

A Study on the Perception of Librarians of the Impact that Libraries Have on Society*

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ABSTRACT

This study comprehensively analyzed domestic and foreign literature related to the value and impact of libraries on education, social behavior and economic conditions, developed a survey to investigate the librarians' perception of the libraries' value and impact, and accordingly investigated the perception of librarians according to the types of libraries in which they worked, public versus university. The results showed that the impact is greatest on education and literacy with a mean score of 3.98, followed by their social impact with 3.67 and their economic impact with 3.46. When subordinate items were analyzed it was found that the librarians perceived that the role that libraries are playing in the education area is expanding and their impact on reading and literacy is becoming greater and greater. Libraries were viewed as essential elements for education and the education system. When the difference in perception related to the impact of libraries was compared by types of libraries, the librarians in public libraries tended to rate their facilities higher than the librarians working in universities on most of the items.

1. Introduction

It is almost needless to reiterate how great impact libraries have on this society. Libraries satisfy residents' desires to learn through lifelong education and support everyone's access to all kinds of information resources and technologies for self-development regardless of their financial conditions.

Local residents may prepare for their first or second job or opening a business, or they may become writers through continuous studying in libraries. Plenty of resources are shared in the libraries. Also, the libraries save earth's resources and contribute to maintenance of the environment through sharing.

Libraries are evaluated to have high economic value. Providing information to companies and local communities in need, the libraries are considered to give help to local business development, increase income of stores around the libraries, and have a positive effect on creating jobs. Furthermore, many researchers around the world have verified that ROI (Return On Investment), calculated based on

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all kinds of resources, programs, and services of libraries for local residents, has been significantly high.

Libraries are indicated to have high social value. They are directly helpful for developing relations between parents and their children, and they contribute to health improvement through providing health and well-being information to local residents and to the equalization of this information.

Libraries are indicated to have high educational impact. Particularly, public libraries enable pre-schoolers to participate in all kinds of programs for increasing their adaptability, literacy, and reading ability. According to the result of research, the level of literacy and educational achievement of students living in areas where the libraries are located is higher than for students living in areas where no libraries are located.

Likewise, the impact of libraries on the nation and local communities is found to be very high. Nevertheless, the reason for re-emphasizing the impact and value of libraries on this society is that the value of specialized libraries, such as college libraries, is devalued by librarians in the field. Furthermore, the results of studies up to now contain evaluation of economic and educational values in depth but without the comprehensive value of libraries in general.

Therefore, this study comprehensively looked at factors of libraries' economic, social, and education impact on this society and investigated the librarians' perception of the libraries' impact accordingly. The result of this study should encourage librarians in the field of libraries and enable students and general users to value the existence of libraries more highly and to invigorate their use of libraries.

2. Literature Review

Studies related to the impact and value of libraries might be performed from various angles. First, for a study related to service and use values of libraries, Chung (2005) suggested a new approach to estimate economic value of special libraries' major services as a need for estimating the economic value of special libraries operated by such as companies or institutes was raised. Through feasibility assessment for theories and models of previous researches, benefit measurement elements and analysis methods applicable to this study were drawn, and universal validity and applicability were the standards for conformity assessment. The measurement elements and methodologies were applied differently according to the types of resources (material or human resources) used in the services, and accordingly formulas were suggested to evaluate the values of major services provided by special libraries. As the analysis model was developed to evaluate the economic value of special libraries' services and to enable a way to objectively prove the value of the services, it was considered to raise the awareness of the true value of special libraries.

Pyo (2006) analyzed the value of public libraries by applying consumer's surplus and conditional value-estimating methods. Furthermore, the economic value of public libraries directly having an effect on a person was estimated by those using it, with 84% of users responding that the public libraries had an effect on their personal lives. They tended to pay 8,270 won per a month for a person to use the libraries. To borrow a book, they tended to pay 1,470 won per book. The economic value of all libraries accordingly was estimated by 1/3 times and the economic value of each service for lending books was estimated by 3 times, showing a significant difference according

to targets of estimation.

Pyo and Chung (2008) estimated the use value of public libraries by four approaches of time value, surplus value of alternative service, service value of the library, and integrated value of the library. The value estimated by time value in comparison with cost, which was the opportunity cost of users, was the highest with 11 times, but the value estimated by amount willing to pay was low at the rate of 0.3. The result of the estimation, factors having an effect on each value, and processes of estimation were integrated to suggest application methods for each value.

Ko and Shim (2011) indicated that the value of libraries and libraries' services were traditionally agreed to be positive, and it was good to estimate the economic feasibility of the libraries' value for specifying the value being shared between various persons concerned with the library. They comprehensively summarized and analyzed various theories and related estimation cases to prepare the groundwork of future studies. Thus, 18 domestic pieces of literature and 71 foreign pieces, a total of 89, were extracted to be summarized, compared, and analyzed. Furthermore, general issues related to quantification of the value of libraries were reviewed and previous research on estimation of the economic feasibility of libraries were systematically analyzed and suggested. As a result, they indicated that similar studies were repeatedly found to be without methodologies and coherent application and this limited the scope of comparing the results of evaluation and applying the results of these studies.

Pyo, Ko, and Shim (2011) analyzed factors having an effect on the use value of public libraries. They tried to understand the impact of various factors such as characteristics of respondents and libraries, using an estimation method of CVM (Contingent Valuation Method) that set values according to statements of users. Thus, they analyzed effective factors drawn from studies estimating the value of domestic and foreign public libraries and understood the characteristics of effective factors. The factors having the greatest impact on the amount people were willing to pay, which showed the value of libraries, were categorized as demographic characteristics such as gender, income, and age of users, as well as use pattern such as use frequency and visiting hours. Factors such as satisfaction of librarians, fields of interaction for residents, degree of economic support, and support for culture and art had an effect on satisfaction and perception for three types of services: information, facility, and programming. This study comprehensively analyzed the impact that was estimated for all kinds of domestic public libraries to provide information regarding the attribute of value that was evaluated by users according to area and scale.

Furthermore, Chung and Chung (2008) suggested DM and IBM formats as the alternative of CVM, which had been used to analyze the economic value of cultural programs, to estimate the economic value of cultural programs. Also, they explained the detail of processes through analyzing cases to which public libraries could apply the model. The study was meaningful to create a basic frame for accurately estimating the value of public libraries by maximally reducing the bias of CVM.

Regarding the investment value of establishing a database and providing copy service of original text, Ryu and Lee (2006) intended to estimate the economic value of an original information service to determine whether it was valuable to invest a lot of money to establish a database of libraries. Conditional value-estimating methods were applied to estimate the economic value, and virtual scenarios

were designed to estimate the value of an original information service of domestic books, which was a non-commodity. A Double-Bounded Dichotomous Choice was selected to perform a pre-survey review with experts to suggest questions, increasing the reliability of the questions. As a result, the use value, per person, for users of the original information service of domestic books was estimated at 836 won per book, and the non-use value was estimated at 236 won per year. The annual economic value to all university students were estimated at 83.18 billion won.

Choi and Park (2008) tried to estimate the economic value of the original information service at K university library, which was selected as a model support center for foreign academic journals. Bass Diffusion Model, which was used for estimating the demands of new products and new services, was applied to this study. A survey was performed for 11 days from Sep. 10, 2007 to Sep. 20, 2007. The results for estimating the useful economic value exceeded 2 billion won by a little in 2015, and the value that people were willing to pay fell short of 2 billion won by a little. The analysis of economic value of the support center for foreign academic journals was limited to the copy service of original text, and thus the analysis methods were limited to the use value and the value that people were willing to pay.

Moreover, as a study discussing the methods of estimating the economic value, Chung and Chung (2007) sought a new approach to estimate the value of public libraries. They pointed out the limit of CVM, which had been used, and suggested CVM applied by Dissonance Minimizing (DM) format as the alternative to improve it. As the tool of estimating the value, cost-benefit analysis was used; the total cost invested in the service was applied to the cost and the amount that users were willing to pay for the service was applied to the benefit. They analyzed cases to estimate the value of 'J public library' and showed how the DM format was utilized to estimate the value.

Chung et al. (2009) collected and summarized 42 previous domestic and foreign pieces of literature, which empirically estimated the economic value of libraries, and intended to explain the way of interpreting different ROI and the cost-benefit ratio through statistical method of meta-analysis. The meta-analytic method was applied to analyze the figures of related studies to estimate the economic value of libraries and comprehensively and objectively summarize the results. Six variables (investigation period, library type, research method, scope of benefit, scope of service, and GDP per a person) were set according to related studies and six hypotheses were conceived. As a result of meta-regression analysis, ROI could be coherently estimated according to the scope of benefit (direct and indirect effects) and GDP per person.

Shim (2010) generally reviewed theoretical and practical perspectives of studies' general issues introduced to the domestic country to estimate the economic value of libraries' services. In particular, he pointed out how choice of each method of estimation had an effect on the results of studies through recent domestic cases related to specific estimation and showed that more reliable and feasible design of future studies were demanded. To be specific, difficulties were found in choosing target services for estimation, applying conditional value-estimating methods, estimating monetary value compared to time, processing ideal points, applying the alternative, and making estimations in relation to using assumptions. Particularly, the study emphasized that the figures of ROI and cost-benefit ratio, which were the representative final indicators, were very variable according to the methods of estimation. Therefore, he insisted that qualitative data should have been partly collected in addition to the quantitative

data, to supplement it and understand the use value of service to the specific.

Ko, Pyo, and Shim (2012) analyzed the adequacy of various estimation elements, which should be considered in the process of estimating the value of university libraries, and methodologies applied to the estimation, and investigated the application possibility to domestic university libraries in the future. Thus, they selected two university libraries and estimated the services of one library as to lending, electronic scholarly information, reference service, user education, and space through CVM and the value of electronic scholarly service provided by the other library through three methods of time value, value of alternative service, and CVM. And based on the analysis of estimation elements, processes, and the result of the estimations, they suggested matters to be considered for reliable estimation of values of university libraries in the future on the aspects of purpose of estimation, estimation service, user, and calculation of BC ratio.

3. Research Questions

Many studies evaluated that economic, social, cultural, and educational effects of libraries were high; however, there was a need to investigate and analyze other factors such as whether the users had the same opinion of the value and how the librarians evaluated the libraries themselves. Thus, this study suggested the following questions.

- RQ 1: How do librarians perceive the social impact of libraries? Is there a difference in perception according to the types of libraries?
- RQ 2: How do librarians perceive the educational impact of libraries? Is there a difference in perception according to the types of libraries?
- RQ 3: How do librarians perceive the economic impact of libraries? Is there a difference in perception according to the types of libraries?

This study developed a survey according to the research questions and sought out opinions from persons concerned with libraries to figure out their perception of the value of libraries.

4. Research Design and Methodology

4.1 Research Procedure

The goal of this study was to evaluate the impact of libraries on society. Studies on libraries' impact were initially comprehensively collected to evaluate the libraries' impact and then factors referred to in each study were determined in relation to the impact. Accordingly, a survey was developed and administered to librarians to investigate their perception of the libraries' impact as well as to compare and analyze the difference in perception according to the types of libraries. The details of the research process were as follows:

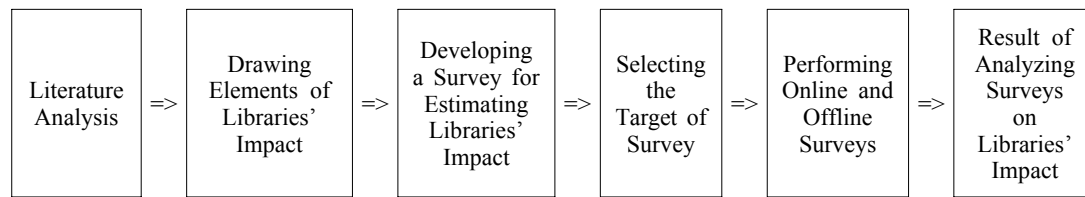


Fig. 1. Research Process

4.2 Questions' Design for Evaluation of Libraries' Impact

ALA intensively collected the results of studies on libraries' values perceived by local residents and persons concerned, and the economic value, social value, and education value of libraries were individually evaluated. ALA indicated that libraries provided various lectures and information resources to make an impact on manpower development and local economy development. Also, libraries were open to all of the local residents and the libraries supported them to maintain creative lives, making an impact on community development. Furthermore, they provided various kinds of educational programs, playing a key role in enhancing early education and increasing the literacy of local residents.

This study roughly analyzed the ALA list and structured the core contents to develop the survey, categorizing the libraries' impacts as social, economic, and educational in this study.

The social impact of libraries was divided again by 14 areas and a total of 28 questions were developed. The educational impact of libraries was divided by seven areas and a total of 14 questions were developed, and the economic impact of libraries was divided by five areas and a total of 10 questions were developed. The details were as follows:

Table 1. Contents and Questions of Survey

Field of Investigation	Detail Areas	No. of Questions
Social Impact of Libraries	Libraries contribute to building strong and energetic communities.	6
	Libraries help to connect human and ideas.	5
	Libraries contribute to creating and strengthening local communities.	5
	Libraries contribute to developing identities of local residents.	8
	Libraries contribute to strengthening recreation.	7
	Libraries contribute to health improvement of local residents.	4
	Libraries contribute to equalization of local residents through providing libraries' services equally.	3
	Libraries provide government information.	5
	Libraries let local residents have ownership.	4
	Libraries provide services for immigrants to help them in adapting to a new environment.	4
	Social roles of libraries are expanding.	7
	Libraries contribute to maintain a strong democracy.	3
	Libraries provide information to local communities in need.	2
	Libraries contribute to research and personal learning.	8

Field of Investigation	Detail Areas	No. of Questions
Educational and Literacy Impact of Libraries	Libraries improve literacy.	4
	Libraries contribute to early literary and education.	7
	Education roles of libraries are expanding.	6
	Libraries are essential elements for education and education system.	5
	Libraries have a great impact on reading and literacy.	10
	Libraries contribute to improve the quality of education in school.	3
Economic Impact of Libraries	Libraries contribute to local business development.	5
	Libraries have an economic impact on local communities.	10
	Libraries contribute to create jobs.	8
	ROI of libraries is high.	16
	Libraries contribute to manpower development.	3

The target of survey on perception of libraries' impact was a group of librarians at public libraries and university libraries, which provided services to a relatively wide scope of targets. To select the target of the survey, every 10th public library and university library, which was registered in the statistical system of government libraries, was chosen and thus a total of 80 libraries became the target of the survey. The surveys were distributed to a total of 160 librarians, which were 2 librarians at each university library and 1 librarian at each public library; 114 of 160 copies were returned, representing a 71.3% return rate. It was primary to perform an offline survey, but online surveys was also performed to account for lost or non-arrival of surveys.

5. Result

Analyzing the demographic characteristics of the librarians in the survey showed the following results: those in their 30s were the highest at 42.0%; as to employment history, less than 5 years was the highest at 44.6%; as to the type of library at which the librarians worked, the public library represented 56.3% and the university library represented 43.8%; regarding the collection size of the library, more than 200,000 books were the highest at 44.6%.

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Item		N	%
Gender	Male	16	14.3
	Female	96	85.7
Age	20s	24	21.4
	30s	47	42.0
	40s	31	27.7
	Over 50s	10	8.9
Employment History	Less than 5 yrs.	50	44.6
	5 ~ 10 yrs.	23	20.5
	10 ~ 15 yrs.	14	12.5
	15 ~ 20 yrs.	9	8.0
	20 ~ 25 yrs.	11	9.8
	More than 25 yrs.	5	4.5

Item		N	%
Library Type	Public Library	63	56.3
	University Library	49	43.8
Collection Size of Library	Less than 10,000 Books	4	3.6
	10,000 Books ~ 50,000 Books	26	23.2
	50,000 Books ~ 100,000 Books	16	14.3
	100,000 Books ~ 150,000 Books	12	10.7
	150,000 Books ~ 200,000 Books	4	3.6
	More than 200,000 Books	50	44.6

The demographic characteristics showed above were applied to analyze the difference in perception by employment and gender; mostly no significant difference in perception was found, but it was meaningful to refer to the difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

5.1 Perception Related to Libraries' Social impact

The perception of the social impact of libraries was investigated and analyzed by a total of 14 questions.

5.1.1 Contribution to Building Strong and Energetic Communities

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to building strong and energetic communities, 72.3% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.777. The p value was 0.075, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 3. Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Building Strong and Energetic Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Building Strong and Energetic Communities (Local Societies)	3.777	.707	Public	3.921	6.906a	0.075
			University	3.592		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception in the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to building strong and energetic communities, the mean of 'most people consider it important that libraries should be located in all areas' was the highest with 4.170, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by 'libraries provide space for continuous education, manpower development, and community' with 3.929, 'libraries provide space for parents to actively participate in literacy development of their children' with 3.875, and 'libraries have a great value and meaning as space for meetings, users consider libraries as meeting space, conference space, safe and familiar environment, forum space for social networking, and space for book clubs and reading circles' with 3.839.

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, two items showed a significant difference. In the item of 'libraries help improve relations between parents and their children', the mean of public libraries was 3.921 and university libraries was 3.592; in

the item of ‘libraries provide space for parents to actively participate in literacy development of their children’, the mean of public libraries was 4.095 and university libraries was 3.592; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on both of the items.

Table 4. Perception Related to the Subordinate Items of Contribution to Building Strong and Energetic Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries help improve relations between parents and their children.	3.813	.742	Public	3.921	16.882a	0.001
			University	3.592		
Libraries provide space for parents to actively participate in the literacy development of their children.	3.875	.699	Public	4.095	14.667a	0.005
			University	3.592		
Mostly people consider it important that libraries should be located in all areas.	4.170	.670	Public	4.254	2.928a	0.403
			University	4.061		
Libraries provide space for continuous education, manpower development, and community.	3.929	.625	Public	4.048	5.893a	0.117
			University	3.776		
Libraries have a great value and meaning as space for meetings. Users consider libraries as meeting space, conference space, safe and familiar environment, forum space for social networking, and space for book clubs and reading circles.	3.839	.679	Public	3.841	2.213a	0.529
			University	3.837		

5.1.2 Contribution to Connecting Human and Ideas

Regarding the item of the libraries’ contribution to connecting humans and ideas, 77.6% of the respondents agreed, and the mean was 3.839. There was no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 5. Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Connecting Humans and Ideas

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Connecting Human and Ideas	3.839	.578	Public	3.905	2.188a	0.534
			University	3.755		

As a result of analyzing the librarians’ perception in the subordinate items in relation to libraries’ contribution to connecting human and ideas, the mean of ‘all users having children or grand-children, local employers lending materials for their company, users visiting libraries to seek employees and information, and users demanding internet access are persons concerned with libraries’ was the highest with 3.902, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by ‘libraries build and maintain social connections, users utilize computer and internet resources of libraries to communicate with others, find solutions to problems and their interests, and enjoy other social activities’ with

3.732 and ‘rich users visit libraries more than poor users’ with 3.259.

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, none of the items showed a significant difference. Most of the respondents from the public libraries and the university libraries agreed with each other; in comparison between the types of libraries, the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 6. Perception Related to the Subordinate Items of Contribution to Connecting Humans and Ideas

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
All of users having children or grand-children, local employers borrowing materials for their company, users visiting libraries to seek employees and information, and users demanding internet access are persons concerned with libraries.	3.902	.643	Public	4.032	6.863a	0.076
	3.902	.643	University	3.735		
Libraries build and maintain social connections. Users utilize computer and internet resources of libraries to communicate with others, find solutions to problems and their interests, and enjoy other social activities.	3.732	.657	Public	3.778	1.296a	0.730
	3.732	.657	University	3.673		
Rich users visit libraries more than poor users.	3.259	.947	Public	3.413	6.413a	0.170
	3.259	.947	University	3.061		
Local residents figure out issues related to themselves such as local problems and social and political issues in libraries.	3.063	.763	Public	3.143	3.813a	0.432
	3.063	.763	University	2.959		

5.1.3 Contribution to Creating and Strengthening Local Communities

Regarding the item of the libraries’ contribution to creating and strengthening local communities, 71.4% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.768. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.921 and the university library was 3.571, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.004, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 7. Contribution to Creating and Strengthening Local Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Creating and Strengthening Local Communities	3.768	.629	Public	3.921	13.163a	0.004
			University	3.571		

As a result of analyzing the librarians’ perception in the subordinate items in relation to libraries’ contribution to creating and strengthening local communities, the mean of ‘public libraries provide valuable meeting places for local residents. They discuss concerts, classes, and all kinds of events in the place, and reading clubs and all kinds of social organizations gather and talk, read books,

and utilize all kinds of libraries' services' was 3.795, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by 'local residents participate in organized meetings such as a nights with writers, all kinds of lectures, and meet with politicians in libraries' with 3.625 and 'public libraries are helpful for local community development. Libraries help build business in the local areas and provide learning opportunities of new skills for better jobs and important and new things for the era' with 3.420. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the item of 'local residents participate in organized meetings such as a nights with writers, all kinds of lectures, and meet with politicians in libraries' showed a significant difference. As the mean of public library was 3.794 and university library was 3.408, the degree of agreement of the public library was higher.

Table 8. Perception Related to the Subordinate Items of Contribution to Creating and Strengthening Local Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries are used for a meeting place to meet friends or family before going to the movies, shopping malls, and downtown.	2.741	.846	Public	2.905	9.093a	0.059
			University	2.531		
Local residents use internet to participate in things such as e-mail, chat, and discussion in libraries.	2.911	.833	Public	2.984	4.182a	0.382
			University	2.816		
Local residents participate in organized meetings such as nights with writers, all kinds of lectures, and meet with politicians in libraries.	3.625	.737	Public	3.794	10.127a	0.038
			University	3.408		
Public libraries are helpful for local community development. Libraries help build business in the local areas and provide learning opportunities of new skills for better jobs and important and new things for the era.	3.420	.790	Public	3.492	5.140a	0.273
			University	3.327		
Public libraries provide valuable meeting places for local residents. They discuss concerts, classes, and all kinds of events in the place, and reading clubs and all kinds of social organizations gather and talk, read books, and utilize all kinds of libraries' services.	3.795	.737	Public	3.889	5.125a	0.275
			University	3.673		

5.1.4 Contribution to Developing Identities of Local Residents

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to developing identities of local residents, 61.7% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.652. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of public library was 3.810 and the university library was 3.449, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.028, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 9. Contribution to Developing Identities of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Developing Identities of Local Residents	3.652	.640	Public	3.810	9.123a	0.028
			University	3.449		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception in the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to developing identities of local residents, the mean of 'public libraries are very important assets for local communities' was the highest with 4.321, followed in order by 'libraries' programs help preschoolers to prepare for and adapt to school' with 3.938, and 'libraries may be the most popular sightseeing place' with 3.866. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, three items showed a significant difference. First, in the item of 'libraries' programs help preschoolers to prepare for and adapt to school', the mean of the public libraries was 4.190 and university libraries was 3.612. On the item of 'public libraries are very important assets for local communities' the mean score of the public library was 4.460 and the university library was 4.143. On the item of 'all educational organizations consider that libraries play a key role in local communities', the mean of the public library was 3.857 and university library was 3.510. The public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of the items.

Table 10. Difference in Perception Related to the Items of Contribution to Developing Identities of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries may be the most popular sightseeing place (Example: National Sejong Library, National Digital Library, Presidential Archives, and etc.).	3.866	.678	Public	3.889	.708a	0.871
			University	3.837		
Local residents obtain information of organizations related to politics, economy, and culture and for all kinds of leisure activities that are held in the area in public libraries.	3.688	.723	Public	3.778	5.536a	0.137
			University	3.571		
Libraries' programs help preschoolers to prepare for and adapt to school.	3.938	.726	Public	4.190	19.024a	0.000
			University	3.612		
Public libraries are very important assets for local communities.	4.321	.633	Public	4.460	7.823a	0.020
			University	4.143		
All educational organizations consider that libraries play a key role in local communities.	3.705	.706	Public	3.857	7.955a	0.047
			University	3.510		
Libraries help local residents to participate in local activities. They participate in community or volunteer activities, are involved with political and social issues, and obtain news or information of recent events.	3.429	.732	Public	3.556	6.356a	0.174
			University	3.265		
Libraries play a key role in rebuilding the cities as areas of culture and art and contribute to attracting tourists and knowledge workers and building high-technology industries.	3.402	.788	Public	3.476	2.987a	0.560
			University	3.306		

5.1.5 Contribution to Strengthening Libraries' Recreational Activities

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to strengthening libraries' recreational activities, 64.3% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.661. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.746 and the university library was 3.551, indicating that e public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the p value was 0.291, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 11. Contribution to Strengthening Libraries' Recreational Activities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Strengthening Libraries' Recreational Activities	3.661	.665	Public	3.746	3.741a	0.291
			University	3.551		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception in the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to strengthening libraries' recreational activities, the mean of 'children enjoy libraries' programs so much, and the programs have a positive impact on the society' was the highest with 4.116, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by, 'public libraries' programs help children to prepare for school and provide a good opportunity to learn necessary skills for their learning' with 4.098 and 'public libraries satisfy children's passion and desire to participate in something and always learn things' with 4.080.

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, four items showed a significant difference. First, on the item of 'libraries' services provide users an opportunity to enjoy leisure activities, making the libraries valuable', the mean of the public library was 4.032 and university library was 3.592. On the item of 'children enjoy libraries' programs so much, and the programs have a positive impact on the society', the mean of the public library was 4.333 and university library was 3.837. Also, on the item of 'public libraries' programs help children to prepare for school and provide a good opportunity to learn necessary skills for their learning', the mean of the public library was 4.333 and university library was 3.796. Additionally, on the item of 'public libraries satisfy children's passion and desire to participate in something and always learn things', the mean of the public library was 4.302 and university library was 3.796. Thus, the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of the items.

Table 12. Contribution to Strengthening Libraries' Recreational Activities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries support personal productivity and cultural participation. That is, users visit libraries to find out such as information for their self-development or companies, materials for performing projects, or information for photo exhibition, research on.	3.607	.775	Public	3.683	3.642a	0.303
			University	3.510		
Libraries support all kinds of important cultural events for local communities.	3.955	.740	Public	4.111	6.559a	0.087
			University	3.755		

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries' services provide users an opportunity to enjoy leisure activities, making the libraries valuable. That is, they improve lives through leisure activities by relieving stress, breaking away from pressure of daily lives, helping treatment for disease of others, and providing all kinds of books, videos, and recreation-related materials.	3.839	.754	Public	4.032	10.649a	0.031
			University	3.592		
Children enjoy libraries' programs so much, and the programs have a positive impact on the society.	4.116	.791	Public	4.333	12.475a	0.006
			University	3.837		
Public libraries' programs help children to prepare for school and provide a good opportunity to learn necessary skills for their learning.	4.098	.759	Public	4.333	14.090a	0.003
			University	3.796		
Public libraries satisfy children's passion and desire to participate in something and always learn things.	4.080	.737	Public	4.302	14.506a	0.002
			University	3.796		

5.1.6 Contribution to Health Improvement of Local Residents

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to health improvement of local residents, 24.1% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 2.929, showing a low degree of agreement. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.079 and the university library was 2.735, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.260, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 13. Contribution to Health Improvement of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Health Improvement of Local Residents	2.929	.802	Public	3.079	5.276a	0.260
			University	2.735		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to health improvement of local residents, the mean of 'users visit libraries to find medical and health information (diet information, doctor information, research on oneself or other people's disease, health insurance information, and information of discounted medicine)' was 3.152, showing the greatest degree of agreement. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the item of 'users visit libraries to find medical and health information (diet information, doctor information, research on oneself or other people's disease, health insurance information, and information of discounted medicine)' showed a significant difference. On the item, the mean of the public library was 3.365 and university library was 2.878; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 14. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Health Improvement of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Public libraries contribute to improving health and well-being lives of local communities.	2.938	.831	Public	3.079	6.649a	0.156
			University	2.755		
Users visit libraries to find medical and health information (diet information, doctor information, research on oneself or other people's disease, health insurance information, and information of discounted medicine).	3.152	.841	Public	3.365	10.812a	0.029
			University	2.878		

5.1.7 Contribution to Equalization of Local Residents

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to equalization of local residents, 67% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.750. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.921 and the university library was 3.531, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.037, showed a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 15. Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Equalization of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Equalization of Local Residents	3.750	.753	Public	3.921	8.473a	0.037
			University	3.531		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to the libraries' contribution to equalization of local residents, the mean of 'libraries' services contribute to personal development and professionalism development. People can access various information sources, IT, and educational materials in libraries without cost' was 3.893, showing the greatest degree of agreement. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, a total of three items showed a significant difference. First, on the item of 'libraries' services contribute to personal development and professional development', the mean of the public library was 4.016 and university library was 3.735. On the item of 'libraries provide IT services for poor families or people in need of access to the computer or internet', the mean of the public library was 4.016 and university library was 3.653. On the item of 'recently, libraries have provided employment information, event and program information, and other information resources to all people equally through online services', the mean of the public library was 3.921 and university library was 3.510; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of the items.

Table 16. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Equalization of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries' services contribute to personal development and professional development. People can access various information sources, IT, and educational materials in libraries without cost.	3.893	.702	Public	4.016	10.396a	0.015
			University	3.735		
Libraries provide IT services for poor families or people in need of access to computer or internet.	3.857	.758	Public	4.016	11.372a	0.010
			University	3.653		
Recently, libraries have provided employment information, event and program information, and other information resources to all people equally through online services.	3.741	.791	Public	3.921	8.961a	0.030
			University	3.510		

5.1.8 Contribution to Providing Government Information

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to providing government information, 54.5% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.446. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.635 and the university library was 3.204, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.137, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 17. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Providing Government Information

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Providing Government Information	3.446	.879	Public	3.635	6.987a	0.137
			University	3.204		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception of the subordinate items in relation to the libraries' contribution to providing government information, the means of 'public libraries collect information created by various governmental organizations and may be the major source of distributing governmental information' and 'public libraries are the most basic access to a variety of governmental information regardless of users' income' were 3.652, showing the greatest degree of agreement. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, none of the items showed a significant difference; mostly both public libraries and university libraries showed a high degree of agreement; in comparison between the types of libraries, the public libraries tended to agree more.

Table 18. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Providing Government Information

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Public libraries collect information created by various governmental organizations and may be the major source of distributing governmental information.	3.652	.835	Public	3.714	3.794a	0.435
			University	3.571		
Public libraries are the most basic access to a variety of governmental information regardless of users' income.	3.652	.887	Public	3.810	6.142a	0.189
			University	3.449		

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Users may obtain government's programs and services, important governmental documents, and information of laws and regulations having an effect on themselves as well as they may download all kinds of license applications to submit and get help for legal troubles in libraries.	3.277	.851	Public	3.286	.812a	0.937
			University	3.265		
Libraries help to access to important information of e-government. The government provides governmental services developed based on web and libraries give help to access to the governmental services, create electronic documents, and etc.	3.366	.859	Public	3.476	4.909a	0.297
			University	3.224		

5.1.9 Contribution to Ownership of Local Residents

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to ownership of local residents, 60.7% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.670. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.921 and the university library was 3.347, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.001, showing a significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 19. Contribution to Ownership of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Ownership of Local Residents	3.670	.752	Public	3.921	17.322a	0.001
			University	3.347		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to the libraries' contribution to ownership of local residents, the parameter of 'people prefer to have libraries close to their houses' had a mean score of 4.334, showing the greatest degree of agreement. In analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, three items showed a significant difference. First, on the item of 'people prefer to have libraries close to their houses,' the mean of the public library was 4.571, while the university library scored 4.143. On the item of 'accessibility of libraries improves the quality of life', the mean of the public library was 4.476 and the university library was 3.878. On the item of 'libraries provide a place that is safe and become the important center of life in the area,' the mean of the public library was 4.365 and the university library was 3.653. The public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of the items.

Table 20. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Ownership of Local Residents

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
People prefer to have libraries close to their houses.	4.384	.619	Public	4.571	13.503a	0.001
			University	4.143		
Accessibility of libraries improves the quality of life.	4.214	.663	Public	4.476	23.119a	0.000
			University	3.878		
Libraries provide a place that is safe and become the important center of life in the area.	4.054	.837	Public	4.365	21.305a	0.000
			University	3.653		

5.1.10 Contribution to Adaption of Immigrants to New Environment

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to adaption of immigrants to a new environment, 63.4% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.563. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the mean of public library was 3.714 and the university library was 3.367, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the p value was 0.246, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 21. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Adaption of Immigrants to New Environment

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Adaption of Immigrants to New Environment	3.563	.814	Public	3.714	5.430a	0.246
			University	3.367		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to adaption of immigrants to a new environment, the means of 'library is a very important organization to make multi-cultural family adapt to local communities and a new society' and 'libraries play a key role in the aspect of improving literacy, learning language, supporting all kinds of exams, and providing resources to have economic confidence for multi-cultural families' were 3.634, which showed the greatest degree of agreement. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, none of the items showed a significant difference; mostly both the public libraries and university libraries tended to agree with the items; in comparing both types of libraries, public libraries tended to agree more.

Table 22. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Adaption of Immigrants to New Environment

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Library is a very important organization to make multi-cultural family adapt to local communities and new society.	3.634	.723	Public	3.746	4.206a	0.379
			University	3.490		
Libraries play a key role in the aspect of improving literacy, learning language, supporting all kinds of exams, and providing resources to have economic confidence for multi-cultural families.	3.634	.794	Public	3.683	1.691a	0.792
			University	3.571		
Libraries support manpower development activities for immigrants with job searching skills, basic computer instructions, skills for jobs, and instructions for all kinds of tools used for jobs.	3.330	.810	Public	3.333	1.129a	0.890
			University	3.327		

5.1.11 Contribution to Expansion of Libraries' Social Roles

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to the expansion of libraries' social roles, 70.6% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.777. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of public library was 3.921 and the university library was 3.592, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the p value was 0.183, showing no significant difference according to the type of libraries.

Table 23. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Expansion of Libraries' Social Roles

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Expansion of Libraries' Social Roles	3.777	.846	Public	3.921	6.231a	0.183
			University	3.592		

An analysis of the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to the expansion of libraries' social roles, the mean of 'users think that libraries improve the quality of life and they deserve to pay taxes' scored the highest with 3.946, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by 'users think that libraries have become more important than in the past' with 3.830 and 'the role of public libraries as a provider of information and technology has become more important' with 3.661. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the type of libraries, the item of 'users think that libraries have become more important than in the past' showed a significant difference among six items; the mean of public library was 4.000 and university library was 3.612, and the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 24. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Expansion of Libraries' Social Roles

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries provide opportunities to make the homeless adapt to the society.	2.598	.832	Public	2.603	.011a	1.000
			University	2.592		
Libraries provide services such as searching for jobs for the disabled, filling out tax return forms, offering programs for children, operating mobile libraries, providing education and special programs, and delivering materials to home.	3.366	.870	Public	3.508	4.656a	0.324
			University	3.184		
The role of public libraries as a provider of information and technology has become more important.	3.661	.778	Public	3.667	1.387a	0.846
			University	3.653		
Users think that libraries improve the quality of life and they deserve to pay taxes.	3.946	.733	Public	4.063	5.868a	0.118
			University	3.796		
Users think that libraries have become more important than in the past.	3.830	.869	Public	4.000	1.538a	0.021
			University	3.612		
Libraries should exist for performing business.	3.063	.862	Public	3.206	7.155a	0.128
			University	2.878		

5.1.12 Contribution to Maintenance of Strong Democracy

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to maintenance of a strong democracy, 57.1% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.554. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.810 and the university library was 3.224, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the p value was 0.008, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 25. Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Building Strong and Energetic Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Maintenance of a Strong Democracy	3.554	.858	Public	3.810	13.736a	0.008
			University Library	3.224		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to maintenance of a strong democracy, the mean of 'libraries help the realization of citizens' democracy by providing access to information regardless of nationality, income, class, age, and gender' was 3.938. An analysis of the difference in perception according to the types of libraries showed only the item of 'libraries help the realization of citizens' democracy by providing access to information regardless of nationality, income, class, age, and gender' with a significant difference on two items. On the item, the mean of the public library was 4.111 and university library was 3.714; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 26. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Maintenance of Strong Democracy

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries support democratic tendency of society.	3.652	.779	Public	3.810	7.233a	0.065
			University	3.449		
Libraries help realization of citizens' democracy by providing access to information regardless of nationality, income, class, age, and gender.	3.938	.774	Public	4.111	10.896a	0.012
			University	3.714		

5.1.13 Contribution to Provision of Information to Local Communities in Need

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to providing information to local communities in need, 79.5% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.902. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 4.032 and the university library was 3.735, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the p value was 0.101, showing no significant difference according

to the types of libraries.

Table 27. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Providing Information to Local Communities in Need

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Provision of Information to Local Communities in Need	3.902	.643	Public	4.032	6.232a	0.101
			University	3.735		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to the provision of information to local communities in need, the mean of 'libraries are valuable for collecting and providing all kinds of education material and various resources (books, periodicals, magazines, academic journals, materials related to travel, audio books, DVD, music materials, videos, all kinds of management books and etc.)' was 4.205. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the *p* value was 0.007, showing a significant difference. The mean of the public library was 4.365 and the university library was 4.000, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 28. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Providing Information to Local Communities in Need

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries are valuable for collecting and providing all kinds of education material and various resources (books, periodicals, magazines, academic journals, materials related to travel, audio books, DVD, music materials, videos, all kinds of management books and etc.)	4.205	.617	Public	4.365	9.799a	0.007
			University	4.000		

5.1.14 Perception of Contribution to Research and Personal Learning

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to research and personal learning, 84.8% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 4.098. An analysis of the difference in perception according to the types of libraries showed the mean of the public library as 4.175 and the university library as 4.000, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; also, the *p* value was 0.224, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 29. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Research and Personal Learning

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Research and Personal Learning	4.098	.710	Public	4.175	4.375a	0.224
			University	4.000		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to research and personal learning, the mean of 'collection of libraries supports academic activities' was the highest with 4.170, showing the greatest degree of agreement, followed in order by 'libraries and libraries' materials are essential for academic organizations' with 4.098 and 'academic reference services provided by libraries for research of professors and students has a great value' with 4.000. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, none of the items showed a significant difference. In the item of 'collection of libraries supports academic activities', the mean of public library was 4.111 and university library was 4.245, showing the highest degree of agreement according to the types of libraries.

Table 30. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Research and Personal Learning

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries improve research.	3.964	.722	Public	4.048	2.517a	0.642
			University	3.857		
Library is a research cooperative organization.	3.804	.745	Public	3.730	2.029a	0.566
			University	3.898		
Libraries and libraries' materials are essential for academic organizations.	4.098	.722	Public	3.984	4.608a	0.203
			University	4.245		
Collection of libraries supports academic activities.	4.170	.656	Public	4.111	1.883a	0.597
			University	4.245		
If libraries do not exist, more time and cost would be taken to obtain information resources; thus, academic research cannot be performed without libraries' resources.	3.902	.747	Public	3.873	1.587a	0.662
			University	3.939		
Libraries play an important role in reading articles and scholar theses.	3.982	.697	Public	3.905	2.848a	0.416
			University	4.082		
Academic reference service provided by libraries for research of professors and students has a great value.	4.000	.771	Public	3.889	3.549a	0.314
			University	4.143		

5.2 Perception of Libraries' Educational and Literacy Impact

The perception of libraries' educational and literacy impact was estimated by six items.

5.2.1 Perception of Contribution to Early Literacy and Education

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to early literacy and education 75.0% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.839. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of public library was 4.032 and the university library was 3.592, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; also, the *p* value was 0.011, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 31. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Early Literacy and Education

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Early Literacy and Education	3.839	.742	Public	4.032	12.982a	0.011
			University	3.592		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to early literacy and education, the mean of 'libraries' programs for preschoolers and reading programs during summer vacations are good for improving children's reading ability' showed the highest degree of agreement with 3.991, followed in order by 'public libraries have a great effect on children's literacy and education by providing education for their parents' with 3.938 and 'libraries' efforts to improve literacy of preschoolers have a positive effect on reading scores of elementary school' with 3.902. Also, As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, three items showed a significant difference. In the item of 'librarians promote children's emotional growth by providing services to preschoolers in nursery facilities', the mean of the public library was 4.032 and university library was 3.551. On the item of 'public libraries have a great effect on children's literacy and education by providing education for their parents', the mean of the public library was 4.095 and university library was 3.735; on the item of 'libraries' efforts to improve literacy of preschoolers have a positive effect on reading scores of elementary school', the mean of public library was 4.079 and university library was 3.673; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of items with a significant difference across the board.

Table 32. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Early Literacy and Education

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Librarians promote children's emotional growth by providing services to preschoolers of nursery facilities. That is, it enhances children to have an attitude for learning in school and make them participate in school after learning skills.	3.821	.819	Public	4.032	10.936a	0.027
			University	3.551		
Public libraries have a great effect on children's literacy and education by providing education for their parents.	3.938	.661	Public	4.095	11.053a	0.011
			University	3.735		
Libraries provide nursing teachers with literacy programs, early education-related programs, and workshop.	3.375	.902	Public	3.413	6.791a	0.147
			University	3.327		
It is important for librarian teachers that they have to introduce themselves to nursing teachers. It is important to give a presentation of resources available in libraries to children and have a story time with them.	3.821	.713	Public	4.000	9.334a	0.053
			University	3.592		
Libraries' efforts to improve literacy of preschoolers have a positive effect on reading scores of elementary school.	3.902	.735	Public	4.079	9.515a	0.049
			University	3.673		
Libraries' programs for preschoolers and reading programs during summer vacation are good for improving children's reading ability.	3.991	.788	Public	4.159	6.756a	0.149
			University	3.776		

5.2.2 Perception of Contribution to Expansion of Educational Role

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to the expansion of the educational role, 84.8% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 4.063. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 4.206 and the university library was 3.878, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the p value was 0.015, indicating a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 33. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Expansion of Educational Role

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Expansion of Educational Role	4.063	.605	Public	4.206	8.370a	0.015
			University	3.878		

As a result of analyzing the librarians' perception on the subordinate items in relation to libraries' contribution to expansion of the educational role, the mean of 'children like libraries' programs. Librarians, parents, and early educators like libraries' programs that have a positive educational effect' showed the highest degree of agreement with 4.009. As to the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, two items showed a significant difference among five items. First, on the item of 'parents say that their children enjoy libraries' programs', the mean of the public library was 4.206 and the university library was 3.490. On the item of 'children like libraries' programs', the mean of the public library was 4.175 and the university library was 3.796. The public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of items having a significant difference.

Table 34. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Expansion of Educational Role

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Parents say that their children enjoy libraries' programs.	3.893	.715	Public	4.206	31.305a	0.000
			University	3.490		
Children like libraries' programs. Librarians, parents, and early educators like libraries' programs that have a positive educational effect.	4.009	.622	Public	4.175	10.571a	0.005
			University	3.796		
Librarians of school libraries try hard to teach and educate skills for children.	3.679	.762	Public	3.794	7.108a	0.069
			University	3.531		
The more students visit libraries, the higher ACT scores (English, math, reading, and science) they obtain.	3.804	.682	Public	3.905	4.652a	0.199
			University	3.673		
School libraries' programs are positively related to reading scores. In other words, the more staff of libraries provides information literacy education to students and libraries' services to teachers, the higher reading scores the students obtain than other students without the education and service.	3.964	.684	Public	4.032	3.731a	0.292
			University	3.878		

5.2.3 Level of Agreement Related to Whether Libraries are an Essential Element for Education and Education System

Regarding the item related to whether libraries are an essential element for education and education system, 92.0% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 4.143. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 4.238 and the university library was 4.020, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; and the p value was 0.149, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 35. Perception Related to the Item of Essential Element for Education and Education System

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Education and Education System of Libraries	4.143	.598	Public	4.238	5.329a	0.149
			University	4.020		

The responses to the subordinate items related to whether libraries are an essential element for education and the education system showed the highest degree of agreement with the mean of 4.188 on the item of ‘there are values and meanings in collecting materials according to educational role of libraries’, followed in order by ‘libraries are an essential part of the education system’ with 4.161 and ‘there are values and meanings in operating education programs according to educational role of libraries’ with 4.143. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, all of the items showed a significant difference. The mean of public library exceeded 4.000, showing a higher degree of agreement than the university libraries on all of the items.

Table 36. Perception Related to the Item of Essential Element for Education and Education System

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries are an essential part of education system.	4.161	.623	Public	4.317	17.322a	0.001
			University	3.959		
There are values and meanings in operating education programs according to educational role of libraries.	4.143	.613	Public	4.270	12.570a	0.006
			University	3.980		
There are values and meanings in collecting materials according to educational role of libraries.	4.188	.651	Public	4.270	6.304a	0.043
			University	4.082		
Users learn things through education programs in libraries. Libraries enhance local residents to participate in social life using libraries’ internet, computer, and all kinds of electric data.	3.973	.622	Public	4.095	15.092a	0.001
			University	3.816		

5.2.4 Level of Agreement Related to Impact on Reading and Literacy

Regarding the item related to the impact of libraries on reading and literacy, 85.7% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 4.063. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 4.222 and the university library was 3.857, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the p value was 0.002, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 37. Perception Related to the Item of Impact on Reading and Literacy

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Impact on Reading and Literacy	4.063	.589	Public	4.222	12.268a	0.002
			University	3.857		

The responses to the subordinate items related to the impact on reading and literacy showed the highest degree of agreement with the mean of 4.188 on the item of ‘libraries’ reading programs make children spend more time with books and have a positive effect on improving reading achievement’, followed in order by ‘libraries provide an environment for reading printed materials for adults and they can raise awareness of the reading experience for children’ with 4.098 and ‘libraries motivate children to read books’ with 4.080.

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, six items showed a significant difference among a total of nine items. The significant difference was the highest on the item of ‘students think that libraries make them have more fun reading books’, for which the mean of the public library was 4.095 and the university library was 3.653. On the item of ‘children’s reading ability can be improved through reading and literacy education provided by libraries’, the mean of the public library was 4.175 and the university library was 3.878. On the item of ‘librarians help children to show their ability through various methods such as selective reading and building vocabularies, and they have a great effect on the students’ will and interest in reading’, the mean of the public library was 3.952 and the university library was 3.551. On the item of ‘there are positive and significant relations between public libraries’ services for children and reading achievement in school’, the mean of the public library was 4.127 and the university library was 3.776. On the item of ‘libraries contribute to teenagers’ literacy’, the mean of the public library was 3.762 and the university library was 3.429. On the item of ‘libraries motivate children to read books,’ the mean of the public library was 4.206 and the university library was 3.918. The public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement with all of the items having a significant difference.

Table 38. Perception Related to the Item of Impact on Reading and Literacy

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Librarians' professionalism is excellent in helping to select and utilize materials. Librarians are proficient in stimulating children's curiosity through books and stories.	3.777	.625	Public	3.905	6.458a	0.091
			University	3.612		
Children's reading ability can be improved through reading and literacy education provided by libraries.	4.045	.591	Public	4.175	9.149a	0.010
			University	3.878		
Libraries motivate children to read books.	4.080	.673	Public	4.206	5.638a	0.131
			University	3.918		
Libraries' reading programs make children spend more time with books and have a positive effect on improving reading achievement.	4.188	.637	Public	4.317	6.917a	0.031
			University	4.020		
Librarians help children to show their ability through various methods such as selective reading and building vocabularies, and they have a great effect on the students' will and interest of reading.	3.777	.694	Public	3.952	12.339a	0.006
			University	3.551		
There are positive and significant relations between public libraries' services for children and reading achievement in school.	3.973	.729	Public	4.127	7.954a	0.047
			University	3.776		
Students think that libraries make them read books with more fun.	3.902	.697	Public	4.095	14.592a	0.002
			University	3.653		
Libraries provide environment for reading printed materials for adults and they can raise awareness of the reading experience for children.	4.098	.643	Public	4.190	5.311a	0.150
			University	3.980		
Libraries contribute to teenagers' literacy.	3.616	.674	Public	3.762	9.291a	0.026
			University	3.429		

5.2.5 Contribution to Improving the Quality of School Education

Regarding the item of whether libraries contributed to improving the quality of school education, 71.4% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.813. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.937 and the university library was 3.653, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the *p* value was 0.204, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 39. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Improving the Quality of School Education

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Improvement of the Quality of School Education	3.813	.704	Public	3.937	4.593a	0.204
			University	3.653		

The mean of responses to the subordinate items related to whether libraries contributed to improving the quality of school was 3.991 on the item of 'schools having qualified and trained librarian teachers

show higher academic achievement of students' and 3.857 on the item of 'school libraries contribute to providing improved quality of school libraries' programs'. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, all of the items showed a significant difference. On the item of 'school libraries contribute to providing improved quality of school libraries' programs', the mean of the public library was 4.000 and university library was 3.673; on the item of 'schools having qualified and trained librarian teachers show higher academic achievement of students', the mean of the public library was 4.175 and university library was 3.755; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 40. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Improving the Quality of School Education

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
School libraries contribute to providing improved quality of school libraries' programs.	3.857	.669	Public	4.000	7.989a	0.046
			University	3.673		
Schools having qualified and trained librarian teachers show higher academic achievement of students.	3.991	.765	Public	4.175	12.058a	0.007
			University	3.755		

5.3 Perception of Libraries' Economic Impact

The perception of the economic impact of libraries was categorized and investigated by five items.

5.3.1 Contribution to Local Business Development

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to local business development, 42.9% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.330. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of public library was 3.413 and the university library was 3.224, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the *p* value was 0.260, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 41. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Local Business Development

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Local Business Development	3.330	.728	Public	3.413	4.012a	0.260
			University	3.224		

The responses to the subordinate items related to the libraries' contribution to local business development showed the highest degree of agreement with the mean of 3.339 on the item of 'since people visiting libraries spend money around libraries, the income of stores around libraries is increased'. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the *p* value was 0.024, showing a significant difference on the item of 'the economic value of libraries

is to promote business development. All kinds of business-related online databases and related books, journals, and etc. provided by libraries for free are helpful for business development.’ The mean of public library was 3.413 and the university library was 3.102, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 42. Difference in Perception Related to the Item of Contribution to Local Business Development

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries are an important source of small companies. The libraries are important organizations providing business-related information when a person plans or starts a new business or needs to know related regulations.	3.107	.740	Public	3.238	4.697a	0.195
			University	2.939		
Since people visiting libraries spend money around libraries, the income of stores around libraries is increased.	3.339	.812	Public	3.476	7.758a	0.101
			University	3.163		
The economic value of libraries is to promote business development. All kinds of business-related online database and related books, journals, and etc. provided by libraries for free are helpful for business development.	3.277	.785	Public	3.413	11.262a	0.024
			University	3.102		
Businessmen do not think that they can start, grow, and improve a business without libraries that they can use for free.	2.875	.840	Public	2.937	3.629a	0.458
			University	2.796		

5.3.2 Perception Related to Whether Libraries Have an Economic Impact on Local Communities

Regarding the item related to whether libraries had an economic impact on local communities, 61.6% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.661. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of public library was 3.825 and the university library was 3.449, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also, the *p* value was 0.024, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 43. Difference in Perception Related to Libraries’ Economic Value of Local Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Economic Impact on Local Communities	3.661	.730	Public	3.825	9.455a	0.024
			University	3.449		

As a result of analyzing the librarians’ perception on the subordinate items related to whether libraries had an economic impact on local communities according to the types of libraries, five items showed a significant difference. The most significant difference was shown on the item of ‘libraries increase the values of house, neighborhood, and home environment. House prices around libraries are more expensive than the areas without libraries’ with the *p* value of 0.000, in which the mean of the public library was 4.143 and the university library was 3.449, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 44. Difference in Perception Related to Libraries' Economic Value of Local Communities

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries' economic performance is very good (as the result of study, the economic performance of US Carnegie Library was that more than 900 jobs created and approx. 97 billion won/ 80 million dollars earned per a year).	3.455	.804	Public	3.619	10.147a	0.038
			University	3.245		
Libraries provide immaterial and indirect benefits. The libraries enhance access to networking information services and information resources, and the users utilize digitalized resources and all kinds of programs and services provided by the libraries to obtain economic benefits. The more the world is networking, the more the libraries become important.	3.741	.756	Public	3.937	12.269a	0.015
			University	3.490		
Social return rate of public libraries are much higher than ROI. SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) is performed on such as collection of materials, libraries' various services, education programs, educational effect on citizens' literacy, libraries' technologies, professionalism of libraries' staff, libraries' facilities as meeting places of community, outcome of libraries' users at stores around libraries, increased the value of real estate around libraries, and cooperation of local communities.	3.589	.823	Public	3.778	7.641a	0.054
			University	3.347		
When a library is close to a house, the house's economic value is increased.	3.884	.878	Public	4.190	18.824a	0.001
			University	3.490		
Public libraries are helpful for local economy (as the result of study, public libraries in Minnesota, US created economic profits more than approx. 441.3 billion won (366.40 million dollars) in the area).	3.580	.790	Public	3.698	5.267a	0.261
			University	3.429		
Libraries increase the values of house, neighborhood, and home environment. House prices around libraries are more expensive than the areas without libraries.	3.839	.906	Public	4.143	20.631a	0.000
			University	3.449		
Libraries create economic dynamism (as the result of study, US Seattle Central Library contributed to such as learning, literacy, business productivity, personal and professionalism development, and personal life through increased use of libraries' resources).	3.580	.790	Public	3.714	5.006a	0.287
			University	3.408		
Establishment of libraries contributes to increasing income of surrounding companies and promoting local economy (as the result of study, establishment of US Seattle Central Library brought economic boom).	3.446	.858	Public	3.651	12.739a	0.013
			University	3.184		
Workers of companies can obtain such as business and research information, information needed for decision-making, and investment information at nearby public libraries.	3.375	.749	Public	3.508	7.933a	0.094
			University	3.204		

5.3.3 Libraries' Contribution to Creating Jobs

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to creating jobs, 52.7% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.429. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.825 and the university library was

3.449, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement. Also the p value was 0.024, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 45. Difference in Perception Related to Contribution to Creating Jobs

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Creating Jobs	3.429	.813	Public	3.667	15.006a	0.005
			University	3.122		

The responses to the subordinate items related to whether the libraries' ROI was high showed the highest degree of agreement with a mean of 3.866 on the item of 'libraries may help students to prepare their future jobs', followed in order by a mean of 3.482 on the item of 'volunteer activities in libraries have a value to enhance the ability to be equipped with skills and knowledge for jobs and build self-confidence' and a mean of 3.429 on the item of 'libraries create jobs.' As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, five items showed a significant difference. The most significant difference was shown on the item of 'libraries increase the values of houses, neighborhoods, and home environments. House prices around libraries are more expensive than the areas without libraries' with the p value of 0.000, in which the mean of the public library was 4.143 and the university library was 3.449, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement.

Table 46. Difference in Perception Related to Contribution to Creating Jobs

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries may help students to prepare their future jobs.	3.866	.651	Public	3.921	5.583a	0.134
			University	3.796		
Libraries create jobs (as the result of study, US libraries created approx. 3,674 jobs and 1,204 indirect jobs per a year, which was differentiated according to each state).	3.429	.824	Public	3.635	9.494a	0.050
			University	3.163		
Volunteer activities in libraries have a value to enhance the ability to be equipped with skills and knowledge for jobs and build self-confidence.	3.482	.870	Public	3.683	13.147a	0.011
			University	3.224		
Libraries create jobs in following industries	3.411	.800	Public	3.508	3.507a	0.477
			University	3.286		
Establishment of libraries has an effect on growth of related companies and thus creates jobs.	3.366	.880	Public	3.587	11.378a	0.023
			University	3.082		
Libraries contribute to create jobs and improve entrepreneurship. The libraries support employment of local residents with such as job searching, searching materials related to prepare a resume, searching job information, submitting applications through online, and training for jobs.	3.411	.823	Public	3.571	6.655a	0.155
			University	3.204		
Public libraries create jobs for the whole local area.	3.268	.880	Public	3.508	11.238a	0.024
			University	2.959		

5.3.4 Perception Related to Whether the Libraries' ROI is High

Regarding the item related to whether the libraries' ROI was high, 42.0% of the respondents agreed and the mean was 3.357. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.667 and the university library was 3.122, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the p value was 0.005, showing a significant difference in perception according to the types of libraries.

Table 47. Difference in Perception Related to Libraries' ROI

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries' ROI	3.357	.793	Public	3.524	8.790a	0.067
			University	3.143		

The responses to the subordinate items related to whether the libraries' ROI was high showed the highest degree of agreement with a mean of 4.000 on the item of 'economic value of public libraries' programs for children is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won / 4.32 dollars per a case)', followed in order by the mean of 3.830 on the item of 'the economic value of public libraries' lending services for teenagers is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 7,900 won / 6.48 dollars per a case)', the mean of 3.786 on the item of 'the economic value of public libraries' programs for teenagers is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won / 4.32 dollars per a case)', and the mean of 3.777 on the item of 'value of investing in libraries is high (as the result of study, ROI was approx. 5,600 won (4.62 dollars); in Florida, the public libraries' ROI was approx. 1,300 won (8.32 dollars)).'

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, three items showed a significant difference among a total of seven items. On the item of 'volunteer activities in libraries have a value to enhance becoming equipped with skills and knowledge for jobs and building self-confidence', the mean of the public library was 3.683 and university library was 3.224. On the item of 'Establishment of libraries has an effect on growth of related companies and thus creating jobs', the mean of the public library was 3.587 and the university library was 3.082; on the item of 'public libraries create jobs for the whole local area', the mean of the public library was 3.508 and the university library was 2.959; the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on the items having a significant difference in perception.

Table 48. Difference in Perception Related to the Subordinate Items of Libraries' ROI

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries' productivity resulting from investment is high (as the result of study, it was 4 to 7 times).	3.393	.820	Public	3.571	7.579a	0.108
			University	3.163		
Local residents think that more budgets should be invested in libraries.	3.732	.880	Public	4.000	15.699a	0.003
			University	3.388		

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Income and other benefits created by public libraries per year are high (as the result of study, it achieved more than approx. 314.2 billion won / 260.8 million dollars and effect of employing 3,674 persons).	3.393	.831	Public University	3.540 3.204	7.860a	0.097
The economic value of public libraries' reference service is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won / 4.32 dollars per a case).	3.554	.769	Public University	3.667 3.408	4.804a	0.308
The economic value of public libraries' programs for adults is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 7,900 won / 6.48 dollars per a case).	3.616	.701	Public University	3.794 3.388	11.395a	0.010
The economic value of public libraries' programs for teenagers is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won / 4.32 dollars per a case).	3.786	.740	Public University	3.921 3.612	5.773a	0.217
Economic value of public libraries' programs for children is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won / 4.32 dollars per a case).	4.000	.735	Public University	4.111 3.857	5.341a	0.254
The economic value of public libraries' lending service for adults is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 910 thousand won / 748 dollars per a case).	3.732	.710	Public University	3.937 3.469	15.166a	0.004
The economic value of public libraries' lending service for teenagers is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 7,900 won / 6.48 dollars per a case).	3.830	.709	Public University	4.000 3.612	9.612a	0.022
Donation to libraries is meaningful to tax payers (example: tax exemption benefit is given).	3.464	.929	Public University	3.540 3.367	4.114a	0.391
Value of investing in libraries is high (as the result of study, ROI was approx. 5,600 won (4.62 dollars); in Florida, public libraries' ROI was approx. 1,300 won (8.32 dollars).	3.777	.835	Public University	3.968 3.531	9.898a	0.042
The economic value of libraries' computers connected to internet is high (as the result of study, its value was approx. 5,300 won (4.32 dollars).	3.589	.754	Public University	3.698 3.449	3.065a	0.382
Direct and indirect economic effect of public libraries is great (as the result of study, it was estimated to be approx. 45.8 billion won (38 million dollars) per a year).	3.661	.766	Public University	3.810 3.469	7.826a	0.050
Libraries' economic activities create tax revenue (as the result of study, Wisconsin public libraries created tax revenue of approx. 28.8 billion won (23.9 million dollars) per a year).	3.321	.785	Public University	3.444 3.163	6.043a	0.196
The higher education level is, the higher WTP of libraries is.	3.634	.805	Public University	3.714 3.531	2.215a	0.696

5.3.5 Contribution to Manpower Development

Regarding the item of the libraries' contribution to manpower development, 57.1% of the respondents agreed and the mean score was 3.536. As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, the mean of the public library was 3.524 and the university library was 3.143, indicating that the public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement; the p value was 0.067, showing no significant difference according to the types of libraries.

Table 49. Difference in Perception Related to Libraries' Contribution to Manpower Development

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Contribution to Manpower Development	3.536	.838	Public	3.651	4.889a	0.299
			University	3.388		

Regarding the items related to the libraries' contribution to manpower development, the mean of 'libraries have a direct effect on searching for jobs (as the result of study, in Philadelphia, 979 persons found their jobs using resources provided by libraries)' was 3.393 and the mean of 'the economic value of libraries is high in the aspect of manpower development. They greatly contributes to online-offline job searching, use of manpower development databases, skill development related to career development, and reading activities for career development' was 3.518.

As a result of analyzing the difference in perception according to the types of libraries, five items showed a significant difference among a total of 15 items. On the item of 'local residents think that more budgets should be invested in libraries,' the mean of the public library was 4.000 and the university library was 3.388. On the item of 'the economic value of public libraries' adult programs is high,' the mean of the public library was 3.794 and the university library was 3.388. On the item of 'the economic value of public libraries' lending services for teenagers is high,' the mean of the public library was 4.000 and the university library was 3.612. On the item of 'it is valuable to make investment in libraries,' the mean of the public library was 3.968 and the university library was 3.531. The public libraries showed a higher degree of agreement on all of the items.

Table 50. Difference in Perception Related to Libraries' Contribution to Manpower Development

Item	M	Std	Library Type			
			Type	M	Chi	P
Libraries have a direct effect on searching for jobs (as the result of study, in Philadelphia, 979 persons found their jobs using resources provided by libraries).	3.393	.853	Public	3.540	6.463a	0.167
			University	3.204		
The economic value of libraries is high in the aspect of manpower development. It greatly contributes to online-offline job searching, use of manpower development databases, skill development related to career development, and reading activities for career development.	3.518	.890	Public	3.698	8.720a	0.068
			University	3.286		

5.4 Major Findings

In a comprehensive comparison of mean scores, the libraries' impact on education and literacy was the highest with 3.98, followed in order by the libraries' social impact with 3.67 and economic impact with 3.46.

As a result of analysis of the subordinate items of the libraries' impact on education and literacy, which was highly evaluated by librarians, the librarians recognized that the libraries' educational role was expanding, the libraries' impact on reading and literacy had become greater, and the libraries were an essential element for education and the education system.

Furthermore, according to the subordinate items regarding social impact, which was highly evaluated, the librarians valued highly the librarians' contribution to research and personal learning and to the provision of information to local communities in need.

In addition, regarding the libraries' economic impact the librarians' rated the contribution to local business development as relatively low.

Table 51. Mean of Questions by Areas

Field of Investigation	Detail Areas	M	Difference in Perception According to Types of Libraries (<i>p</i>)
Social Impact of Libraries	Libraries contribute to building strong and energetic communities.	3.777	0.075
	Libraries help to connect human and ideas.	3.839	0.534
	Libraries contribute to creating and strengthening local communities.	3.768	0.004
	Libraries contribute to developing identities of local residents.	3.652	0.028
	Libraries contribute to strengthening recreation.	3.661	0.291
	Libraries contribute to health improvement of local residents.	2.929	0.260
	Libraries contribute to equalization of local residents through providing libraries' services equally.	3.750	0.037
	Libraries provide government information.	3.446	0.137
	Libraries let local residents have ownership.	3.670	0.001
	Libraries provide services for immigrants to help them adapting to new environment.	3.563	0.246
	Social roles of libraries are expanding.	3.777	0.183
	Libraries contribute to maintain strong democracy.	3.554	0.008
	Libraries provide information to local communities in need.	3.902	0.101
	Libraries contribute to research and personal learning.	4.098	0.224
	Mean	3.670	
Educational and Literacy Impact of Libraries	Libraries contribute to early literary and education.	3.839	0.011
	Education roles of libraries are expanding.	4.063	0.015
	Libraries are essential elements for education and education system.	4.143	0.149
	Libraries have a great impact on reading and literacy.	4.063	0.002
	Libraries contribute to improve the quality of education in school.	3.813	0.204
	Mean	3.980	
Economic Impact of Libraries	Libraries contribute to local business development.	3.330	0.260
	Libraries have an economic impact on local communities.	3.661	0.024
	Libraries contribute to create jobs.	3.429	0.005
	ROI of libraries is high.	3.357	0.067
	Libraries contribute to manpower development.	3.536	0.299
	Mean	3.460	

When comparing the differences in perception based on the respondents' demographic characteristics, such as employment history and gender, items hardly showed a significant difference in perception. But, in the comparison of the difference in perceptions according to the types of libraries, there was a significant difference. on the items of creating and strengthening local communities, developing identities of local residents, equalization of local residents, ownership of local residents, maintenance of a strong democracy, in the area of the libraries' social impact. In the area of the libraries' impact on reading and literacy, a significant difference in perception was shown on the items of the libraries' contribution to early literacy and education, libraries' educational role, libraries' impact on reading and literacy, etc. In the area of the libraries' economic impact, a significant difference in perception was shown on the items of the libraries' economic impact on local communities and the creation of jobs.

6. Conclusion

This study investigated the libraries' social, educational, and economic impact and evaluated the degree of perception affected by each impact. It was found that the librarians of public libraries valued the libraries' impact more than the librarians of the university libraries on most of the items. It was understandable that the libraries' social impact was valued higher in the public libraries, but it was somewhat surprising that the librarians of the public libraries valued the libraries' educational role more than the librarians of the university libraries. Despite an insignificant difference in comparison of means, the librarians of public libraries comprehensively valued the libraries' impact more.

This study comprehensively analyzed domestic and foreign literature related to the value and impact of libraries and developed a survey to investigate the perception of the value and impact of libraries according to the types of libraries. Thus, it was determined to investigate the perception of users and compare the difference in perception between both groups.

This study developed and administered a survey to investigate the perception of libraries' impact based on reviewing literature on the subject. However, it was necessary to develop indicators to evaluate the value or impact of libraries in a stepwise application of various methods such as literature review, discussion with experts, Delphi survey targeting experts, and the survey to investigate the users' perception and evaluate the libraries' impact objectively, based on more verified and systematic evaluation indicators. In the future the social, cultural, economic, and educational impact should be more segmented to develop the indicators for evaluating the libraries' impact. In other words, the accuracy of evaluation in each area could be improved by developing each evaluation indicator and performing detailed evaluation based on the indicators.

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