

## **Trifocals or Tattoos:**

A Survey of Attitudes regarding Body Art among Students in the  
Graduate School of Library and Information Science, The University of Texas at Austin

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LIS 397.1      July 7, 1999

## **I. Introduction; Scope of the Survey; Method of the Survey**

The popular image of a librarian or other information professional is that of a person who wears clothes that are shabby and a little out of date, and who is hopelessly plain, undistinguishable except for his or her plainness. These are people who do not draw attention to themselves with their hair, clothes, or decoration, and are thought not to care about their appearance or anyone else's. We believe that library and information professionals are aware of fashion, style their hair, and decorate themselves with jewelry or other adornment much like anyone else. To test this belief, we chose to examine an extreme form of self-decoration: tattoos, piercings, and other body art. We believe that if some members of a population choose an extreme form of self-decoration, then many, many more choose less extreme forms of self-decoration, in accordance with a Gaussian distribution. More importantly, we wanted to know about this minority: how those with tattoos and piercings feel about themselves as library and information science professionals, and how those in the library and information science profession without tattoos or piercings perceive those who have them.

Each of us in the survey team knows at least one fellow library student or library co-worker with some form of body art, so it was established that librarians, archivists, and information specialists with tattoos and piercings do actually exist and are not the stuff of a so-called urban legend or a comic-book fantasy. Also, a search of the World Wide Web revealed several sites belonging to, and about, librarians with body art. The Modified Librarian (<http://www.bmeworld.com/gailcat/index.html>) features several LIS professionals

and paraprofessionals, and gives them space to introduce themselves, show pictures of themselves, and talk about being a LIS professional or paraprofessional with piercings, tattoos, or other modifications. At least three of the featured librarians on this site are recent graduates of UT. Most say that their body art has no effect on any aspect of their jobs, yet they still cover up most of it while at work. This was the only site dedicated strictly to library and information science professionals with body art. Related sites, such as [The Ska Librarian](#), [The Naked Librarian](#), or [The Anarchist Librarians Web](#), were either personal home pages or library sites with an anti-censorship, anti-authoritarian *librarian* emphasis. Sites were not specific as to specialty within LIS.

We surveyed library and information science students to find out their attitudes about tattoos and piercings in the library world, and asked if any of the respondents themselves had tattoos or non-traditional piercings. We defined "non-traditional piercings" as any piercings other than single-pierced ears for women. Single-pierced ears for women are a more conventional form of self-decoration and are not covered in this survey. Although we were initially interested in other forms of body art, such as scarification, we anticipated no respondents with such body art and so decided to confine our survey to tattoos and non-traditional piercings. We asked the sex and specialty of each respondent and asked for the respondent's age within five ranges. We also asked why the respondent did or did not have tattoos or piercings, whether the tattoos or piercings were visible when dressed for work, and in which specialties a person should not have piercings or tattoos. We asked the respondents if they felt that having a visible tattoo or non-traditional piercing would have an effect on variables such as a library and information science professional's salary, ability to get a job, credibility with patrons, or respect from co-workers.

The survey was conducted by visiting classes during the summer session and passing out the survey to the students. A short introduction was given by a survey team member asking the students to read the questionnaire carefully and to complete the front and the back of the form. Completed survey forms were collected either by the survey team members introducing the survey or returned to an envelope delivered to the survey team later. The survey form is attached at the end of this paper.

## **II. Survey Results; Interpretation**

Once the survey data was received, it was decided that two types of analytic tools would be used: Percentage Statistics and Chi-Square distributions. Percentage statistics were useful to identify the demographics of our sample population and to develop a general understanding about the number and type of body art they had; the reasoning behind why or why not body art was desired, and how they felt about the appropriateness and negative effects of body art within the library profession. Five Chi-square tests were used in attempt to compare categories of those with and without body art. The first two focused on demographic trends while the next three focused on attitudes.

Out of the 90 surveys filled out, 88 were GSLIS students. Within this group 21 (23%) were male and 66 female (75%). 29 respondents (33%) were between the ages of 22-26 years old, 19 (21.6%) were in the 27-30 age group, 9 (10.2%) were between the ages of 31-35 years old, 10 (11.4%) were in the 36-40 age group, and 20 (22.7%) were 40 or above. These questions provided general observations about the sample groups size, gender and age and confirmed that this sample group appears to be typical of library students in general, predominantly female with a range of ages. Question number five

and nine ask the respondents if they have tattoos and/or piercings and how many of each. It was determined that there was a total of 9% and 14.8% respectively. Because this is small number, potentially too small for Chi-square comparisons, these categories will be collapsed, totaling the figures of tattoo and non-traditional piercings in an attempt to avoid expected frequencies less than five.

The first two Chi-square tests were aimed at determining if there was a relationship between gender, age, and their tendencies to have body art. To determine whether or not there was a stronger tendency for males or females to have body art, a chi square test was done. The  $H_0$ : Gender and the tendency to have body art are not related. From the below observed and expected frequencies, the Chi-test result ( $X^2$ ) was .0569491. The degree of freedom in this example is one making the critical value or tabled threshold 3.84 with a .05 level of significance. Since  $X^2$  (.0569491) is smaller than the critical value (3.84), the null hypothesis is accepted. There is not a stronger tendency for males or females to have body art according to our survey data.

<b>Observed Results</b>			
	With body art	Without body art	Total
Male	5	16	21
Female	12	54	66
Total	17	70	87

<b>Expected Results</b>			
	With body art	Without body art	Total
Male	4.1	16.9	21
Female	12.9	53.1	66
Total	17	70	87

**Chi-test result = .0569491**  
**Critical value = 3.841**

It is important to note that with this example which can be described as a 2 x 2 table, the below formula was used instead of the special formula for the Chi-square coefficient which is sometimes seen for this type of table.

$$X^2_{\text{obs}} = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

It is also important to note that in this example as well as several that follow there is an expected result of less than five, which indicates that these findings are not accurate within a .05 level of significance. However, by comparing simple percentages it can reasonably be concluded that there is not a strong tendency for either group to have body art. By comparing percentages of males and females with body art, 23% (5 out of 21) of the males in this sample group had body art, while 18% (12 out of 66) of the females in the sample group had body art.

To determine whether or not there was a relationship between the tendency to have body art and age, the following test was done. Three age groups were tested. As can be seen from the tabled information below, the 40+ age group has only 1 out of 19 while the other categories appear much higher. However, the data does not support this observation with a .05 level of significance. The null hypothesis is that the likelihood of having body art is not related to age. Since .09544, the Chi-test result, is lower than 5.991, the critical value, the null hypothesis is to be accepted. According to this data, age is not related to the likelihood of having body art.

<b>Observed Results</b>			
	With body art	Without body art	Total
18-26	7	22	29
27-39	8	30	38
40+	1	19	20
Total	16	71	87

<b>Expected Results</b>			
	With body art	Without body art	Total
18-26	5.3	23.7	29
27-39	7	31	38
40+	3.7	16.3	20
Total	16	71	87

**Chi-test result = .195944**  
**Critical value = 5.991**

The next three Chi-tests were conducted on survey results pertaining to student feelings regarding body art among the GSLIS population. The information to conduct this test was drawn from several survey questions. Polling questions 5-12 and 14-16 provided information to perform the chi-tests. Questions 5-8 were aimed specifically at analyzing tattoos while questions 9-12 focused on gathering information about body piercing. When asked how many tattoos 8 (10%) students had one or more while 2 (2.5%) of those had tattoos that were publicly visible while wearing professional attire. When students were asked how many non-traditional body piercing they had 13 (14.8%) responded said they had one or more while 8 (14.3%) said they were visible while wearing professional attire.

In view of the statistics regarding getting tattoos and/or body piercing survey question 14 asked “what were the student opinions regarding which subspecialties they felt it was inappropriate for a professional to have publicly visible tattoos and/or body piercing (if any).” Thirty-two persons (38.6%) who did not have body art and 13 (15.7%) persons who did have body art selected that no subspecialty was inappropriate to have body art. Thirty-six students (43.4%) who did not have body art and 2 (2.4%) with body art responded that it was inappropriate for some subspecialty librarians to have body art.

A null hypothesis was selected to perform a chi-square test analysis. The Ho: there is no relationship between those with body art and their acceptance of any subspecialties having body art. In order to perform a Chi-square test we created rows and columns that correspond to independent and dependent variables. We then compared the actual responses to our expected responses that resulted in our chi-test number of 0.00503559. The table threshold ( $\chi^2_{(1,0.05)} = 3.84$ ) being greater than 3.84 infers that there is a correlation between those with body art and their acceptance of any library subspecialties having body art.

A similar Chi-square analysis with the same information from question 14 focused on the survey response regarding the inappropriateness of children's librarians to have body art, which were visible while wearing professional attire. Looking at the data the actual number of those with body art who thought body art was inappropriate for children's librarians was 1 (1.1%) while those without body art was 28 (31.8%). Sixteen (18.2%) with body art did not respond regarding the inappropriateness of children's librarians having body art while 43 (48.9%) students without body art did not respond either. The Ho: is that there is no correlation between students with body art and their acceptance of children's librarians having body art. Rows and columns were created to establish the independent and dependent variables to perform the Chi-square test. We compared the responses to our expected responses that resulted in our Chi-test result of 0.00822635. The table threshold was determined to be 6.98. This figure led us to reject the null hypothesis and suggests that there is a relationship between persons with body art and their acceptance of children's librarians having body art that is visible while wearing professional attire.

Question 16 of our survey asked students whether they felt that body art would negatively affect a GSLIS graduate's opportunities during their career. Our group chose to focus on one part of this question. The specific question asks whether having visible body art would affect the amount of their professional salary. One student (1.2%) with body art said there would be a negative affect on their salary while 24 (38.1%) without body art also answered yes to this question. Sixteen (25.4%) of those with body art answered that they do not believe having body art would affect their salary while 47 (74.6%) students without body art answered the same. In order to perform a Chi-square test analysis we separated our independent and dependent variables. We compared the survey responses of our actual results with that of our expected results that produced our Chi-test number of 0.02270359. The table threshold was determined to be 5.19. This figure led us to reject our null hypothesis and suggests that there is a relationship between persons that have visible body art and that this would negatively affect their salary as a library professional.

### **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

For many of the hypotheses we wished to test, for many of the associations we hoped to make, we simply did not have enough data in some fields. Correlating specialty to propensity for piercing, for example, or location of tattoo to specialty, was impossible. We were surprised, in fact, to find so few respondents with tattoos. Clearly a larger sample of library students is needed. Giving the survey during a fall or spring semester, when more students are available to survey, instead during a summer session, would yield a larger sample.

Another source of confusion and error was in the wording of some questions. Although respondents were instructed whenever the survey was administered to complete both sides of the survey form and to read the questions carefully, many surveys were returned with only the front side completed or with responses that nullified themselves. For example, question 14 of the survey gives several options and the option "none of the above." Many surveys were returned with all the options for question 14 checked off and "none of the above." Perhaps an adjustment as simple as a space between the options and "none of the above" might have halted some respondents before they blindly checked off all the boxes. The question was also worded in the negative, asking "In which subspecialties do you feel it is inappropriate...." Wording the question in the positive, or underlining or italicizing "inappropriate" to make it stand out might have prevented a few confused responses in which the respondent meant the opposite of what she or he indicated. Although the questions and instructions seem simple and straightforward when read slowly and carefully, adjustments to the wording need to be made to simplify the questions for the most cursory of examinations.

More or different response options are needed for some questions in order to get a more accurate assessment of respondents' attitudes toward tattoos and piercings. Write-in responses were not only allowed but requested if the respondent did not find a response option that fit their answer. For example, several respondents wrote in "pain" or "fear" as reasons for not having gotten a tattoo or piercing. Likely many more would have responded similarly if such a box had been provided. Similarly, "peer pressure" in questions 7 and 11 as a reason for getting a tattoo or piercing was underutilized as a response and should be dropped. "Peer pressure," with its teenage connotations, is likely

perceived by the respondent as somewhat belittling and thereby repels response. "To be cool," which duplicates "peer pressure" in the information asked, is perceived by respondents both as more neutral and more specific than "peer pressure," and was checked more often.

Although the effect on our data was insignificant, several respondents asked for age intervals beyond the age of forty. Additional age intervals over forty are not difficult to add to the survey form, and are easily combined when tabulating data. Intervals over age forty might be useful in identifying generational attitudes towards body art, such as those of Baby Boomers, Gen Xers, or those born during the Depression.

## SURVEY

### Introduction to Research in Library and Information Science

Please take a moment to fill out the following survey to be used as the basis for a group project in the above class. All responses will remain confidential. Thank you very much for taking the time to assist our group with this assignment. Feel free to annotate the survey as necessary.

1. Are you a graduate student (MLIS/ PhD candidate) in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science?

YES  NO

2. If your answer to question 1 is "YES," what is your intended area of specialty?

3. Are you  MALE or  FEMALE?

4. What is your age?

18-21  22-26  27-30  31-35  36-40  40+

5. How many tattoos do you have?

None (skip to #8)  1  2  3  4 or more

6. Are any of your tattoos visible when wearing professional attire?

YES  NO

7. If you have any tattoos, why did you choose to get them (check all that apply)?

for aesthetics  peer pressure  
 to be "cool"  religious reasons  
 alcohol and/or drugs were involved  other \_\_\_\_\_

8. If you don't have any tattoos, why not (check all that apply)?

religious reasons  I've never considered getting one  
 hygienic reasons  not professional  
 aesthetic reasons  other \_\_\_\_\_

9. How many non-traditional body piercings\* do you have?

None (skip to #13)  1  2  3  4 or more

10. Are any of your non-traditional piercings visible when wearing professional attire?

YES  NO

11. If you have any non-traditional piercings, why did you choose to get them (check all that apply)?

for aesthetics  peer pressure  
 to be "cool"  religious reasons  
 alcohol and/or drugs were involved  other \_\_\_\_\_

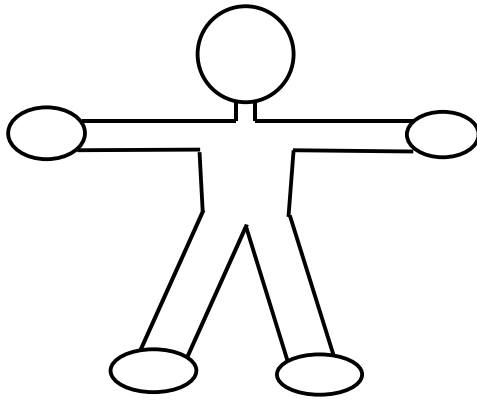
12. If you don't have non-traditional piercings, why not (check all that apply)?

religious reasons  I've never considered getting one  
 hygienic reasons  not professional  
 aesthetic reasons  other \_\_\_\_\_

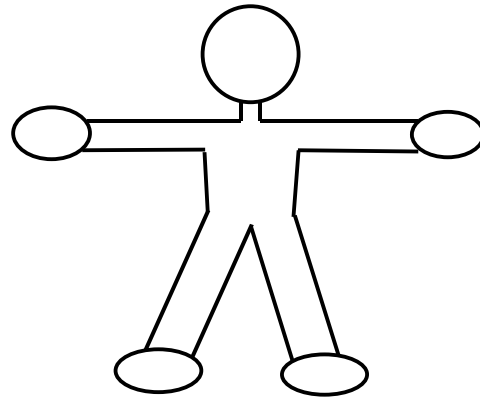
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\* "non-traditional" meaning more than single-pierced ears for women; any piercing for men

13. In the picture provided, please indicate where your tattoos and piercings are on your body. Use an "X" for tattoos and "O" for piercings. Feel free to add appendages (ears, nose, etc.) to your drawing as necessary. If you want to draw the actual tattoo/piercing design, go for it!



**Front**



**Back**

14. In which subspecialties do you feel is it inappropriate for a professional person to have publicly visible tattoos and/or piercings (if any)? Check all that apply:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law Librarian        | <input type="checkbox"/> Information Broker         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reference Librarian  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cataloger                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservator          | <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation Administrator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Librarian | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above          |

15. Please list any other subspecialties within library and information science in which you believe it is inappropriate to have visible tattoos and/or piercings.

16. Do you think having visible tattoos and/or piercings would negatively affect a GSLIS graduate's (check all that apply):

- ability to get a job (in terms of interviewing)?
- relationships with co-workers?
- relationships with superiors?
- salary?
- credibility with patrons?
- prospects for advancement?

## Librarian Body Art Survey

Survey Number	Question #2	Question #3	Question #4	Question #5	Question #6	Question #7					
						1	2	3	4	5	6
1		2	2	6	1						
2		2	1	3	1						
3		2	1	3	1						
4		2	2	3	2	2	1				
5		2	1	5	1						
6		2	2	5	1						
7		2	2	2	1						
8		2	1	2	1						
9		6	2	6	1						
10		6	2	3	1						
11		6	1	6	1						
12		6	2	5	1						
13		6	2	2	1						
14		6	2	5	1						
15		6	2	2	1						
16		9	2	3	1						
17		9	2	2	1						
18		9	2	3	1						
19		9	2	2	1						
(Non-GSLIS) 20											
21		9	2	2	1						
22		9	2	6	1						
23		9	2	6	1						
(Non-GSLIS) 24											
25		9	1	5	1						
26		9	2	6	1						
27		9	2	4	1						
28		9	2	6	1						
29		5	2	2	1	2					
30		5	2	6	1						
31		5	2	5	1						
32		5	2	3	1	2					
33		5	2	6	1	2					
34		5	2	3	1						
35		5	2	6	1						
36		5	2	4	1						
37		5	2	6	1						
38		5	2	4	2	2	1				
39		5	1	6	1						
40		5	2	6	1						
41		5	2	4	1						
42		5	2	6	1	2					
43		7	2	5	1						
44		7	1	3	1						
45		7	2	6	1						
46		7	2	6	1						
47		7	1	3	1	2					
48		7	2	2	1						
49		7	1	4	1						
50		7	2	5	1						
51		7	2	2	1						
52		7	2	2	1						
53		7	2	6	1	2					
54		7	1	2	1						
55		4	2	3	1						
56		4	2	4	1						
57		4	1	2	1	2					
58		4	2	5	1						
59		4	2	2	4	2	1				
60		4	2	3	1						
61		4	2	2	3	2	1	2			
62		4	2	2	1						
63		3	2	2	1						
64		3	2	2	1						

## Librarian Body Art Survey

65	3	2	4	1	2				
66	3	1	2	1					
67	3	2	3	1					
68	3	1	5	1					
69	3	1	2	1					
70	3	2	2	1					
71	3	1	3	1					
72	3	1	3	1					
73	3	2	2	1					
74	3		6	1					
75	8	2	2	1	2				
76	8	2	6	1					
77	8	2	2	1					
78	8	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	
79	8	1	2	1					
80	8	2	2	1					
81	8	1		2	2				6
82	1	2	3	3	2	2			
83	1	2	4	1					
84	1	2	2	1					
85	1	2	6	1					
86	1	2	3	1					
87	1	2	3	1					
88	1	2	2	1					
89	1	1	3	3	2	2			
90	1	1	4	1					

## Librarian Body Art Survey

### Data Totals

#### #2 Specialty

	Number	Percent
Pres./Cons. Studies	9	10.2
Academic Lib.	7	8
General Lib.	12	13.6
Special Lib.	8	9.1
Learning Resources	14	15.9
Public Lib.	7	8
Information Science	12	13.6
Archives\Records	7	8
Undecided/Unknown	11	13.6

#### #3 Sex

	Number	Percent
Female	66	75
Male	21	23.9

#### #4 Age

	Number	Percent
18-21	0	0
22-26	29	33
27-30	19	21.6
31-35	9	10.2
36-40	10	11.4
40+	20	22.7

#### #5 Number of Tattoos

	Number	Percent
Zero	80	89.9
One	3	3.4
Two	4	4.5
Three	1	1.1
Four or More	0	0

#### #6 Visible Tattoos?

	Number	Percent
Yes	2	25
No	6	75

#### #7 Why Got Tattoos?

	Number	Percent
Aesthetics	5	62.5
"Cool"	4	50
Alcohol/Drugs	1	12.5
Peer Pressure	0	0
Religious/Cultural	0	0
Other	1	12.5

#### #8 Why No Tattoos?

	Number	Percent
Religious/Cultural	14	17.5
Hygienic	24	30
Aesthetic	40	48.8
Never Considered It	42	52.5
Not Professional	21	26.3
Pain	9	11.3
Expense	3	3.8
Unspecified	2	2.5
Permanence	3	3.8
Consider It Unintelligent	4	5
Too Old	0	0

#### #9 How Many Piercings

	Number	Percent
Zero	75	84.1
One	7	8
Two	3	3.4
Three	2	2.3
Four or More	1	1.1

## Librarian Body Art Survey

### #10 Visible Piercings?

	Number	Percent
Yes	11	85.7
No	8	14.3

### #11 Why Got Piercings?

	Number	Percent
Aesthetics	6	42.9
"Cool"	4	28.6
Alcohol/Drugs	2	14.3
Peer Pressure	1	7.1
Religious/Cultural	1	7.1
Other	2	14.3

### #12 Why No Piercings?

	Number	Percent
Religious/Cultural	11	14.9
Hygienic	25	33.8
Aesthetic	35	47.3
Never Considered It	43	58.1
Not Professional	23	31.1
Pain	10	13.5
Expense	0	0
Unspecified	0	0
Permanence	0	0
Consider It Unintelligent	4	5.4
Too Old	1	1.4

### #13 Drawing

#### Piercings

Ear	19
Tongue	1
Navel	1
Nose	1

#### Tattoos

Shoulder	5
Arm	1
Back	2
Hip	3
Ankle	3

### #14 Inappropriate Specialties

	Number	Percent
Law Librarian	25	28.4
Reference Librarian	21	23.9
Conservator	19	21.6
Children's Librarian	29	33
Information Broker	20	22.7
Cataloger	16	18.1
Preservation Administrator	19	21.6
None of Above	45	51.1

### #15 Additional Specialties

### #16 Negative Effects On:

	Number	Percent
Interviewing	70	79.5
Co-workers Relations	26	29.5
Superiors Relations	47	53.4
Salary	25	28.4
Credibility w/ Patrons	62	70.5
Advancement	48	54.5

### Data Analysis

	Number	Percent
Tattoos, Piercings, <b>OR</b> Both	17	19.3
Tattoos, <b>AND</b> Piercings	4	4.5
Without Any	71	80.7

## Librarian Body Art Survey

#14 Inappropriate Specialties	# w\ Art	Percent	w/o Art	Percent
("Percent" reflects the percentage of respondent:				
Law Librarian	1	4	24	96
Reference Librarian		0	21	100
Conservator		0	19	100
Children's Librarian	1	3.6	28	96.4
Information Broker		0	20	100
Cataloger		0	16	100
Preservation Administrator		0	19	100
None	13	28.9	32	71.1

### Chi-Square Analysis

Actual	w/ Body Art	w/o Art	
Responded "None"	13	32	45
Other Checked Response(s)	2	36	38
	15	68	83

Expected	w/ Body Art	w/o Art	
Responded "None"	8.1	36.9	
Other Checked Resonse(s)	6.9	31.1	

Chi-Test Number 7.866579

Actual	w/ Body Ar	w/o Art	
Responded "Children's Lib."	1	28	29
Did Not Respond "Children's"	16	43	59
	17	71	88

Expected	w/Body Art	w/o Art	
Responded "Children's"	5.6	23.4	
Did Not Respond "Children's"	11.4	47.6	

Chi-Test Result 6.983476

### #16 Negative Effects

	w/ Body Art	Percent	No Art	Percent
Interviewing	10	14.3	60	85.7
Co-workers Relationships	5	19.2	21	80.8
Superiors Relationships	8	17	39	83
Salary	1	4	24	96
Patron Credibility	10	16.1	52	83.9
Advancement	7	14.6	41	85.4

### Chi-Square Analysis

Actual	w/ Body Art	w/o Art	
Did Answer "Salary"	1	24	25
Did Not Answer "Salary"	16	47	63
	17	71	

Expected	w Body Art	w/o Art	
Did Answer "Salary"	4.8	20.2	
Did Not Answer "Salary"	12.2	50.8	

Chi-Test Number 5.19105

### Sex

	w/ Art	Percent	w/o Art	Percent
Female	12	18.2	54	81.8
Male	5	23.8	16	76.2

### Chi-Square Analysis

Actual	w/ Body Art	w/o Art	
Male	5	16	21
Female	12	54	66
	17	70	87

## Librarian Body Art Survey

	w/ Body Art	w/o Art
Expected Male	4.1	16.9
Female	12.9	53.1

Chi-Test Result 0.323535

### Age Groups

	w/ Art	Percent	w/o Art	Percent
18-26	7	24.1	22	75.9
27-39	8	21.1	30	78.9
40+	1	5	19	95

### Chi-Square Analysis

Actual	w/ Body Art	w/o Art	
18-26	7	22	29
27-39	8	30	38
40+	1	19	20
	16	71	87

Expected	w/Body Art	w/o Art
18-26	5.3	23.7
27-39	7	31
40+	3.7	16.3

Chi-Test Result 1.672347





# Librarian Body Art Survey

Question #14								Question #15	Question #16					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6
##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##		1	3	5	6		
							8		1		5	6		
							8		1		4	5		
							8		1	3	4	5	6	
							8		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ALL		1	2	3	4	5	6
							8							
							MEDICAL		1					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	3	5	6		
							8		1					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ALL		1	2	3	4	5	6
							8 none		1			5	6	
							8 none		1	2	3	4	5	6
			4						1				6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6
							8		1			5		
							8 public/school lib		1	2	3		5	6
							8		1	2	3		5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	7				1	3		5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6
			4										5	
							8		1					
							8		1	2	3	4	5	6
							8		1	3				
							8 none		1	2	3		5	
							8		1	3			6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1			5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1		4	5	6	
			4						1	3		5		
			4						1			5		
			4				school library		1	3	5	6		
							8		1	3	5	6		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	3	5	6		
			4						1					
							8		1			5		
							8		1			5		
							8		1			5	6	
							8 none		1	2	3	4	5	6
							8 none		1	2	3	4	5	6
1		3	4	5					1	3	4		6	
							8		1	3		5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all		1	2	3	4	5	6
							8		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1			5	6	
1			4	5					1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	3		5	6	
							8 legislative		1				6	
							8 business		1	3		5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all		1			5	6	
							8							
							8		1	2	3		5	
							8		1			5	6	
1	2		4			7	public		1	3		5		
			2	4					1			5	6	

# Librarian Body Art Survey

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	public service	1	2	3	4	5	6
						8						5	
ure								1				5	
						8		1	2	3			6
						8		1			4	5	6
						8							
						8		1				5	
1	2	3	4			7		1		3		5	6
								1	2	3		5	6
Jck							ibid	bid					
							8	1	2	3	4	5	6
1								1	2	3	4	5	6
							8						
							8						
							8	1				5	
							8 no obscene tattc	1		3		5	
							8 none						
							8						
							8			3			6
1								1	2	3	4	5	6
							8						
								1	2	3		5	6
1								1		3	4	5	6
							8	1	2	3		5	
1								1		3		5	
								1	2	3	4	5	6
		4											