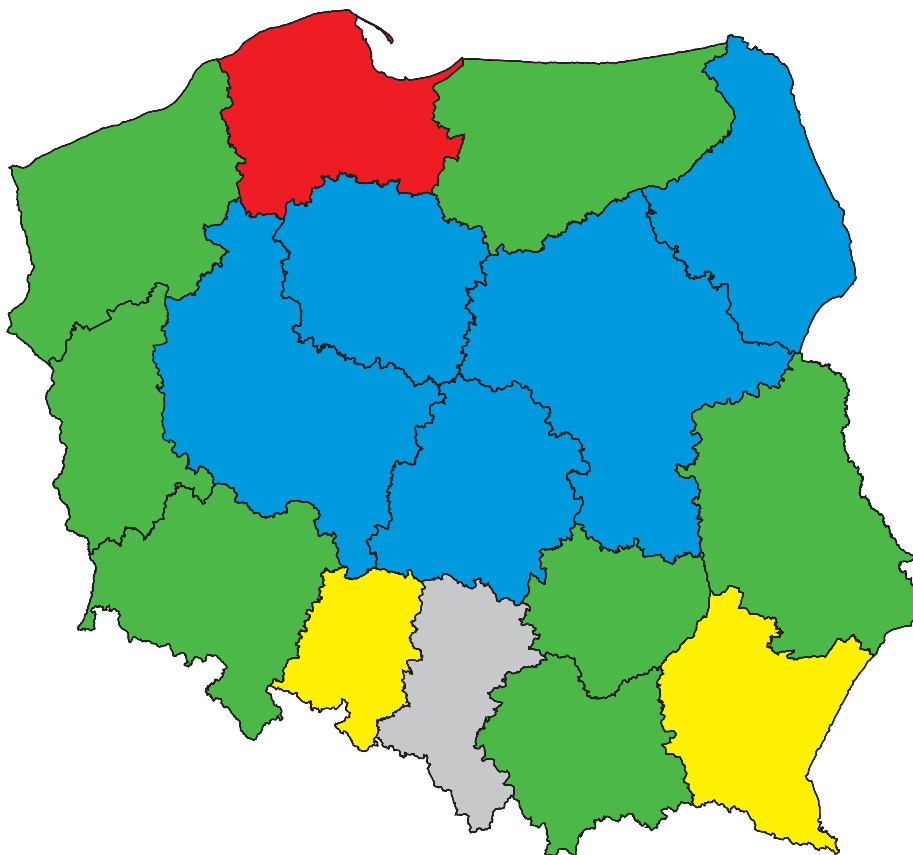
	loans	standard score
1. wielkopolskie	21,1	1,09
2. dolnośląskie	21,0	1,08
3. opolskie	20,6	1,06
4. śląskie	20,2	1,04
5. lubelskie	20,1	1,04
6. lubuskie	20,0	1,03
7. podlaskie	19,9	1,02
8. podkarpackie	19,8	1,02
9. świętokrzyskie	19,4	1,00
10. pomorskie	19,3	0,99
11. warmińsko-mazurskie	19,1	0,98
12. kujawsko-pomorskie	19,0	0,98
13. łódzkie	19,0	0,98
14. zachodniopomorskie	18,3	0,94
15. małopolskie	17,0	0,88
16. mazowieckie	17,0	0,87

mean 19,4

*The standardized index* is a quotient of the named index for a given voivodship by the mean distribution of this index.

***THE MAPS***  
***of selected indices***  
***by voivodships***

## Inhabitants per 1 library or 1 branch

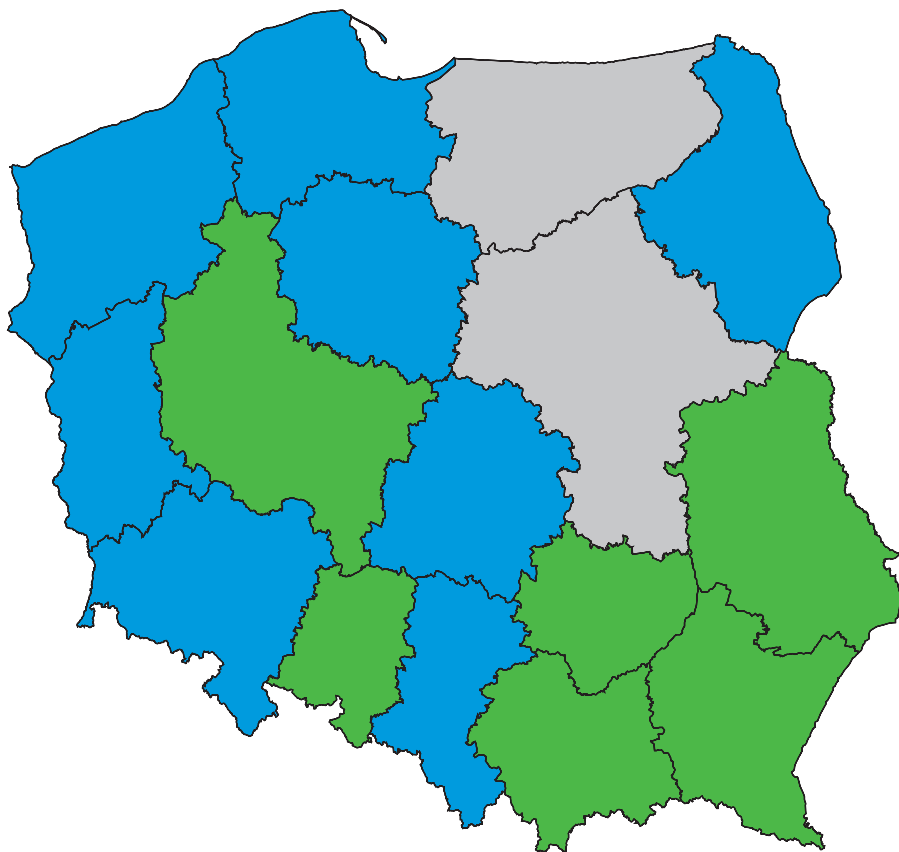


### Voivodships 2009

Inhabitants per 1 library or 1 branch

2501–3500	(2)
3501–4500	(7)
4501–5500	(5)
5501–6500	(1)
6501–7500	(1)

## PCs per 1 library or 1 branch

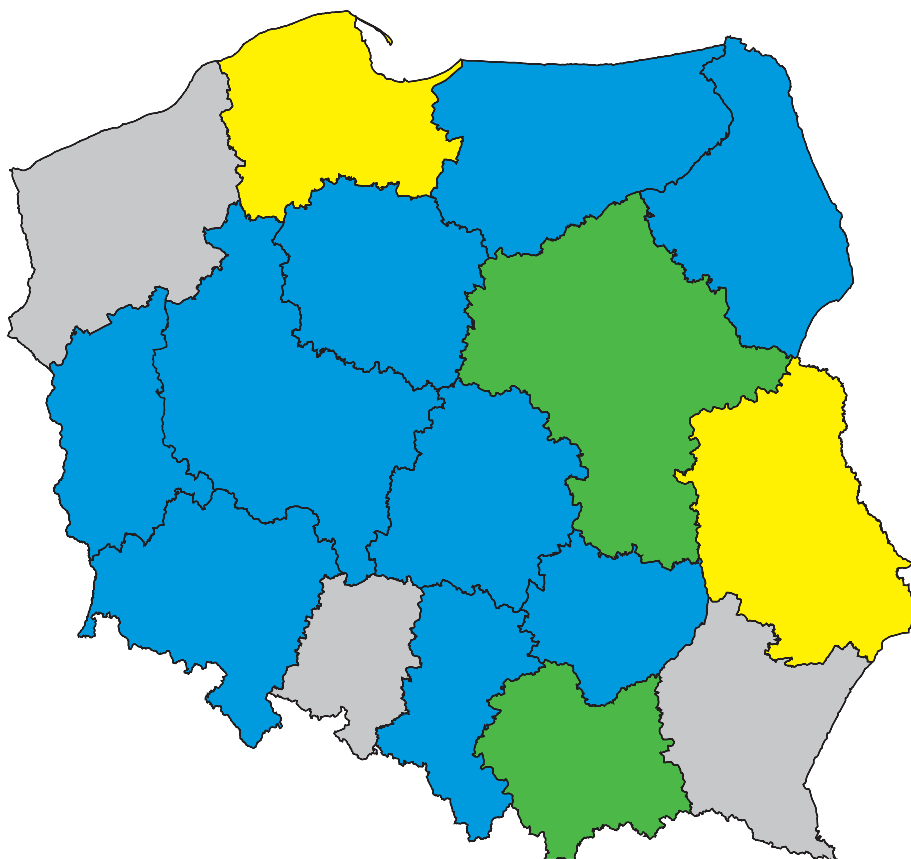


### Voivodships 2009

PCs per 1 library or 1 branch

- 2,51–3,50 (6)
- 3,51–4,50 (8)
- 4,51–5,50 (2)

## Number of volumes per 100 inhabitants

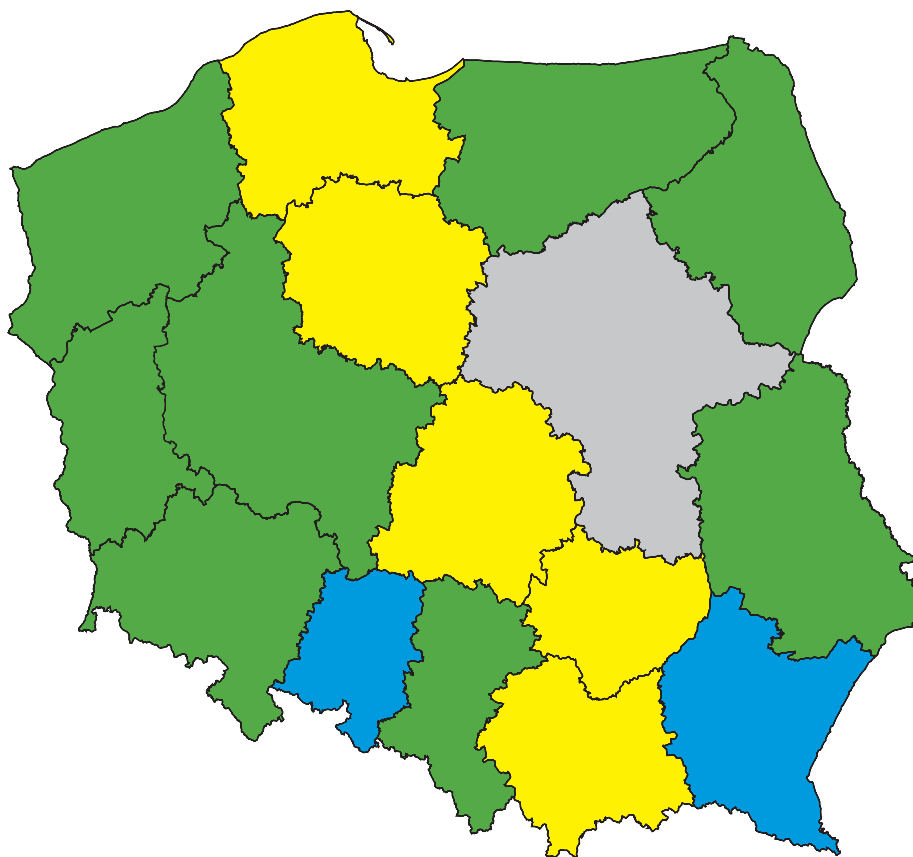


### Voivodships 2009

Number of volumes per 100 inhabitants

■ 251–300	(2)
■ 301–350	(2)
■ 351–400	(9)
■ 401–450	(3)

## Book purchases per 100 inhabitants



### Voivodships 2009

Book purchases (in vols.) per 100 inhabitants

■ 5,1– 6,5	(5)
■ 6,6– 8,0	(8)
■ 8,1– 9,5	(2)
■ 9,6–11,0	(1)

# Loans per 1 librarian



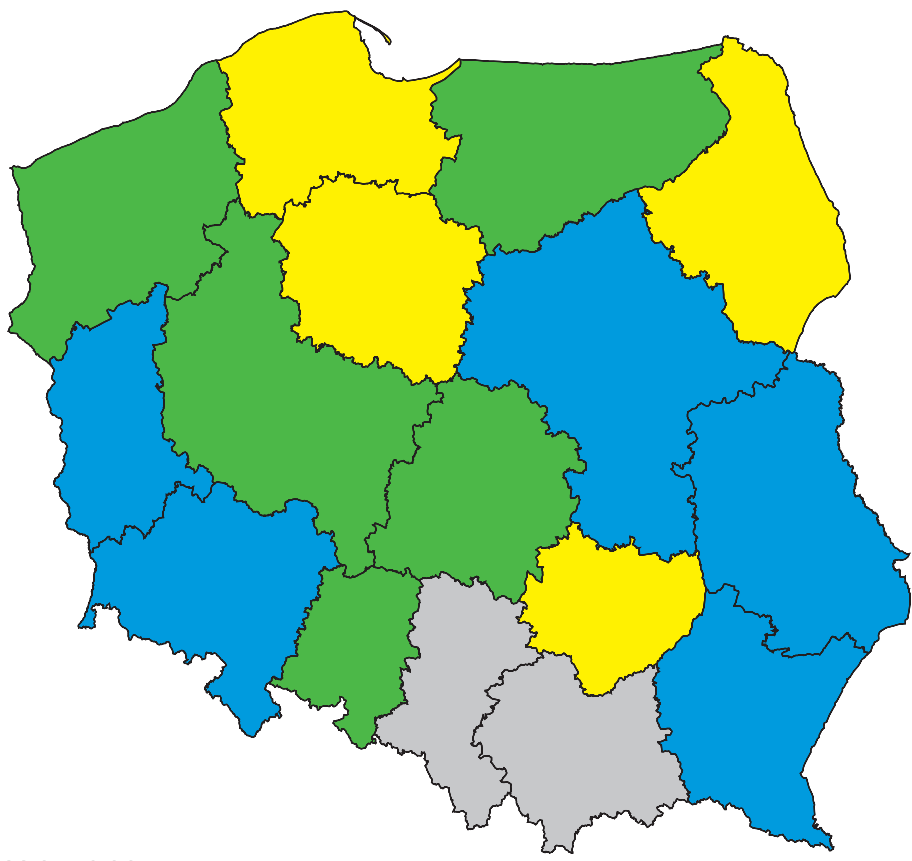
## Voivodships 2009

Loans per 1 librarian

- 5001–6000 (3)
- 6001–7000 (9)
- 7001–8000 (3)
- 8001–9000 (1)



# Number of borrowers per 100 inhabitants



## Voivodships 2009

Number of borrowers per 100 inhabitants

- 13,1–15,0 (4)
- 15,1–17,0 (5)
- 17,1–19,0 (5)
- 19,1–21,0 (2)

## Loans per 100 inhabitants

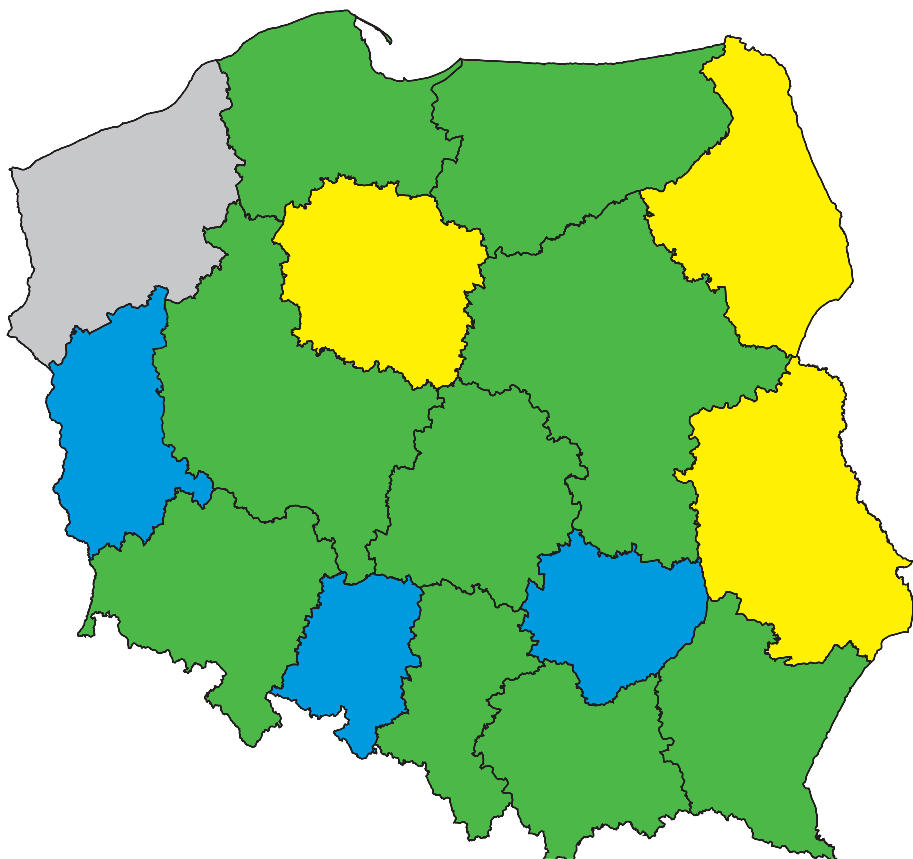


### Voivodships 2009

Loans per 100 inhabitants

251–300	(4)
301–350	(8)
351–400	(4)

## Items consulted in house per 100 inhabitants



### Voivodships 2009

Items consulted in house per 100 inhabitants

■ 21– 60	(3)
■ 61–100	(9)
■ 101–140	(3)
■ 141–180	(1)

