

**State Wage Comparisons**  
 Librarians, Library Technicians, and Library Assistants  
 (2000 data)

State	Librarians (1)			Regional (2) Salary Guide	Library Technicians (1)			Library Assistants (1)				
	Median	Range			Median	Range		Median	Range			
		Low	High			% (3)	Low	High		% (3)	Low	High
Alabama	\$39,000	\$21,700	\$50,500		\$17,600	45.13%	\$12,400	\$31,100	\$17,800	45.64%	\$11,900	\$27,800
Alaska	\$45,400	\$19,800	\$66,800		\$31,200	68.72%	\$17,600	\$43,300	\$26,700	58.81%	\$17,400	\$36,000
Arizona	\$35,800	\$24,800	\$57,400		\$20,500	57.26%	\$13,000	\$36,400	\$19,400	54.19%	\$14,200	\$27,900
Arkansas	\$35,300	\$18,100	\$47,600		\$15,000	42.49%	\$11,700	\$22,400	\$13,400	37.96%	\$11,400	\$20,400
California	\$48,000	\$28,000	\$71,000		\$30,200	62.92%	\$20,100	\$38,700	\$23,300	48.54%	\$14,200	\$33,600
Colorado	\$40,000	\$28,200	\$55,000		\$24,300	60.75%	\$15,800	\$34,800	\$19,900	49.75%	\$13,500	\$27,400
Connecticut	\$45,900	\$31,600	\$68,800	\$34,172	\$26,500	57.73%	\$15,700	\$43,000	\$19,400	42.27%	\$13,600	\$31,700
Delaware	\$49,600	\$30,200	\$70,200	\$22,500 **	\$25,000	50.40%	\$17,700	\$36,700	\$18,800	37.90%	\$13,100	\$36,500
District of Columbia	\$47,500	\$32,600	\$69,200		\$30,100	63.37%	\$18,300	\$42,300	\$17,600	37.05%	\$14,600	\$34,900
Florida	\$39,400	\$28,200	\$62,400		\$22,300	56.60%	\$16,500	\$31,200	\$16,800	42.64%	\$12,300	\$25,400
Georgia	\$48,900	\$33,200	\$59,000		\$25,000	51.12%	\$13,300	\$35,000	\$18,000	36.81%	\$12,700	\$25,700
Hawaii	\$43,300	\$27,500	\$59,800		\$28,300	65.36%	\$17,600	\$40,200	\$22,800	52.66%	\$18,000	\$31,700
Idaho	\$34,700	\$15,200	\$53,700		\$20,700	59.65%	\$15,800	\$27,400	\$17,800	51.30%	\$11,900	\$26,100
Illinois	\$41,200	\$17,900	\$68,600	\$30,096 *	\$23,300	56.55%	\$13,200	\$35,800	\$17,400	42.23%	\$12,100	\$30,600
Indiana	\$40,000	\$21,100	\$57,600		\$19,400	48.50%	\$13,600	\$27,700	\$17,200	43.00%	\$12,200	\$23,200
Iowa	\$32,500	\$16,200	\$54,100	\$23,911	\$17,400	53.54%	\$12,500	\$27,500	\$15,600	48.00%	\$11,600	\$29,000
Kansas	\$38,100	\$23,600	\$49,200		\$16,700	43.83%	\$12,200	\$28,000	\$14,400	37.80%	\$11,800	\$22,900
Kentucky	\$40,900	\$23,900	\$54,200		\$21,000	51.34%	\$15,200	\$28,300	\$15,100	36.92%	\$11,700	\$22,700
Louisiana	\$35,800	\$21,500	\$44,100	\$22,000	\$19,000	53.07%	\$12,600	\$29,800	\$15,500	43.30%	\$11,700	\$27,800
Maine	\$34,500	\$23,300	\$49,100		\$20,900	60.58%	\$14,900	\$27,800	\$17,000	49.28%	\$11,900	\$25,900
Maryland	\$46,500	\$30,000	\$70,300		\$28,600	61.51%	\$12,900	\$42,100	\$21,400	46.02%	\$12,100	\$32,400
Massachusetts	\$43,100	\$27,900	\$58,900	\$31,362 *	\$23,700	54.99%	\$14,100	\$35,100	\$22,200	51.51%	\$14,400	\$33,100
Michigan	\$44,400	\$27,800	\$64,900		\$25,000	56.31%	\$15,600	\$37,300	\$17,800	40.09%	\$12,300	\$27,100
Minnesota	\$40,500	\$25,400	\$56,800		\$25,600	63.21%	\$16,800	\$37,600	\$20,100	49.63%	\$12,300	\$28,200
Mississippi	\$29,300	\$12,200	\$44,400		\$16,500	56.31%	\$11,900	\$29,300	\$13,600	46.42%	\$11,500	\$19,500
Missouri	\$34,100	\$14,100	\$54,600		\$20,500	60.12%	\$13,100	\$32,400	\$17,100	50.15%	\$11,800	\$26,500
Montana	\$31,100	\$18,700	\$43,300		\$18,600	59.81%	\$12,400	\$25,900	\$14,000	45.02%	\$11,700	\$24,500
Nebraska	\$33,200	\$16,200	\$48,300		\$22,100	66.57%	\$14,000	\$34,400	\$15,500	46.69%	\$11,800	\$24,200
Nevada	\$49,500	\$34,200	\$66,500		\$30,200	61.01%	\$21,100	\$43,200	\$25,800	52.12%	\$18,200	\$35,000
New Hampshire	\$35,800	\$20,700	\$52,700		\$23,000	64.25%	\$17,400	\$33,400	\$17,400	48.60%	\$12,800	\$25,500
New Jersey	\$48,800	\$29,600	\$74,400	\$33,785	\$25,600	52.46%	\$14,500	\$40,800	\$19,400	39.75%	\$12,400	\$31,900
New Mexico	\$33,100	\$20,600	\$47,500		\$16,600	50.15%	\$12,000	\$26,500	\$19,800	59.82%	\$13,000	\$26,500
New York	\$44,800	\$30,000	\$70,600		\$20,500	45.76%	\$12,300	\$38,900	\$17,800	39.73%	\$12,000	\$32,400
North Carolina	\$41,400	\$28,300	\$56,500	\$27,641 **	\$22,800	55.07%	\$15,000	\$33,200	\$18,600	44.93%	\$12,300	\$27,600
North Dakota	\$31,400	\$13,900	\$45,300		\$18,500	58.92%	\$12,900	\$28,900	\$12,700	40.45%	\$11,100	\$15,300
Ohio	\$42,500	\$23,600	\$63,600	\$25,198 **	\$23,000	54.12%	\$16,100	\$32,400	\$16,900	39.76%	\$12,000	\$24,800
Oklahoma	\$34,000	\$20,800	\$44,500		\$16,700	49.12%	\$12,000	\$24,700	\$15,600	45.88%	\$11,700	\$24,200
Oregon	\$45,600	\$30,300	\$62,400		\$26,800	58.77%	\$19,400	\$34,900	\$22,500	49.34%	\$16,800	\$27,800
Pennsylvania	\$40,200	\$22,400	\$67,600	\$28,120 *	\$20,300	50.50%	\$12,500	\$33,300	\$15,600	38.81%	\$11,700	\$26,600
Rhode Island	\$44,300	\$25,200	\$61,300	\$29,800	\$21,800	49.21%	\$14,000	\$31,800	\$18,800	42.44%	\$13,600	\$31,200
South Carolina	\$38,000	\$27,000	\$54,000		\$22,600	59.47%	\$12,900	\$40,700	\$17,400	45.79%	\$12,100	\$22,400
South Dakota	\$29,700	\$18,100	\$44,600	\$22,000	\$20,700	69.70%	\$15,600	\$28,600	\$14,600	49.16%	\$11,800	\$20,400
Tennessee	\$37,800	\$24,500	\$52,900		\$18,100	47.88%	\$12,000	\$30,100	\$15,200	40.21%	\$11,600	\$23,900
Texas	\$41,500	\$28,800	\$55,300	\$28,000	\$19,200	46.27%	\$12,400	\$31,500	\$16,800	40.48%	\$12,100	\$24,400
Utah	\$39,000	\$21,100	\$56,500		\$17,600	45.13%	\$13,400	\$27,600	\$13,600	34.87%	\$11,700	\$20,100
Vermont	\$38,400	\$21,200	\$53,200	\$26,464	\$20,200	52.60%	\$12,900	\$29,200	\$16,100	41.93%	\$12,900	\$26,800
Virginia	\$42,200	\$29,500	\$61,100		\$24,700	58.53%	\$13,400	\$39,500	\$20,600	48.82%	\$12,000	\$34,400
Washington	\$48,500	\$34,200	\$59,100		\$28,200	58.14%	\$20,100	\$38,400	\$19,600	40.41%	\$15,000	\$30,500
West Virginia	\$34,100	\$23,000	\$44,400	\$22,000	\$19,400	56.89%	\$12,200	\$29,100	\$13,900	40.76%	\$11,500	\$22,300
Wisconsin	\$44,400	\$29,100	\$57,300	\$32,240	\$22,800	51.35%	\$13,700	\$33,400	\$17,500	39.41%	\$13,000	\$27,100
Wyoming	\$36,900	\$29,200	\$45,600		\$19,200	52.03%	\$12,700	\$25,900	\$19,600	53.12%	\$14,400	\$29,500
United States	\$41,700	\$25,000	\$63,000		\$23,200	55.64%	\$13,800	\$35,700	\$18,000	43.17%	\$12,300	\$28,800

(1) America's Career InfoNet, Wages and Trends <[http://www.acinet.org/acinet/occ\\_rep.asp](http://www.acinet.org/acinet/occ_rep.asp)> (2000 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics <<http://www.bls.gov/oes/2000/oesrcst.htm>> for "Librarians," "Library Technicians," and "Library Assistants");

How to interpret wage data -

**Detailed Wages:**

· The wage data are collected through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The OES survey collects wage data for more than 750 occupations. National earnings data is collected from part-time and full-time workers who are paid a wage or salary. The OES survey does not cover the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers. It is important to note that the outlook data described below does include the self-employed and unpaid family workers.

· **Annualized wage data** for all occupations other than teachers was calculated by multiplying the hourly wage by 2080 to account for a 40-hour work week for 52 weeks (year). No hourly wages are presented for most teachers because there is no standard number of hours worked per year (most salaried occupations work a standard 2080 hours).

· **Median Wage** is the estimated 50th percentile of the distribution of wages; fifty percent of workers in an occupation earn wages below and fifty percent earn wages above the median wage.

· **Range** is the **low** (10th percentile) and **high** (90th percentile) distribution of wages for the occupation. The estimated 10th percentile of the distribution of wages, ten percent of workers in an occupation earn below and 90 percent earn wages above the estimated wage value. The 90th percentile estimate has 90 percent earning less than the estimate; 10 percent earn more.

(2) Regional Salary Guide, *American Libraries*, October 2000.

Minimum starting salary figures recommended by state library associations for professional library posts in these states. The recommendations are advisory only, and ALA has not adopted recommendations for minimum salaries.

\* Rather than establish one statewide salary minimum, some state associations have adopted a formula based on variables such as comparable salaries for public school teachers in each community, or the grade level of a professional librarian post.

\*\* These recommendations apply only to public librarians.

(3) Comparison of Library Technicians and Library Assistants median wages to Librarians median wages.