



Review Question Answers

Chapter 2: The Library and Its Community

1. What are the four types of library communities Disher lists?

- a) *Public*
- b) *Academic*
- c) *School*
- d) *Special*

2. What are the four basic steps to describe and analyze a library community?

- a) *Define borders*
- b) *Neighborhood immersion*
- c) *Collect data*
- d) *Make sense of data*

3. How are service areas different from geographic borders?

Some people may not live in the geographic borders around the library, but they still use the library's services online. Service areas are the community to which the library is financially accountable.

4. Why is it important to spend time in the community surrounding the library in which you work?

The neighborhood in which a library exists holds excellent clues that may help a collection developer build an appropriate collection. Not only will you get a better grasp of the demographic and geographic makeup of your service area, but you will learn some valuable lessons about what the community wants, needs, and demands.

5. What are the two main types of data a librarian uses?

- a) *Statistical*
- b) *Anecdotal*

6. List the kinds of statistical data mentioned in the chapter.

- a) *Population*
- b) *Economic*
- c) *Educational*
- d) *Syllabus*
- e) *Business and market trends*
- f) *Historical*

- g) Political*
 - h) Geographic*
 - i) Geodemographic*
7. List the kinds of anecdotal data mentioned in the chapter.
- a) Observations*
 - b) Conversations with community members*
 - c) Circulation*
 - d) Non-user*

8. When you begin to make sense of your data, what's the goal?

To be able to answer some basic questions about your library's community.