

Section 4 Other Libraries

This section gives a summary of some of the statistics available on government department libraries, the British Library and the national libraries of Wales and Scotland. In previous editions of this report, statistics from the NHS Regional Librarians Group have been included. Regrettably their surveys since 2001-02 have been inadequately completed, and it has not been possible to include any figures to update those provided in previous years.

LISU continually seeks to improve its knowledge of data collection in the special library sector, and to encourage relevant bodies to survey and collate management information of the sort that is widely available for public and academic libraries. As well as providing invaluable information for individual library and information centre managers, such statistics are a powerful tool for advocacy in the wider knowledge economy.

Government department libraries

Tables 4.1 – 4.2

The Committee of Departmental Librarians (CDL) annually collects statistics of key input and output measures for government department libraries. The figures for 2004-05 had not been published at the time of compiling this volume, so we are once again including those for 2003-04 in the present publication. The 2003-04 volume was compiled for the first time by a research team in the school of Business Information at Liverpool John Moores University. Commissioned by the CDL Quality Management Working Group, the survey was treated very much as a pilot. According to the findings of the pilot, the survey will be refined where necessary – it is thought that attention needs to be paid to clarifying definitions. Figures have been supplied directly by the libraries concerned, and every endeavour has been made to clarify anomalies where possible. The survey tool was distributed to 23 libraries and there were 18 responses. It is clear from the detailed report that the 18 libraries which responded to the survey vary greatly in coverage, size and work.

The changes in the data collection have led to variations in which statistics are now available – this is clear from Table 4.1, in which some key data for the period 1993-94 to 2003-04 are shown. It can be seen from this table that the number of responding libraries each year is subject to fluctuation. This is partly due to the regular reorganisation of government departments which necessarily leads to alterations in the nature and number of libraries which serve them. It should also be noted that the expenditure totals for 1997-98 are inflated by very high figures for the Supreme Court Library, where total expenditure was £4 million in that period.

In 2003-04, 18 libraries which supplied data spent a total of £5.2m on information resources, with the largest proportion going on serials. Over 300 staff were employed by 18 libraries, around 60% of them professional staff. The 15 libraries able to provide a response had almost 40,000 registered users, and those able to provide data had answered over 145,000 enquiries.

Table 4.1 Summary of CDL statistics (Government department libraries)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.	No.	incl.
Expenditure (£'000)																						
Monographs	2,508	54	3,639	41	3,349	43	4,278	47	3,511	42	1,639	26	2,675	28	2,832	28	1,083	20	2,059	21	971	18
Serials	4,116	50	3,859	39	4,026	41	2,680	41	6,853	40	2,992	26	4,697	28	4,295	29	2,508	20	3,037	20	2,900 ⁽¹⁾	18
HMSO	1,096	35	1,144	35	1,218	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Online	644	34	1,042	25	1,008	28	982	34	1,186	30	1,188	24	1,416	27	1,798	24	1,424	20	1,967	21	1,360	15
CD-ROMs	-	-	412	17	535	27	687	32	1,155	34	824	23	983	22	1,233	22	2,111	15	413	16	-	-
Total	8,587	58	10,802	44	10,853	45	9,507	50	13,261	45	7,421	29	10,662	32	11,074	33	5,242	22	7,716	23	5,232	18
Staff																						
Professional	253	58	265	45	269	48	281	50	306	48	256	31	318	34	316	35	239	24	270	24	177	18
Admin.	445	59	379	45	363	44	351	48	366	46	224	31	344	34	319	35	168	24	182	25	110	18
Total	698	59	642	45	635	48	631	51	737	47	524	31	769	34	760	35	472	24	531	25	305	18
Processing																						
Total orders	198,498	50	196,193	33	238,873	38	243,780	41	285,441	43	64,783	28	167,280	26	124,130	30	37,594	21	16,079	20	n/a	
Subscriptions	87,438	56	168,597	37	171,463	41	157,604	41	223,312	44	36,168	31	48,088	31	44,554	33	23,033	22	26,794	24	n/a	
Items catalogued	187,152	48	316,428	40	319,602	42	158,465	43	154,268	42	86,843	28	181,196	30	148,186	31	100,770	20	106,388	21	141,668	18
Loans																						
Internal	2,468,195	51	1,216,353	41	1,248,262	44	931,669	43	1,152,873	42	301,684	27	1,087,252	29	957,332	31	100,376	19	98,199	19	61,205	15
Outgoing ILL	80,108	38	44,569	31	31,380	33	38,663	38	34,023	37	11,588	23	26,271	29	19,646	21	7,291	18	5,655	15	3,111	12
Incoming ILL	52,870	47	51,150	39	52,128	41	47,240	39	45,854	42	26,103	29	34,742	29	43,903	29	28,462	18	29,911	20	18,201	18
Enquiries																						
Short	911,493	52	504,640	32	506,241	35	614,067	35	892,724	39	489,404	27	428,213	24	336,981	25	195,857	17	139,936	16	n/a	
Long	106,198	48	204,493	31	182,841	33	68,703	31	103,600	37	52,951	24	141,194	23	109,737	24	54,172	16	46,457	15	n/a	
Total	1,017,691	53	767,457	40	797,582	43	682,770	45	1,053,783	44	558,295	29	623,404	31	504,571	33	283,633	21	280,085	22	146,949	15
Online searches	42,060	33	37,055	28	42,965	31	57,207	33	83,112	31	95,766	26	118,900	24	}134,259	25	36,538	15	87,654	14	n/a	
CD-ROM searches	-	-	18,699	16	26,369	20	29,292	26	23,582	21	41,696	21	36,436	18								
No. potential users															1,674,273	30	394,791	23	304,571	25	n/a	
No. registered users																					39,116	15

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⁽¹⁾ Includes e-journals

Table 4.2 CDL libraries stock figures 2003-04

	Number	Number of libraries included
Total volumes held	1,066,819	15
Serial titles received	9,944	16
Total loans	61,205	15

Table 4.2 gives details of the statistics relating to stock services provided by the responding CDL libraries. The report also showed that government Library and Information Services (LIS) are involved in a wide range of activities, with the majority citing participation in current awareness, assistance with metadata issues, thesaurus/taxonomy construction, information briefings, bibliographies and report preparation, circulation of journals' current issues, Tables of Contents (TOCs), news alerts, open learning and newsletters.

The main customers of government LIS are the staff of that particular government department. As a result, only a few provide access to services via the internet, however, the internal intranets are utilised extensively. Additional facilities available through the intranets include direct access to commercial electronic databases, guidance on copyright, a translators database and details of training sessions. Of the 18 respondents, 12 are in direct control of their intranet pages.

Training users in the use of the resources available via the library is a core aspect of the work of 16 of the respondents. All 18 participants provide training and guidance material for users. Promoting and marketing the LIS is carried out through a variety of means, including leaflets (12); pointers online (12) newsletters (10); posters (8); attending team meetings and formal presentations; free prize draws; articles on intranet news pages and in staff magazines; and promotional events and open days.

It is interesting to note that, like many in the information business, government LIS are going through a period of rapid change. The survey demonstrated that respondents are generally increasing the range of services available: only five had discontinued any services in 2003-04, whilst 10 had, in fact, introduced new services.

National libraries

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 The British Library

The size and scope of the operations of the British Library make it the most important library in the UK. Comprehensive statistics on its activities are published in the organisation's *Annual Report* (see *Bibliography*, pages 190-196).

Essentially the British Library's reference services are concentrated on their London operation with its centre at St Pancras – and the extensive lending functions operate from the British Library Document Supply Centre in Yorkshire. Table 4.3 (page 159) shows principal resources, expenditure and outputs for both functions, with financial figures in real terms – that is, adjusted for inflation to 2004-05 values. Operational expenditure at St Pancras is included. Table 4.4 shows the level of holdings and of space occupied.

Between 1995 and 1999, monograph holdings had shown a steady increase of approximately 1% per year. However, as can be seen from Table 4.4 (page 160), in 2000 only an approximate figure for monograph and newspaper holdings was given. This was due to the fact that, previously, different parts of the British Library had counted items in slightly different ways. As from 1999-00, the figure for monographs is based on the number of records in the relevant catalogues and is therefore related to the number of titles rather than to the number of volumes held. The figure for serial titles is also now based on the number of records in the relevant catalogues, and changes of title are therefore counted as separate titles. From 2000-01, newspaper titles have been counted rather than newspaper volumes. The figure for newspaper titles includes all items on the Newspaper Library Catalogue (as well as newspaper titles listed in other catalogues) and therefore includes weekly and fortnightly magazines as well as newspapers. Figures calculated on these bases have now been produced and are included in Table 4.4.

Fig 4.1 shows the fluctuation in income and grant-in-aid, received by the British Library over the past ten years. The figures have been calculated according to 2004-05 prices.

Fig 4.1 The British Library: Income, at 2004-05 prices

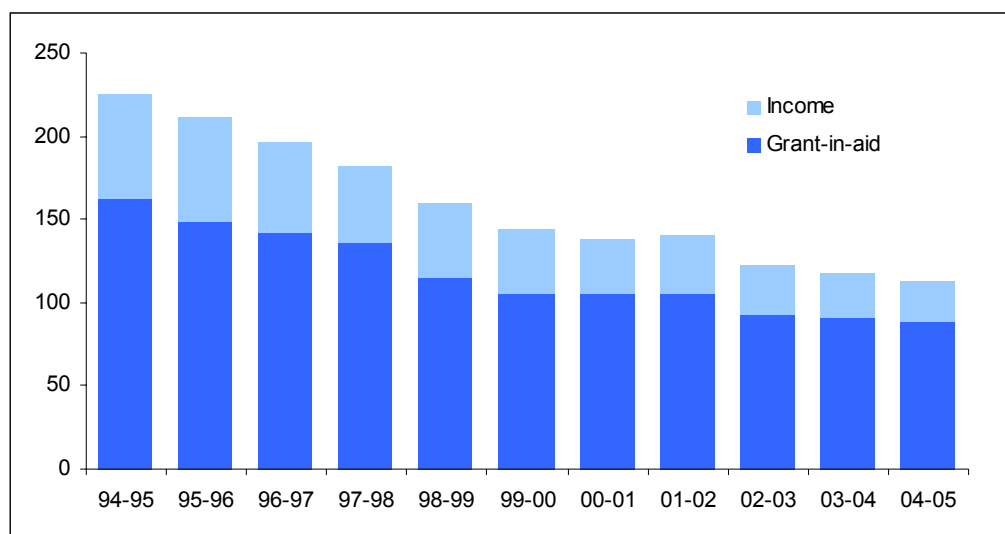


Fig 4.2 The British Library: Proportions of expenditure

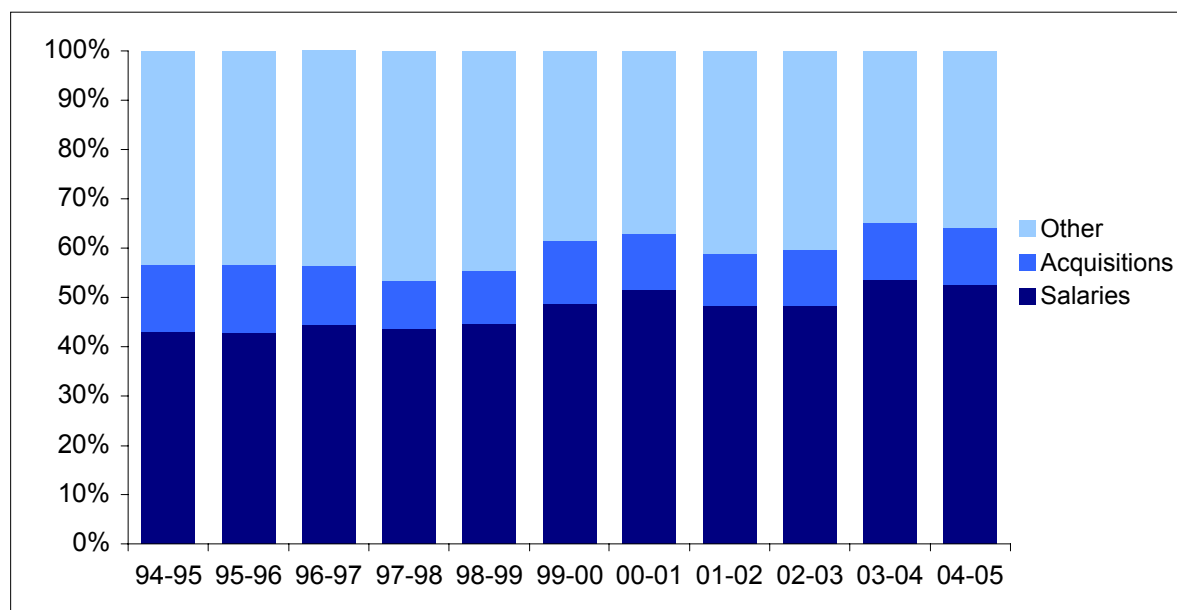


Fig 4.2 illustrates the proportions of expenditure, again over the past ten years. It can be seen clearly from the graph that acquisitions continue to account for the lowest proportion of expenditure; however much material is acquired under copyright deposit legislation.

In the past, we have published statistics relating to the activities of the British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC), which of course makes a very specific impact upon a great many libraries in the UK and overseas. However, as the document supply business has become increasingly competitive, the nature of information that the BLDSC can supply has been limited. Therefore, we can no longer publish any detailed figures for activity at the BLDSC.

Table 4.3 The British Library statistics**Financial figures adjusted to 2004-05 values**

		1994-95	1995-96 ⁽¹⁾	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
GDP deflator to 2004-05 prices		77.0	79.4	82.0	84.4	86.6	88.3	89.6	91.7	94.5	97.3	100
Grant-in-aid	(£'000)	162,828	149,315	141,770	135,377	115,246	105,425	106,323	106,314	92,705	91,695	88,501
Income	(£'000)	61,971	61,971	54,273	46,702	44,546	38,249	31,653	33,940	29,457	26,116	24,520
Total resources ⁽²⁾	(£'000)	224,799	211,287	196,043	189,752	171,017	150,928	142,507	145,044	129,733	122,803	121,006
Salaries	(£'000)	96,697	90,582	87,108	82,755	76,443	73,518	73,542	70,044	62,612	67,151 ⁽³⁾	63,592
% total resources		43.0	42.9	44.4	43.6	44.7	48.7	51.6	48.3	48.3	54.7	52.6
Acquisitions	(£'000)	30,957	29,128	23,596	18,740	18,256	19,262	16,225	15,533	14,749	14,285	13,909
% total resources		13.8	13.8	12.0	9.9	10.7	12.8	11.4	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.5
Staff in post (31 March)		2,342	2,415	2,406	2,413	2,394	2,340	2,418 ⁽⁴⁾	2,348	2,309	2,302 ⁽⁵⁾	2,252
Reader visits:												
London reading rooms (excl. SRIS & SPIS)	('000)	274.6	293.9	296.5	251.3	271.1	274.6					
Reader visits (incl. SRIS & SPIS)	('000)					416.4	446.8	456.1	431.5	407.7 ⁽⁶⁾	397.9	394.0

⁽¹⁾ Figures for 1995-96 onwards from the British Library annual report (previously from BL report to LISC).

⁽²⁾ These figures do not include the capital costs of the new library building at St Pancras.

⁽³⁾ Staff costs for 2003-04 have been restated to include extra costs for staff not directly employed by the Library, i.e. inward secondments, agency and contract staff. Previous total was £63,978,000, restated total was £65,370,000 which has been adjusted to 2004-05 values .

⁽⁴⁾ Average number of staff employed has been restated for 2000-01 to show comparative figures which reflect the manner in which the Library's activities are organised.

⁽⁵⁾ 2003-04 employee figures have been restated to reflect additional FTE numbers relating to staff not directly employed by the Library, i.e. inward secondments, agency and contract staff. Previous total was 2,246,

⁽⁶⁾ The calculation of visits to some reading rooms changed in 2002-03. In open access reading rooms at St Pancras it continued to be estimated based on headcounts whereas in the closed access reading rooms it changed from this method to the actual no. of readers ordering items from Library's closed access stock. At Boston Spa and Colindale, actual counts of visits continued to be collected.

Table 4.4 The British Library holdings (as at 31 March) ('000)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
London services (incl. SRIS)						
Items supplied remotely & supplied or consulted in Reading Rooms	8,188	8,322	8,515	5,757 ⁽¹⁾	5,320 ⁽¹⁾	5,292
Monograph and serial volumes	c 12,500	10,242 ⁽²⁾	10,469	10,778	12,060	14,165
Newspapers (volumes) ⁽³⁾	c 552	54 ⁽³⁾	54	55	56	56
Manuscripts (single and volumes)	296	298	310	311	312	314
India Office records	260	260	260	271	391	392
Philatelic items	8,180	8,182	8,192	8,210	8,221	8,252
Cartographic items	4,207	4,225	4,265	4,290	4,301	4,311
Music scores	1,577	1,580	1,584	1,587	1,590	1,592
Sound discs	1,144	1,178	1,210	1,244	1,286	1,326
Sound tape items	190	195	206	214	222	232
Videograms	21	21	22	25	25	27
Prints and drawings	32	32	32	33	33	33
Photographs	206	212	212	213	251	271
Patent specifications	45,862	47,599	49,591	51,634	53,484	55,833

Storage	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
London reference material						
Working capacity: linear km ⁽⁴⁾	456.2	456.0 ⁽⁵⁾				
Extent of collection: linear km	414.0	421.0				
Percentage fullness	91%	93%				
Document Supply Centre						
Working capacity: linear km	168.0	168.0				
Extent of collection: linear km	162.7	160.0				
Percentage fullness	97%	95%				
London St Pancras & DSC combined						
Working capacity: linear km	624	648	649	651	655	655
Extent of collection: linear km	577	584	594	599	606	614
Percentage fullness	92%	90%	92%	92%	93%	94%

'Extent of collection' is a customary measure. It stands for the linear length of the solid stock, plus the associated growth spaces, without which the collections could not be used and added to effectively.

Maps are excluded from these figures.

(1) The method for calculating the number of items consulted in the reading rooms changed in 2003-04; the factor used for estimating the number of items consulted in the Science reading rooms has been lowered to take into account the change in usage to electronic resources by science and business researchers. The figure for 2002-03 has been changed to reflect this.

(2) As from 1999-2000, the figure for monographs was based on the number of records in the relevant catalogues and related to the number of titles rather than to the number of volumes held. The figure for serial titles was also based on the number of records in the relevant catalogues – changes of title are counted as separate titles.

(3) From 2000-01, newspaper titles (all) were counted rather than newspapers (volumes). The figure for newspaper titles includes all items on the Newspaper Library catalogue (as well as newspaper titles listed in other catalogues) and therefore includes weekly and fortnightly magazines as well as newspapers.

(4) 85% of total capacity. London reference material was previously measured in terms of total capacity. The figures for 1998-99 have been converted to working capacity for this table.

(5) During 2001-02, both the working capacity and the extent of the collection were re-assessed, resulting in a recalculation of the baseline figures for 2000-01. The remaining increase in working capacity of 1 km is due to additional shelving.

Tables 4.5 – 4.8 British Library St Pancras – Reader Satisfaction Survey

Since 1999 the British Library at St Pancras has conducted user satisfaction surveys in order to establish how well the reading room services meet the needs and expectations of the readers. The 2006 survey was not available to LISU, however, it was thought useful to include the 2005 figures once again. The 2005 survey was held during the week beginning 14 March. In this survey, users' satisfaction with the Library's provision of a range of service parameters is measured against their dissatisfaction with the services.

Overall ratings for staff and facilities are shown in Tables 4.5 and 4.6 and Fig 4.3 below. The proportion of users rating staff as 'excellent' or 'good' decreased slightly last year, and is now at 93%. Ratings for services and facilities are a little lower, with 92% of users considering them to be 'good' or 'excellent'.

Table 4.5 British Library reader satisfaction survey: Ratings for staff

Satisfaction with staff	February 2002	March 2003	February 2004	March 2005
Excellent	48%	49%	55%	49%
Good	43%	44%	39%	44%
Fair	6%	6%	5%	6%
Poor	3%	1%	1%	1%

Table 4.6 British Library satisfaction survey: Ratings for services/facilities

Satisfaction with services/facilities	February 2002	March 2003	February 2004	March 2005
Excellent	50%	48%	49%	48%
Good	40%	44%	43%	44%
Fair	6%	7%	7%	7%
Poor	4%	1%	1%	1%

Fig 4.3 British Library reader satisfaction survey ratings

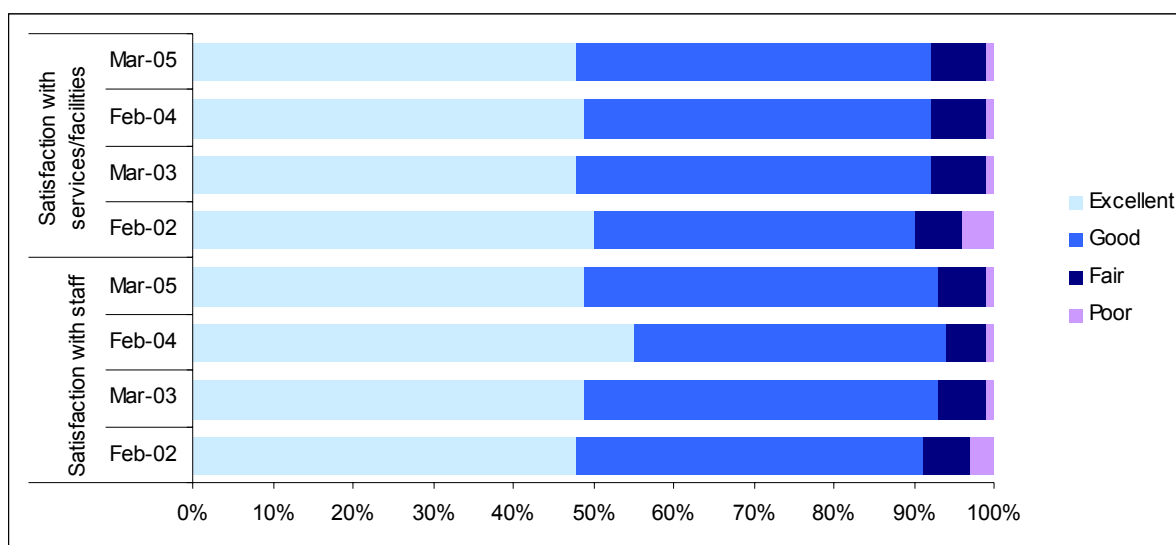


Table 4.7 Satisfaction ratings of services: satisfied users – top 5

Satisfaction with services/facilities	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Total
Range and depth of collections	44%	32%	75%
Helpfulness of issue/delivery desk	36%	30%	66%
Accuracy of delivery	33%	30%	66%
Quality of staff advice	32%	30%	62%
Helpfulness of reference enquiry desk	34%	27%	61%

Table 4.8 Satisfaction ratings of services: dissatisfied users – top 5

Dissatisfaction with services/facilities	Dissatisfied	Totally dissatisfied	Total
Microfilm/microfiche reading facilities	23%	38%	61%
Access to staff with specialist knowledge of your research topic	21%	37%	58%
Readers lounge	23%	27%	50%
Inter-availability of material between reading rooms	20%	28%	48%
Foreign material	18%	28%	47%

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show the top five areas of satisfaction and dissatisfaction for 2005. 'Range and depth of collections' was once again the service receiving the highest rating (75% compared to 78% last year), with 'helpfulness of issue/delivery desk' in second place, at 66%.

The services with which users were most dissatisfied were the microfilm/microfiche reading facilities and access to staff with specialist knowledge of a particular research topic, with fairly high total dissatisfaction ratings of 61% and 58% respectively. This is in contrast with last year's survey, in which copying/photographic services (35%) and opening hours (21%) were the services with which most respondents were dissatisfied.

Copies of the full report of the above findings can be obtained from User Satisfaction, The British Library, 96 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB, e mail: User-satisfaction@bl.uk.

Tables 4.9 – 4.14 National Libraries of Wales and Scotland

We include some key data from other national libraries in Great Britain. For the National Library of Wales there are total collection estimates under various headings (*Table 4.9, page 164 and Fig 4.4*), and reports of acquisitions and use (*Table 4.10, page 164*) and staff and expenditure (*Table 4.11, page 164*). For the National Library of Scotland, figures are available for acquisitions (*Table 4.12, page 165*), user visits (*Table 4.13a, page 165*), items issued (*Table 4.13b, page 165*) and purchases (*Tables 4.14a and 4.14b, page 166*). 'Items issued' refers in both Scotland and Wales to items issued for reference within the library (although there is also interlending activity to other libraries at both locations). The great majority of additions to stock in UK national libraries are made through legal deposit arrangements, with relatively small numbers of items purchased.

In 2004-05 at the National Library of Scotland, acquisitions of monographs and new media items decreased by 15.8% and 6.6% respectively. There was a decrease in total user visits of 14.2%, whilst the total number of items issued increased by 5.1%. Figures relating to the main reading room, however, showed a decrease in visits (of 12.4%), but an increase in the number of items issued of 9.8%.

At the National Library of Wales in 2004-05, the number of users (visitors) increased by 5.3%, compared to an increase of 13.8% last year, whilst the number of postal enquiries fell by 2.3%. Some of the figures in Table 4.10 vary from those quoted in previous editions of this volume. This applies to book issues and number of users (visitors). Firstly, the figures for issues quoted here apply to books only, whereas in the past issue slips for all categories of material were cited. This is due to a change in policy which took place in 2002-03, whereby all microforms were made 'open access' and since that time have not required a reader request slip. New information has been provided by the National Library of Wales in order to make available comparable statistics for the five-year period.

With regard to reader numbers, the figures quoted relate to all visits to the library – even if they do not use the reading rooms. There is currently no means of differentiating between casual/exhibition visitors and readers, so the figure provided is the only one which can be relied on with any reasonable certainty. Once again, some new information has been provided in order to show comparable statistics for the five-year period.

We recognise that the statistics relating to the national libraries of Wales and Scotland display a minimum of comparability. This is a feature of the way in which statistics are collected by each institution and is therefore beyond our control.

Fig 4.4 National Library of Wales Collection estimates 2004-05

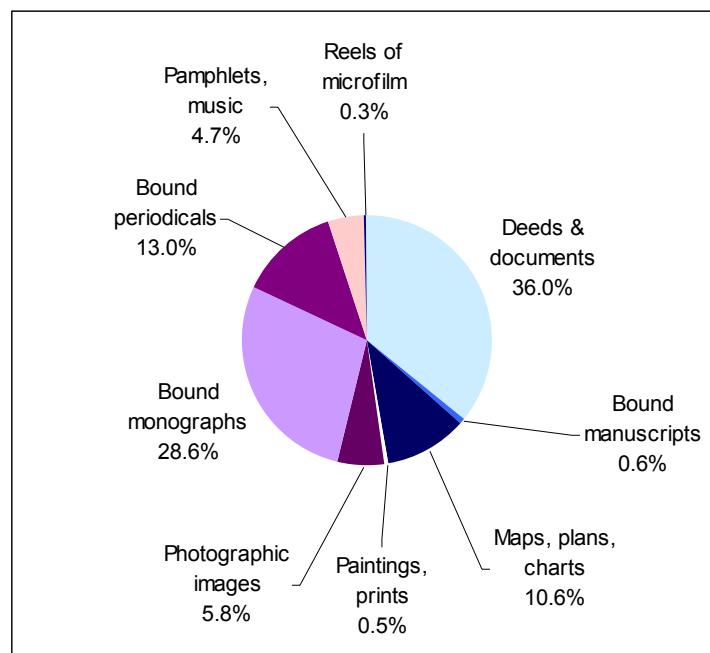


Table 4.9 National Library of Wales: Collection estimates

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Manuscripts & records						
Deeds & documents	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,810,000	4,850,000	4,860,000
Bound volumes	83,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	85,000	85,000
Pictures & maps						
Maps, plans, charts, etc	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,427,000	1,430,000	1,435,000
Bound atlases, maps	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,500
Paintings, prints etc	60,000	60,000	61,000	61,500	62,000	62,500
Bound volumes	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Video and TV (hours)	200,000	200,000	210,000	222,000	230,000	303,000
Sound recordings (hours)	150,000	150,000	160,000	175,000	187,000	188,800
Photographic images	705,000	750,000	750,000	765,000	780,000	785,000
Printed books						
Bound monographs	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,680,000	3,800,000	3,860,000
Bound periodicals ⁽¹⁾	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,750,000
Pamphlets, music etc	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	630,000	635,000
Other						
Reels of microfilm	34-37,000	36,000	37,000	39,000	40,000	40,500

⁽¹⁾ Very few periodicals are bound – most are boxed

Table 4.10 National Library of Wales: Acquisitions and users

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Number of users (visitors)	-	-	91,710	81,882	93,127	98,084
Number of reader seats	250	250	250	250	250	307
Number of book issues ⁽¹⁾	84,302	76,445	80,618	75,496	98,839	90,208
Number of postal enquiries	7,874	8,122	8,187	6,518	8,230	8,038
Monograph acquisitions: legal deposit	71,093	70,138	63,872	69,746	73,440	68,492
Monograph acquisitions: others	6,066	9,806	4,528	6,524	9,517	8,772
Serial parts acquisitions: legal deposit ⁽²⁾	119,075	105,051	91,977	79,038	100,621	128,052
Serial parts acquisitions: others ⁽²⁾	6,898	5,574	4,333	4,821	6,517	5,079

⁽¹⁾ These figures may differ from those quoted in previous editions of this volume. They are for book issues only, rather than all categories of material

⁽²⁾ Includes periodical and annual accessions

Table 4.11 National Library of Wales: Staff and expenditure

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Number of prof'l librarians	42	43	45	47	44	44
Total staff	230	233	250	257	286	286
Expenditure on staff (£'000)	4,311	4,637	4,795	6,840	7,209	7,328
Expenditure on books & periodicals (£'000)	247	365	355	377	380	380
All other expenditure (£'000)	1,777	3,450	3,459	4,397	4,406	4,441
Income (£'000)	297	864	547	641	797	832

Table 4.12 National Library of Scotland: Printed materials acquisitions

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Monographs	71,284	61,193	70,277	79,901	89,705	75,559
Periodicals (in parts)	110,162	105,155	100,403	95,789	153,353	126,054
Newspapers (issues)	40,305	41,847	47,511	52,355	inc above	31,174
Official publications	28,267	34,136	35,470	35,635	31,123	33,105
Music	1,556	2,522	1,633	2,067	2,268	2,954
Maps	8,290	5,599	5,679	6,104	3,963	2,749
Photographic reproductions	92	9	93	283	365	268
Ephemera	2,324	0	5	30	0	6
Microforms	45,097	49,446	42,214	37,891	48,831	22,900
New media	2,793	4,189	2,977	3,999	4,393	4,102
Total	317,945	304,096	306,262	314,054	319,339	298,871

Table 4.13a National Library of Scotland: Use – user visits

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Main reading room	51,839	54,685	49,849	54,801	54,100	47,403
Microform reading room	2,444	2,384	1,863	1,814	2,348	2,084
Map library	4,667	4,279		3,814	3,415	3,241
Manuscripts reading room	3,549	4,694	4,592	5,352	5,342	3,760
Rare books reading room	3,353	3,363	4,060	4,435	4,125	2,997

Table 4.13b National Library of Scotland: Use – items issued

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Main reading room	134,260	190,953	188,091	208,377	224,400	246,329
Microform reading room		5,190	5,497	5,231	7,213	5,242
Map library	40,561	43,442	42,634	46,037	37,283	36,936
Manuscripts reading room	14,812	14,450	13,442	16,634	16,614	14,427
Rare books reading room	9,882	9,500	10,134	12,068	11,606	9,482

Table 4.14a National Library of Scotland: Purchases - volume

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Books printed – old ⁽¹⁾	524	599	823	1,010	822	932
Books printed – new ⁽²⁾	4,917	7,273	5,847	6,902	6,746	8,176
Music	117	97	159	161	351	235
Maps	264	835	1,850	1,037	513	405
Microforms	35,407	45,451	35,053	34,632	45,171	22,308
Scottish Science Library purchases (incl subscriptions)	374	544	518	121	219	248
Total	41,603	54,799	44,250	43,863	53,822	32,625

Table 4.14b National Library of Scotland: Purchases - £'000

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Books printed – old ⁽¹⁾	106,450	132,184	102,785	155,043	129,890	149,353
Books printed – new ⁽²⁾	125,732	190,404	168,665	187,396	190,070	217,074
Subscriptions (excl Scottish Science Library subscriptions)	78,668	87,411	105,795	87,560	81,136	162,985
Music	4,390	6,387	10,286	7,633	7,156	7,645
Maps	3,869	16,849	14,741	9,825	13,342	6,388
Microforms	138,790	146,970	107,491	108,237	228,646	160,436
Scottish Science Library purchases (incl subscriptions)	314,365	130,622	165,071	131,522	81,937	195,281
Manuscripts	93,305	73,980	102,549	114,892	45,015	52,140
Total	865,569	784,807	777,293	802,108	777,192	956,120

⁽¹⁾ Books printed more than ten years prior to purchase year

⁽²⁾ Books printed within ten years of purchase year

Sources of Further Relevant Statistics

As noted earlier in this chapter, LISU continually seeks to improve its knowledge of data collection in the special library sector. We are therefore keen to encourage relevant bodies to survey and collate management information of the sort that is widely available for public and academic libraries. Such statistics are a powerful tool for advocacy in the wider knowledge economy at the same time as providing invaluable information for library and information centre managers.

A list of selected sources of statistics of which LISU is currently aware follows. Summaries of relevant data have not been presented in detail in this volume for one or more of the following reasons:

- the most recent information is more than two years old
- the data are suspected of being insufficiently complete to present a national picture
- the statistics are available only to members of the organisations collecting the data

If we have omitted any important and relevant collections or studies, please let us know and we will endeavour to include the details in future editions of this volume.

Secondary school libraries

The most recent data on activity and provision in libraries in secondary schools in the UK is from a survey carried out on behalf of CILIP in 2002, and reported in the *LISU Annual Library Statistics 2003*. Further details are available from the CILIP website at <http://www.cilip.org.uk/professionalguidance/youngpeople/secondarieschoollibraries.htm>. Similar surveys of the secondary school library sector were commissioned by CILIP's former incarnation, the LA (Library Association), in 1997 and 2000. Executive summaries of all three studies are available from CILIP, and details are given in the Bibliography.

Further Education college libraries

FE college libraries have been investigated by surveys undertaken by CILIP (formerly the LA) – the most recent is the *UK survey of library and learning resource provision in further education colleges (2003)*. Prepared in collaboration with CILIP by the Information Management Research Institute (IMRI) at Northumbria University, the survey investigated all aspects of further education library and learning resource provision, including automation systems, services, study places, computer access and budgets and provides the most comprehensive picture of college library and learning resource provision for many years. The survey was reported in *LISU Annual Library Statistics 2004* and further details are available from the CILIP website at <http://www.cilip.org.uk/professionalguidance/post16/survey.htm>.

Health libraries

NHS and other health libraries are valuable resources, supporting clinical governance and quality; education and training; patient care; and professional development. NHS libraries offer access to the wider knowledgebase of health via journals and databases that reflect and stimulate knowledge exchange and new research. In previous editions of this volume, LISU has been able to include statistics relating to health libraries as a result of its very productive relationship with the NHS Regional Librarians Group. The most recent survey

available is that which covers the period 1999-2000 – this can be obtained direct from LISU. With extensive re-structuring in the NHS in recent years, the system of data collection has undergone a difficult period, with poor completion rates and some years missing completely. On a more positive note, LISU has been involved in updating the survey instrument and some data have been collected from all NHS regions in England in respect of 2004-05. These data are insufficiently complete to include an extract in this volume. It is hoped that the survey will again become a regular annual process, enabling trend analysis and sector-wide estimation in the future. Further details can be obtained from Pam Prior, the West Midlands Library Services Adviser who is based at the Library Services Development Unit.

Music libraries, archives and documentation centres

The International Association of Music Libraries Archives and Documentation Centres (IAML) was founded in 1951 to promote international cooperation and to support the interests of the profession. It currently has about 2,000 individual and institutional members in some 45 countries and is a respected member of the international library and music communities. IAML has various working groups, one of which has produced official guidelines for the collection of music library statistics. The UK branch (IAML(UK)) has collected and published an Annual Survey of Music Library statistics since the mid 1980s. The survey includes details of purchase of music scores, music sound recordings and videos, library staffing, staff gradings and loans of material. The website of IAML(UK) can be found at: <http://www.iaml-uk-irl.org/>.

Law Libraries

The British and Irish Association of Law Librarians (BIALL) is an independent and self-supporting body that was created to represent the interests of legal information professionals, documentalists and other suppliers of legal literature and reference materials in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Almost every legal information unit is represented in BIALL – academic legal research libraries, units in commercial, technical and industrial concerns, the courts and government departments. The organisation undertakes various data collection of interest to its members, including salary and academic surveys. BIALL's website can be found at <http://www.biall.org.uk/home.asp>.