

# LISU Annual Library Statistics 2006

Featuring trend analysis of UK public  
and academic libraries 1995-2005

*Claire Creaser, Sally Maynard and Sonya White*



**LISU**

**MLA**  
MUSEUMS LIBRARIES ARCHIVES  
COUNCIL

**Loughborough  
University**

CREASER, Claire, MAYNARD, Sally and WHITE, Sonya  
LISU Annual Library Statistics 2006  
Featuring trend analysis of UK public and academic libraries 1995-2005  
Loughborough: LISU, October 2006

Including *Public Library Statistics Report No 20*

ISSN 0967-487X

ISBN-13: 978-1-905499-09-0

ISBN-10: 1-905499-09-4

© MLA: Museums, Libraries and Archives Council 2006

This report has been published with the support of MLA: Museums, Libraries and Archives Council

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the views of MLA or Loughborough University.

*Title page photograph:* Glasgow Caledonian University Library, Saltire Centre, Level 0, the student mall area.

© Glasgow Caledonian University

*Published and distributed by*

LISU

Loughborough University • Loughborough • Leicestershire • LE11 3TU

Tel: +44 (0)1509 635680 • Fax: +44 (0)1509 635699 • E-mail: [lisu@lboro.ac.uk](mailto:lisu@lboro.ac.uk)

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu/>

# Contents

	Page no
List of tables .....	ii
List of figures .....	v
Acknowledgements .....	vii
Section 1 Introduction .....	1
Section 2 Public library statistics .....	9
Section 3 Academic library statistics .....	118
Section 4 Other libraries .....	154
Section 5 Miscellaneous statistics .....	169
Bibliography and associated publications .....	190
Appendix A: Authorities missing from CIPFA Actuals .....	197
Appendix B: Counting public library issues – guidance notes .....	198
Appendix C: Local government reorganisation .....	199

# List of Tables

## Public libraries

Table 2a	Summary statistics adjusted for inflation .....	15
Table 2b	Expenditure and income per 1,000 population .....	16
Table 2c	Expenditure and income proportions .....	17
Table 2d	Books .....	18
Table 2e	Audio visual and electronic media .....	19
Table 2f	Stock ratios .....	19
Table 2g	Service points .....	20
Table 2h	Staff .....	21
Table 2i	Visits .....	21

## Financial

Table 2.1a	Total expenditure .....	24
Table 2.1b	Expenditure per capita .....	25
Table 2.2a	Expenditure on employees .....	26
Table 2.2b	Expenditure on employees per capita .....	27
Table 2.3	Average salary/wage cost .....	28
Table 2.4a	Expenditure on books and audio visual .....	34
Table 2.4b	Expenditure on books and audio visual per capita .....	34
Table 2.4c	Expenditure on electronic resources .....	37
Table 2.5	Average price paid .....	38

## Materials

Table 2.6a	Total income .....	42
Table 2.6b	Total income per capita .....	43
Table 2.7a	Income from fines and fees .....	44
Table 2.7b	Income from fines and fees per capita .....	45
Table 2.8a	Income from hire of AV materials .....	46
Table 2.8b	Income from hire of AV materials per capita .....	47
Table 2.9a	Total bookstock .....	49
Table 2.9b	Total bookstock per capita .....	49
Table 2.10	Bookstock categories .....	52
Table 2.11a	Additions to total bookstock .....	54
Table 2.11b	Additions to total bookstock per 1,000 population .....	55
Table 2.12	Proportion of additions in each category .....	56
Table 2.13a	Audio-visual stock .....	59
Table 2.13b	Audio-visual stock per 1,000 population .....	59
Table 2.14a	Additions to total audio-visual stock .....	62
Table 2.14b	Additions to total audio-visual stock per 1,000 population .....	63
Table 2.15a	Annual issues of books .....	68
Table 2.15b	Annual issues of books per capita .....	69
Table 2.16	Book issues by category .....	70
Table 2.17a	Audio-visual and other non-book issues .....	72
Table 2.17b	Audio-visual and other non-book issues per 1,000 population .....	73

Table 2.18	Books on loan by category .....	81
Table 2.19a	AV on loan .....	86
Table 2.19b	AV on loan per 1,000 population .....	87

## Other

Table 2.20	Annual visits per capita .....	91
Table 2.21	Annual enquiries .....	93
Table 2.22	Requests .....	94
Table 2.23	Inter-library loans .....	96
Table 2.24a	Staff in post .....	100
Table 2.24b	Staff per 10,000 population .....	100
Table 2.25	Number of service points .....	106
Table 2.26	Service point hours open per week .....	110
Table 2.27	Population per service point .....	112
Table 2.28	Service points offering internet access .....	113

## User surveys

Table 2.29	Demographics of adult public library visitors .....	116
Table 2.30	Activities undertaken by library visitors .....	116
Table 2.31	Percentage of users who were able to find a book/information .....	117
Table 2.32	Percentage of visitors rating library services “good” or “very good” .....	117

## Academic library statistics

Table 3a	Summary statistics for old universities .....	123
Table 3b	Summary statistics for new universities .....	125
Table 3c	Summary statistics for HE colleges .....	127
Table 3.1	FTE users .....	129
Table 3.2	Number of libraries .....	129
Table 3.3	Institutional expenditure .....	132
Table 3.4	Total library expenditure .....	133
Table 3.5	Income generated .....	133
Table 3.6	Expenditure on information provision .....	137
Table 3.7	Average price paid for materials .....	137
Table 3.8	Breakdown of information provision expenditure .....	138
Table 3.9	Breakdown of serials expenditure .....	140
Table 3.10	Bookstock .....	143
Table 3.11	Additions to bookstock .....	143
Table 3.12	Issues .....	144
Table 3.13	Current serial subscriptions .....	144
Table 3.14	Breakdown of serial subscriptions .....	145
Table 3.15	Library staff numbers .....	147
Table 3.16	Expenditure on library staff .....	147
Table 3.17	Seat hours per week .....	149
Table 3.18	Number of workstations .....	149
Table 3.19	Visits .....	152
Table 3.20	Estimated annual enquiries .....	152
Table 3.21	Inter-library loans .....	153

## Other libraries

### Government department libraries

Table 4.1	Summary of CDL statistics (Government department libraries) .....	155
Table 4.2	CDL libraries stock figures 2003-04 .....	156

### National libraries

Table 4.3	The British Library statistics.....	159
Table 4.4	The British Library holdings .....	160
Table 4.5	British Library reader satisfaction survey: Ratings for staff .....	161
Table 4.6	British Library satisfaction survey: Ratings for services/facilities.....	161
Table 4.7	Satisfaction ratings of services: satisfied users – top 5 .....	162
Table 4.8	Satisfaction ratings of services: dissatisfied users – top 5 .....	162
Table 4.9	National Library of Wales: Collection estimates .....	164
Table 4.10	National Library of Wales: Acquisitions and users .....	164
Table 4.11	National Library of Wales: Staff and expenditure .....	164
Table 4.12	National Library of Scotland: Printed materials acquisitions.....	165
Table 4.13a	National Library of Scotland: Use – user visits .....	165
Table 4.13b	National Library of Scotland: Use – items issued .....	165
Table 4.14a	National Library of Scotland: Purchases - volume.....	166
Table 4.14b	National Library of Scotland: Purchases - £'000 .....	166

## Miscellaneous statistics

### Basic statistics

Table 5.1	Population.....	170
Table 5.2a	Annual retail price index .....	171
Table 5.2b	GDP deflator.....	171
Table 5.3a	LISU academic book price indexes .....	172
Table 5.3b	USA exchange rates & adjustments.....	173

### Periodicals

Table 5.4	Blackwell's international periodicals price index (Library Association Record/Update).....	174
Table 5.5	Periodical price indexes 2004-2006 .....	175
Table 5.6a	Periodical price indexes 2001-2006 .....	175
Table 5.6b	Exchange rates.....	175
Table 5.7	Number of serial titles.....	176

## Books

Table 5.8	Consumer book sales.....	178
Table 5.9	Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult fiction .....	179
Table 5.10	Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult non-fiction .....	179
Table 5.11	Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children’s fiction.....	180
Table 5.12	Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children’s non-fiction .....	180
Table 5.13	Books: Numbers of new titles and new editions – UK and USA 1984-2004.	181
Table 5.14	Size of market for books 2004-2005.....	182
Table 5.15	UK Publishing of Books 2004 .....	182

## The library and information profession by occupation

Table 5.16	The library and information profession by occupation 1999-00 and 2004-05	184
------------	--	-----

## Public Lending Right

Table 5.17	Estimated national loans analysed by BIC subject category 2003-05.....	185
Table 5.18	PLR summary statistics .....	186
Table 5.19	Most borrowed authors (July 2004 - June 2005) .....	187
Table 5.20	Most borrowed fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005) .....	188
Table 5.21	Most borrowed non-fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005) .....	189

## List of Figures

### Public libraries

Fig 2.1	Total library expenditure, adjusted for inflation.....	12
Fig 2.2	Net expenditure per capita .....	14
Fig 2.3	Total library expenditure .....	22
Fig 2.4	Indexes of staffing figures.....	23
Fig 2.5	Comparison of book and audio-visual expenditure per capita with inflation ...	29
Fig 2.6	Book expenditure per capita by sector .....	30
Fig 2.7	Audio-visual expenditure .....	31
Fig 2.8	Trends in income per capita .....	40
Fig 2.9	Sources of income .....	41
Fig 2.10	Breakdown of stock by type.....	48
Fig 2.11	Total UK additions in each category .....	57
Fig 2.12	Audio-visual stock and additions .....	58
Fig 2.13	Total issues .....	64
Fig 2.14	Audio-visual issues per capita 2004-05.....	65
Fig 2.15	Stock turn .....	71
Fig 2.16	Proportions of books on loan.....	85
Fig 2.17	Annual enquiries per capita 2004-05.....	89

Fig 2.18	Request satisfaction rates 2004-05.....	90
Fig 2.19	Average time taken to satisfy inter-library loans 2004-05.....	91
Fig 2.20	Inter-library loans.....	97
Fig 2.21	Percentage of professional staff.....	98
Fig 2.22	Professional and other staff in post.....	99
Fig 2.23	Computer terminals per 10,000 population 2004-05.....	105
Fig 2.24	Proportion of adult library users borrowing items.....	115

## Academic libraries

Fig 3.1	Indexes of expenditure.....	121
Fig 3.2	Breakdown of library expenditure – Old universities.....	122
Fig 3.3	Breakdown of library expenditure – New universities.....	124
Fig 3.4	Breakdown of library expenditure – HE colleges.....	126
Fig 3.5	FTE students.....	128
Fig 3.6	Proportions of total institutional expenditure.....	130
Fig 3.7	Breakdown of library expenditure.....	131
Fig 3.8	Trends in book and periodical expenditure.....	134
Fig 3.9	Breakdown of serials expenditure.....	135
Fig 3.10	Stock replenishment %.....	141
Fig 3.11	Breakdown of serial subscriptions, 2004-05.....	142
Fig 3.12	Number of library staff.....	146
Fig 3.13	Average opening.....	148
Fig 3.14	Workstations as hours percentage of total seats.....	148
Fig 3.15	Issues per visit.....	151

## Other libraries

### The British Library

Fig 4.1	The British Library: Income, at 2004-05 prices.....	157
Fig 4.2	The British Library: Proportions of expenditure.....	158
Fig 4.3	British Library reader satisfaction survey ratings.....	161

### National Libraries

Fig 4.4	National Library of Wales Collection estimates 2004-05.....	163
---------	---	-----

## Miscellaneous

Fig 5.1	Average prices paid for books.....	178
Fig 5.2	Percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector.....	183



# Acknowledgements

For permission to reproduce statistics we are grateful to:

BML (formerly Book Marketing Ltd)

*The Bookseller* (J Whitaker & Sons Ltd)

The British Library

CILIP (The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals)

CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy)

The Committee of Departmental Librarians

Higher Education Statistics Agency Ltd

Holt Jackson

*Library + Information Update*

The National Library of Scotland

The National Library of Wales

SCONUL (Society of National, College and University Librarians)

Swets Information Services

*Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* (Bowker)

Jonathan Gordon at IPF

Andrew Grabois at R R Bowker Ltd

Dr Jim Parker - Registrar of Public Lending Right

The authors would like to thank others at LISU:

- J Eric Davies for advice and assistance in obtaining material.
- Mary Ashworth and Sharon Fletcher for their important contribution to the design and preparation of the report.

We would also like to acknowledge the support of the MLA, in particular Sue Howley and Simon Matty.

A list of the publications from which these statistics have been taken (and a few others of relevance) can be found at the back of this volume (*pages 190-196*). Readers are encouraged to purchase and consult them.

While the authors are alone responsible for the accuracy of the statistics and the commentary, they hope all those who have contributed will be pleased to be associated with the result.



## Section 1 Introduction

Annual reports and statistics are designed to describe the year's working results, and frequently include comparisons to the previous year. The purpose of a ten-year trend analysis is to consider the longer term; to even out any unusual years and to describe changes in the types of services offered. Such trends also provide an informed historical base line for questions about the future. Macro statistics at this level are designed to inform strategy and give policy makers and other stakeholders a clear picture of the wider issues affecting libraries.

This annual volume summarises key statistics for a wide range of library and information work in the UK. The base year for which most data are given is 2004-05, and wherever possible trends are analysed over the past ten years. The aim is to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of activity in libraries in the UK, by presenting sector-wide totals as well as a range of derived ratios. The commentary in each section draws attention to the major changes and trends, and highlights any unusual circumstances affecting the data. The publication is intended to provide information that is useful and interesting for library managers at all levels of their organisations. It is also a reference source for several groups of professionals from outside the library and information world, including politicians, journalists, academics, researchers and the book trade.

### The Library and Information Environment

Some key contextual data relevant to the interpretation of the tables in this report are given in Section 5. In summary, some trends of note are:

- The population of the UK has increased by 2.5% over the last ten years, to 59.9 million
- The retail price index shows inflation running at 2.8% in 2005. Over five years the increase has been 13%, and over ten years, 29%
- The average consumer price paid for books in 2005 was £7.56, up 2.7% on the previous year
- The average price of academic books in 2005 was £45.74, up 8.3% on the previous year. Over five years the increase has been 23%, and over ten years, 37%
- The average price of an academic journal in the UK in 2005 was £465, up 9.8% on the previous year. A further 5.2% increase in 2006 took the average price to £489
- Over 180,000 serial titles were published in 2005, of which 45,000 were available online
- There were 9,900 chartered librarians working in all sectors in the UK in 2004-05, but this is a fall of 17% over the last five years

## Summary of Key Findings

Some of the key results from this year's report are given below. More detail will be found in the body of the report.

### Public Libraries

Both actual library expenditure and expenditure per head of population have increased for the seventh consecutive year, after adjustment for inflation, to £1,097m, £18.32 per person, for the UK as a whole in 2004-05. This is clearly encouraging, and demonstrates a continuing commitment to public libraries, after a period of decline between 1993 and 1998, when spending did not keep pace with inflation. More than half of total expenditure is on staff – 55%. Premises costs account for just under 11%, and central establishment costs 10%, with books accounting for under 9%. Overall, materials for public use – including audio-visual material, newspapers and other acquisitions – represent 12% of total spending, £2.26 per person.

The greatest increases in total expenditure per capita over the last year have been in Wales, Scotland and the English counties, each with increases of more than 4%. The smallest increase was in London, at 1.5%, although London, on average, continues to have the highest spend per capita at £24.90. Spending fell in Northern Ireland; this is not surprising, as last year's figure was unusually high there.

Generated income accounts for 10% of total expenditure, at £109m in 2004-05. This is 2.4% lower than last year, but up by 81% over the last ten years, and equivalent to £1.82 per head of population. The hire of audio-visual materials and use of electronic resources generated 46p per person, with fines and fees raising 32p per person in 2004-05. Although no data are collected on the number of overdue items, the number of requested items (for which there is often a fee payable) has increased in each of the last five years, to over nine million (for the UK as a whole) in 2004-05.

Over £602m was spent on library staff in 2004-05, £10.06 per head of population, and almost £23,000 per staff member. Increases in staff costs have generally kept pace with increases in the Index of Average Earnings, with an increase of 5.5% overall this year. London continues to have the highest staff costs per head of population, followed by Scotland. There has been a slight increase in the number of staff in post in 2004-05, to almost 26,600 in total. 23% of these were in professional posts, compared to 26% ten years ago.

Over £95m was spent on books in 2004-05, with £23m on audio-visual materials and £6m on electronic resources. This is equivalent to £1.59 per head of population on books, down by 1.2% over last year, with a further 39p per person on audio-visual items (up 5.2%) and 10p per person on electronic resources. Spending on electronic resources is the fastest growing area of library expenditure, as might be expected for a relatively new area of activity, with increases of 21% over the last year, and 84% over five years in spending per capita.

There has been a further fall in total bookstock, to 108m for the UK in total, of which 74% were items for lending and the remainder for reference or in reserve. This is an average of 1.8 per head of population, compared to 2.2 per person ten years ago. Scotland and Northern Ireland have the highest stock levels at 2.5 and 2.4 books per person respectively; within England the highest stock level on average is in London, at

2.0 books per person. The proportion of children's books has been increasing, and is now 30% of the total. Just over 12m books were added to stock in 2004-05, representing 11.2% of the total. This represents a further increase in the replenishment rate, although it is still some way short of the level set in the Public Library Service Standards (PLSS) for England, of 14.9%. The PLSS also set standards for acquisitions per head of population; 34% of English authorities met the standard this year. The decline in book issues, particularly those of adult fiction materials, continues. There are some encouraging signs this year, however, with an increase of 2.1% in children's issues for the UK as a whole – the first reported increase since 1996-97. Issues have also risen in Northern Ireland – by 6.6% – where lending stock has increased by 11.9%.

In contrast, stocks of audio-visual materials and CD-ROMs continue to rise overall, albeit slowly. Audio stock – talking books and music – is declining, while video stocks have increased year on year throughout the period covered. CD-ROM stock is now offered by 205 of the 208 public library authorities in the UK, with a total stock of around 321,000 items. Acquisitions overall are little changed from last year, with a total of 1.7m items being acquired in 2004-05, giving a replenishment rate of 19.7%. Audio-visual issues have fallen by 4.2% over the last year, with all types of material falling in popularity except CD-ROMs, which show an increase of 7% in issues over the last year, to 26 per 1,000 population.

The number of visits to public libraries has increased for the third consecutive year, and is now 2.5% higher than five years ago. Almost 340 million visits were made to library premises in 2004-05, 5.7 per head of population. Early results from the DCMS sponsored *Taking Part* survey for 2004-05 suggest that 48% of the adult population visited a library in the year before the survey. Data from the CIPFA PLUS surveys show that it is the IT facilities now available which are drawing visitors, with the proportion of library visitors who used a computer or the internet having more than doubled between 2001, when data were first collected, and 2004, the latest year for which statistics were available at the time of writing. There have also been significant increases in the proportions of visitors borrowing CDs, DVDs and CD-ROMs this year.

There has been a fall in the total number of service points in the UK, to 4,715. The greatest fall, of 8%, has been in the number of mobile libraries, with only a small decline overall in the number of static branches. There has been a slight increase in overall weekly opening hours in 2004-05, however, despite falls in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The number of service points open for more than 45 hours per week has increased by 3.8%. The effect of the public library service standards can be seen in England and Wales, with 69 service points in England open for 60 or more hours per week (up from 51 last year) and five in Wales. ICT provision in public libraries continues to grow, with a total of 36,509 computer terminals with library catalogue and internet access available in 4,426 libraries, 97% of the total.

## Higher Education Libraries

The overall picture for libraries in institutions of higher education continues to be a positive one, with resources generally increasing in line with student numbers, if not also with inflation. There are wide variations within the sector, however. Library use is also increasing overall, and steps are being taken to monitor use of electronic resources and develop appropriate performance indicators in this area.

In 2004-05, the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) changed the way in which it collected data on the numbers of students in higher education (HE) in the UK. This has led to an apparent fall in the total numbers reported; however, on a like-for-like basis, the number of FTE students has increased by 1.4% this year, to 1.68 million. All percentage changes quoted below and in Section 3 take account of this change in definition. The number of academic staff has also increased, by 7.9% to 133,000 FTE.

There have been further mergers within the sector, and some institutions have changed their status. Overall, there are 167 institutions included in these statistics, operating a total of 846 libraries – down 1.3% over last year. Service availability, in terms of both study places and opening hours, has increased over the last ten years in the sector as a whole, to give an average of 8.9 study place hours per week per FTE student in 2004-05. One quarter of all study places now have computer workstations, compared to one in ten, ten years ago.

Overall, library expenditure increased by 4.1% last year, to £520 million. This is equivalent to £310 per FTE student. Library spending per FTE student has not kept pace with the rate of general inflation, having increased 2.7% over the last year, and 10.9% over five years, compared to increases in the Retail Price Index of 3.2% and 13.0% respectively. A total of 14% of total expenditure is funded by generated income.

£242 million was spent on staff in 2004-05, £144 per FTE student. Average staff costs have kept pace with increases in the Index of Average Earnings over recent years. Altogether, 10,254 library staff FTE are employed in the sector, of which 37% are professionally qualified. There is an average of 164 FTE students per FTE library staff member, an increase of 1.2% over last year.

Information provision represents 35% of total spending, £183 million in 2004-05, up 2.2% on the previous year. Taking account of the changes in student numbers, however, the increase was less than 1%, to £109 per FTE student. The greatest proportion continues to be spent on serials, including electronic serials, at £57 per FTE student. In contrast, £30 was spent on books, and £16 on other electronic resources, per FTE student in 2004-05.

The total book stock in academic libraries continues to increase, by 1.4% in the last year to 113 million volumes, or 67 per FTE student. Acquisitions are falling, however, with 2.6 million new books acquired in 2004-05, down 9.6% over the previous year.

The number of loans continues to increase, keeping pace with increasing student numbers. A total of 95 million loans were made in 2004-05, an increase of 1.6% over the previous year, and equivalent to 57 per FTE student. Loans per FTE student are little changed over 2003-04, but have increased by 7.1% over the last five years, despite the increasing availability of electronic resources. This increased availability of electronic resources, particularly at locations remote to the library buildings, is thought to have contributed to a 10% fall in the number of visits to library premises over the last five years. Overall, 122 million visits were made in 2004-05, equivalent to 73 per FTE student.

## National Libraries

In real terms, after allowing for inflation, the grant-in-aid to The British Library has fallen by 46% over the last ten years. Other sources of income have also fallen in real terms, and the total resources available were £121 million in 2004-05. Staff salaries account for 72% of the total, compared to 59% ten years ago, while the total number of staff has fallen slightly, by 4% to 2,252. The number of reader visits decreased by 1.0% in 2004-05, falling for the fourth consecutive year to a total of 394,000. The number of items consulted has also fallen, by 1.3% in the last year, to an estimated 5.3 million.

At the National Library of Scotland, acquisitions of monographs and new media items fell by 15.8% and 6.6% respectively in 2004-05 compared to last year. The number of books purchased rose by 19%, with total spending on purchases up by 23% to £956,000. There was a decrease in total user visits, of 14.2%, but the number of items consulted rose by 5.1%, to over 312,000.

At the National Library of Wales, over 77,000 monographs were acquired in 2004-05, 7% less than last year. Acquisitions of serial parts increased, however, by 24%, to over 133,000. In contrast to England and Scotland, the number of visitors at the National Library of Wales increased in 2004-05, by 5.3%, although the number of issue slips fell by 9% to just over 90,000.

## Notes on the compilation of this report

The statistics are presented in four major sections. Section 2 covers public libraries, and is based on data collected by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), enhanced by LISU. Local government reorganisation, which ran from 1 April 1995 to 1 April 1998, has affected the completeness of the original data set in some years, and affected the provision of trend analyses. These issues are discussed in the introduction to Section 2.

Data from CIPFA PLUS concerning public library use, users and user satisfaction, have again been included in this section. CIPFA PLUS is a national standard for the undertaking of user surveys in public libraries, which has been widely adopted throughout the UK. LISU is grateful to IPF Ltd for permission to reproduce these figures.

Section 3 deals with libraries in institutions of higher education. Following work carried out by LISU with the support of the Society of College, National and University Librarians (SCONUL), comparable figures can now be presented for the whole higher education library sector. Separate figures are shown for old universities (those incorporated before 1991), new universities (former polytechnics and other institutions, incorporated after 1991), and HE colleges.

Section 4 deals with some of the other types of library in the UK. Special libraries are a particularly diverse group, and there is little information collected. For a number of years, LISU has attempted to collect reliable trend information from some types of special library, but the changing nature of the sector has rendered this almost impossible. In previous years, data have been presented for libraries within the NHS, and for Government Departmental libraries. Regrettably, the surveys undertaken within the NHS library sector have been poorly completed in the last two years, and no figures can be included this year. LISU has been working with the NHS LKDN (Learning and Knowledge Development Network) to revise their data collection procedures, and is

hopeful that national level statistics will become available within the next two to three years.

Data from Government Department libraries for 2004-05 were not available at the time of preparing this report. The tables included last year have therefore been repeated, as being the most up-to-date available; it is anticipated that the 2004-05 figures will be available towards the end of 2006. These figures are collected by the Committee of Departmental Librarians, and are available for a number of years. The figures are not complete, and trends are affected by the differing respondents in each year, and the changes in the organisation of the parent departments.

Section 4 also includes data from the British Library and from the National Libraries of Wales and Scotland. These figures are somewhat limited in scope, being drawn from the published annual reports of the three bodies, and are not generally comparable between the three libraries.

Section 5 contains some statistics of more general interest, including population data, and a selection of price indexes relevant to librarians in all sectors. In addition it gives some general information on the book trade and a summary of statistics from the Registrar of Public Lending Right. Sector-wide data on the library profession are also included.

There is a number of important library sectors for which no data can be included. School libraries and those in colleges of further education are not well served by statistics, with biennial surveys in recent years which do not lend themselves to the estimation of sector totals. Reference has already been made to the relative lack of data on special libraries and information centres. It seems unlikely that sufficient reliable data in sectors such as industrial and commercial companies, voluntary organisations, and professional bodies will be available in the foreseeable future. There are many disciplines which are major consumers of information in its widest sense, but unless the librarians themselves see a need for comparable data, and their parent organisations are prepared to let them reveal it, they will be forever hampered compared to their colleagues in the public and academic sectors.

## **Measures included**

In much of the recent debate on performance measurement in libraries, the emphasis has been on the quantity and quality of output measures and on user satisfaction. There is greatly increased activity in these areas, both from individual local initiatives and from more co-ordinated work. CIPFA PLUS membership comprises over 90% of the public library authorities in the UK, promoting a standard form of user survey for adult public library visitors, with a separate set of questionnaires suitable for children. There are a number of benchmarking clubs and projects within both the academic and public library communities. In the area of higher education libraries, a brief set of library management statistics is produced annually by SCONUL, intended to inform the most senior managers in higher education institutions about the state of their libraries.

However, outputs need to be related to inputs to gain a full picture. Many of the data in this volume are concentrated on expenditure (and income), staff and stock, together with the most prominent output measures of issues and visits. More data on electronic information sources would be desirable; at present the statistics are limited by the diversity of sources and the lack of agreed definitions in this area. Much work has been



done in recent years to improve the quality of data related to electronic information, and statistics of provision are sufficiently reliable for inclusion in this report. However, statistics of use are still problematic, so only a part of the picture can be given. Project COUNTER<sup>1</sup> is expected to improve data availability in this area, and some progress has already been made.

There have been various initiatives in both the public and academic library sectors in recent years to measure the impact of library services. In the academic sector, these are mainly project based, and do not lend themselves to sector descriptions of the type presented within this report. In the public library sector, a more quantitative approach has been promoted by the MLA, and the new Public Library Services Impact Measures (*see Bibliography for details*) are being collected on a national basis in respect of 2005-06.

The information here is presented in sector summary tables. Information on individual libraries can be found in the CIPFA *Public Library Statistics Actuals* series, SCONUL *Annual Library Statistics* (academic libraries) and CDL Statistics series (Government departmental libraries). Full references can be found in the Bibliography.

## Benchmarking

One main objective of this volume is to assist librarians in making comparisons of their performance with others. This is one stage of formal benchmarking, and enables managers to show evidence of their relative strengths and weaknesses, and plan and lobby for future developments. Few managers these days will need to be warned of the dangers of making superficial comparisons through statistics. Amongst the stratagems adopted here to minimise such a potential problem are:

- the year-on-year analysis which permits a comparison of trends, and is more reliable than a comparison of absolute figures for a single year
- the presentation of sector averages, which minimises the effects of unusual results from unusual institutions. Separate summaries are shown for old and new universities and HE colleges; and public library data are summarised by authority type (counties, metropolitan districts, etc). Even these groupings are far from homogeneous, and require careful interpretation: for instance, Oxford, Cambridge and London stand apart from other old universities because of their size; whilst Birmingham, Manchester, and a few other cities run very large regional reference libraries which distinguish them from other metropolitan districts

Taking this approach a stage further, LISU offers a statistical benchmarking service to public and academic librarians. An authority or institution's performance in areas of interest can be compared over a period of up to ten years with all libraries in their sector, and also with a small family of the libraries closest to them in type. Librarians often find an advantage in having objective analysis and commentary from an outside institution. The data are already on the LISU databases, and the analysis can be done quickly, by a qualified statistician, at a reasonable price.

## Data quality

If data in a time series are to be comparable, they should be complete, error-free, and based upon consistent definitions. These conditions are never likely to be fully achieved, particularly when timely publication of data is also important.

---

<sup>1</sup> [www.projectcounter.org/](http://www.projectcounter.org/) [accessed 15/9/06]

The two main data sets on which this report is based are the CIPFA *Public Library Statistics – Actuals*, and the SCONUL returns for academic libraries. Neither of these surveys attract a 100% response every year, although they come very close, generally achieving over 90%, and, for CIPFA in particular, over 95% of eligible responses. For public libraries, LISU has partly tackled the problem of incompleteness by sending out a supplementary questionnaire to obtain detail omitted from the CIPFA returns. There is also – for both public and academic libraries – a methodology for filling gaps in the database. These procedures are explained in the relevant commentaries.

Consistency of definition continues to be a major problem. This applies particularly to expenditure statistics, where accounting conventions change and vary. The treatment of capital revenue is a problem. So too is the handling of running costs which – especially in academic and special libraries – are often absorbed wholly or partially into central services, making comparisons very difficult. LISU spends much time following up errors or discrepancies in data received, where these are sufficiently obvious to spot. Inevitably, some errors will remain. It is our policy to correct errors whenever and wherever possible, which may result in some of the historical data presented here differing from those published in previous years.

*Further information on LISU can be obtained from the address at the front of this volume, or by visiting our web site at [www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu)*

## Section 2 Public Library Statistics

### Introduction

This section of the report provides a comprehensive ten-year trend analysis for public libraries in the UK, divided into local authority sectors, against which individual library authorities can compare their own results. It also provides a succinct, yet comprehensive picture of the changes in the public library service in the UK over the last ten years. It does not include any detail for individual authorities, which can be found in the annual CIPFA *Public Library Statistics – Actuals and Estimates*, and in the *Public Library Materials Fund & Budget Survey*, published by LISU. (Full references to these publications can be found in the Bibliography on pages 190-196.)

Some of the questions relating to public library services over the last ten years include:

- Why are book issues continuing to fall, and what can libraries do to change this?
- How can libraries keep children's interest when there are so many other competitors for their time?
- Has the growing emphasis on electronic resources detracted from the more traditional reference and lending functions?
- What should libraries do to continue to grow their visitor numbers?

Not all these questions can be answered by such general statistics as are included here. They can, however, shed some light on relevant areas for further investigation, and give an indication of which are the pertinent questions to ask. For example, implementation of the People's Network brought increases in both provision and use of electronic resources, but the impact on other areas of activity is not well documented. New metrics are urgently needed to monitor the changing library environment, and ensure that public libraries continue to provide the services people want in the most cost-effective way.

### Methodology

The primary source of the statistics in this section is the data collected annually by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) and published in their *Public Library Statistics – Actuals*. CIPFA have been collecting and publishing data on public libraries since 1972; their publications cover an extensive range of operations and include considerable financial detail.

As each new year's data become available, they are subjected to a series of checks and investigations at LISU. Over the years, the initial quality, and level of completeness, of the data have improved considerably. There is abundant evidence that most CIPFA data are now carefully collected, with a high level of consistency between years. The reasonableness of the data shines through in the majority of cases.

Following a preliminary assessment of the data, LISU may issue a supplementary questionnaire to chief librarians requesting the most significant of any missing items from each authority's return. This year a supplementary survey was sent to all authorities, requesting those data (such as items on loan) habitually included in this volume, but that

have not been collected by CIPFA this year, as well as some of the key items missing from individual authorities' returns. A total of 116 responses (56%) were received. We would like to record our thanks to those who have gone to some trouble to find figures for us.

Remaining gaps in the historical database have been filled by interpolation. Missing data for the current year are estimated by extrapolation – estimating for the missing figure by taking the percentage change over the previous year for the whole of the sector to which the authority belongs, and applying this to the authority's figure for the previous year. Where this procedure is carried out over a number of years, distortions can be introduced, so such estimates are checked whenever new data become available.

Numerous checks are also performed: examination of trends in both actual and per capita figures; consideration of ratios such as cost per book, proportions of stock on loan; comparison of figures with the rest of the sector. Such checks often throw up suspected transcription errors, and these are queried with the authority concerned. This work occasionally results in changes to the historical data; in consequence the totals presented here may have changed slightly from those published in previous years.

Details of the authorities that did not complete a CIPFA return in the years included here are given in Appendix A. Any queries on the detail of the database or methodology should be directed to LISU.

There are some important changes and features to note:-

1. Accounting conventions change over the years and are not always well publicised. For example, the change from historical accounting for capital charges to the asset rents basis occurred over a period of three years, with all authorities reporting on the new basis from 1996-97. The effects are discussed in the commentary to Tables 2a and 2.1.
2. Some authorities in some years acquired books through leasing arrangements or purchases from capital sources: where known about (from notes to the returns, for instance) the bookspend and capital payments figures have been amended, to give consistency between authorities.
3. Books and other materials bought for new libraries may not appear as book expenditure if treated as capital, but they will be counted in the additions and stock columns and will give rise to issues. This distortion needs to be avoided.
4. In some cases definitions are interpreted differently: one notable example is the enquiry count. This statistic is included here, as recent research has improved the consistency, although care is needed in interpretation of the figures.

## Local government reorganisation

Local government reorganisation began on 1 April 1995 with the incorporation of the Isle of Wight as a unitary authority. The major element of reorganisation took place on 1 April 1996, with the creation of 22 unitary authorities in Wales, 32 in Scotland, and 13 in England. Thirteen further authorities were created on 1 April 1997, and the final changes made on 1 April 1998, at which date there were 46 unitary authorities in England, and 34 counties.

The most recent year in these statistics is 2004-05 – i.e. the ninth year of operation of the first batch of new authorities and the eighth year for the second set. The English unitary authorities have been shown as a separate sector throughout this section, although data for 1995-96 for the Isle of Wight – which became a unitary authority that year – have been included with the English counties. The degree of reorganisation in the former English counties has made it impossible to calculate formal percentage changes over ten years, or even to comment on longer term trends for this sector. Of the 38 counties in England in 1995-96 (not including the Isle of Wight), five have been disbanded completely, one new county has been created, and nineteen have “lost” one or more major cities to unitary status. The consequent reduction in the population of the counties as a whole is more than a quarter of the total.

Figures are given in all the main tables of this section for both English counties and unitary authorities, with the discontinuities clearly marked. Only percentage changes over the last year and five years are shown, and little comment is made on trends. Whilst it would be possible to derive trends for the English counties based on only those which have not been affected by reorganisation, it is felt that this reduced set would not be representative of the sector as a whole. Similarly, data from counties and unitary authorities could be amalgamated to calculate trends based on the old geographical boundaries; however, such an amalgamation would be of little value to either sector.

The 1995-96 statistics for Scotland, Wales and the former counties of Avon, Cleveland and Humberside were collected on the ‘old’ basis from the ‘new’ authorities. This has led to a few problems in the completeness of the data set for these areas. The worst affected area was Wales, where no data were supplied in respect of four of the 13 old counties and districts. There is therefore a greater degree of estimation than is usual in the figures for Wales in 1995-96.

## Public Library Service Standards

The current Public Library Service Standards for England cover aspects of the service including access to service points, provision of computers and stock, user satisfaction, and visits. Full details are available at

[www.culture.gov.uk/Reference\\_library/Publications/archive\\_2006/pls\\_standards06.htm](http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2006/pls_standards06.htm).

Not all the data required for monitoring the standards are collected and published on a national scale at present. Where national data are available, comment on the standards has been included in the relevant sections of this report. Note that these standards relate only to England; a separate set cover public libraries in Wales (*see Bibliography, pages 190-196*).

## Scope and presentation

As part of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland is included in these statistics. The Isle of Man and Channel Islands are not included. The basic layout of this section follows that of previous years. It starts with a number of summary tables and graphs, including the main financial data after adjustment for inflation. The detailed tables which follow cover expenditure, income, stock and acquisitions, issues and material on loan, allowances and issue periods, inter-library lending, staff and service points. The final tables in this section are derived from the CIPFA PLUS national user survey results, covering the last eight years of these surveys.

## Tables 2a – 2i Summaries of general trends

These tables give an overview of the public library scene and the main trends in the UK as a whole over the last ten years. While they are all of great interest, the most important is perhaps Table 2a (page 15), which shows trends in the main financial statistics after adjustment for inflation. Elsewhere, no allowance for inflation has been made, although changes in the retail price index are quoted for reference. Where inflation statistics are calculated by calendar year, the figure for the first part of the financial year has been applied, i.e. 2004 for 2004-05. In previous editions of this report, book price increases as published in *The Bookseller* have also been shown as an indication of relevant inflation levels. These statistics are no longer available – see Section 5 (page 177) for more details.

Table 2a illustrates that the upward trend apparent since 1998 has continued, with an increase in real expenditure on public libraries for the seventh consecutive year (Fig 2.1). However book expenditure has continued to fluctuate in real terms, and following decreases in the two most recent years, now stands at its lowest level for the ten-year period – just 8.7% of total revenue expenditure was on books in 2004-05 (Table 2c, page 17). The trends are illustrated in Fig 2.1. The squeeze on book funds in the most recent years is clearly shown here. “Other” expenditure covers computing costs, transport, payments to third parties, central support costs and other supplies and services. This element of expenditure has been increasing in real terms over the last five years, and now accounts for some 22% of total expenditure. Over 45% of this (10.0% of total revenue expenditure) is accounted for by central support costs (Table 2c).

**Fig 2.1 Total library expenditure, adjusted for inflation**

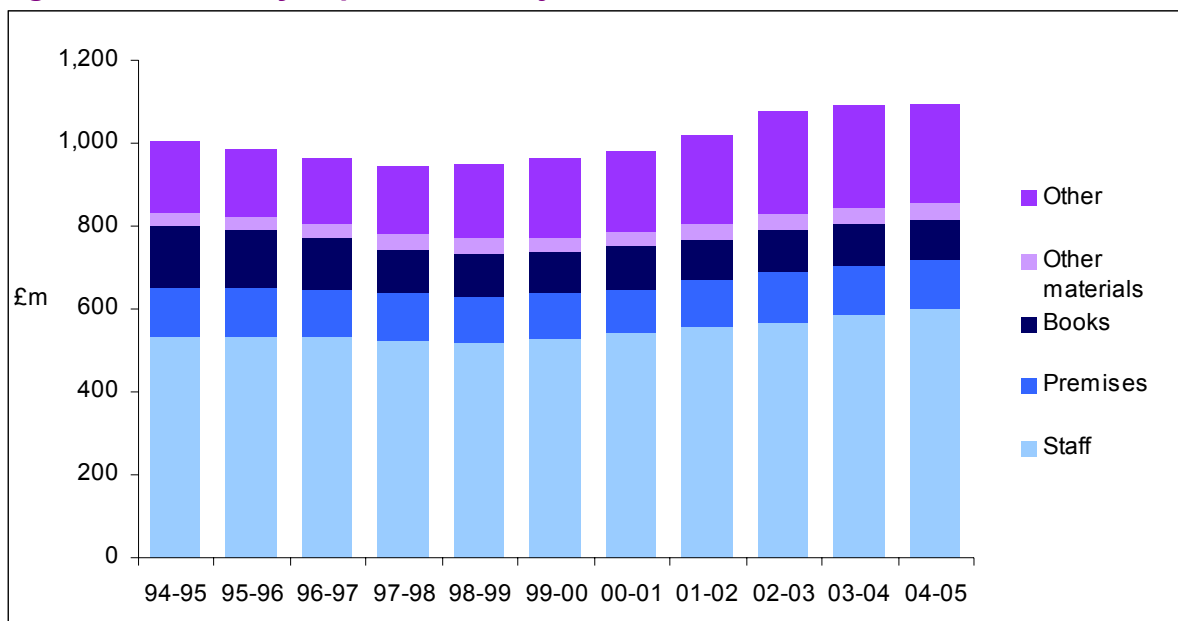


Table 2b (page 16) gives rather more detail, although the figures are not adjusted for inflation. The area of greatest growth over the last ten years has been in the provision of non-book materials, particularly videos and electronic resources. Central charges and computing costs have also more than doubled in ten years. Income is being generated at a fast pace, however, particularly in the area of hire of audio-visual materials. In 2002-03, the largest single element of income was “income from specific grants”, however, a decrease of

54% in 2003-04 means that in the two most recent years the hire of audio-visual materials once again provides the largest proportion of income (25%).

Table 2c ([page 17](#)) illustrates the expenditure figures as percentages of total expenditure and income. The change in emphasis away from materials expenditure towards areas which are less easily cut back is clearly shown here.

Table 2d ([page 18](#)) considers book issues, stock and additions, and shows the decline in book issues is largely due to a fall in adult fiction. The percentage of issues accounted for by non-fiction has remained stable and the proportions of children's book issues have risen over the ten-year period. Adult fiction accounts for almost half of all issues – 49% in 2004-05 compared to 54% in 1994-95 – but only 35% of lending stock and 41% of additions to stock are adult fiction. The statistics raise complex questions of cause and effect over which debate will continue for some time to come.

Table 2e ([page 19](#)) shows that audio-visual services continue to grow. Electronic provision is not well served by the CIPFA statistics at present, although information on CD-ROM holdings and lending has been shown from 1995-96, and other details are beginning to be collected. Expenditure on electronic resources, including CD-ROM, multi-media, open learning and language packs, and online costs, has been included although trends are not yet available. Although activity is at generally low levels, it is an area that is continuing to grow, and now accounts for 4.5% of materials expenditure, compared to 2.8% in 1999-00. Both audio and video businesses are growing, but the fastest growth is in video, now accounting for 43% of all non-book additions, compared to 24% in 1999-00. This could be largely due to increased popularity of DVDs, which have been included in this category for the third time this year and may have been included elsewhere previously. The growth in audio business has slowed considerably over the most recent years. Income from hire of all audio-visual materials has grown by 133% in the ten-year period considered here, and it is this income generating potential which has fuelled expansion of services in many authorities.

Table 2f ([page 19](#)) presents some interesting ratios on stock turn (issues divided by total lending stock) and the proportion of items on loan. Overall, bookstock turn has declined over the ten-year period, and again adult fiction is the main reason. The decline in stock turn for children's books, and the relatively low usage rates for this sector may indicate a potential concern for the future of book-lending services.

The proportion of items on loan has also fallen, in line with declining patterns of use shown in the other statistics. These figures should signal warnings to public librarians concerned for the longer term future of traditional library services. Details of items on loan have not been collected by CIPFA this year. A supplementary questionnaire was issued to authorities in an attempt to acquire this information. However, a response rate of 56% has resulted in a greater degree of estimation than would normally be the case.

Overall, the number of service points open to the public has declined by 9% over the ten years ([Table 2g, page 20](#)). This decrease equates to a total of 452 service points, with half of these coming from the closure of traditional branches, and half representing the closure of small service points open for ten hours or less. It is encouraging to see an increase of 26% in the number of service points open for 60 hours or more in 2004-05 – the sixth consecutive increase. Further to this there has been an increase of 5% since 2000-01 in the total hours open per week so that the total is now at its highest level for the ten-year period. The

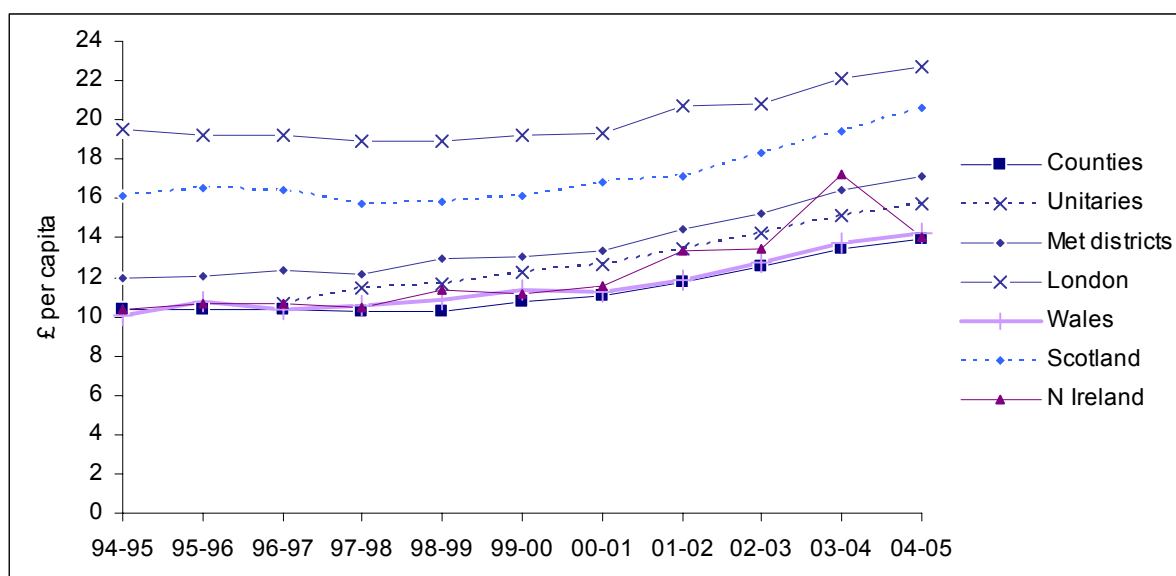
number of static service points with internet connection has increased rapidly over the last five years, so that 99.5% of those open for ten or more hours per week now offer this service. This is an area where the introduction of the Public Library Service Standards has clearly made an impact.

A slight increase in total staff numbers in 2004-05 sees total staff in post at its highest level since 1996 (Table 2h, page 21). This is still encouraging and is perhaps due to the increase in service points being open for 45 or more hours per week seen in Table 2g. However, the number of professional library staff in post has fallen by 13%, with the number of all other staff in post being 1% higher than ten years ago.

More detailed figures and commentary on all these points are given in the rest of this section. One final comment which should be made here, however, is that these figures represent general trends over the whole of the UK. They serve to give a general picture of the state of public libraries, but, as with all summary statistics, they cannot be used to draw conclusions about any specific authority or area. There is considerable variation between authorities both in the absolute levels of provision and use and in the trends over time. The next sets of tables go some way to mitigating these differences by presenting results according to sector, but considerable differences can also be observed within sectors. Differences between sectors are illustrated in Fig 2.2, showing net expenditure per capita by sector.

The highest levels of net expenditure per capita are in London, followed by Scotland with the English counties, Wales and Northern Ireland the lowest. For Northern Ireland, a decrease of 18% in 2004-05 follows on from an increase of 28% for the sector overall in 2003-04 and indicates that the level of spend achieved last year cannot be maintained. It is interesting to note that net expenditure per capita initially declined in Scotland following local government reorganisation, although there have been increases in the seven most recent years, and it now stands at its highest level for the ten-year period. The level in the English unitary authorities remains somewhere between the levels of the English counties and the metropolitan districts.

**Fig 2.2 Net expenditure per capita (excluding capital accounting)**





**Table 2a Summary statistics adjusted for inflation**

United Kingdom		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Population	(m)	58.39	58.59	58.80	59.01	59.23	59.50	59.75	58.79	59.23	59.57	59.86
<b>Indexes of inflation (2004)</b>												
GDP deflator		77.0	79.4	82.0	84.4	86.6	88.3	89.6	91.7	94.5	97.3	100
RPI		77.2	79.8	81.8	84.4	87.2	88.6	91.2	92.8	94.4	97.1	100
Ave. cost of library book purchases	(Table 2.5)	114.7	118.8	119.2	109.2	105.8	102.7	103.8	102.4	100.2	101.4	100
Composite of last two		95.9	99.3	100.5	96.8	96.5	95.7	97.5	97.6	97.3	99.2	100
<b>A Income and expenditure at current prices</b>												
Expenditure												
On staff	(£m)	412.1	423.9	436.9	441.5	448.1	465.2	485.4	509.8	537.0	570.6	602.3
On books	(£m)	111.8	110.0	102.8	90.4	91.8	87.6	90.5	89.1	94.7	95.9	95.2
<b>Total</b>	(£m)	<b>774.1</b>	<b>782.4</b>	<b>790.5</b>	<b>797.2</b>	<b>821.0</b>	<b>848.3</b>	<b>879.2</b>	<b>935.9</b>	<b>1,017.1</b>	<b>1,062.1</b>	<b>1,096.7</b>
Asset rents & capital financing	(£m)	68.7	81.0	90.8	89.0	91.3	95.3	120.0	135.2	139.2	109.4	119.3
Income	(£m)	60.2	59.7	64.5	73.3	76.5	77.9	86.8	105.9	138.5	111.6	109.1
Capital expenditure	(£m)	31.6	32.6	29.5	30.7	33.5	41.8	35.7	58.5	67.1	45.7	67.5
<b>B Income and expenditure deflated at 2004 prices (GDP deflator)</b>												
Expenditure												
On staff	(£m)	535.0	534.0	532.4	522.9	517.6	526.7	541.8	556.0	568.0	586.2	602.3
Staff % of total		53.2	54.2	55.3	55.4	54.6	54.8	55.2	54.5	52.8	53.7	54.9
On books	(£m)	145.1	138.6	125.3	107.0	106.0	99.1	101.0	97.2	100.2	98.5	95.2
Books as % of total		14.4	14.1	13.0	11.3	11.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.7
<b>Total</b>	(£m)	<b>1,004.9</b>	<b>985.7</b>	<b>963.4</b>	<b>944.1</b>	<b>948.2</b>	<b>960.4</b>	<b>981.5</b>	<b>1,020.6</b>	<b>1,075.8</b>	<b>1,091.0</b>	<b>1,096.7</b>
<b>Total per capita</b>	(£)	<b>17.21</b>	<b>16.82</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>16.21</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>18.17</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>18.32</b>
Asset rents & capital financing	(£m)	89.2	102.1	110.6	105.5	105.5	107.9	134.0	147.5	147.2	112.4	119.3
Income	(£m)	78.1	75.2	78.6	86.8	88.4	88.2	96.9	115.4	146.5	114.7	109.1
Income per capita	(£)	1.03	1.02	1.10	1.24	1.29	1.32	1.45	1.80	2.34	1.87	1.82
Capital expenditure	(£m)	41.1	41.1	35.9	36.4	38.7	47.4	39.8	63.8	70.9	46.9	67.5
<b>C Expenditure on books</b>												
Book spend	(£m)	111.8	110.0	102.8	90.4	91.8	87.6	90.5	89.1	94.7	95.9	95.2
Book spend in real terms - adjusted by composite book index		116.5	110.8	102.3	93.3	95.1	91.5	92.9	91.3	97.3	96.6	95.2
Real book spend per capita	(£)	1.99	1.89	1.74	1.58	1.61	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.64	1.62	1.59

**Table 2b Expenditure and income per 1,000 population (£)**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2003-04	2004-05	% change 1995-2005
<b>Expenditure on</b>					
Employees	7,059	7,854	9,579	10,063	43
Premises	1,559	1,654	1,924	1,954	25
Books & pamphlets	1,914	1,478	1,610	1,587	- 17
Newspapers & periodicals	118	115	122	121	3
Sound recordings	136	162	227	226	67
Video recordings	63	91	141	160	153
Other acquisitions	61	107	129	161	65
Book binding	93	63	41	35	- 63
Supplies and services	840	822	994	959	14
Vehicles	217	243	287	288	33
Computing costs	354	483	815	780	121
Central establishment charges	843	1,161	1,794	1,838	118
Third party	-	106	164	147	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>13,258</b>	<b>14,321</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>18,323</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Income from</b>					
Fines & fees	315	341	316	318	1
AV hire *	200	354	469	480	140
Lettings	48	55	63	66	38
Specific grants	29	52	366	275	860
Misc. receipts from the public	351	363	409	464	86
Misc. corporate income		102	219	188	
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Net expenditure</b>					
Capital accounting & asset rents	1,177	1,602	1,837	1,994	69
Capital payments	542	706	767	1,128	108
<b>RPI</b> (Jan 1987=100)	<b>144.1</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>30</b>

\* Includes income from electronic resources from 1997-98

**Table 2c Expenditure and income proportions (% of total)**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2003-04	2004-05
<b>Expenditure on</b>				
Employees	53.2	54.8	53.7	54.9
Premises	11.8	11.5	10.8	10.7
Books & pamphlets	14.4	10.3	9.0	8.7
Newspapers & periodicals	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Sound recordings	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Video recordings	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Other acquisitions	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9
Book binding	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Supplies and services	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.2
Vehicles	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Computing costs	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.3
Central establishment charges	6.4	8.1	10.1	10.0
Third party	-	0.7	0.9	0.8
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Income from</b>				
Fines & fees	30.5	25.9	16.9	17.5
AV hire	19.4	27.0	25.0	26.4
Lettings	4.7	4.2	3.3	3.6
Specific grants	2.8	4.0	19.5	15.1
Misc. receipts from the public	34.1	28	21.8	25.5
Misc. corporate income		7.8	11.7	10.3
<b>Total income</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2d Books**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05	% change 1995-2005
<b>Books Issued</b>				
Total (million)	534.6	430.1	330.2	- 38
Per capita	9.2	7.3	5.5	- 40
% Adult fiction	54	52	49	
% Adult non-fiction	25	25	25	
% Children's	21	23	27	
<b>Additions</b>				
Total ('000)	12,333	10,787	12,021	- 3
Per 1,000 population	211	182	201	- 5
% Adult fiction	40	40	41	
% Adult non-fiction	27	25	25	
% Children's				
% Reference	5	5	4	
Total expenditure (£'000)	111,770	87,565	95,161	- 15
Average cost per book (£)	9.06	8.12	7.92	- 13
<b>Active lending stock</b>				
Total (million)	97.3	88.2	79.5	- 18
Per capita	1.7	1.5	1.3	- 20
% Adult fiction	38	36	35	
% Adult non-fiction	38	36	36	
% Children's	25	27	30	
Reference books (million)	18.8	18.0	16.5	- 12
Total bookstock* (million)	129.6	121.4	107.6	- 17

\* Including reserve collections

**Table 2e Audio visual and electronic media**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05	% change 1995-2005
<b>Annual issues</b>				
Total ('000)	33,080	37,787	38,687	*
% Audio	76	64	57	
% Video	24	33	40	
Per capita	0.57	0.64	0.64	*
<b>Annual additions</b>				
Total ('000)	1,400	1,464	1,739	24
% Audio	76	54	50	
% Video	24	36	43	
<b>Total expenditure (£'000)</b>				
Audio	7,915	9,609	13,555	71
Video	3,694	5,413	9,590	160
Electronic resources	-	3,309	6,137	-
<b>Average cost per unit (£)</b>				
Audio	7.45	12.22	15.46	107
Video	10.94	10.28	12.89	18
<b>Total audio-visual stock</b>				
Total ('000)	7,213	8,288	8,848	23
% Audio	87	69	59	
% Video	13	21	29	
Income from audio-visual hire (£'000) **	11,666	21,049	28,738	146

\* Definition changed, therefore not directly comparable (see text page 65 for details)

\*\* Includes income from electronic resources from 1997-98

**Table 2f Stock ratios**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05
<b>Stock turn (issues÷total stock)</b>			
Total	5.5	4.9	4.2
Adult fiction	7.9	6.9	5.7
Adult non-fiction	3.7	3.4	2.9
Audio visual	4.9	5.0	4.8
Children's	4.6	4.2	3.8
<b>Items on loan as % active stock</b>			
Total	33.0	29.8	27.7
Adult fiction	40.4	35.6	31.3
Adult non-fiction	25.9	23.8	21.4
Children's	32.5	30.0	30.0
Audio visual	27.4	25.4	24.0
Active lending bookstock as % of total	75.0	72.7	73.9
Reference bookstock as % of total	14.5	14.9	15.3

**Table 2g Service points**

	31.3.1995	31.3.2000	31.3.2005	% change 1995-2005
Hours open: 60 or more	44	18	78	77
45 - 59	705	709	957	36
30 - 44	1,643	1,527	1,444	- 12
10 - 29	1,689	1,710	1,480	- 12
<b>Mobiles</b>	692	666	590	- 15
<b>Subtotal</b>	4,773	4,630	4,549	- 5
<b>Open less than 10 hours</b>	394	240	166	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>- 1</b>
Hours per week	148,670	141,890	148,961	0
Per 1,000 population	2.55	2.40	2.49	- 2
Population per service point (open 10 hours or more per week incl. mobiles)	12,233	12,850	13,158	8
% Static service points (open 10 hours or more) with internet connection	-	54.7	99.5	-
Number of terminals for public internet access	-	2,167	36,509	-

**Table 2h Staff**

	31.3.1995	31.3.2000	31.3.2005	% change 1995-2005
<b>Total staff *</b>				
In post	27,281	25,680	26,594	- 3
per 10,000 population	4.7	4.3	4.4	- 5
<b>Professional staff</b>				
In post	6,999	6,335	6,100	- 13
% of total	26	25	23	
per 10,000 population	1.2	1.1	1.0	- 15
<b>All other staff</b>				
In post	20,283	19,356	20,494	1
per 10,000 population	3.5	3.3	3.4	- 1

\* Not equal to sum of the parts due to estimation procedures

**Table 2i Visits**

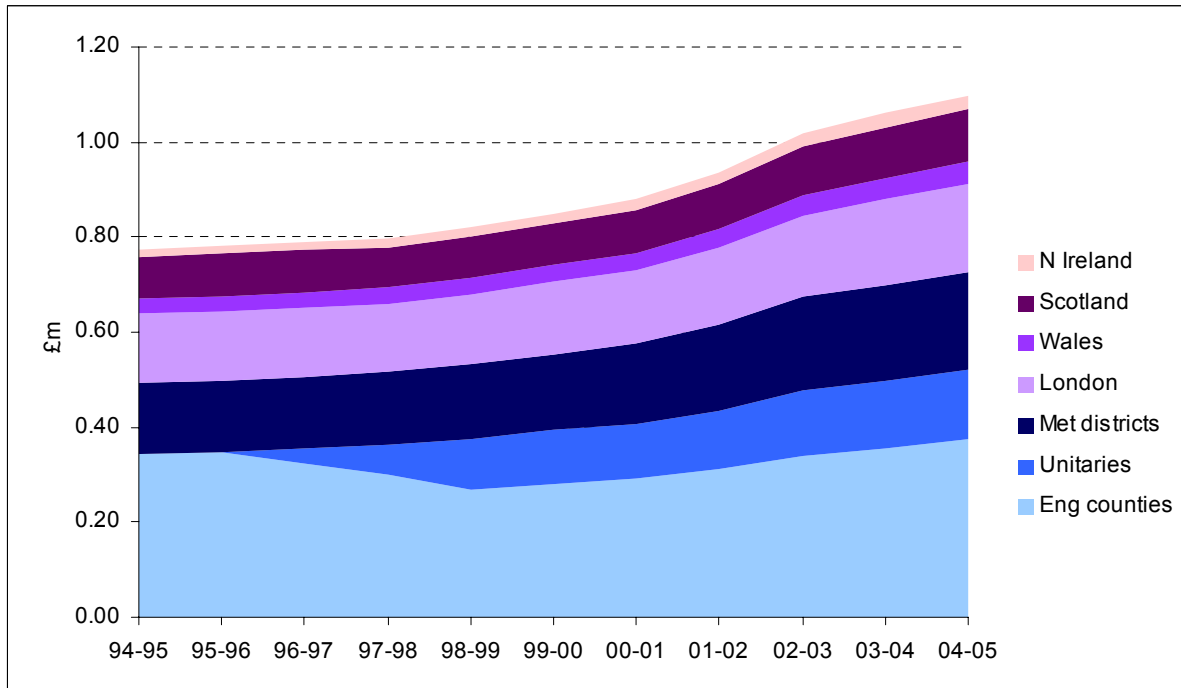
	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05	% change 1995-2005
Visits ('000s)	388,605	331,234	339,676	- 13
Per capita	6.7	5.6	5.7	- 15

## Tables 2.1 – 2.3 Expenditure

The staggered changeover to the asset rent method of accounting for capital introduced a major discontinuity into the series for total library expenditure. However, for the first time this year, total library expenditure has been calculated using the current definitions for all sectors with no amendments necessary. Therefore, direct comparisons can be made over ten years for all sectors except the English counties. There are three discontinuities here caused by local government reorganisation, and no direct comparisons are possible.

Table 2.1a (page 24) shows total library expenditure, while Table 2.1b (page 25) presents the same figures per head of resident population, and it is here that the most interesting comparisons can be made. London shows the highest expenditure per capita, followed by Scotland. Over the ten-year period, the greatest increase has been in Wales, albeit from a low starting position. The large increase in Northern Ireland in 2003-04 has been followed this year by a decrease of over 15%, suggesting that the level of spend achieved last year was atypical. However, total expenditure is still at a higher level than in 2002-03.

**Fig 2.3 Total library expenditure**



### Expenditure on staff

Staff expenditure has continued to increase throughout the last ten years, and now accounts for almost 55% of total library expenditure in the UK. Table 2.2a (page 26) shows total expenditure on staff, and Table 2.2b (page 27) gives figures per head of resident population.

Staff costs per capita are greatest in London and Scotland; these should be considered in conjunction with Tables 2.24a and 2.24b (pages 100-102) giving details of staff numbers. Over the ten-year period, staff expenditure has risen most rapidly in Northern Ireland followed by the metropolitan districts and Wales. The increase in Northern Ireland is largely due to a significant increase of 26% in 2001-02, common to all five of the authorities. All sectors report an increase in staff expenditure this year.

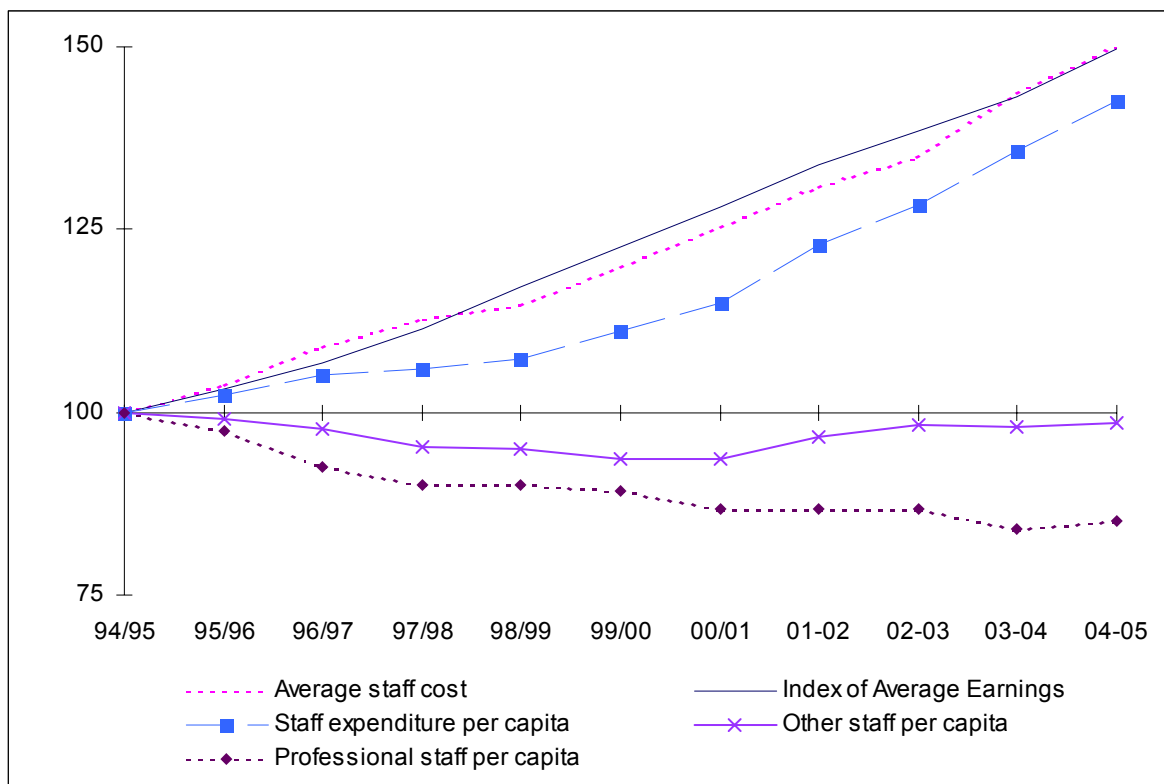


Table 2.3 shows the average cost per staff member by sector. This has been calculated as the total expenditure on staff divided by the total number of staff in post. It gives a general average cost of employing a member of library staff, with no distinction made between professionals and others, and includes the indirect costs of National Insurance, superannuation and so on. The average cost per staff member has risen significantly in all sectors over the ten-year period considered here, with increases throughout in 2004-05.

As might be expected, average wage costs are highest in London – some 22% above the average for the UK as a whole. Around half this difference can be accounted for by formal London weighting allowances.

For comparison purposes, changes in the average earnings index are shown following Table 2.3. Fig 2.4 brings together the various elements of the staffing question to show how these interrelate for the UK as a whole. It is immediately apparent that average staff costs have kept pace with the increase in average earnings. The total salary bill has been kept down, however, by reducing staff numbers, particularly professional staff numbers, to a considerable extent (Table 2.24).

**Fig 2.4 Indexes of staffing figures**



**Table 2.1a Total expenditure (£'000)**

(excluding capital payments &amp; agency services and capital accounting)

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	343,176		150,954	145,149	639,279
95-96	349,127		148,688	144,595	642,411
96-97	321,842	32,212	151,339	146,332	651,724
97-98	298,303	64,596	152,346	145,563	660,808
98-99	267,298	106,768	158,911	147,671	680,649
1999-2000	281,728	111,726	159,736	151,985	705,175
2000-01	291,600	116,237	167,213	156,435	731,486
01-02	311,211	123,981	181,262	161,988	778,442
02-03	338,727	138,452	197,117	171,761	846,057
03-04	356,209	141,832	201,543	181,208	880,793
04-05	373,748	146,571	206,775	184,992	912,087
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	4.9	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.6
<i>5 year</i>	33	32	29	22	29
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	37	27	43

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	30,821	86,346	17,672	774,117
95-96	33,119	88,540	18,347	782,417
96-97	32,177	88,030	18,571	790,503
97-98	32,751	85,208	18,412	797,179
98-99	33,948	86,456	19,936	820,988
1999-2000	35,526	87,872	19,749	848,323
2000-01	35,871	91,173	20,643	879,173
01-02	37,269	95,680	24,513	935,903
02-03	42,284	103,469	25,263	1,017,072
03-04	43,810	107,083	30,371	1,062,056
04-05	46,182	112,673	25,771	1,096,713
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	5.4	5.2	- 15.1	3.3
<i>5 year</i>	30	28	30	29
<i>10 year</i>	50	30	46	42

Change in the RPI: Last year + 3.0%, over 5 years + 12.9%, over 10 years + 29.6%

**Table 2.1b Expenditure per capita (£)**  
(excluding capital payments & agency services and capital accounting)

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	11.23		13.48	20.83	13.12
95-96	11.37		13.30	20.64	13.14
96-97	11.45	11.80	13.54	20.69	13.28
97-98	11.55	12.49	13.66	20.44	13.41
98-99	11.69	12.89	14.26	20.55	13.75
1999-2000	12.23	13.47	14.35	20.86	14.17
2000-01	12.59	13.97	15.02	21.21	14.63
01-02	13.55	15.17	16.75	22.59	15.84
02-03	14.66	16.84	18.15	23.37	17.08
03-04	15.32	17.12	18.45	24.53	17.67
04-05	15.98	17.63	18.87	24.90	18.21
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	4.3	3.0	2.3	1.5	3.1
<i>5 year</i>	31	31	32	19.4	28
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	40	19.5	39

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	10.58	16.82	10.87	13.26
95-96	11.36	17.24	11.24	13.36
96-97	11.02	17.17	11.17	13.44
97-98	11.19	16.63	10.99	13.51
98-99	11.57	16.88	11.81	13.86
1999-2000	12.10	17.17	11.70	14.32
2000-01	12.18	17.83	12.16	14.71
01-02	12.82	18.89	14.53	15.92
02-03	14.47	20.38	14.89	17.17
03-04	14.91	21.08	17.84	17.83
04-05	15.64	22.09	15.07	18.82
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	4.9	4.8	- 15.5	2.8
<i>5 year</i>	29	29	29	28
<i>10 year</i>	48	31	39	38

**Table 2.2a Expenditure on employees (£'000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	177,721		82,214	78,667	338,602
95-96	183,007		82,761	80,577	346,344
96-97	173,984	17,454	85,063	81,564	358,064
97-98	161,978	33,782	86,469	81,351	363,580
98-99	144,034	54,679	88,322	81,918	368,953
1999-2000	150,118	57,456	90,650	84,855	383,079
2000-01	157,349	60,116	95,205	88,638	401,308
01-02	164,509	63,248	100,443	90,703	418,902
02-03	173,592	68,003	105,682	94,580	441,856
03-04	185,200	73,431	112,253	100,791	471,674
04-05	194,588	78,199	117,018	107,132	496,938
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	5.1	6.5	4.2	6.3	5.4
<i>5 year</i>	30	26	29	26	30
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	42	36	47

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	16,663	46,042	10,841	412,148
95-96	17,599	48,680	11,246	423,869
96-97	17,465	49,969	11,365	436,864
97-98	17,827	48,698	11,411	441,516
98-99	18,429	48,818	11,944	448,144
1999-2000	19,105	50,738	12,283	465,206
2000-01	19,488	51,281	13,276	485,353
01-02	20,138	54,121	16,657	509,818
02-03	21,183	57,164	16,792	536,996
03-04	22,914	59,547	16,513	570,647
04-05	24,355	63,357	17,652	602,301
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	6.3	6.4	6.9	5.5
<i>5 year</i>	27	25	44	29
<i>10 year</i>	46	38	63	46

Change in the RPI: Last year + 3.0%, over 5 years + 12.9%, over 10 years + 29.6%

Change in average earnings index:

Whole economy: Last year +4.5%, over 5 years +21.9%, over 10 years +49.6%

**Table 2.2b Expenditure on employees per capita (£)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	5.82		7.34	11.29	6.95
95-96	5.96		7.40	11.50	7.08
96-97	6.19	6.39	7.61	11.53	7.29
97-98	6.27	6.53	7.75	11.42	7.38
98-99	6.30	6.60	7.92	11.40	7.45
1999-2000	6.52	6.93	8.14	11.65	7.70
2000-01	6.79	7.23	8.55	12.02	8.03
01-02	7.16	7.74	9.28	12.65	8.53
02-03	7.51	8.28	9.73	12.87	8.92
03-04	7.96	8.86	10.27	13.64	9.46
04-05	8.32	9.40	10.60	14.42	9.92
<i>Change %</i>					
Last year	4.4	6.1	3.9	5.7	4.9
5 year	28	36	31	24	29
10 year	n/a	n/a	45	28	43

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	5.72	8.97	6.67	7.06
95-96	6.03	9.48	6.89	7.23
96-97	5.98	9.74	6.83	7.43
97-98	6.09	9.51	6.81	7.48
98-99	6.28	9.53	7.07	7.57
1999-2000	6.51	9.91	7.28	7.85
2000-01	6.61	10.03	7.82	8.12
01-02	6.93	10.69	9.88	8.67
02-03	7.25	11.26	9.90	9.07
03-04	7.80	11.72	9.70	9.58
04-05	8.25	12.42	10.32	10.06
<i>Change %</i>				
Last year	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.1
5 year	27	25	42	28
10 year	44	38	55	43

**Table 2.3 Average salary/wage cost (£)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	14,732		14,416	18,297	15,345
95-96	15,210		14,864	18,932	15,847
96-97	16,084	16,169	15,680	19,797	16,699
97-98	16,778	15,948	16,090	20,869	17,276
98-99	16,939	16,742	16,596	20,855	17,553
1999-2000	17,622	17,469	17,182	21,859	18,271
2000-01	18,462	18,138	18,220	22,996	19,186
01-02	19,064	19,275	18,829	23,657	19,872
02-03	19,780	20,175	19,375	24,083	20,524
03-04	20,750	21,889	20,938	26,564	22,004
04-05	21,672	22,476	21,825	27,672	22,910
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
<i>5 year</i>	23	29	27	27	25
<i>10 year</i>	47	n/a	51	51	49

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	14,110	14,299	13,310	15,107
95-96	14,886	15,226	13,988	15,676
96-97	14,647	16,112	14,612	16,477
97-98	16,185	15,963	15,389	17,022
98-99	16,123	16,588	15,862	17,331
1999-2000	17,352	17,575	16,919	18,115
2000-01	17,975	17,981	17,128	18,938
01-02	18,701	18,918	21,355	19,762
02-03	18,670	19,569	21,678	20,372
03-04	19,464	20,752	20,549	21,709
04-05	19,843	22,123	21,738	22,648
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	1.9	6.6	5.8	4.3
<i>5 year</i>	14.4	26	28	25
<i>10 year</i>	41	55	63	50

Change in average earnings index:

Whole economy: Last year +4.5%, over 5 years +21.9%, over 10 years +49.6%

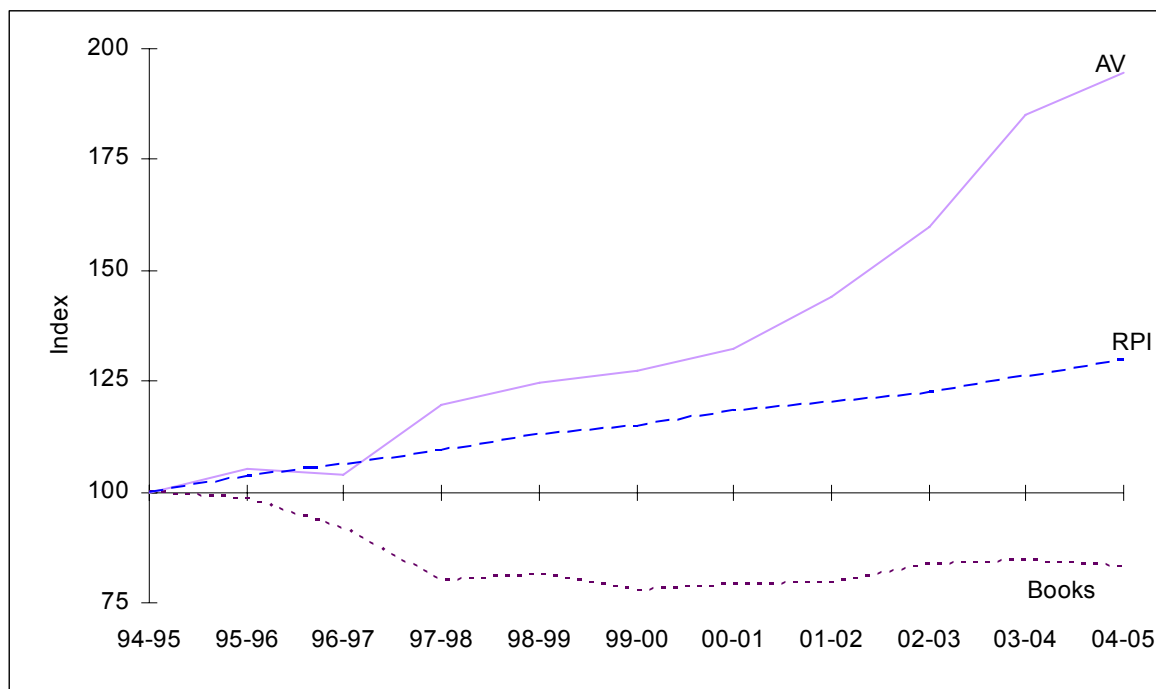
## Tables 2.4 and 2.5 Materials expenditure

Table 2.4a (pages 34-36) shows total expenditure on books and audio-visual materials in cash terms. In 2004-05 book expenditure was £95.2 million for the UK as a whole, a decrease of almost 1% over the previous year, which follows increases of 1.3% and 6.2% over the period 2001-03. Audio-visual expenditure was £23.2 million – an increase of 5.6% over last year. Expenditure per capita is shown in Table 2.4b (pages 34-36).

Whilst staff costs account for rather more than half of all expenditure, the next largest segment is spent on materials. The proportion has been falling over the last ten years, from 18.0% of the total in 1994-95 to 12.5% in 2004-05. Expenditure on books is the largest element of materials expenditure; it accounts for 8.7% of total expenditure (compared to 14.4% in 1994-95). The proportion of expenditure on non-book materials has increased slightly over the ten-year period, and now accounts for 3.8% of total expenditure, compared to 3.6% in 1994-95.

Fig 2.5 illustrates the trends in books and audio-visual expenditure per capita, and shows the retail price index for comparison. Audio-visual expenditure per capita has increased at a much faster rate than inflation over the ten-year period, and the fall in 1996-97 has been shown to be a temporary feature. After considerable falls in 1996-97 and 1997-98, book expenditure has remained relatively stable.

**Fig 2.5 Comparison of book and audio-visual expenditure per capita with inflation**



### Books

Book expenditure per capita fell in cash terms between 1994-95 and 1997-98. The period 2000-02 saw book expenditure per capita remain constant for the UK overall, followed by increases in 2002-03 and 2003-04. Despite a decrease of 1.2% in 2004-05, book expenditure per capita is at a higher level than it was in 1997-98 (Table 2.4b).

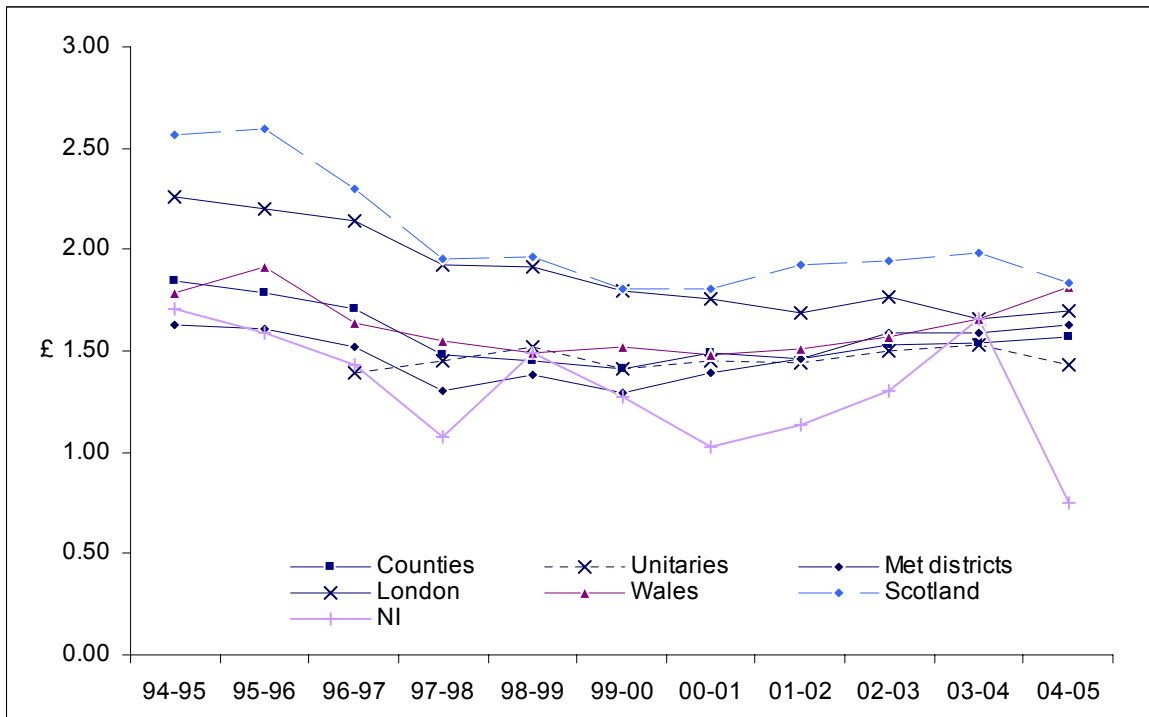
There are substantial differences between the sectors, both in the levels of expenditure and in the extent to which expenditure has been cut, illustrated in Fig 2.6. The last year has seen increases in book expenditure in all sectors except for the English unitary authorities, Northern Ireland and Scotland, with Wales faring the best with an increase of 10%. It is also encouraging that five of the seven sectors are spending more than they were five years ago.

Northern Ireland has seen a staggering decrease of 49% in book expenditure in 2004-05. Further investigation illustrates that this is sector wide, with four out of five Education and Library Boards suffering large drops in book spend – three of these reporting falls of more than 60%. *The Public Library Materials Fund and Budget Survey 2005-07* indicates that this has been reversed somewhat in 2005-06 and so is not indicative of a new level of expenditure.

All areas experienced major cuts in spending between 1995 and 1998. Since then, the trends have levelled somewhat, with only Northern Ireland suffering significant cuts in any one year. There is now little difference in the overall levels of provision in the English sector averages, with spending between £1.43 and £1.70 per capita in 2004-05.

In Scotland, expenditure levels in 1995-96 were £2.60 per capita – easily the best provision in the UK. In the first five years following local government reorganisation, cuts of 31% were made in book expenditure per capita in Scotland. However, Scotland has still seen the highest levels of book expenditure per capita in each year of the ten-year period, despite a decrease of 7% in 2004-05.

**Fig 2.6 Book expenditure per capita by sector**



Spending per capita in Northern Ireland appears particularly variable which may be due in part to its relative size. With only five ELBs covering the province, an unusual year in any one of them can have a significant impact on the overall figures. This is not always the case,



however, the fall in spending in 1997-98 was common to four of the five authorities, for example, and the decrease in the last year is once again common to four ELBs.

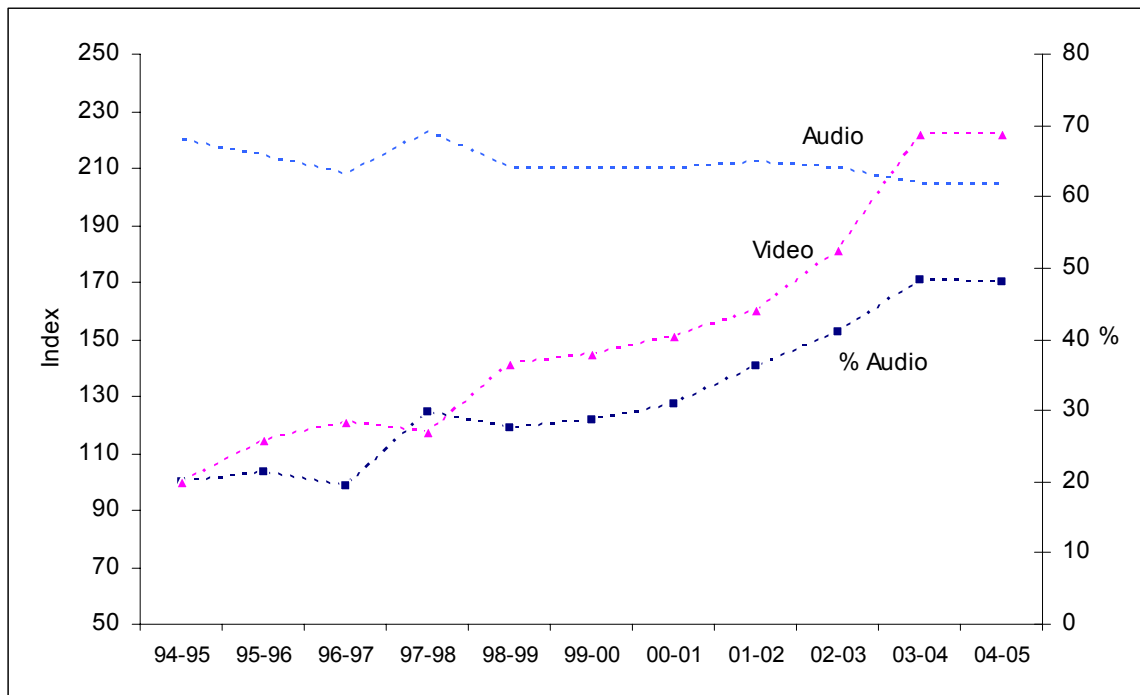
It is difficult to interpret the above average spending levels in London, which apply to other areas as well as books. On an individual authority basis, the 'per capita' statistic works unfairly in places like Westminster and the City of London, where there are many more users than are represented by their resident populations. However, these have little effect on the overall London figure, and on that wider basis it could be argued that a considerable proportion of central London's daytime users still live within the London area.

Looking at individual authorities, there were 17 (out of 208 in total, or 8%) which spent less than £1 per head of population on books in 2004-05 – this compares to ten (5%) in 2003-04. The lowest expenditure per capita was in Croydon at 34p per head.

### Audio-visual materials

Spending on audio-visual materials per capita is highest in the English counties and London, and lowest in Northern Ireland, which is largely due to a decrease of 54% in 2004-05. As with book expenditure, the decrease appears to be sector wide – four out of five ELBs suffered large decreases in 2004-05, with three ELBs reporting falls of more than 60%. Growth in spending on audio-visual materials has been considerable over the period, with per capita spending almost doubling in England, more than doubling in Wales and increasing by almost a half in Scotland. Fig 2.7 shows the difference in growth rates of expenditure per capita on audio and video materials separately for the UK as a whole. Also shown is the percentage of total audio-visual expenditure on audio materials.

Fig 2.7 Audio-visual expenditure



## Electronic resources

Table 2.4c (*page 37*) shows expenditure on electronic resources since 1997-98, when figures were first collected by CIPFA. Although it is difficult to measure use at present, the majority of authorities do distinguish between expenditure on electronic resources and that on other materials, and it is an area that is continuing to grow. The figures given in Table 2.4c include expenditure on CD-ROMs, multi-media, open learning and language packs and online resources. The table shows that, in 2004-05, all sectors except London and Northern Ireland experienced increases in expenditure on electronic resources, ranging from 2% in the metropolitan districts to 58% in Wales, with an increase of 21% overall for the UK. An average of over 10p per person was spent on electronic resources in 2004-05, with the highest expenditures per capita in the English counties and Scotland. Overall for the UK, expenditure on electronic resources has more than doubled since 1997-98, and increased by 85% over five years.

## Average cost of materials

Table 2.5 (*pages 38-39*) shows the average price paid for books, audio and video items separately over the last ten years. The statistic 'average price paid' is derived by dividing total expenditure by gross additions. Technically there are some likely problems. Where books are bought for a newly opened library the books may be included in the gross additions but not in expenditure – if the purchase has been capitalised. Donations count as additions but have cost nothing. In particular, demarcation between audio, video and books may not be followed consistently. However, the outcome is that the average price for books appears to be a reasonable and consistent statistic – as is the price of audio material.

The average cost of videos shows rather more variation, perhaps indicative of the rapidly changing formats available. The greatest increase over the ten-year period has been in the average cost of audio materials, with the average price paid more than doubling since 1994-95.

## Books

The average price paid for books increased in the English counties, London and the metropolitan districts in 2004-05, with decreases elsewhere. London saw the largest increase, at 3.5%. Northern Ireland saw a considerable decrease of 50% in the average price paid for books. This is largely due to four out of five ELBs reporting significant decreases in their book spend in 2004-05. However, it is unclear through what other means books were acquired, therefore leading to a sector average of £4.46 per book, compared to £8.94 last year. For the UK as a whole, the average price paid increased year on year in cash terms until 1996-97, then fell in each year until 1999-2000. The period 2000-05 has seen fluctuations in the average price paid for books, so that it now stands at its lowest level for the ten-year period.

The average price of books covers both hardback and paperback versions. The mix of hardback and paperback is not revealed in these statistics: nor is it feasible to distinguish statistically between the mass market paperbacks and the larger paperback originals, trade paperbacks, etc. Even if CIPFA had arranged to collect paperback data separately in the past, it would now be extremely difficult to analyse it – such is the variety of book formats on offer at present.

### Audio materials

There has been an increase of 2.7% in the average cost of audio items in 2004-05. This may indicate a general move towards higher quality items – CDs rather than cassettes for music, for example, or full text as opposed to abridged versions of audio books. Over the UK as a whole the cost of audio items is higher than that of videos for the eighth consecutive year. London saw the largest increase in 2004-05, at 32%, with decreases elsewhere except the English counties and Wales.

### Video materials

For videos and DVDs, the data show that over the UK as a whole, the average price paid remained relatively stable between 1992 and 2002. However, 2002-03 saw a decrease of 12.5% to its lowest level over the ten-year period, and less than £10 for the first time. This has been largely reversed over the last two years, with increases of 12% and 16% so that the average price paid for a video now stands at almost £13 – the highest for the ten-year period and is perhaps attributable to an increase in the number of DVDs purchased. Northern Ireland recorded a decrease of 45%, in line with similar falls in the average price paid for books and audio materials. Again, the decrease appears to be sector wide with all five ELBs reporting decreases of between 28% and 99% in video expenditure.

A number of factors affect the average price of videos, including:

- Increasing volumes of videos purchased, resulting in the smoothing of the effects of a small number of particularly expensive titles
- Improved record keeping and accounting procedures, so that both numbers of additions and expenditure recorded actually relate to the videos bought
- Increasing proportions of cheaper popular titles in some authorities as the basis for income generation
- A move from VHS to newer DVD formats, and their relative pricing in the market place

**Table 2.4a Expenditure on books and audio visual (£'000)**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	56,585	5,954			18,243	1,863
95-96	55,105	6,516			17,993	1,864
96-97	47,982	5,954	3,800	360	16,963	1,726
97-98	38,333	6,241	7,475	1,122	14,522	2,034
98-99	33,169	5,644	12,611	1,998	15,367	1,983
1999-2000	32,531	6,077	11,720	1,843	14,328	2,052
2000-01	34,601	6,940	12,094	1,855	15,500	2,152
01-02	33,414	7,550	11,767	2,087	15,813	2,339
02-03	35,446	8,502	12,357	2,483	17,239	2,437
03-04	35,823	9,672	12,680	2,793	17,392	3,264
04-05	36,600	10,859	11,895	2,922	17,854	3,142
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	2.2	12.3	- 6.2	4.6	2.7	- 3.7
<i>5 year</i>	12.5	79	1.5	59	25	53
<i>10 year</i>	- 35	82	n/a	n/a	- 2.1	69

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.4b Expenditure on books and audio visual per capita (£)**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	1.85	0.195			1.63	0.166
95-96	1.79	0.212			1.61	0.167
96-97	1.71	0.212	1.39	0.132	1.52	0.154
97-98	1.48	0.242	1.45	0.217	1.30	0.182
98-99	1.45	0.247	1.52	0.241	1.38	0.178
1999-2000	1.41	0.264	1.41	0.222	1.29	0.184
2000-01	1.49	0.300	1.45	0.223	1.39	0.193
01-02	1.46	0.329	1.44	0.255	1.46	0.216
02-03	1.53	0.368	1.50	0.302	1.59	0.224
03-04	1.54	0.416	1.53	0.337	1.59	0.299
04-05	1.57	0.464	1.43	0.351	1.63	0.287
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	1.6	11.5	- 6.5	4.2	2.4	- 4.0
<i>5 year</i>	10.8	76	1.3	58	27	56
<i>10 year</i>	- 15.5	138	n/a	n/a	0.0	73

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.4a Expenditure on books and audio visual (£'000) cont**

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	15,768	1,990	90,596	9,808	5,223	315
95-96	15,430	1,968	88,528	10,348	5,561	339
96-97	15,113	2,182	83,859	10,222	4,800	401
97-98	13,700	2,474	74,031	11,871	4,545	507
98-99	13,752	2,607	74,900	12,232	4,365	448
1999-2000	13,111	2,582	71,690	12,554	4,462	478
2000-01	12,977	2,539	75,173	13,485	4,355	446
01-02	12,118	2,518	73,112	14,495	4,397	418
02-03	13,007	2,677	78,089	16,099	4,584	596
03-04	12,234	2,939	78,129	18,667	4,866	747
04-05	12,615	3,121	78,964	20,044	5,373	917
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	3.1	6.2	1.1	7.4	10.4	23
<i>5 year</i>	- 3.8	21	10.1	60	20	92
<i>10 year</i>	- 20	57	- 12.8	104	2.9	191

**Table 2.4b Expenditure on books and audio visual per capita (£) cont**

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	2.26	0.286	1.86	0.201	1.79	0.108
95-96	2.20	0.281	1.81	0.212	1.91	0.116
96-97	2.14	0.308	1.71	0.208	1.64	0.137
97-98	1.92	0.347	1.50	0.241	1.55	0.173
98-99	1.91	0.363	1.51	0.247	1.49	0.153
1999-2000	1.80	0.354	1.44	0.252	1.52	0.163
2000-01	1.76	0.344	1.50	0.270	1.48	0.151
01-02	1.69	0.351	1.49	0.295	1.51	0.144
02-03	1.77	0.364	1.58	0.325	1.57	0.204
03-04	1.66	0.398	1.57	0.374	1.66	0.254
04-05	1.70	0.420	1.58	0.400	1.82	0.311
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	2.5	5.5	0.6	7.0	9.9	22
<i>5 year</i>	- 5.7	18.6	9.4	59	19.8	91
<i>10 year</i>	- 25	47	- 15.3	99	1.5	188

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.4a Expenditure on books and audio visual (£'000) cont**

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	13,174	1,295	2,777	222	111,770	11,639
95-96	13,330	1,290	2,603	239	110,022	12,216
96-97	11,769	1,318	2,381	214	102,808	12,155
97-98	9,973	1,516	1,812	155	90,360	14,049
98-99	10,028	1,681	2,509	314	91,802	14,675
1999-2000	9,274	1,730	2,139	242	87,565	15,004
2000-01	9,232	1,591	1,754	197	90,514	15,720
01-02	9,737	1,552	1,908	433	89,154	16,898
02-03	9,840	1,629	2,212	524	94,685	18,848
03-04	10,063	1,902	2,832	604	95,891	21,920
04-05	9,380	1,911	1,445	279	95,161	23,151
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 6.8	0.5	- 49	- 54	- 0.8	5.6
<i>5 year</i>	1.1	10.5	- 32	15.3	8.7	54
<i>10 year</i>	- 29	48	- 48	26	- 14.9	99

**Table 2.4b Expenditure on books and audio visual per capita (£) cont**

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Books	AV	Books	AV	Books	AV
1994-95	2.57	0.252	1.71	0.137	1.91	0.199
95-96	2.60	0.251	1.59	0.146	1.88	0.209
96-97	2.30	0.257	1.43	0.129	1.75	0.207
97-98	1.95	0.296	1.08	0.092	1.53	0.238
98-99	1.96	0.328	1.49	0.186	1.55	0.248
1999-2000	1.81	0.338	1.27	0.143	1.48	0.253
2000-01	1.81	0.311	1.03	0.116	1.52	0.263
01-02	1.92	0.306	1.13	0.257	1.52	0.287
02-03	1.94	0.321	1.30	0.309	1.60	0.317
03-04	1.98	0.374	1.66	0.355	1.61	0.369
04-05	1.84	0.375	0.85	0.163	1.59	0.387
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 7.2	0.3	- 49	- 54	- 1.2	5.2
<i>5 year</i>	1.5	10.9	- 33	14.0	7.6	53
<i>10 year</i>	- 28	49	- 51	19.0	- 16.9	94

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.4c Expenditure on electronic resources**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts		London		Total England	
	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita
1997-98	1,106	4.2	172	3.3	527	4.7	516	7.2	2,232	4.7
98-99	925	4.0	416	5.0	430	3.9	605	8.5	2,376	4.7
1999-2000	928	4.0	379	4.6	665	6.0	806	11.0	2,779	5.6
2000-01	1,142	5.0	367	4.4	597	5.4	692	9.4	2,798	5.7
01-02	1,506	6.6	461	5.6	675	6.2	594	8.3	3,235	6.6
02-03	1,443	6.3	396	4.7	722	6.6	741	10.1	3,302	6.7
03-04	2,007	8.7	516	6.1	893	8.1	844	11.5	4,261	8.6
04-05	2,946	12.5	567	6.8	914	8.3	698	9.4	5,125	10.2
<i>Change %</i>										
<i>Last year</i>	47	44	9.9	11.4	2.3	2.5	- 17.3	- 18.3	20	18.7
<i>5 year</i>	217	213	50	48	37	38	15.4	- 14.5	84	82
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita	Total (£000)	pence per capita
1997-98	16	5.0	83	1.7	41	2.4	2,462	4.1
98-99	148	5.0	397	7.8	167	9.9	2,397	5.2
1999-2000	101	3.4	347	6.7	83	4.9	3,309	5.6
2000-01	164	5.6	414	8.0	41	2.5	3,417	5.7
01-02	237	8.2	305	6.0	63	3.7	3,840	6.5
02-03	136	4.7	363	7.2	97	5.7	3,898	6.6
03-04	174	6.0	428	8.4	199	11.7	5,061	8.5
04-05	275	9.3	653	12.8	83	4.9	6,137	10.3
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	58	55	53	52	- 58	- 58	21	21
<i>5 year</i>	174	174	88	91	0.3	0.0	85	84
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Table 2.5 Average price paid (£)**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video
1994-95	9.06	7.53	9.40				9.07	8.44	12.49
95-96	9.36	7.75	10.91				9.62	8.85	12.24
96-97	9.24	9.42	9.96	10.25	11.48	12.97	9.88	7.16	13.57
97-98	8.71	11.91	8.40	9.70	12.73	8.37	8.29	11.28	12.74
98-99	7.94	11.65	8.99	9.15	13.92	9.12	8.79	9.72	14.10
1999-2000	8.05	12.75	9.20	8.10	12.07	8.85	7.93	12.34	12.59
2000-01	8.15	14.25	10.19	8.55	14.76	8.75	8.17	11.40	13.07
01-02	8.11	14.77	11.23	8.06	15.03	9.26	8.32	12.97	13.23
02-03	7.74	15.49	9.63	7.49	14.12	8.88	8.44	13.59	12.09
03-04	7.84	15.82	10.91	8.05	16.78	10.15	8.26	16.79	14.05
04-05	8.03	16.88	14.18	7.60	15.91	11.01	8.43	14.88	12.43
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	2.3	6.7	30	- 5.7	- 5.1	8.5	2.0	- 11.4	- 11.5
<i>5 year</i>	- 0.3	32	54	- 6.2	32	24	6.2	21	- 1.3
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 7.1	76	- 0.5

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video
1994-95	9.50	7.45	13.75	9.13	7.69	10.56	8.58	8.45	9.33
95-96	9.04	7.39	11.94	9.36	7.88	11.26	10.34	10.23	8.63
96-97	9.63	7.61	13.62	9.48	8.60	11.16	9.18	9.76	12.50
97-98	8.29	9.96	11.86	8.63	11.44	9.58	8.33	17.12	12.54
98-99	8.28	10.56	11.43	8.35	11.33	9.99	7.50	12.64	10.01
1999-2000	8.20	10.99	11.06	8.06	12.18	9.84	8.68	16.23	10.51
2000-01	7.97	11.22	10.99	8.19	13.09	10.47	8.47	12.05	14.38
01-02	7.08	10.49	11.58	7.95	13.58	11.27	9.06	11.13	7.13
02-03	7.80	10.39	9.73	7.85	13.88	9.79	8.44	17.35	8.36
03-04	7.25	10.04	11.37	7.86	14.84	11.20	8.87	16.62	9.29
04-05	7.60	13.27	11.83	7.96	15.98	13.09	8.86	21.06	13.80
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	3.5	32	4.0	1.2	5.6	16.9	- 0.1	27	49
<i>5 year</i>	- 8.5	21	7.0	- 1.3	29	33	2.1	30	31
<i>10 year</i>	- 21	78	- 14.0	- 12.9	104	24	3.3	149	48



**Table 2.5 Average price paid (£) cont**

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video	Books	Audio	Video
1994-95	8.85	5.86	14.67	8.83	6.82	10.51	9.06	7.45	10.94
95-96	9.46	5.30	15.69	8.35	7.56	11.29	9.39	7.54	11.54
96-97	8.99	7.49	16.90	10.27	6.99	11.38	9.42	8.47	11.60
97-98	8.61	9.56	15.45	9.81	6.03	9.86	8.63	11.29	10.08
98-99	8.55	10.96	18.53	9.63	10.45	10.38	8.36	11.31	10.53
1999-2000	8.14	11.84	15.54	8.98	10.33	13.97	8.12	12.22	10.28
2000-01	7.95	12.00	17.14	9.73	12.29	10.82	8.20	12.92	10.93
01-02	8.29	12.00	14.61	11.38	21.60	9.89	8.09	13.48	11.38
02-03	8.13	12.88	11.60	8.50	17.63	15.02	7.92	13.99	9.98
03-04	8.62	15.49	10.89	8.94	17.83	12.36	8.01	15.05	11.14
04-05	8.05	12.30	11.59	4.46	14.99	6.75	7.92	15.46	12.89
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 6.6	- 21	6.5	- 50	- 16.0	- 45	- 1.2	2.7	15.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.1	3.9	- 25	- 50	45	- 52	- 2.5	27	25
<i>10 year</i>	- 9.0	110	- 21	- 50	120	- 36	- 12.7	107	17.8

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

## Tables 2.6 – 2.8 Income generated

Tables 2.6a and 2.6b (pages 42-43) show the total income generated and income per head of resident population respectively over the last ten years.

There has been real growth in levels of income generated – 81% over ten years and 40% over five years, compared to general inflation of 30% and 13% respectively. The past year has seen a decrease of 2% overall for the UK, however.

All sectors, except the English counties, Wales and Northern Ireland, have experienced decreases in 2004-05, ranging from 2.9% in London to 15% in the metropolitan districts. Income from grants reached exceptional levels in 2002-03, however these levels have not been maintained and this has had a significant impact on total income. Fig 2.8 illustrates the trends in income per capita over the ten-year period covered here. It shows that the greatest fluctuations have been in the metropolitan districts. The greatest increase over the ten years is in Wales.

**Fig 2.8 Trends in income per capita**

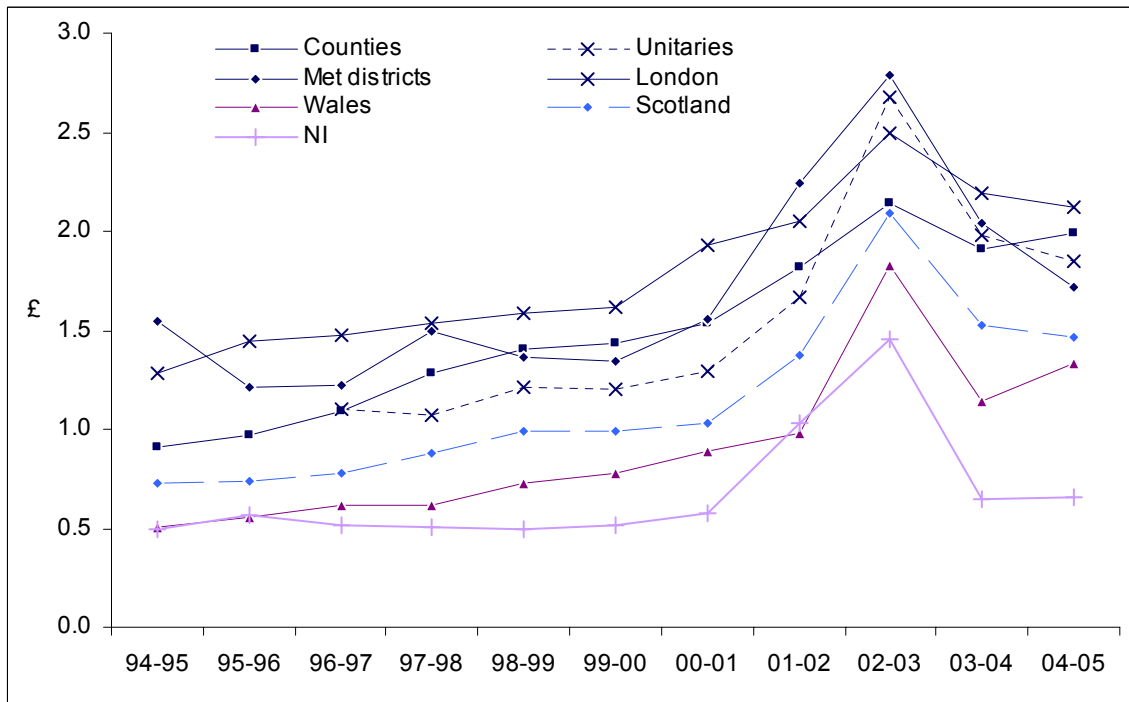
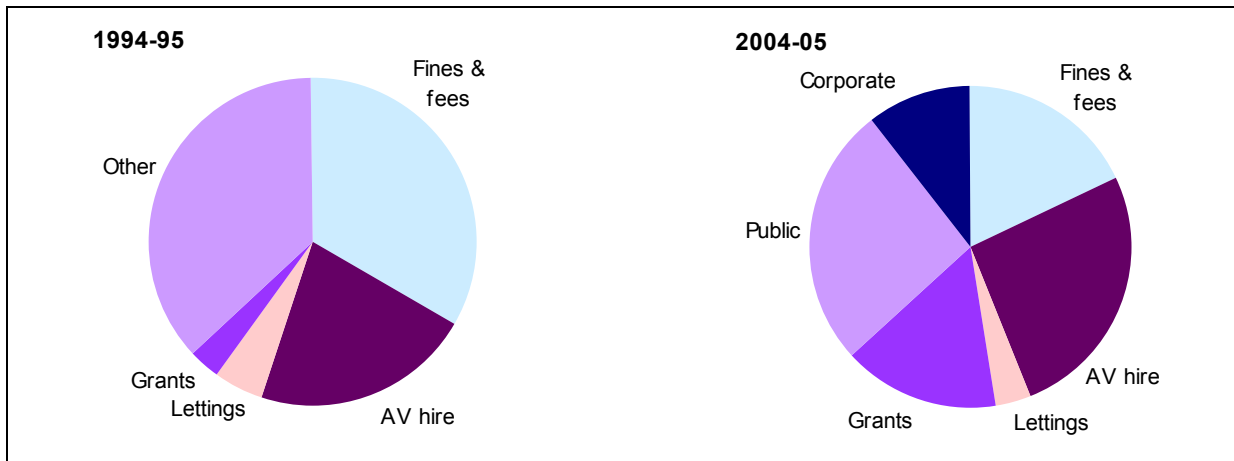


Fig 2.9 shows how the breakdown of this income has changed. The area of miscellaneous income is a grey one, and some of what is included will depend on individual accounting practices as well as the services provided and charged for by each authority. The CIPFA Actuals now include more detailed reporting categories for income, allowing us to break down the miscellaneous income in 2004-05 into receipts from the public and corporate income (including income from the provision of library services to other authorities). Income generated from electronic resources has been included with AV hire in 2004-05. However it is still a relatively small category, accounting for 1.4% of total income generated for the UK as a whole, and equating to £26 per thousand of the population.

**Fig 2.9 Sources of income**

### Fines and fees

Tables 2.7a and 2.7b (pages 44-45) show the income raised from fines and fees, not including the hire of AV materials, both in cash terms and per head of population. The more detailed statistics this year show that the majority of this income is raised from fines – 86% of the total. Growth here has not been as dramatic as in the overall income figures and is significantly lower than the RPI over ten years for the UK as a whole. The most substantial increase over the ten-year period has been in Scotland, whilst Wales and the metropolitan districts have seen decreases of 21% and 12% respectively. The increase of 45% in 2003-04 in Northern Ireland was due to two of the five authorities experiencing increases of 61% and 244%; this level of income has not been maintained.

Per head of population, London has the highest income at 40p, closely followed by the English counties at 39p, Northern Ireland has the lowest (15p). The extent to which this is affected by different loan periods and levels of charges between the sectors is beyond the scope of this report. Details of fines and charges for authorities in England and Wales are available from a survey conducted annually by The Sheffield Information Organisation (SINTO) (see *Bibliography for details of relevant publications – page 193*).

### Audio-visual hire

Since 1997-98 income from hire of AV materials (Tables 2.8a & 2.8b, pages 46-47) has been rivalling that from fines and fees in importance, and for the fifth consecutive year has surpassed it. Although practice varies enormously between authorities in the levels of charges made, if any, as well as in the services provided, it is an income source which is set to rise further. London and the English counties raise the most income from this source at 56p and 63p per capita respectively, with Wales and Northern Ireland raising least, at 16p and 12p per capita respectively.

**Table 2.6a Total income (£'000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	27,858		17,350	8,928	54,136
95-96	29,638		13,575	10,095	53,308
96-97	30,703	3,008	13,686	10,413	57,810
97-98	33,034	5,524	16,623	10,944	66,124
98-99	31,932	9,987	15,122	11,451	68,491
1999-2000	32,948	9,950	14,924	11,819	69,641
2000-01	35,584	10,736	17,413	14,198	77,932
01-02	41,761	13,617	24,263	14,720	94,362
02-03	49,356	22,027	30,335	18,410	120,121
03-04	44,517	16,371	22,301	16,202	99,390
04-05	46,623	15,397	18,833	15,731	96,584
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	4.7	- 5.9	- 15.5	- 2.9	- 2.8
<i>5 year</i>	41	26	26	33	39
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	8.6	76	78

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	1,480	3,763	788	60,167
95-96	1,632	3,816	922	59,679
96-97	1,804	3,994	869	64,477
97-98	1,806	4,485	854	73,269
98-99	2,138	5,078	838	76,546
1999-2000	2,280	5,081	873	77,874
2000-01	2,607	5,265	983	86,787
01-02	2,839	6,917	1,744	105,862
02-03	5,347	10,609	2,451	138,536
03-04	3,361	7,798	1,100	111,650
04-05	3,913	7,423	1,136	109,055
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	16.4	- 4.8	3.2	- 2.3
<i>5 year</i>	72	46	30	40
<i>10 year</i>	164	97	44	81

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.6b Total income per capita (£)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	0.91		1.55	1.28	1.11
95-96	0.97		1.21	1.44	1.09
96-97	1.09	1.10	1.22	1.47	1.18
97-98	1.28	1.07	1.49	1.54	1.34
98-99	1.40	1.21	1.36	1.59	1.38
1999-2000	1.43	1.20	1.34	1.62	1.40
2000-01	1.54	1.29	1.56	1.93	1.56
01-02	1.82	1.67	2.24	2.05	1.92
02-03	2.14	2.68	2.79	2.50	2.42
03-04	1.91	1.98	2.04	2.19	1.99
04-05	1.99	1.85	1.72	2.12	1.93
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	4.1	- 6.3	- 15.8	- 3.5	- 3.3
<i>5 year</i>	39	54	28	31	38
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	10.9	65	74

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	0.51	0.73	0.49	1.03
95-96	0.56	0.74	0.57	1.02
96-97	0.62	0.78	0.52	1.10
97-98	0.62	0.88	0.51	1.24
98-99	0.73	0.99	0.50	1.29
1999-2000	0.78	0.99	0.52	1.31
2000-01	0.89	1.03	0.58	1.45
01-02	0.98	1.37	1.03	1.80
02-03	1.83	2.09	1.45	2.34
03-04	1.14	1.54	0.65	1.87
04-05	1.33	1.46	0.66	1.82
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	15.8	- 5.2	2.8	- 2.8
<i>5 year</i>	71	47	28	39
<i>10 year</i>	161	98	37	77

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.7a Income from fines and fees (£'000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	10,366		2,788	3,022	16,177
95-96	11,070		2,767	3,252	17,088
96-97	11,074	696	3,084	3,733	18,587
97-98	9,929	1,654	2,769	3,377	17,729
98-99	9,029	2,829	2,618	3,432	17,908
1999-2000	8,952	2,816	2,540	3,405	17,713
2000-01	8,814	2,807	2,644	3,306	17,570
01-02	8,590	2,646	2,511	3,316	17,062
02-03	8,961	2,619	2,441	3,167	17,188
03-04	8,465	2,612	2,395	3,113	16,585
04-05	9,051	2,398	2,443	2,992	16,884
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	6.9	- 8.2	2.0	- 3.9	1.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 12.1	- 14.8	- 3.8	- 12.1	- 4.7
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 12.4	- 1.0	4.4

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	714	1,241	233	18,365
95-96	708	1,308	231	19,336
96-97	711	1,511	224	21,033
97-98	699	1,457	268	20,153
98-99	754	1,387	281	20,329
1999-2000	784	1,419	287	20,202
2000-01	809	1,448	267	20,094
01-02	673	1,404	267	19,406
02-03	650	1,374	213	19,424
03-04	613	1,335	310	18,842
04-05	565	1,363	250	19,062
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 7.9	2.1	- 19.1	1.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 28	- 3.9	- 12.7	- 5.6
<i>10 year</i>	- 21	9.8	7.6	3.8

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.7b Income from fines and fees per capita (£)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	0.34		0.25	0.43	0.33
95-96	0.36		0.25	0.46	0.35
96-97	0.39	0.26	0.28	0.53	0.38
97-98	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.47	0.36
98-99	0.39	0.34	0.24	0.48	0.36
1999-2000	0.39	0.34	0.23	0.47	0.36
2000-01	0.38	0.34	0.24	0.45	0.35
01-02	0.37	0.32	0.23	0.46	0.35
02-03	0.39	0.32	0.23	0.43	0.35
03-04	0.36	0.32	0.22	0.42	0.33
04-05	0.39	0.29	0.22	0.40	0.34
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	6.3	- 8.6	1.8	- 4.3	1.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 0.5	- 15.0	- 2.2	- 13.7	- 5.3
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 10.4	- 7.1	1.5

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	0.25	0.24	0.14	0.32
95-96	0.24	0.26	0.14	0.33
96-97	0.24	0.29	0.14	0.36
97-98	0.24	0.28	0.16	0.34
98-99	0.26	0.27	0.17	0.34
1999-2000	0.27	0.28	0.17	0.34
2000-01	0.27	0.28	0.16	0.34
01-02	0.23	0.28	0.16	0.33
02-03	0.22	0.27	0.13	0.33
03-04	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.32
04-05	0.19	0.27	0.15	0.32
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 8.6	1.5	- 19.8	0.6
<i>5 year</i>	- 28	- 3.6	- 14.1	- 6.7
<i>10 year</i>	- 22	10.3	2.1	1.0

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

**Table 2.8a Income from hire of AV materials (£'000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	6,377		2,257	2,149	10,784
95-96	7,502		2,215	2,122	11,840
96-97	8,284	224	2,184	2,467	13,159
97-98	9,301	1,000	2,293	2,692	15,284
98-99	9,285	2,242	2,389	2,949	16,864
1999-2000	9,886	2,588	2,431	3,028	17,933
2000-01	10,535	2,809	2,421	3,099	18,865
01-02	12,280	2,969	2,665	3,664	21,579
02-03	13,718	3,204	2,598	3,770	23,290
03-04	14,661	3,401	2,789	4,037	24,888
04-05	14,696	3,790	2,842	4,188	25,517
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	0.2	11.4	1.9	3.7	2.5
<i>5 year</i>	49	46	16.9	38	42
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	26	95	137

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	123	604	155	11,666
95-96	151	615	164	12,770
96-97	183	613	176	14,131
97-98	189	801	180	16,453
98-99	206	937	185	18,191
1999-2000	288	933	176	19,330
2000-01	322	968	178	20,332
01-02	319	971	175	23,043
02-03	354	1,022	190	24,857
03-04	429	1,023	209	26,549
04-05	484	1,009	201	27,210
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	12.7	- 1.4	- 4.1	2.5
<i>5 year</i>	68	8.2	13.8	41
<i>10 year</i>	292	67	30	133

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%



**Table 2.8b Income from hire of AV materials per capita (£)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	0.209		0.202	0.308	0.221
95-96	0.244		0.198	0.303	0.242
96-97	0.295	0.082	0.195	0.349	0.268
97-98	0.360	0.193	0.206	0.378	0.310
98-99	0.406	0.271	0.214	0.410	0.341
1999-2000	0.429	0.312	0.218	0.416	0.360
2000-01	0.455	0.338	0.217	0.420	0.377
01-02	0.535	0.363	0.246	0.511	0.439
02-03	0.594	0.390	0.239	0.513	0.470
03-04	0.630	0.410	0.255	0.547	0.499
04-05	0.628	0.456	0.259	0.564	0.509
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.3	11.2	1.6	3.1	2.0
<i>5 year</i>	46	46	18.8	36	41
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	28	83	130

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	0.042	0.118	0.095	0.200
95-96	0.052	0.120	0.100	0.218
96-97	0.063	0.119	0.106	0.240
97-98	0.064	0.156	0.107	0.279
98-99	0.070	0.183	0.109	0.307
1999-2000	0.098	0.182	0.104	0.326
2000-01	0.109	0.189	0.105	0.340
01-02	0.110	0.192	0.104	0.392
02-03	0.121	0.201	0.112	0.420
03-04	0.146	0.201	0.123	0.446
04-05	0.164	0.198	0.117	0.455
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	12.3	- 1.5	- 4.9	2.0
<i>5 year</i>	67	8.8	12.5	40
<i>10 year</i>	290	68	23	128

Change in the RPI: Last year +3.0%, over 5 years +12.9%, over 10 years +29.6%

## Tables 2.9 and 2.10 Bookstock

Tables 2.9a and 2.9b (pages 49-51) show total bookstock and bookstock per capita respectively, split according to whether stock is for lending or for reference/in reserve. The total number of books held in public libraries has continued to decline, to under 108 million volumes in March 2005, 1.8 per head of population. Until March 1998, the decline was mostly in lending stock; however there were sharp falls in reference and reserve stock in 1998-99. A decrease of 3.0% has been seen in reference and reserve and a 2.1% decrease in lending stock in 2004-05.

Table 2.10 (pages 52-53), which shows the proportions of lending stock in each of the three categories, indicates that it is the adult stock which has experienced the greatest fall. This is illustrated in Fig 2.10, where the inner circle depicts the breakdown of stock categories in March 1995, and the outer ring shows the position in March 2005.

**Fig 2.10 Breakdown of stock by type**

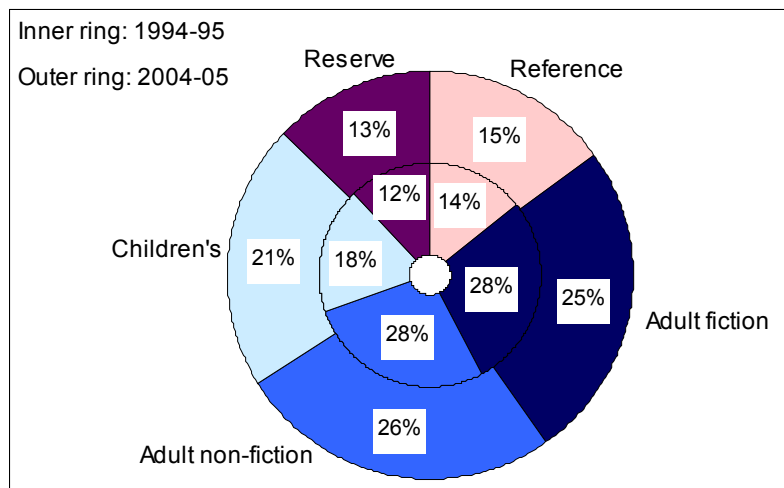


Table 2.9b shows considerable differences between the sectors in available stock per head of population, and differences in the trends over the last ten years. The highest levels of lending stock per capita are now in Scotland and Northern Ireland, at just under 1.8 books per person. Wales, which has not suffered the same decline in lending stock levels, and London are close behind. The lowest levels are in the English unitaries and the English counties, with 1.2. Northern Ireland has reported its third consecutive increase in lending stock.

There are similar differences in the levels of reference and reserve stock. These are lowest in the English counties, and highest in Scotland and Northern Ireland, the latter despite a decrease of 24% in 2004-05. The decrease in Northern Ireland is largely due to one ELB reporting a 97% decrease in the level of reserve stock – it remains to be seen if this is indicative of a new stock level. One possible explanation would be a transfer of reference and reserve stock to lending; detailed examination of the figures suggests this might be the case in three of the five ELBs.

For the first time this year CIPFA have further split children's lending stock into fiction and non-fiction. The proportion of children's stock that is fiction ranges from 62% in London to 72% in Northern Ireland, with an average of 67% for the UK overall. Children's fiction bookstock per capita also varies between the sectors, and ranges from 0.23 in the English counties to 0.37 in Northern Ireland with an average of 0.26 for the UK overall.

**Table 2.9a Total bookstock ('000)**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	45,064	13,087	58,151				19,344	7,091	26,434
1996	45,316	13,306	58,623				18,904	8,508	27,412
1997	40,480	11,824	52,304	3,977	1,834	5,811	17,861	9,877	27,738
1998	36,258	10,388	46,646	7,022	3,350	10,372	17,000	10,147	27,147
1999	31,380	9,828	41,208	11,373	4,402	15,775	16,601	6,625	23,226
2000	30,491	9,598	40,090	11,249	4,581	15,830	16,149	7,030	23,179
2001	29,810	9,499	39,308	10,973	4,593	15,565	15,843	6,901	22,744
2002	28,900	9,503	38,403	10,950	4,336	15,286	15,331	6,719	22,050
2003	28,624	9,125	37,749	10,547	4,278	14,825	15,049	6,853	21,902
2004	27,115	8,157	35,272	10,664	3,969	14,633	15,064	6,406	21,470
2005	26,865	8,292	35,157	10,280	3,837	14,117	14,213	6,270	20,484
<b>Change %</b>									
Last year	- 0.9	1.7	- 0.3	- 3.6	-3.3	- 3.5	- 5.6	- 2.1	- 4.6
5 year	- 11.9	- 13.6	- 12.3	- 8.6	- 16.2	- 10.8	- 12.0	- 10.8	- 11.6
10 year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 27	- 11.6	- 23

**Table 2.9b Total bookstock per capita**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	1.48	0.43	1.90				1.73	0.63	2.36
1996	1.48	0.43	1.91				1.69	0.76	2.45
1997	1.44	0.42	1.86	1.46	0.67	2.13	1.60	0.88	2.48
1998	1.40	0.40	1.81	1.36	0.65	2.01	1.52	0.91	2.43
1999	1.37	0.43	1.80	1.37	0.53	1.90	1.49	0.59	2.08
2000	1.32	0.42	1.74	1.36	0.55	1.91	1.45	0.63	2.08
2001	1.29	0.41	1.70	1.32	0.55	1.87	1.42	0.62	2.04
2002	1.26	0.41	1.67	1.34	0.53	1.87	1.42	0.62	2.04
2003	1.24	0.40	1.63	1.28	0.52	1.80	1.39	0.63	2.02
2004	1.17	0.35	1.52	1.29	0.47	1.77	1.38	0.59	1.97
2005	1.15	0.35	1.50	1.24	0.46	1.70	1.30	0.57	1.87
<b>Change %</b>									
Last year	- 1.5	0.9	- 0.9	- 4.0	- 3.5	- 3.9	- 5.9	- 2.2	- 4.8
5 year	- 13.2	- 14.9	- 13.6	- 8.8	- 16.3	- 11.0	- 10.6	- 9.3	- 10.2
10 year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 25	- 9.5	- 21

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.9a Total bookstock ('000) cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	14,521	4,235	18,756	78,929	24,413	103,341	5,576	1,930	7,506
1996	14,682	4,180	18,862	78,902	25,995	104,897	5,700	1,657	7,357
1997	14,435	4,349	18,785	76,753	27,885	104,637	5,591	1,952	7,543
1998	13,728	4,474	18,202	74,009	28,359	102,368	5,708	1,765	7,475
1999	13,446	4,251	17,698	72,800	25,108	97,908	5,727	1,708	7,436
2000	13,032	4,469	17,501	70,922	25,678	96,600	5,472	1,774	7,246
2001	12,827	3,878	16,705	69,452	24,870	94,322	5,404	1,752	7,157
2002	12,578	4,046	16,624	67,760	24,604	92,363	5,128	1,620	6,749
2003	12,205	3,884	16,089	66,425	24,242	90,566	5,189	1,415	6,604
2004	11,751	3,785	15,536	64,593	22,317	86,910	4,893	1,495	6,388
2005	11,253	3,532	14,785	62,611	21,932	84,543	4,767	1,530	6,297
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 4.2	- 6.7	- 4.8	- 3.1	- 1.7	- 2.7	- 2.6	2.4	- 1.4
<i>5 year</i>	- 13.7	- 21	- 15.5	- 11.7	- 14.6	- 12.5	- 12.9	- 13.7	6.7
<i>10 year</i>	- 23	- 16.6	- 21	- 21	- 10.2	- 18.2	- 14.5	- 21	- 4.4

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	10,553	3,811	14,363	2,215	2,186	4,402	97,272	32,340	129,612
1996	10,333	4,151	14,484	2,278	2,027	4,305	97,213	33,830	131,043
1997	10,510	3,806	14,316	2,225	1,912	4,137	95,079	35,555	130,634
1998	10,340	3,735	14,076	2,083	2,039	4,122	92,143	35,898	128,040
1999	10,308	3,440	13,749	2,214	1,783	3,997	91,049	32,040	123,089
2000	9,751	3,810	13,561	2,081	1,864	3,945	88,227	33,126	121,352
2001	9,722	3,709	13,431	2,082	1,737	3,819	86,660	32,068	118,729
2002	9,543	3,581	13,124	2,037	1,730	3,767	84,468	31,535	116,003
2003	9,372	3,563	12,936	2,234	1,786	4,019	83,220	30,905	114,125
2004	9,038	3,597	12,635	2,702	1,568	4,270	81,226	28,976	110,202
2005	9,109	3,461	12,571	3,024	1,184	4,208	79,511	28,108	107,619
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.8	- 3.8	- 0.5	11.9	- 24	- 1.4	- 2.1	- 3.0	- 2.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 6.6	- 9.2	- 7.3	45	- 36	6.7	- 9.9	- 15.2	- 11.3
<i>10 year</i>	- 13.7	- 9.2	- 12.5	37	- 46	- 4.4	- 18.3	- 13.1	- 17.0

**Table 2.9b Total bookstock per capita cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	2.08	0.61	2.69	1.62	0.50	2.12	1.91	0.66	2.58
1996	2.10	0.60	2.69	1.61	0.53	2.15	1.95	0.57	2.52
1997	2.04	0.61	2.66	1.56	0.57	2.13	1.91	0.67	2.58
1998	1.93	0.63	2.56	1.50	0.58	2.08	1.95	0.60	2.55
1999	1.87	0.59	2.46	1.47	0.51	1.98	1.95	0.58	2.54
2000	1.79	0.61	2.40	1.43	0.52	1.94	1.86	0.60	2.47
2001	1.74	0.53	2.27	1.39	0.50	1.89	1.83	0.60	2.43
2002	1.75	0.56	2.32	1.38	0.50	1.88	1.76	0.56	2.32
2003	1.66	0.53	2.19	1.34	0.49	1.83	1.78	0.49	2.26
2004	1.59	0.51	2.10	1.30	0.45	1.74	1.67	0.51	2.17
2005	1.52	0.48	1.99	1.25	0.44	1.69	1.62	0.52	2.13
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 4.8	- 7.2	- 5.4	- 3.5	- 2.0	- 3.2	- 3.1	2.0	- 1.9
<i>5 year</i>	- 15.3	- 23	- 17.2	- 12.3	- 15.3	- 13.1	- 13.3	- 14.2	- 13.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 27	- 22	- 26	- 23	- 12.6	- 20	- 15.6	- 22	- 17.2

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total	Active lending stock	Reference & reserve	Total
March 1995	2.06	0.74	2.80	1.36	1.35	2.71	1.67	0.55	2.22
1996	2.01	0.81	2.82	1.40	1.24	2.64	1.66	0.58	2.24
1997	2.05	0.74	2.79	1.34	1.15	2.49	1.62	0.60	2.22
1998	2.02	0.73	2.75	1.24	1.22	2.46	1.56	0.61	2.17
1999	2.01	0.67	2.69	1.31	1.06	2.37	1.54	0.54	2.08
2000	1.91	0.74	2.65	1.23	1.10	2.34	1.49	0.56	2.05
2001	1.90	0.73	2.63	1.23	1.02	2.25	1.45	0.54	1.99
2002	1.88	0.71	2.59	1.21	1.03	2.23	1.44	0.54	1.97
2003	1.85	0.70	2.55	1.32	1.05	2.37	1.40	0.52	1.93
2004	1.78	0.71	2.49	1.59	0.92	2.51	1.36	0.49	1.85
2005	1.79	0.68	2.46	1.77	0.69	2.41	1.33	0.47	1.80
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.4	- 4.2	- 0.9	11.4	- 25	- 1.9	- 2.6	- 3.5	- 2.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 6.2	- 8.9	- 7.0	43	- 37	5.3	- 10.8	- 16.1	- 12.2
<i>10 year</i>	- 13.1	- 8.7	- 12.0	30	- 49	- 9.2	- 20	- 15.2	- 19.0

**Table 2.10 Bookstock categories (%)**  
(percentage of available active lending stock)

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
March 1995	38	38	24				39	36	25
1996	38	39	24				38	35	27
1997	37	39	24	39	36	24	39	35	26
1998	37	38	25	37	37	26	38	35	26
1999	36	38	26	36	39	26	39	35	26
2000	36	38	26	36	38	27	39	35	27
2001	36	37	27	35	38	27	38	35	27
2002	36	37	27	35	37	28	38	35	28
2003	36	37	28	34	38	28	37	34	29
2004	35	37	28	34	37	29	37	34	30
2005	36	36	28	35	37	29	37	34	30
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	2.0	- 2.9	1.4	0.3	- 1.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	- 1.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.9	- 4.2	8.9	- 2.8	- 3.2	9.0	- 5.2	- 2.3	10.4
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 5.2	- 6.1	16.5

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	London			Total England			Wales		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
March 1995	31	42	27	37	38	25	41	37	23
1996	30	41	29	36	38	25	40	37	23
1997	31	40	29	36	38	26	41	36	24
1998	30	40	30	36	38	26	39	35	26
1999	30	40	30	36	38	27	38	36	26
2000	30	40	30	36	37	27	39	34	28
2001	29	41	30	35	37	27	37	35	28
2002	29	39	32	35	37	28	38	33	29
2003	28	39	33	34	37	29	37	35	28
2004	29	38	33	34	37	29	37	34	29
2005	29	37	34	35	36	30	40	34	28
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.3	- 1.3	1.2	1.2	- 1.6	0.7	8.9	0.6	- 3.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 2.7	- 6.5	11.2	- 3.1	- 4.0	9.6	3.6	1.2	2.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 7.9	- 10.4	25	- 7.0	- 6.0	19.8	0.0	- 8.1	25

**Table 2.10 Bookstock categories (%) cont**

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
March 1995	42	33	26	33	36	31	38	38	25
1996	42	32	26	34	37	29	37	38	25
1997	41	32	26	34	36	30	37	37	26
1998	40	32	27	35	32	32	37	37	27
1999	40	32	28	35	33	33	36	37	27
2000	41	31	29	35	32	33	36	36	27
2001	41	31	29	34	33	33	36	36	28
2002	40	30	30	35	32	34	36	36	29
2003	40	30	30	34	33	33	35	36	29
2004	39	31	31	29	37	34	35	36	30
2005	39	31	30	29	42	29	35	36	30
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.8	2.3	- 3.6	0.0	14.5	- 15.5	1.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 3.5	1.0	3.5	- 14.8	29	- 13.0	- 3.0	- 2.2	7.7
<i>10 year</i>	- 6.2	- 4.0	15.6	- 9.9	14.8	- 6.8	- 6.6	- 5.3	19.0

## Table 2.11 and 2.12 Acquisitions

Table 2.11a (page 54) shows the level of additions to stock over the last ten years. Just over 12 million books were added in 2004-05, 11.2% of the total stock. This compares to 9.5% of total stock added in 1994-95, and is an improvement over last year's figure of 10.9%. This may be partly attributable to the introduction of the public library standards for both England and Wales, which specify a target time to replenish total stock (including AV materials) of 6.7 years – equivalent to a replenishment rate of 14.9%.

Table 2.11b (page 55) reveals differences between the sectors, both in levels of additions per capita and the trends over the last ten years. The greatest fall has been in Scotland at 21% over the period 1994-2005. Over the ten-year period the metropolitan districts are the only sector to experience an increase at just under 8%. In 1998-99 Northern Ireland experienced a dramatic increase of 41% in total bookstock additions. This was followed by three consecutive decreases, however, the three most recent years have seen increases of 54%, 21% and 2% respectively. The English unitary authorities and Northern Ireland have the lowest bookstock additions per capita at 188 and 189 per 1,000 population respectively.

Note that the standard for total acquisitions for public libraries in England is 216 per 1,000 population; in 2004-05, 50 out of the 149 English authorities (34%) met this standard compared to 37% last year. Similar levels are set for Wales, where eight authorities out of 22 met the target (36%).

Table 2.12 and Fig 2.11 (pages 56-57) show the proportions of additions to stock by category. There are few differences between sectors – the greatest proportion of additions are adult fiction, followed by children's books except for Wales where it is adult fiction followed by adult non-fiction, and Northern Ireland where this is reversed. Northern Ireland has the highest proportion of reference additions followed by Scotland, with the English counties the lowest. In general the proportions of acquisitions in each category are in line

with the stipulations of the public library standards for England and Wales. For the first time this year CIPFA have split additions to children's bookstock into fiction and non-fiction. The proportion of total additions that is children's non-fiction ranges from 5.7% in Northern Ireland to 10.3% in London, with a UK average of 7.3% and highlights the fact that children's non-fiction is a relatively small category.

**Table 2.11a Additions to total bookstock ('000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	6,249		2,011	1,660	9,920
95-96	5,886		1,870	1,708	9,463
96-97	5,191	371	1,717	1,570	8,848
97-98	4,401	771	1,753	1,653	8,577
98-99	4,180	1,379	1,749	1,661	8,968
1999-2000	4,043	1,447	1,806	1,600	8,896
2000-01	4,244	1,415	1,896	1,628	9,183
01-02	4,119	1,459	1,901	1,712	9,191
02-03	4,583	1,649	2,042	1,668	9,942
03-04	4,568	1,575	2,105	1,687	9,935
04-05	4,560	1,566	2,118	1,681	9,926
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.2	- 0.6	0.6	- 0.4	- 0.1
<i>5 year</i>	12.8	8.2	17.3	5.1	11.6
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	5.3	1.3	0.1

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	609	1,490	315	12,333
95-96	538	1,409	312	11,722
96-97	523	1,310	232	10,913
97-98	546	1,159	185	10,466
98-99	582	1,173	261	10,984
1999-2000	514	1,139	238	10,787
2000-01	514	1,161	180	11,038
01-02	485	1,175	168	11,019
02-03	543	1,211	260	11,956
03-04	549	1,167	317	11,967
04-05	606	1,165	324	12,021
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	10.4	- 0.2	2.3	0.4
<i>5 year</i>	17.9	2.2	36	11.4
<i>10 year</i>	- 0.4	- 22	3.0	- 2.5



**Table 2.11b Additions to total bookstock per 1,000 population**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	205		180	238	204
95-96	192		167	244	194
96-97	185	136	154	222	180
97-98	170	149	157	232	174
98-99	183	166	157	231	181
1999-2000	175	174	162	220	179
2000-01	183	170	170	221	184
01-02	179	178	176	239	187
02-03	198	201	188	227	201
03-04	196	190	193	228	199
04-05	195	188	193	226	198
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.8	- 0.9	0.4	- 0.9	- 0.6
<i>5 year</i>	11.1	7.9	19.2	3.1	10.8
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	7.6	- 5.0	- 2.7

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	209	290	194	211
95-96	184	274	191	200
96-97	179	255	139	186
97-98	186	226	110	177
98-99	198	229	154	185
1999-2000	175	223	141	182
2000-01	174	227	106	185
01-02	167	232	99	187
02-03	186	238	153	202
03-04	187	230	186	201
04-05	205	228	189	201
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	9.9	- 0.6	1.9	0.0
<i>5 year</i>	17.3	2.6	34	10.3
<i>10 year</i>	- 1.7	- 21	- 2.1	- 4.9

**Table 2.12 Proportion of additions in each category (%)**

	English counties				Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			
	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref
1994-95	39.2	28.2	27.2	5.4				
95-96	38.3	27.8	28.6	5.2				
96-97	38.4	26.8	29.8	4.4	44.8	23.6	26.8	4.8
97-98	38.0	26.4	31.6	4.3	38.7	24.9	29.9	6.5
98-99	38.0	27.4	30.5	4.0	38.7	25.5	30.1	5.5
1999-2000	40.1	25.7	29.4	4.5	38.7	24.4	31.5	5.4
2000-01	40.3	24.0	31.3	4.0	39.1	24.8	31.1	4.8
01-02	40.2	25.1	30.7	3.7	39.2	24.0	32.4	4.1
02-03	41.9	25.0	29.2	3.6	39.0	24.7	32.5	3.5
03-04	42.9	23.4	30.5	3.1	40.8	23.9	31.6	3.8
04-05	42.2	24.0	31.0	2.7	41.1	24.5	30.7	3.7

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Metropolitan districts				London			
	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref
1994-95	41.8	22.5	30.6	5.1	33.6	30.1	28.3	6.5
95-96	42.0	22.2	30.7	5.1	33.5	27.8	32.1	6.5
96-97	42.1	21.8	30.2	5.9	33.4	29.2	30.3	6.9
97-98	40.0	22.7	32.9	4.4	32.3	28.3	32.8	6.6
98-99	42.1	22.2	30.9	4.7	33.5	26.7	32.7	6.7
1999-2000	41.1	23.3	31.2	4.4	34.7	26.7	32.5	6.2
2000-01	38.7	24.3	32.3	4.7	33.6	28.1	32.4	5.9
01-02	40.3	23.3	32.4	4.1	34.7	26.8	33.6	5.0
02-03	39.9	24.3	31.4	4.4	34.6	27.4	33.5	5.4
03-04	42.3	23.4	30.1	4.1	35.0	26.0	34.4	4.6
04-05	40.3	24.1	31.8	3.8	35.7	27.3	32.4	4.6

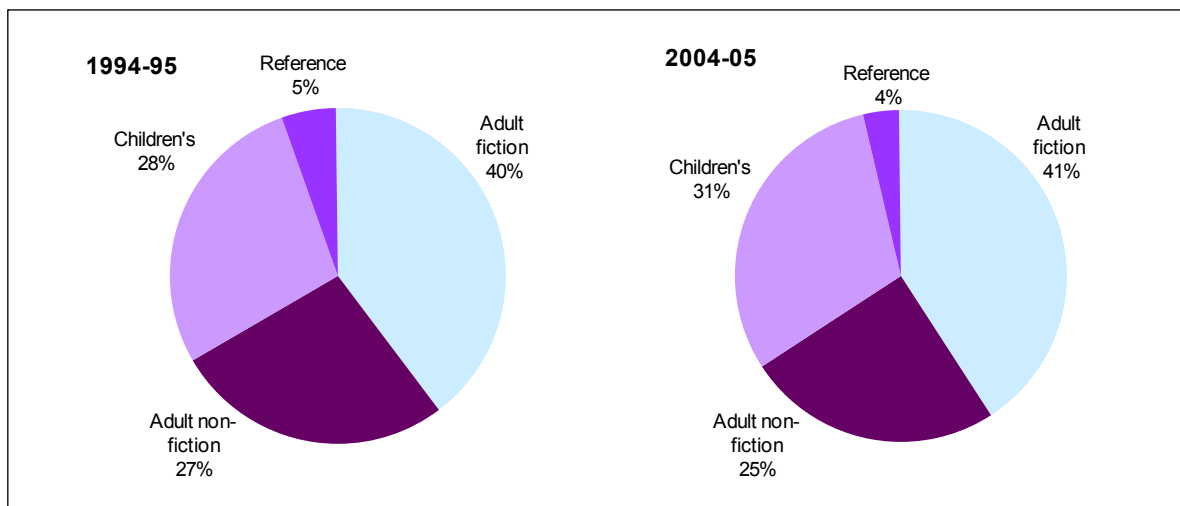
	Total England			
	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref
1994-95	38.8	27.4	28.1	5.5
95-96	38.2	26.7	29.7	5.4
96-97	38.5	26.1	29.8	5.2
97-98	37.4	25.9	31.9	4.9
98-99	38.1	26.0	30.9	4.9
1999-2000	39.1	25.2	30.7	4.9
2000-01	38.6	24.9	31.7	4.6
01-02	39.0	24.9	31.8	4.1
02-03	39.8	25.2	30.9	4.0
03-04	41.1	23.9	31.3	3.7
04-05	40.6	24.7	31.4	3.4

**Table 2.12** Proportion of additions in each category (%) *cont*

	Wales				Scotland			
	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref
1994-95	39.6	26.3	29.2	4.9	47.4	21.5	26.7	4.3
95-96	40.5	26.1	28.3	5.0	44.3	22.4	29.2	4.1
96-97	37.2	23.5	34.1	4.9	43.1	22.6	29.9	3.6
97-98	38.7	25.1	31.4	4.5	43.4	22.6	30.6	3.4
98-99	39.5	24.4	30.8	5.2	43.5	21.7	30.9	3.9
1999-2000	41.4	23.6	30.8	4.1	44.5	22.6	28.9	4.0
2000-01	39.1	23.1	33.6	3.8	44.1	22.3	29.5	4.1
01-02	40.5	24.2	31.1	4.2	44.6	21.4	29.7	4.2
02-03	37.6	24.9	28.2	3.5	45.0	21.7	29.2	4.1
03-04	43.5	24.7	27.4	4.4	46.7	21.7	27.5	4.1
04-05	41.0	28.8	26.1	4.0	45.9	21.3	27.9	5.0

	Northern Ireland				Total UK			
	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref	AF	ANF	Ch	Ref
1994-95	33.5	27.6	33.1	5.6	39.7	26.6	28.1	5.3
95-96	35.4	27.3	33.8	3.7	39.0	26.2	29.7	5.2
96-97	35.6	19.1	40.0	5.2	38.9	25.4	30.3	5.0
97-98	33.3	18.2	42.7	5.6	38.0	25.3	31.9	4.8
98-99	30.8	26.5	38.6	3.9	38.5	25.4	31.1	4.8
1999-2000	32.5	20.7	41.3	5.4	39.6	24.7	30.7	4.8
2000-01	35.4	18.4	39.6	6.6	39.2	24.5	31.7	4.5
01-02	32.7	24.1	40.1	3.1	39.6	24.5	31.7	4.1
02-03	33.7	19.2	41.4	5.0	40.1	24.7	30.9	4.0
03-04	38.8	21.7	36.9	2.6	41.7	23.7	30.9	3.7
04-05	30.2	34.8	28.1	6.9	40.8	24.8	30.7	3.7

**Fig 2.11** Total UK additions in each category

## Tables 2.13 and 2.14 Audio-visual stock and acquisitions

For the seventh consecutive year there has been a slight increase in stocks of audio-visual material, with stocks of audio materials – talking books and music on cassette or CD – decreasing in each year of the ten-year period. Tables 2.13a and 2.13b show differences between the sectors. For videos, growth continues, with stock almost half of the level of audio materials.

Stocks per capita of audio materials are highest in London and Scotland, and lowest in the English counties. London also has the most generous provision of video materials, with Wales and the metropolitan districts having the least.

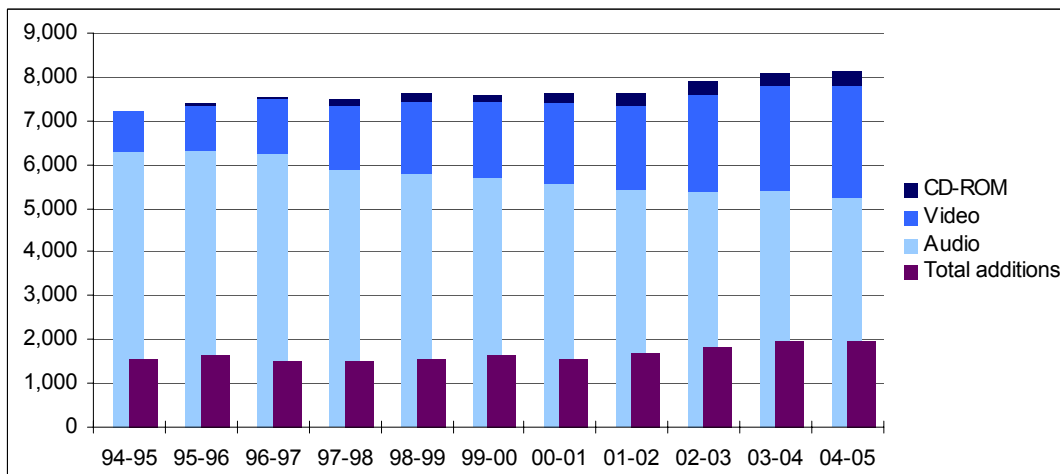
As part of the revision of CIPFA statistics which took place in 1995-96, data began to be collected on stocks of CD-ROM materials and figures have been included in Tables 2.13a and 2.13b from that year. This area is increasing in popularity, being offered by 205 of the 208 library authorities in 2004-05, compared to 188 in 2001-02. Following significant early increases as provision became more widespread, figures have fluctuated in recent years, with 2004-05 seeing the first increase in three years, so that it is now at its highest level for the ten-year period. The total increase since 1996 has been 536%. Scotland has levels of CD-ROM provision more than twice that of most other sectors.

Tables 2.14a and 2.14b (pages 62-63) show that additions to audio-visual stock have increased by just 0.4% for the UK as a whole, and is the fourth consecutive increase. London is maintaining its position with the highest levels of additions to stock per capita. The lowest level of additions to stock per capita is in Northern Ireland as a result of a decrease of 32% in 2004-05. The decrease in Northern Ireland would appear to be sector wide with each ELB reporting a drop of at least 10%.

For the UK as a whole, the replenishment rate for audio-visual stock remains higher than that for books, at 19.7% in 2004-05.

Fig 2.12 summarises the trends in AV stock and additions for the UK as a whole. Note that although the percentage increases in CD-ROM provision appear dramatic, they start from a very low base.

**Fig 2.12 Audio-visual stock and additions**



**Table 2.13a Audio-visual stock ('000)**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	2,565	447					1,146	153	
1996	2,551	521	12.1				1,168	178	8.1
1997	2,369	621	18.1	236	15	0.1	1,136	182	8.4
1998	2,025	679	55.9	447	90	11.5	1,046	194	19.9
1999	1,729	693	61.8	704	182	21.4	1,025	210	27.6
2000	1,678	742	51.7	680	201	17.2	1,015	212	28.9
2001	1,632	787	72.7	684	222	38.2	951	242	31.0
2002	1,600	791	116.5	671	234	39.8	928	242	37.2
2003	1,636	895	113.1	670	282	33.9	910	270	34.2
2004	1,618	1,006	95.7	665	309	31.6	936	306	39.0
2005	1,581	1,013	83.2	682	341	35.3	903	319	70.6
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.3	0.7	- 13.0	2.4	10.3	11.7	- 3.6	4.3	81
<i>5 year</i>	- 5.8	37	61	0.3	70	106	- 11.1	50	144
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 21	108	n/a

**Table 2.13b Audio-visual stock per 1,000 population**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	84.0	14.6					102.4	13.7	
1996	83.1	17.0	0.4				104.4	16.0	0.7
1997	84.3	22.1	0.6	86.4	5.6	0.04	101.7	16.3	0.7
1998	78.4	26.3	2.2	86.4	17.4	2.2	93.8	17.4	1.8
1999	75.6	30.3	2.7	84.9	21.9	2.6	91.9	18.8	2.5
2000	72.8	32.2	2.2	81.9	24.2	2.1	91.1	19.1	2.6
2001	70.5	34.0	3.1	82.2	26.6	4.6	85.4	21.7	2.8
2002	69.7	34.4	5.1	82.0	28.6	4.9	85.7	22.4	3.4
2003	70.8	38.8	4.9	81.5	34.3	4.1	83.9	24.8	3.2
2004	69.6	43.3	4.1	80.3	37.2	3.8	85.7	28.0	3.6
2005	67.6	43.3	3.6	82.0	41.0	4.3	82.4	29.1	6.4
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.9	0.1	- 13.5	2.1	10.0	11.3	- 3.8	4.0	80
<i>5 year</i>	- 7.2	34	59	- 7.2	69	106	- 9.6	53	148
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 19.6	112	n/a

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.13a Audio-visual stock ('000) cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	1,363	166		5,074	766		243	19	
1996	1,323	205	4.0	5,042	904	24.2	262	24	0.7
1997	1,263	234	3.9	5,004	1,053	30.4	271	28	3.8
1998	1,187	261	23.2	4,704	1,224	110.5	264	43	8.7
1999	1,162	297	27.8	4,619	1,382	138.7	268	64	9.3
2000	1,153	331	20.7	4,525	1,486	118.4	261	49	7.9
2001	1,134	364	32.5	4,400	1,615	174.4	257	51	10.5
2002	1,099	368	50.4	4,298	1,635	243.9	265	53	12.6
2003	1,078	439	45.4	4,295	1,886	226.6	262	70	11.4
2004	1,048	442	51.6	4,268	2,063	218.0	241	83	10.5
2005	982	476	59.6	4,147	2,148	248.8	220	91	15.0
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 6.3	7.6	15.5	- 2.8	4.1	14.1	- 8.6	9.8	42
<i>5 year</i>	- 14.8	44	187	- 8.4	45	110	- 15.5	86	89
<i>10 year</i>	- 28	187	n/a	- 18.3	180	n/a	- 9.4	371	n/a

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	791	91		198	30		6,307	906	
1996	844	103	25.2	159	34	0.3	6,306	1,065	50.4
1997	816	120	24.5	162	32	0.9	6,252	1,232	59.6
1998	791	122	38.7	149	36	11.8	5,908	1,425	169.7
1999	781	141	45.5	152	38	3.1	5,819	1,625	196.6
2000	781	143	39.4	153	37	1.4	5,720	1,715	167.1
2001	736	159	40.8	157	41	1.5	5,551	1,865	227.2
2002	718	171	48.1	151	42	2.3	5,432	1,901	306.9
2003	699	199	48.5	143	52	2.9	5,399	2,207	289.4
2004	675	211	55.0	205	65	4.7	5,388	2,422	288.2
2005	682	230	51.6	215	68	5.3	5,264	2,537	320.7
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	1.0	8.9	- 6.3	5.0	4.6	14.1	- 2.3	4.8	11.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 12.7	61	31	41	83	73	- 8.0	48	92
<i>10 year</i>	- 13.8	153	n/a	8.5	115	n/a	- 16.5	180	n/a

**Table 2.13b Audio-visual stock per 1,000 population cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	195.6	23.8		104.2	15.7		83.5	6.6	
1996	188.8	29.2	0.6	103.1	18.5	0.5	89.9	8.1	0.3
1997	178.5	33.0	0.5	101.9	21.4	0.6	92.8	9.5	1.3
1998	166.6	36.6	3.3	95.5	24.8	2.2	90.1	14.5	3.0
1999	161.7	41.4	3.9	93.3	27.9	2.8	91.3	21.7	3.2
2000	158.2	45.4	2.8	91.0	29.9	2.4	88.9	16.7	2.7
2001	153.7	49.3	4.4	88.0	32.3	3.5	87.4	17.2	3.6
2002	153.3	51.4	7.0	87.5	33.3	5.0	91.2	18.3	4.3
2003	146.7	59.7	6.2	86.7	38.1	4.6	89.6	23.9	3.9
2004	141.9	59.9	7.0	85.6	41.4	4.4	82.1	28.2	3.6
2005	132.1	64.1	8.0	82.8	42.9	5.0	74.7	30.8	5.1
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 6.9	7.0	14.9	- 3.3	3.6	13.3	- 9.0	9.3	42
<i>5 year</i>	- 16.5	41	182	- 9.0	44	109	- 16.0	85	88
<i>10 year</i>	- 32	170	n/a	- 21	173	n/a	- 10.6	365	n/a

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM	Audio	Video	CD-ROM
March 1995	154.1	17.7		122.1	18.6		108.0	15.5	
1996	164.3	20.1	4.9	97.2	21.1	0.2	107.6	18.2	0.9
1997	159.0	23.5	4.8	97.4	19.0	0.5	106.3	21.0	1.0
1998	154.4	23.8	7.6	88.9	21.8	7.1	100.1	24.2	2.9
1999	152.5	27.6	8.9	89.7	22.8	1.8	98.2	27.4	3.3
2000	152.5	27.9	7.7	90.7	21.8	0.8	96.6	28.9	2.8
2001	143.8	31.2	8.0	92.8	23.9	0.9	92.9	31.2	3.8
2002	141.8	33.7	9.5	89.7	24.7	1.4	92.4	32.3	5.2
2003	137.7	39.2	9.6	84.2	30.6	1.7	91.2	37.3	4.9
2004	132.8	41.6	10.8	120.4	38.1	2.7	90.4	40.7	4.8
2005	133.6	45.1	10.1	125.9	40.0	3.1	87.9	42.4	5.4
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.6	8.5	- 6.7	4.6	4.6	13.5	- 2.8	4.3	10.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 12.4	61	31	39	83	285	- 8.9	46	91
<i>10 year</i>	- 13.3	155	n/a	3.1	115	n/a	- 18.6	173	n/a

**Table 2.14a Additions to total audio-visual stock ('000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	735		203	225	1,163
95-96	756		201	233	1,190
96-97	632	31	208	237	1,108
97-98	615	102	189	239	1,145
98-99	550	173	192	250	1,164
1999-2000	670	167	174	240	1,250
2000-01	595	162	197	242	1,196
01-02	643	184	194	258	1,279
02-03	722	216	194	276	1,408
03-04	766	214	222	289	1,491
04-05	732	220	239	284	1,476
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 4.4	2.8	7.9	- 1.8	- 1.0
<i>5 year</i>	9.2	32	38	18.3	17.0
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	18.2	26	27

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	37	171	28	1,400
95-96	34	198	28	1,449
96-97	41	146	26	1,321
97-98	34	144	21	1,344
98-99	40	145	31	1,381
1999-2000	36	145	22	1,453
2000-01	39	132	17	1,384
01-02	45	135	24	1,483
02-03	44	144	33	1,629
03-04	58	146	38	1,733
04-05	65	173	26	1,739
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	13.0	18.4	- 32	0.4
<i>5 year</i>	83	18.6	19.4	18.8
<i>10 year</i>	78	0.7	- 7.8	24



**Table 2.14b Additions to total audio-visual stock per 1,000 population**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	24		18	32	24
95-96	25		18	33	24
96-97	23	11	19	33	23
97-98	24	20	17	34	23
98-99	24	21	17	35	24
1999-2000	29	20	16	33	25
2000-01	26	20	18	33	24
01-02	28	23	18	36	26
02-03	31	26	18	38	28
03-04	33	26	20	39	30
04-05	31	26	22	38	29
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 5.0	2.4	7.6	- 2.3	- 1.5
<i>5 year</i>	20	32	40	16.0	16.2
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	21	18.0	23

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	13	33	17	24
95-96	12	39	17	25
96-97	14	28	16	22
97-98	12	28	13	23
98-99	14	28	19	23
1999-2000	12	28	13	25
2000-01	13	26	10	23
01-02	16	27	14	25
02-03	15	28	19	28
03-04	20	29	23	29
04-05	22	34	15	29
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	12.4	18.0	- 32	- 0.1
<i>5 year</i>	82	19.0	17.8	17.6
<i>10 year</i>	75	1.4	- 12.4	21

## Tables 2.15 – 2.19 Use of Stock

### Issues

#### Book issues

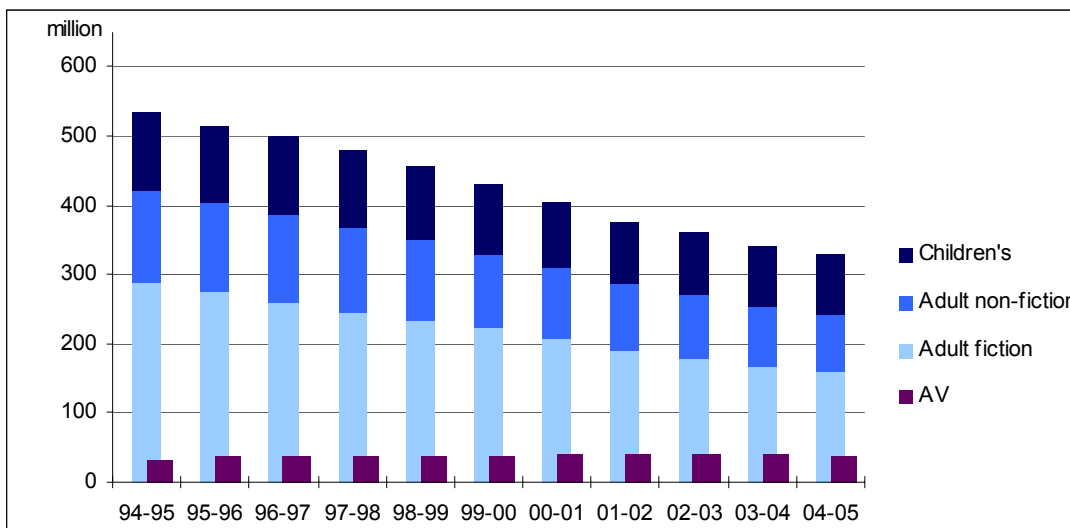
The decline in book issues continues, as shown in Fig 2.13, Tables 2.15a, 2.15b and 2.16. The overall fall is now 38% over the last ten years, with decreases within the sectors ranging from 34% in Northern Ireland to 44% in the metropolitan districts and Scotland.

Book issues per capita are highest in the English counties, and lowest in Northern Ireland. The English unitary authorities have a level of issues per capita similar to those in London and Wales. The metropolitan districts and Scotland have experienced the greatest decline in book issues per capita over the past ten years – 43%.

The picture is much less uniform when the different categories are considered separately (Table 2.16, pages 70-71). This year adult issues decreased in every sector except Northern Ireland, with children's issues increasing in every sector except London and Scotland. However, most of the overall decline is accountable to adult fiction, which in 2004-05 accounted for 49% of all books issued (compared to 54% in 1994-95). The fall in adult fiction issues is 45% over ten years, representing almost two-thirds of the total drop in issues over this period. Adult non-fiction issues have fared particularly badly in the metropolitan districts and Scotland, with falls of 44% and 43% respectively since 1994-95. For the first time this year CIPFA has split children's issues between fiction and non-fiction. Again, there are differences between the sectors, with children's fiction issues per capita ranging from 0.9 in Wales to 1.4 in London and a UK average of 1.2. Children's non-fiction issues range from 0.2 in Northern Ireland to 0.4 in London with an overall UK average of 0.3 per capita. (Note that these figures are per head of total population, not per child.)

Fig. 2.15 (page 71) shows stock turn (issues divided by total lending stock) for adult fiction and non-fiction, and children's books. It illustrates that in general, stock turn has declined over the ten-year period, with adult fiction the main culprit.

**Fig 2.13 Total issues**



## Audio-visual issues

Following the 1996 review of CIPFA public library statistics, the collection of data on non-book materials underwent substantial revision. From 1992-93 the figures on non-book issues were split into audio, video and other materials; in 1995-96 the breakdown was further refined to collect separate issues figures for talking books, music (on any medium), videos and CD-ROMs. Figures are no longer collected on issues of any other materials. There was little consensus as to what was included in the 'other' issues category; it may have covered material in specialist collections or items which were not catalogued. In some authorities, this category of 'other' was quite large; in many it was zero.

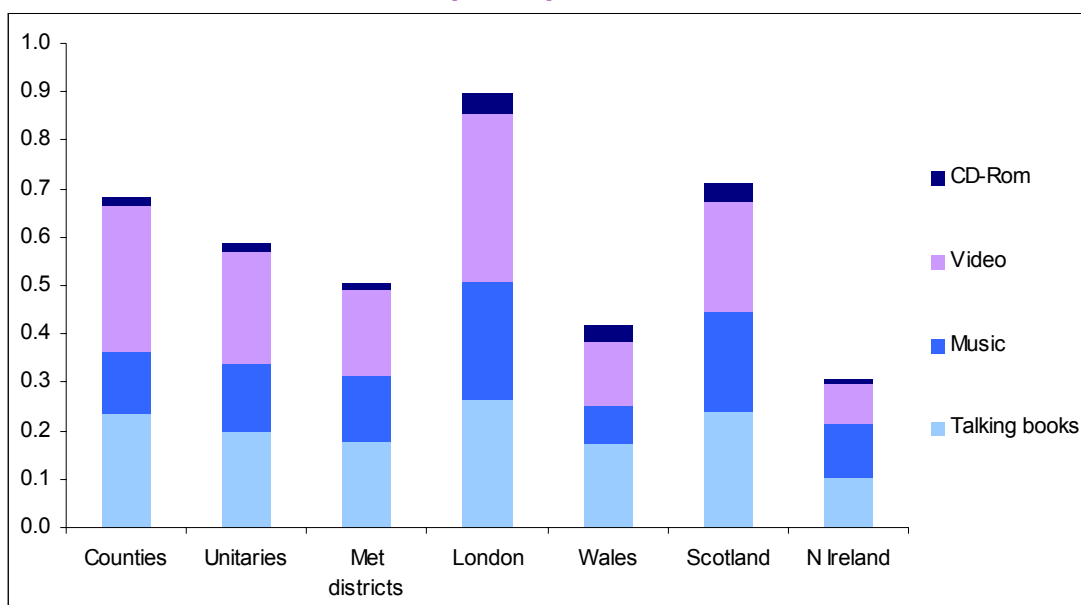
This has resulted in a discontinuity in the series for 'all non-book issues'. The worst affected areas are Wales, the metropolitan districts and Scotland, where these 'other' issues accounted for more than 5% of the total non-book issues.

Tables 2.17a and 2.17b (pages 72-80) give figures for total and per 1,000 population issues for the three main categories of materials – talking books, music and videos. From 1995-96 the total includes only audio, video and CD-ROM. For the first time this year, separate figures have been included for CD-ROM issues in these tables.

For the first time this year CIPFA has collected separate data on issues of adult and children's talking books. To allow the trends to be illustrated they will be shown here as a combined category. However, it is worth noting that the adult talking book issues per capita range from 0.09 in Northern Ireland to 0.22 in London, with a UK average of 0.17; and children's talking book issues range from 0.02 in Northern Ireland to 0.06 in the English counties, with a UK average of 0.04 (figures per head of total population).

Fig 2.14 summarises the breakdown of issues per capita for 2004-05. Table 2.13b (page 59) showed that stocks of audio and video materials are highest in London and Scotland, so it is not surprising that issues of these materials per capita should be greater in these sectors than elsewhere.

**Fig 2.14 Audio-visual issues per capita 2004-05**



Video issues have increased considerably over the past five years in England, Wales and Scotland, with Northern Ireland actually seeing a decrease. However, video lending per capita is very low in Wales and Northern Ireland. Video accounts for the largest proportion of non-book issues in the English counties, London, the English unitaries, and Wales. Elsewhere the largest proportion of audio-visual issues is talking books, except Northern Ireland where it is music.

Data on CD-ROM issues have been collected by CIPFA since 1995-96, and it is an area that has experienced vast growth (695%) between 1995 and 2002. An increase in the number of CD-ROM issues overall for the UK in 2001-02 has been followed by three consecutive decreases in the most recent years. Decreases are seen for 2004-05 in the English counties, the metropolitan districts and Northern Ireland, with increases elsewhere. This is perhaps indicative that the boom is over with only a 42% increase in the last five years – compared to 483% since 1995-96. Changing technologies and methods of delivering information may be at the root of this, with increasing resources available online for download rather than on the physical medium of a CD-ROM.

## Material on loan

Tables 2.18, 2.19a and 2.19b summarise the volumes of material on loan at the end of March each year. These statistics provide an alternative measure of use to those relating to issues shown in the previous tables. In some ways, the measure of material on loan is superior to issues in that it gives a better indication of the amount of material away from the library, and hence a superior reflection of stock utilisation by borrowers. CIPFA did not collect data on items on loan in 2004-05, so LISU issued a supplementary questionnaire to all 208 authorities. Responses were received from 116 authorities (56%) with the gaps filled by extrapolation and so the data that follows are based on a larger degree of estimation than is usual.

In summary terms, both sets of statistics present broadly the same picture: declining use of books and steady use of audio-visual materials, although there are differences in the detail.

## Books

Table 2.18 (*pages 81-85*) shows details of total books on loan by category, the proportions of books in each category which were on loan on 31 March each year, and the total books on loan per capita.

The proportion of the total lending stock which was on loan at 31 March each year is an interesting ratio – at its simplest it shows the proportion of stock which is not available on the shelves for readers to find. On average just under one third of adult fiction, one fifth of adult non-fiction and one third of children's books are not on the shelves. Changes in these proportions will have an effect on the 'needs fill rates' which are obtained from user surveys such as CIPFA PLUS.

Both adult fiction and non-fiction show a steady decline over the last ten years, most notably fiction, which has fallen from 40% in March 1995 to 31% in March 2005. There has been rather more fluctuation in the pattern for children's books on loan, which have increased by 5.8% this year (*illustrated in Fig 2.16, page 85*).

The average proportion of children's books on loan in Wales and Scotland is lower than the UK average. That said, this is not the type of indicator where a particularly high or low level should be aimed for – rather there is a range of values which can be considered 'normal', and individual results much above or below this range give cause for concern. A number of factors can give rise to high or low ratios, for example:

- inadequate stock to meet demand and offer choice
- out-dated or unsuitable stock which is rarely borrowed
- poor publicity given to the range of stock available
- location of stock between service points not optimised

### Audio-visual

Tables 2.19a and 2.19b (*pages 86-87*) show the total volume of AV material which was on loan at 31 March, and the levels per head of population. Here any trends are, as for issues, confounded with the increasing levels of provision of AV materials. However, the volumes of stock on loan have not increased at the same rate as total stock levels, shown in Tables 2.13a and 2.13b (*pages 59-61*).

London, the metropolitan districts and Wales have shown a decrease in both the total volume of AV material on loan and AV on loan per 1,000 population since March 1995. The largest increase has been in Northern Ireland, which has seen an increase of 66% since March 1995 in AV on loan per 1,000 population.

Overall, the proportions of AV stock which are on loan at 31 March are relatively stable, at almost one quarter of the total lending stock for the UK as a whole.

**Table 2.15a Annual issues of books (million)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	294.73		94.61	60.74	450.07
95-96	286.13		88.72	59.64	434.49
96-97	258.34	20.96	85.69	57.11	422.11
97-98	231.20	38.86	80.76	54.93	405.76
98-99	198.81	61.57	75.92	52.41	388.71
1999-2000	186.02	57.50	71.14	47.89	362.55
2000-01	177.07	53.72	66.20	45.65	342.65
01-02	163.77	49.93	61.96	42.51	318.17
02-03	157.34	47.14	58.91	41.69	305.08
03-04	149.29	44.76	55.39	39.77	289.22
04-05	145.15	43.69	52.74	38.34	279.92
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.8	- 2.4	- 4.8	- 3.6	- 3.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 22	- 24	- 26	- 19.9	- 23
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 44	- 37	- 38

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	24.29	49.75	10.53	534.64
95-96	23.16	47.05	10.47	515.17
96-97	22.57	45.98	10.39	501.04
97-98	21.38	43.43	9.82	480.39
98-99	20.76	40.98	9.44	459.90
1999-2000	20.48	37.94	9.13	430.10
2000-01	19.25	34.75	8.97	405.62
01-02	17.76	32.62	8.22	376.77
02-03	16.58	31.25	7.83	360.74
03-04	15.76	29.41	6.52	340.92
04-05	15.35	27.95	6.95	330.17
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.6	- 5.0	6.6	- 3.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 25	- 26	- 24	- 23
<i>10 year</i>	- 37	- 44	- 34	- 38

**Table 2.15b Annual issues of books per capita**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	9.6		8.5	8.7	9.2
95-96	9.3		7.9	8.5	8.9
96-97	9.2	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.6
97-98	8.9	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.2
98-99	8.7	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.9
1999-2000	8.1	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.3
2000-01	7.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.9
01-02	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.5
02-03	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.2
03-04	6.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.8
04-05	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.6
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 3.3	- 2.7	- 5.1	- 4.1	- 3.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 23	- 24	- 25	- 21	- 23
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 43	- 41	- 40

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	8.3	9.7	6.5	9.2
95-96	7.9	9.2	6.4	8.8
96-97	7.7	9.0	6.2	8.5
97-98	7.3	8.5	5.9	8.1
98-99	7.1	8.0	5.6	7.8
1999-2000	7.0	7.4	5.4	7.3
2000-01	6.5	6.8	5.3	6.8
01-02	6.1	6.4	4.9	6.4
02-03	5.7	6.2	4.6	6.1
03-04	5.4	5.8	3.8	5.7
04-05	5.2	5.5	4.1	5.5
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 3.1	- 5.4	6.1	- 3.6
<i>5 year</i>	- 25	- 26	- 25	- 24
<i>10 year</i>	- 38	- 43	- 37	- 40

**Table 2.16 Book issues by category (million)**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
1994-95	159.6	73.9	61.0				53.7	22.1	18.8
95-96	153.0	71.9	60.5				50.1	20.6	18.0
96-97	132.1	66.6	58.2	12.4	4.7	3.8	47.9	20.2	17.6
97-98	115.6	60.3	53.5	21.0	9.4	8.4	44.5	18.8	17.4
98-99	101.3	48.9	46.9	31.5	15.6	14.5	41.2	17.5	16.8
1999-2000	95.7	46.5	43.4	29.4	14.7	13.3	38.8	16.5	15.8
2000-01	91.2	44.2	41.3	27.4	13.7	12.5	36.3	15.5	14.3
01-02	82.9	40.6	39.8	25.4	12.5	11.9	33.6	14.6	13.8
02-03	78.5	39.0	39.3	23.3	11.9	11.8	31.7	14.0	13.2
03-04	74.0	36.7	38.6	22.0	11.3	11.4	29.2	13.3	12.9
04-05	70.7	34.9	39.5	20.9	10.8	11.8	27.0	12.4	13.3
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 4.4	- 4.9	2.5	- 5.2	- 4.4	3.7	- 7.5	- 6.7	3.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 26	- 25	- 8.9	- 29	- 26	- 11.2	- 30	- 25	- 15.6
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 50	- 44	- 29

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

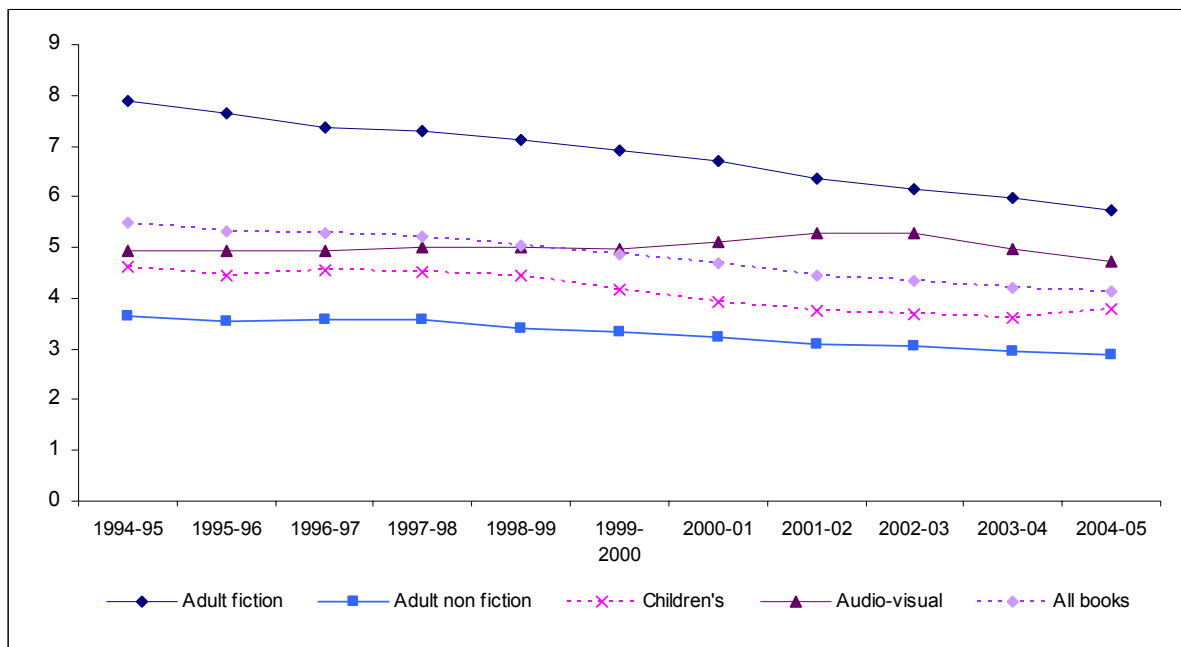
	London			Total England			Wales		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
1994-95	26.8	19.2	14.7	240.1	115.2	94.5	14.7	5.5	4.1
95-96	25.7	18.8	15.1	228.9	111.3	93.5	13.6	5.6	4.0
96-97	23.8	18.2	15.1	216.3	109.6	94.7	13.1	4.9	3.9
97-98	22.3	17.4	15.3	203.3	105.8	94.7	12.7	4.8	3.8
98-99	20.8	16.8	14.9	194.7	98.6	93.1	12.1	4.6	4.0
1999-2000	19.1	15.2	13.6	183.0	92.9	86.1	12.1	4.5	3.8
2000-01	17.7	15.0	13.0	172.6	88.4	81.1	11.4	4.3	3.5
01-02	16.3	13.8	12.4	158.3	81.3	78.0	10.5	4.0	3.2
02-03	15.5	13.7	12.4	149.0	78.6	76.7	9.7	3.7	3.2
03-04	14.6	13.1	12.1	139.8	74.4	75.0	9.1	3.5	3.2
04-05	13.9	12.4	12.1	132.5	70.5	76.7	8.8	3.3	3.2
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 4.7	- 5.4	- 0.5	- 5.2	- 5.2	2.3	- 2.9	- 4.4	0.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 27	- 18.5	- 11.3	- 28	- 24	- 10.9	- 27	- 26	- 16.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 48	- 36	- 18.1	- 45	- 39	- 18.8	- 40	- 39	- 23



**Table 2.16 Book issues by category (million) cont**

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch	AF	ANF	Ch
1994-95	29.6	10.3	9.8	4.8	2.4	3.3	289.1	133.4	111.8
95-96	27.7	9.9	9.5	4.8	2.4	3.3	274.9	129.3	110.3
96-97	26.7	9.7	9.6	4.7	2.4	3.3	260.8	126.7	111.4
97-98	25.3	9.1	9.1	4.4	2.3	3.2	245.7	122.0	110.8
98-99	23.7	8.6	8.7	4.2	2.2	3.1	234.7	114.0	108.9
1999-2000	22.2	7.9	7.9	4.1	2.1	3.0	221.4	107.4	100.8
2000-01	20.5	7.1	7.1	3.9	2.1	3.0	208.5	101.9	94.6
01-02	18.9	6.8	6.9	3.6	1.9	2.7	191.3	94.0	90.8
02-03	17.9	6.7	6.7	3.5	1.8	2.6	180.1	90.7	89.2
03-04	16.8	6.2	6.4	2.8	1.4	2.2	168.5	85.6	86.8
04-05	15.8	5.9	6.1	3.0	1.5	2.4	160.1	81.2	88.7
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 6.3	- 5.3	- 1.3	6.9	1.5	9.4	- 5.0	- 5.1	2.1
<i>5 year</i>	- 29	- 25	- 19.8	- 25	- 30	- 17.8	- 28	- 24	- 12.0
<i>10 year</i>	- 47	- 43	- 36	- 37	- 39	- 26	- 45	- 39	- 21

**Fig 2.15 Stock turn**



**Table 2.17a Audio-visual and other non-book issues ('000)**

English counties	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			11,430	3,875		15,606
95-96	6,488	5,839	12,328	4,731	40	17,099
96-97	6,893	4,958	11,853	5,749	73	17,675
97-98	6,376	4,137	10,514	5,877	282	16,879
98-99	5,163	3,160	8,219	5,863	302	14,601
1999-2000	5,566	3,263	8,829	6,013	231	15,073
2000-01	5,319	3,474	8,793	6,427	378	15,598
01-02	5,304	3,642	8,947	6,681	757	16,385
02-03	5,427	3,609	9,037	7,530	617	17,184
03-04	5,496	3,338	8,834	7,737	396	16,968
04-05	5,473	3,039	8,513	7,016	386	15,917
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.4	- 8.9	- 3.6	- 9.3	- 2.5	- 6.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.7	- 6.9	- 3.6	16.7	67	5.6
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Unitary <sup>(a)</sup> authorities	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95						
95-96						
96-97	431	339	770	60	0	831
97-98	1,032	794	1,825	534	33	2,391
98-99	1,653	1,319	2,969	1,442	77	4,490
1999-2000	1,709	1,218	2,928	1,529	100	4,556
2000-01	1,678	1,334	3,012	1,542	155	4,708
01-02	1,666	1,319	2,985	1,579	234	4,776
02-03	1,653	1,344	3,000	1,861	122	4,980
03-04	1,628	1,214	2,761	1,944	114	4,900
04-05	1,661	1,165	2,827	1,919	141	4,887
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	2.0	- 4.0	2.4	- 1.2	24	- 0.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 2.8	- 4.4	- 3.4	25	41	7.2
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17b Audio-visual and other non-book issues per 1,000 population**

English counties	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			374	127		501
95-96	211	190	401	154	1	557
96-97	245	176	422	205	3	629
97-98	247	160	407	227	11	653
98-99	226	138	359	256	13	638
1999-2000	242	142	383	261	10	654
2000-01	230	150	380	277	16	673
01-02	231	159	390	291	33	713
02-03	235	156	391	326	27	744
03-04	236	144	380	333	17	730
04-05	234	130	364	300	17	680
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.0	- 9.5	- 4.2	- 9.8	- 3.0	- 6.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 3.2	- 8.3	- 5.0	14.9	65	4.0
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Unitary <sup>(a)</sup> authorities	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95						
95-96						
96-97	158	124	282	22	0	304
97-98	199	153	353	103	6	462
98-99	200	159	358	174	9	542
1999-2000	206	147	353	184	12	549
2000-01	202	160	362	185	19	566
01-02	204	161	365	193	29	584
02-03	201	164	365	226	15	606
03-04	196	147	333	235	14	591
04-05	200	140	340	231	17	588
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	1.7	- 4.4	2.0	- 1.6	23	- 0.6
<i>5 year</i>	- 3.0	- 4.6	- 3.7	25	41	7.0
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17a Audio-visual and other non-book issues ('000) cont**

Metropolitan districts	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			4,606	1,365		6,324
95-96	1,909	2,425	4,334	1,359	29	5,723
96-97	1,799	2,478	4,277	1,473	32	5,784
97-98	1,807	2,265	4,072	1,431	79	5,583
98-99	1,773	2,038	3,810	1,525	362	5,698
1999-2000	1,853	1,977	3,830	1,501	523	5,854
2000-01	1,913	2,025	3,938	1,583	533	6,054
01-02	2,005	2,001	4,006	1,608	597	6,211
02-03	2,004	1,877	3,880	1,865	566	6,311
03-04	1,956	1,598	3,555	2,030	507	6,093
04-05	1,966	1,484	3,450	1,938	444	5,832
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	0.5	- 7.1	- 2.9	- 4.6	- 12.6	- 4.3
<i>5 year</i>	6.1	- 25	- 9.9	29	- 15.2	- 0.4
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 25	42	n/a	n/a
<b>London</b>	<b>Talking books</b>	<b>Music</b>	<b>All audio</b>	<b>Video</b>	<b>CD-ROM</b>	<b>All AV<sup>(b)</sup></b>
1994-95			4,508	1,515		6,148
95-96	2,627	2,661	5,288	1,626	13	6,991
96-97	2,649	2,421	4,069	1,920	36	7,010
97-98	2,637	2,206	4,842	2,061	88	6,989
98-99	2,483	2,148	4,630	2,216	115	7,433
1999-2000	2,481	2,116	4,597	2,145	84	6,813
2000-01	2,441	2,401	4,841	2,336	121	7,298
01-02	2,341	2,446	4,787	2,448	298	7,531
02-03	2,448	2,123	4,572	2,769	225	7,566
03-04	2,199	1,888	4,087	2,741	267	7,093
04-05	1,956	1,816	3,772	2,585	321	6,679
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 11.0	- 3.8	- 7.7	- 5.7	20	- 5.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 21	- 14.2	- 17.9	21	281	- 2.0
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 16.3	71	n/a	n/a

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17b Audio-visual and other non-book issues per 1,000 population cont**

Metropolitan districts	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			411	122		565
95-96	171	217	388	122	3	512
96-97	161	222	383	132	3	517
97-98	162	203	365	128	7	501
98-99	159	183	342	137	32	511
1999-2000	166	178	344	135	47	526
2000-01	172	182	354	142	48	544
01-02	185	185	370	149	55	574
02-03	185	173	357	172	52	581
03-04	179	146	325	186	46	558
04-05	179	135	315	177	40	532
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	0.2	- 7.4	- 3.2	- 4.8	- 12.8	- 4.6
<i>5 year</i>	7.8	- 24	- 8.5	31	- 13.9	1.2
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 23	45	n/a	n/a

London	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			647	217		882
95-96	375	380	755	232	2	998
96-97	375	342	717	271	5	991
97-98	370	310	680	289	12	981
98-99	345	299	644	308	16	1,034
1999-2000	341	291	631	294	12	935
2000-01	331	326	656	317	16	989
01-02	326	341	667	341	42	1,050
02-03	333	289	622	377	31	1,029
03-04	298	256	553	371	36	960
04-05	263	244	508	348	43	899
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 11.5	- 4.3	- 8.2	- 6.2	19.5	- 6.4
<i>5 year</i>	- 23	- 15.9	- 19.5	18.2	273	- 3.9
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 22	60	n/a	n/a

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17a Audio-visual and other non-book issues ('000) cont**

<b>Total England</b>	<b>Talking books</b>	<b>Music</b>	<b>All audio</b>	<b>Video</b>	<b>CD-ROM</b>	<b>All AV<sup>(b)</sup></b>
1994-95			20,544	6,754		28,078
95-96	11,024	10,925	21,950	7,716	82	29,813
96-97	11,773	10,196	21,969	9,201	142	31,300
97-98	11,851	9,401	21,253	9,903	481	31,842
98-99	11,072	8,664	19,628	11,047	857	32,222
1999-2000	11,609	8,575	20,184	11,189	939	32,296
2000-01	11,350	9,234	20,584	11,887	1,186	33,657
01-02	11,316	9,409	20,724	12,316	1,886	34,903
02-03	11,532	8,953	20,487	14,025	1,530	36,042
03-04	11,280	8,038	19,237	14,452	1,285	35,054
04-05	11,056	7,504	18,563	13,459	1,293	33,315
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.0	- 6.6	- 3.5	- 6.9	0.6	- 5.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 4.8	- 12.5	- 8.0	20	38	3.2
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 9.6	99	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

<b>Wales</b>	<b>Talking books</b>	<b>Music</b>	<b>All audio</b>	<b>Video</b>	<b>CD-ROM</b>	<b>All AV<sup>(b)</sup></b>
1994-95			646	117		869
95-96	301	409	712	137	0	849
96-97	354	389	743	137	1	881
97-98	409	316	725	120	19	865
98-99	438	295	734	163	16	912
1999-2000	487	310	797	180	20	1,007
2000-01	516	300	816	203	31	1,051
01-02	522	304	826	209	38	1,073
02-03	514	300	814	278	26	1,118
03-04	518	210	728	357	27	1,112
04-05	507	243	752	389	94	1,234
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.1	15.6	3.3	9.1	244	11.0
<i>5 year</i>	4.1	- 22	- 5.7	116	369	23
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	16.3	232	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17b Audio-visual and other non-book issues 1,000 population cont**

Total England	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			422	139		576
95-96	225	223	449	158	2	610
96-97	240	208	448	187	3	638
97-98	240	191	431	201	10	646
98-99	224	175	397	223	17	651
1999-2000	233	172	406	225	19	649
2000-01	227	185	412	238	24	673
01-02	230	191	422	251	38	710
02-03	233	181	414	283	31	728
03-04	226	161	386	290	26	703
04-05	221	150	371	269	26	665
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.5	- 7.1	- 4.0	- 7.3	0.1	- 5.4
<i>5 year</i>	- 5.4	- 13.1	- 8.7	19.5	37	2.5
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 12.1	94	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Wales	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			222	40		298
95-96	103	140	244	47	0	291
96-97	121	133	254	47	0	302
97-98	140	108	248	41	6	296
98-99	149	101	250	55	6	311
1999-2000	166	106	271	61	7	343
2000-01	175	102	277	69	11	357
01-02	180	105	284	72	13	369
02-03	176	103	279	95	9	383
03-04	176	71	248	121	9	378
04-05	172	82	255	132	32	418
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.6	15.1	2.8	8.5	242	10.5
<i>5 year</i>	3.6	- 22	- 6.2	115	367	22
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	14.8	228	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17a Audio-visual and other non-book issues ('000) cont**

<b>Scotland</b>	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			3,441	905		4,630
95-96	1,492	2,175	3,667	1,081	187	4,935
96-97	1,399	1,837	3,238	954	118	4,307
97-98	1,356	1,693	3,048	870	154	4,074
98-99	1,371	1,634	3,004	1,062	176	4,227
1999-2000	1,250	1,490	2,739	1,033	131	3,874
2000-01	1,206	1,421	2,627	989	138	3,754
01-02	1,241	1,404	2,646	1,080	190	3,873
02-03	1,217	1,311	2,528	1,342	172	4,043
03-04	1,174	1,123	2,296	1,226	142	3,665
04-05	1,229	1,045	2,274	1,168	172	3,615
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	4.7	- 6.9	- 1.0	- 4.7	21	- 1.4
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.6	- 30	- 17.0	13.1	32	- 6.7
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 34	29	n/a	n/a
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			524	148		686
95-96	48	463	511	165	0	676
96-97	63	441	503	194	2	701
97-98	70	397	467	195	4	666
98-99	89	330	419	193	3	615
1999-2000	96	317	413	182	13	609
2000-01	129	307	436	167	25	627
01-02	126	301	427	184	27	637
02-03	96	264	360	180	32	572
03-04	152	194	346	177	13	537
04-05	176	194	370	142	11	523
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	15.4	- 0.2	6.7	- 19.7	- 14.3	- 2.6
<i>5 year</i>	83	- 39	- 10.6	- 22	- 14.7	- 14.1
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 29	- 3.6	n/a	n/a

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.



**Table 2.17b Audio-visual and other non-book issues per 1,000 population cont**

<b>Scotland</b>	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			670	176		902
95-96	290	423	714	210	36	961
96-97	273	358	631	186	23	840
97-98	265	331	595	170	30	795
98-99	268	319	587	207	34	825
1999-2000	244	291	535	202	26	757
2000-01	236	278	514	193	27	734
01-02	245	277	522	213	37	765
02-03	240	258	498	264	34	796
03-04	231	221	452	241	28	721
04-05	241	205	446	229	34	709
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	4.3	- 7.3	- 1.4	- 5.1	21	- 1.8
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.3	- 30	- 16.7	13.5	32	- 6.4
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 34	30	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			322	91		422
95-96	30	284	313	101	0	414
96-97	38	265	303	117	1	421
97-98	42	237	279	116	3	398
98-99	52	195	248	114	2	364
1999-2000	57	188	245	108	8	360
2000-01	76	181	257	98	15	370
01-02	75	178	253	109	16	378
02-03	56	156	212	106	19	337
03-04	89	114	203	104	8	315
04-05	103	113	216	83	6	306
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	14.9	- 0.6	6.2	- 20	- 14.6	- 3.0
<i>5 year</i>	81	- 40	- 11.7	- 23	- 15.8	- 15.2
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 33	- 8.4	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.17a Audio-visual and other non-book issues ('000) cont**

Total UK	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			25,155	7,925		34,263
95-96	12,865	13,973	26,840	9,100	269	36,273
96-97	13,590	12,863	26,453	10,487	263	37,189
97-98	13,687	11,807	25,494	11,088	658	37,448
98-99	12,969	10,923	23,784	12,465	1,052	37,976
1999-2000	13,441	10,692	24,134	12,584	1,102	37,789
2000-01	13,201	11,262	24,463	13,246	1,381	39,089
01-02	12,206	11,412	24,624	13,788	2,141	40,487
02-03	13,359	10,829	24,189	15,825	1,760	41,775
03-04	13,123	9,565	22,608	16,212	1,467	40,368
04-05	12,967	8,986	21,958	15,158	1,569	38,687
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.2	- 6.0	- 2.9	- 6.5	7.0	- 4.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 3.5	- 16.0	- 9.0	20	42	2.4
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 12.7	91	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

**Table 2.17b Audio-visual and other non-book issues per 1,000 population cont**

Total UK	Talking books	Music	All audio	Video	CD-ROM	All AV <sup>(b)</sup>
1994-95			431	136		587
95-96	220	238	458	155	5	619
96-97	231	219	450	178	4	632
97-98	232	200	432	188	11	635
98-99	219	184	402	210	18	641
1999-2000	226	180	407	212	19	638
2000-01	221	188	409	222	23	654
01-02	225	194	419	235	36	689
02-03	226	183	408	267	30	705
03-04	220	161	379	272	25	678
04-05	217	150	367	253	26	646
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.7	- 6.5	- 3.3	- 6.9	6.5	- 4.6
<i>5 year</i>	- 4.1	- 16.5	- 10.0	19.2	42	1.3
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 14.9	87	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(b) From 1995-96 figures include audio, video and CD-ROM issues only. Other non-book issues have been excluded from the data collection.

**Table 2.18 Books on loan by category**

English counties	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	7,835	46	4,877	28	3,783	36	16,496	0.54
1996	7,558	45	4,749	27	3,811	35	16,119	0.53
1997	6,603	44	4,316	28	3,655	37	14,575	0.52
1998	5,584	42	3,762	27	3,267	36	12,612	0.49
1999	4,819	42	3,246	27	2,810	35	10,876	0.48
2000	4,613	42	2,991	26	2,605	33	10,210	0.44
2001	4,378	40	2,784	25	2,564	32	9,728	0.42
2002	4,141	40	2,653	25	2,530	33	9,366	0.41
2003	3,994	39	2,552	24	2,611	33	9,157	0.40
2004	3,588	38	2,397	24	2,435	32	8,421	0.36
2005	3,514	37	2,320	24	2,527	33	8,362	0.36
<i>Change %</i>								
Last year	- 2.1		- 3.2		3.8		- 0.7	- 1.4
5 year	- 24		- 22		- 3.0		- 18.1	- 19.4
10 year	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a

Unitary <sup>(a)</sup> authorities	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995								
1996								
1997	674	43	352	24	279	29	1,305	0.48
1998	1,117	43	711	27	620	35	2,448	0.47
1999	1,618	40	1,081	25	985	34	3,684	0.45
2000	1,519	38	1,019	24	936	31	3,474	0.42
2001	1,445	37	1,005	24	905	31	3,355	0.40
2002	1,360	35	910	22	894	30	3,164	0.39
2003	1,205	33	854	22	824	28	2,883	0.35
2004	1,185	32	805	20	844	28	2,833	0.34
2005	1,210	32	802	21	898	30	2,830	0.34
<i>Change %</i>								
Last year	- 5.5		- 0.4		6.4		- 0.1	- 0.6
5 year	- 26		- 21		- 4.1		- 18.5	- 18.9
10 year	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a

Percentages are the percentage of books in each category, which were on loan at 31 March.

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.18 Books on loan by category cont**

Metropolitan districts	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	2,871	38	1,673	24	1,544	32	6,087	0.54
1996	2,737	38	1,600	24	1,707	34	6,043	0.54
1997	2,571	37	1,434	23	1,444	32	5,450	0.49
1998	2,302	35	1,442	24	1,464	33	5,208	0.47
1999	2,271	35	1,433	25	1,396	32	5,102	0.46
2000	2,115	34	1,267	23	1,331	31	4,713	0.42
2001	1,941	32	1,204	22	1,257	29	4,403	0.40
2002	1,823	32	1,152	22	1,204	29	4,180	0.39
2003	1,693	30	1,106	22	1,239	28	4,039	0.37
2004	1,612	29	1,078	21	1,250	28	3,940	0.36
2005	1,482	28	866	18	1,176	28	3,549	0.32
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 8.1		- 19.7		- 5.9		- 9.9	- 10.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 30		- 32		- 11.6		- 25	- 23
<i>10 year</i>	- 48		- 48		- 24		- 42	- 40

London	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	1,520	33	1,554	26	1,274	33	4,350	0.62
1996	1,409	32	1,576	26	1,339	32	4,327	0.62
1997	1,352	31	1,510	26	1,329	31	4,192	0.59
1998	1,299	32	1,479	27	1,312	32	4,090	0.57
1999	1,189	30	1,385	26	1,289	32	3,863	0.54
2000	1,048	27	1,251	24	1,130	29	3,428	0.47
2001	989	26	1,175	22	1,109	29	3,272	0.44
2002	949	26	1,079	22	1,137	28	3,165	0.44
2003	892	26	1,069	22	1,125	28	3,087	0.42
2004	881	26	1,025	23	1,086	28	2,992	0.41
2005	929	29	989	24	1,247	33	3,199	0.43
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	5.5		- 3.5		14.8		6.6	5.9
<i>5 year</i>	- 11.4		- 21		10.3		- 7.0	- 8.9
<i>10 year</i>	- 39		- 36		- 2.2		- 27	- 31

Percentages are the percentage of books in each category, which were on loan at 31 March.

**Table 2.18 Books on loan by category cont**

<b>Total England</b>	<b>Adult fiction</b>		<b>Adult non-fiction</b>		<b>Children's</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	12,225	42	8,104	27	6,602	34	26,933	0.55
1996	11,705	41	7,925	26	6,857	34	26,489	0.54
1997	11,201	40	7,613	26	6,707	34	25,522	0.52
1998	10,302	39	7,395	26	6,664	34	24,358	0.49
1999	9,897	38	7,146	26	6,480	33	23,525	0.48
2000	9,295	37	6,527	25	6,003	31	21,824	0.44
2001	8,753	36	6,168	24	5,835	31	20,758	0.42
2002	8,273	35	5,794	23	5,766	30	19,875	0.40
2003	7,785	34	5,582	23	5,798	30	19,165	0.39
2004	7,266	33	5,305	23	5,615	30	18,185	0.37
2005	7,045	33	4,977	22	5,848	32	17,929	0.36
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 3.0		- 6.2		4.2		- 1.4	- 1.9
<i>5 year</i>	- 24		- 24		- 2.6		- 17.8	- 18.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 42		- 39		- 11.4		- 33	- 35

<b>Wales</b>	<b>Adult fiction</b>		<b>Adult non-fiction</b>		<b>Children's</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	762	34	392	19	296	24	1,450	0.50
1996	746	33	403	19	293	22	1,441	0.49
1997	724	32	379	19	298	22	1,402	0.48
1998	664	30	376	19	344	23	1,384	0.47
1999	634	29	360	18	310	21	1,305	0.45
2000	696	33	333	18	316	21	1,344	0.46
2001	567	28	308	16	324	21	1,199	0.41
2002	545	28	303	18	303	20	1,152	0.40
2003	488	25	297	16	304	21	1,090	0.37
2004	455	25	282	17	334	23	1,071	0.36
2005	442	23	248	15	263	20	953	0.32
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.7		- 12.1		- 21		- 11.0	- 11.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 36		- 25		- 16.5		- 29	- 29
<i>10 year</i>	- 42		- 37		- 11.2		- 34	- 35

Percentages are the percentage of books in each category, which were on loan at 31 March.

**Table 2.18 Books on loan by category cont**

Scotland	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	1,543	35	759	22	731	27	3,037	0.59
1996	1,495	35	730	22	725	27	2,948	0.57
1997	1,419	33	719	21	700	25	2,840	0.55
1998	1,368	33	672	20	741	26	2,784	0.54
1999	1,327	32	630	19	727	25	2,684	0.52
2000	1,187	30	604	20	694	25	2,485	0.49
2001	1,096	28	549	18	635	23	2,279	0.45
2002	1,024	27	509	18	613	21	2,146	0.42
2003	989	27	483	17	622	22	2,095	0.41
2004	939	26	488	18	634	23	2,067	0.41
2005	927	26	512	18	689	25	2,127	0.42
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.3		5.0		8.5		2.9	2.5
<i>5 year</i>	- 22		- 15.3		- 0.8		- 14.4	- 14.0
<i>10 year</i>	- 40		- 33		- 5.8		- 30	- 30

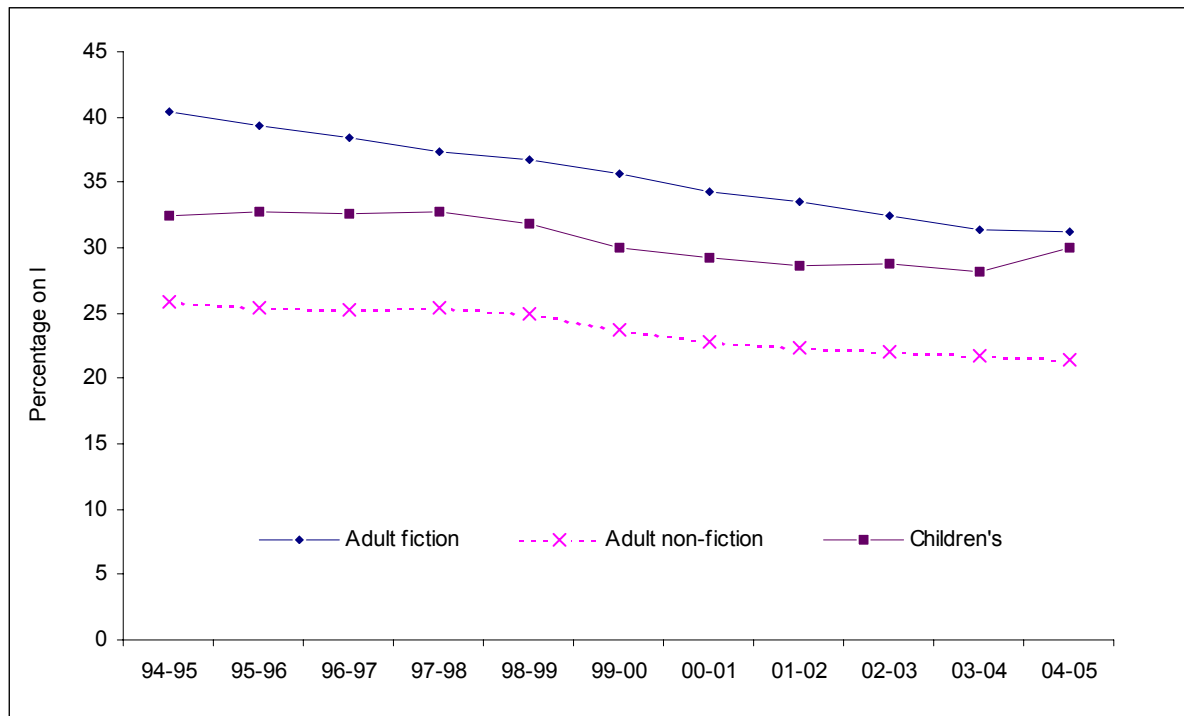
Northern Ireland	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	268	37	195	24	226	33	689	0.42
1996	256	33	187	22	225	34	668	0.41
1997	257	35	174	22	235	35	667	0.40
1998	263	36	176	26	240	36	679	0.41
1999	307	40	220	30	283	39	810	0.48
2000	234	33	159	24	227	33	620	0.37
2001	242	34	167	25	229	33	639	0.38
2002	225	32	155	24	208	30	588	0.35
2003	232	31	178	24	225	30	635	0.37
2004	195	25	202	21	220	24	618	0.36
2005	339	38	286	23	251	29	1,024	0.60
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	73		41		13.9		66	65
<i>5 year</i>	45		80		10.4		65	63
<i>10 year</i>	26		47		10.9		49	41

Percentages are the percentage of books in each category, which were on loan at 31 March.

**Table 2.18 Books on loan by category cont**

Total UK	Adult fiction		Adult non-fiction		Children's		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	per capita
March 1995	14,798	40	9,450	26	7,855	33	32,109	0.55
1996	14,202	39	9,244	25	8,100	33	31,546	0.54
1997	13,600	38	8,885	25	7,941	33	30,431	0.52
1998	12,597	37	8,619	25	7,989	33	29,204	0.50
1999	12,165	37	8,357	25	7,800	32	28,324	0.48
2000	11,412	36	7,623	24	7,239	30	26,274	0.44
2001	10,659	34	7,192	23	7,023	29	24,874	0.42
2002	10,066	34	6,761	22	6,891	29	23,761	0.40
2003	9,495	32	6,540	22	6,950	29	22,984	0.39
2004	8,855	31	6,277	22	6,803	28	21,940	0.37
2005	8,752	31	6,024	21	7,199	30	22,032	0.37
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.2		- 4.0		5.8		0.4	- 1.4
<i>5 year</i>	- 23		- 21		- 0.6		- 16.1	- 19.4
<i>10 year</i>	- 41		- 36		- 8.4		- 31	- 34

Percentages are the percentage of books in each category, which were on loan at 31 March.

**Fig 2.16 Proportions of books on loan**

**Table 2.19a AV on loan ('000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
March 1995	778		318	422	1,519
1996	835		301	436	1,572
1997	828	62	283	404	1,577
1998	802	151	293	380	1,626
1999	705	235	300	370	1,609
2000	700	224	309	362	1,595
2001	729	264	293	383	1,669
2002	764	257	306	385	1,712
2003	731	245	299	395	1,670
2004	723	240	298	367	1,628
2005	724	259	279	334	1,596
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	0.1	7.9	- 6.2	- 8.9	- 2.0
<i>5 year</i>	3.5	15.4	- 9.7	- 7.6	0.1
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 12.3	- 21	5.1

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
March 1995	64	216	35	1,833
1996	57	268	37	1,934
1997	62	248	36	1,923
1998	65	247	36	1,973
1999	70	255	31	1,965
2000	73	229	31	1,927
2001	66	216	33	1,984
2002	67	222	34	2,035
2003	70	217	34	1,992
2004	71	210	44	1,953
2005	62	229	61	1,951
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 12.7	9.0	37	- 0.1
<i>5 year</i>	- 14.6	- 0.3	99	1.3
<i>10 year</i>	- 3.8	6.1	75	6.4



**Table 2.19b AV on loan per 1,000 population**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
March 1995	25		28	61	31
1996	27		27	62	32
1997	29	23	25	57	32
1998	31	29	26	53	33
1999	31	28	27	51	33
2000	30	27	28	50	32
2001	31	32	26	52	33
2002	33	31	28	54	35
2003	32	30	28	54	34
2004	31	29	27	50	33
2005	31	31	25	45	32
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.5	7.5	- 6.5	- 9.5	- 2.4
<i>5 year</i>	1.9	15.1	- 8.2	- 9.5	- 0.6
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	- 10.4	- 26	2.2

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
March 1995	22	42	21	31
1996	20	52	23	33
1997	21	48	22	33
1998	22	48	21	33
1999	24	50	18	33
2000	25	45	18	33
2001	22	42	19	33
2002	23	44	20	35
2003	24	43	20	34
2004	24	41	26	33
2005	21	45	36	33
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 13.1	8.6	36	- 0.5
<i>5 year</i>	- 15.0	0.1	97	0.2
<i>10 year</i>	- 5.1	6.8	66	3.8

## Table 2.20 – 2.23 Other aspects of library use

### Annual visits per capita

This information, first published in 1992-93, is one of the Audit Commission's Citizen's Charter performance indicators for England and Wales and is covered by the public library standards for both countries. In Scotland, a number of authorities had been unable to provide even an estimate in the early years, although this number has fallen over the years. For the first time there were sufficient data to calculate an estimated number of visits to libraries in Scotland for 1995-96, and hence for the UK as a whole.

There are a number of problems with the count of visits. Where a library has an automatic people counter, this might be thought to give the most accurate result. However, such mechanisms may not always be reliable, and certainly will not distinguish the movements of staff from those of the general public. For libraries without such a system, the method recommended by CIPFA is to take a manual count of all visitors entering the library during one week in October. This can then be grossed up to give an estimate for the whole year. This method, whilst better than a pure guess, is subject to considerable variation and error, not only from the staff or machines employed to do the counting, but also from seasonal variation and the vagaries of weather! Some authorities perform this manual sample count several times each year, and this is probably the most practical solution to obtaining a reasonable and reliable estimate of the number of visits. Estimation is improving as a result of the methodology adopted for the CIPFA PLUS surveys.

Despite these caveats, the visits statistics are proving to be relatively consistent from year to year; the only real guide to their accuracy.

This year has seen a slight increase of 0.3%, in visits per capita across the UK as a whole, although there are differences between the sectors (*Table 2.20, pages 91-92*). The highest levels of visits per capita are in London, with the lowest in Northern Ireland. In the five-year period since 1999-2000, visits per capita have risen in all sectors except for the English counties and Scotland. The ten-year period covered here sees decreases in all sectors ranging from 3.4% in Wales to 24% in Northern Ireland.

The public library standards for England were originally set at the level of the top quartile in 2000-01 i.e. 7.65 per capita for inner London; 8.6 for outer London; 6.0 for metropolitan districts, 6.3 in unitary authorities and 6.6 in counties. These levels were not changed when the revised Public Library Service Standards were issued in 2004. The level for Wales was also set at 6.6 per capita. In 2004-05, four inner London boroughs (33%), two outer London boroughs (10%), nine metropolitan districts (25%), nine unitary authorities (20%), five counties (15%) and two Welsh authorities (9%) met the relevant targets.

With the increasing emphasis being placed on electronic services, libraries are also encouraged to collect and report data on "virtual visits" – visits to the library's website, excluding intranet visits. Such data are known at present to be unreliable – the counting of website "hits" is fraught with inaccuracies. Almost two thirds of the public library authorities provided data in 2004-05, although this proportion is considerably smaller in Scotland. We will continue to monitor this area, with the aim of including relevant data when the quality improves.

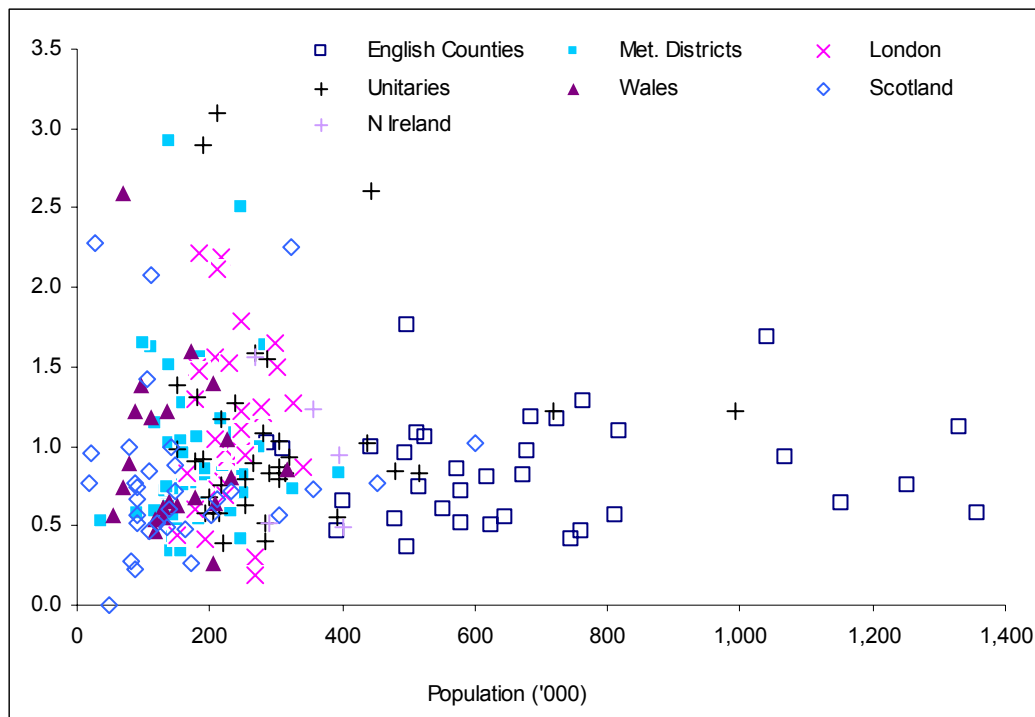
## Annual enquiries

The recommended method for counting enquiries is that authorities should conduct a count of all “information” enquiries received during one (specified) week in October each year, then multiply by 52 to obtain an annual estimate. This is a minimum requirement, and authorities may base their return on a larger sample or a full count. All three methods are commonly used, and the choice will affect the accuracy of individual authorities’ figures.

A further area where variation may arise is in the definition of what constitutes an enquiry for this purpose. The notes of guidance have been improved in this area, and now include a number of examples of enquiries which should, and should not, be counted. It is recognised that a grey area remains, where whether to include an enquiry may depend on the answer as much as the question! This could give rise to discrepancies between authorities; indeed to discrepancies within authorities depending on the librarian on duty.

That said, the overall enquiry statistics now show some stability, as detailed in Table 2.21 (pages 93-94). There are large variations between authorities (Fig 2.17) which indicate that these figures should still be treated with caution, however. One authority has been omitted from Fig 2.17 for reasons of clarity.

**Fig 2.17 Annual enquiries per capita 2004-05**



## Requests

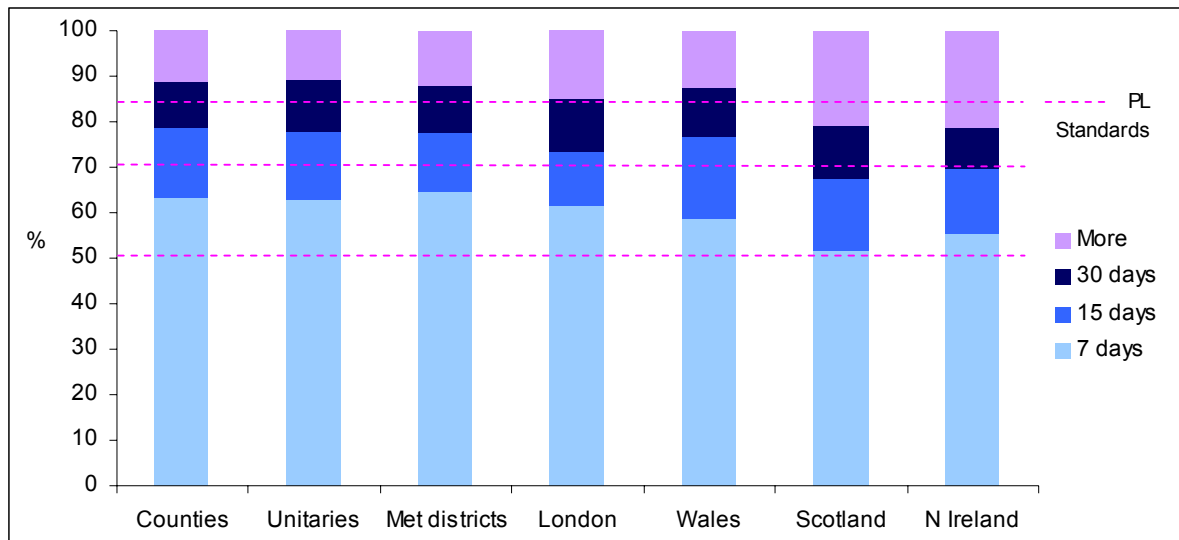
Since 2000 there has been somewhat of a reversal in the number of requests received for the UK overall, with increases in each year, so that the total is now at its highest level for the ten-year period. The number of requests per capita for the UK overall has decreased slightly since 1994-95, however, this varies within the sectors, with decreases in London, Scotland and Northern Ireland and increases elsewhere. 2004-05 has seen increases in both the number of requests and requests per capita in all sectors except Northern Ireland.

Information is also sought from each authority on the percentage of requested items which are supplied within seven, 15 and 30 days. This is obtained using sampling methods, and is

less complete than the count of requests. Sector averages for 2004-05 are summarised in Fig 2.18. For the UK as a whole, 62% of requests were satisfied within seven days, 77% within 15 days and 87% within 30 days. These proportions are all higher than they were in 1995-96 (when the data were first collected) when they stood at 37%, 59% and 78% respectively.

Speed of response to requests has been included in the public library standards for England and Wales, with levels set at 50% within seven days, 70% within 15 days and 85% within 30 days. All sectors in England and Wales have met the targets on average in 2004-05, as shown in Fig 2.18; average performance is noticeably poorer in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

**Fig 2.18 Request satisfaction rates 2004-05**



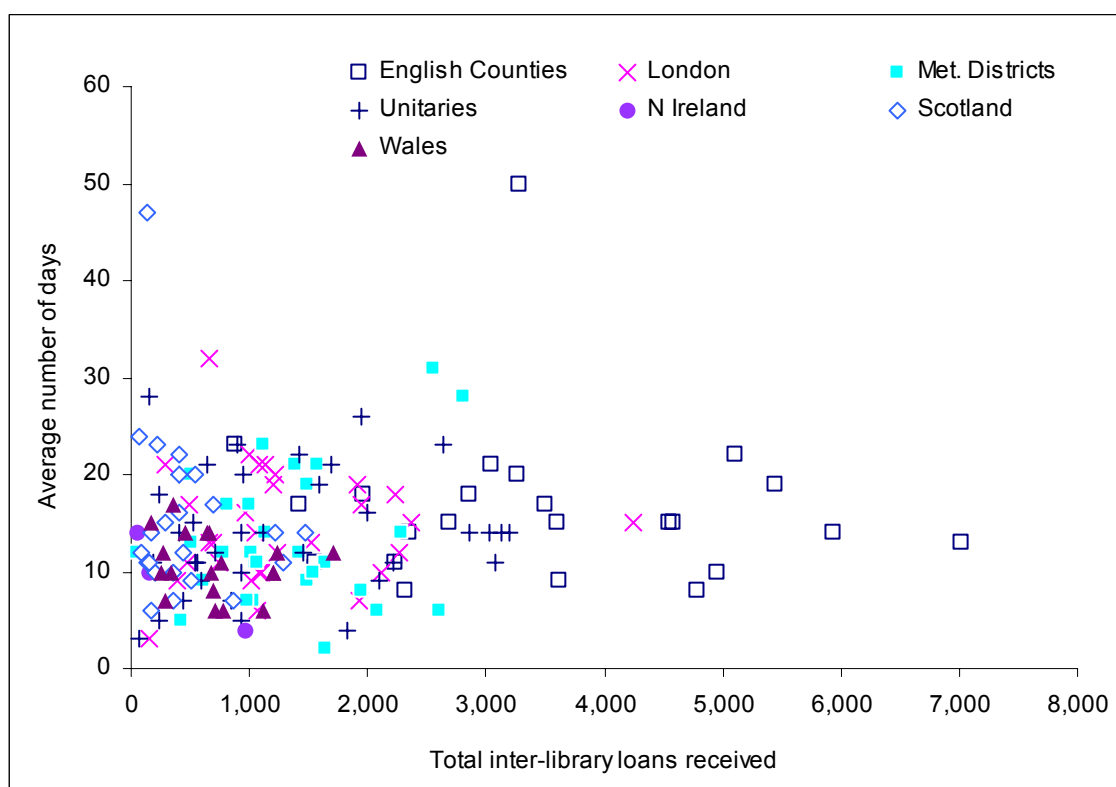
Improvement in the speed of supply is likely to be one factor influencing the increase in numbers of requests. Another is the decline in book stock. The pattern suggests that there is still a considerable demand for reading material which public libraries are well placed to satisfy.

### Inter-library loans

The data presented in this section derive from CIPFA. In addition to a count of the number of inter-library loans supplied and received, information is also sought on the average number of days taken to meet requests (excluding international loans). The count, which may be annual or based on the number of requests satisfied during October, is to assess time taken procuring inter-library loans. This varies considerably between authorities, as can be seen from Fig 2.19.

For all sectors, more ILLs are received than issued, but the proportion of the two varies from 27% more received than issued in the English counties to 254% more received than issued in Northern Ireland. London, Scotland and Northern Ireland have all experienced large falls in the number of ILLs issued over the ten-year period 1994-95 to 2004-05.

The number of ILLs received overall in the UK has fluctuated somewhat over the last ten years. The peak was reached in 1997-98, when the number was 7% higher than in 1994-95. Since then, there has been a decrease of 25%, however, there was an increase of 4.5% in 2004-05, which may be indicative that the decline is coming to an end. (Fig 2.20, page 97).

**Fig 2.19 Average time taken to satisfy inter-library loans 2004-05****Table 2.20 Annual visits per capita**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included
1994-95	206,895	6.8	39				67,578	6.0	36
95-96	200,987	6.5	39				64,821	5.8	36
96-97	181,634	6.5	35	13,908	5.1	14	63,803	5.7	36
97-98	159,604	6.2	35	28,083	5.4	27	60,846	5.5	36
98-99	138,667	6.1	34	45,341	5.5	46	57,136	5.1	36
1999-2000	133,172	5.8	34	42,434	5.1	46	55,224	5.0	36
2000-01	132,964	5.7	34	40,663	4.9	46	53,275	4.8	36
01-02	129,321	5.6	34	39,969	4.9	46	52,762	4.9	36
02-03	128,588	5.6	34	40,893	5.0	46	54,014	5.0	36
03-04	132,567	5.7	34	41,990	5.1	46	58,607	5.4	36
04-05	133,360	5.7	34	43,192	5.2	46	57,816	5.3	36
<b>Change %</b>									
Last year	0.6	0.0		2.9	2.5		- 1.4	- 1.6	
5 year	0.1	- 1.4		1.8	1.5		4.7	6.4	
10 year	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		- 14.4	- 12.6	

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.20 Annual visits per capita cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included
1994-95	55,566	8.0	33	330,040	6.8	108	14,834	5.1	13
95-96	54,992	7.8	33	320,799	6.6	108	14,303	4.9	13
96-97	54,195	7.7	33	313,540	6.4	118	13,860	4.7	22
97-98	52,617	7.4	33	301,150	6.1	131	13,647	4.7	22
98-99	51,340	7.1	33	292,484	5.9	149	13,588	4.6	22
1999-2000	49,849	6.8	33	280,679	5.6	149	13,158	4.5	22
2000-01	48,741	6.6	33	275,643	5.5	149	12,726	4.3	22
01-02	48,722	6.8	33	270,775	5.5	149	12,266	4.2	22
02-03	50,498	6.9	33	273,993	5.5	149	13,224	4.5	22
03-04	52,232	7.1	33	285,397	5.7	149	14,508	4.9	22
04-05	53,992	7.3	33	288,360	5.8	149	14,518	4.9	22
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	3.4	2.8		1.0	0.6		0.1	-0.4	
<i>5 year</i>	8.3	6.2		2.7	2.1		10.3	9.8	
<i>10 year</i>	-2.8	-8.9		-12.6	-15.0		-2.1	-3.4	

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included	Total ('000)	per capita	Number included
1994-95		7.2	36	8,938	5.5	5		6.7	162
95-96	33,115	6.4	41	8,221	5.0	5	376,438	6.4	167
96-97	34,538	6.7	32	8,081	4.9	5	370,018	6.3	177
97-98	33,312	6.5	32	7,747	4.6	5	355,856	6.0	190
98-99	31,529	6.2	32	6,816	4.0	5	344,416	5.8	208
1999-2000	30,641	6.0	32	6,755	4.0	5	331,234	5.6	208
2000-01	28,542	5.6	32	7,005	4.1	5	323,916	5.4	208
01-02	28,627	5.7	32	6,803	4.0	5	318,471	5.4	208
02-03	28,603	5.6	32	7,122	4.2	5	322,942	5.5	208
03-04	30,077	5.9	32	7,002	4.1	5	336,984	5.7	208
04-05	29,656	5.8	32	7,142	4.2	5	339,676	5.7	208
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	-1.4	-1.8		2.0	1.6		0.8	0.3	
<i>5 year</i>	-3.2	-2.9		5.7	4.4		2.5	1.5	
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a		-20	-24		n/a	n/a	

Figures for total visits only shown where all authorities are included.

**Table 2.21 Annual enquiries**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	29,434	0.96			13,524	1.21
95-96	29,314	0.96			13,526	1.21
96-97	27,611	0.98	2,281	0.84	13,203	1.18
97-98	24,293	0.94	5,193	1.00	12,884	1.16
98-99	21,518	0.94	8,509	1.03	12,781	1.15
1999-2000	21,181	0.92	7,782	0.94	13,011	1.17
2000-01	20,216	0.87	7,930	0.95	12,303	1.11
01-02	20,649	0.90	7,753	0.95	12,270	1.13
02-03	19,692	0.85	7,520	0.92	12,213	1.13
03-04	20,157	0.87	7,561	0.91	12,286	1.13
04-05	20,074	0.86	7,862	0.95	11,829	1.08
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.4	- 1.0	4.0	3.7	- 3.7	- 4.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 5.2	- 6.6	1.0	0.9	- 9.1	- 7.6
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 12.5	- 10.6

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	10,455	1.50	53,414	1.10	2,151	0.74
95-96	9,926	1.42	52,766	1.08	2,667	0.91
96-97	10,178	1.44	53,274	1.09	2,248	0.77
97-98	9,969	1.40	52,339	1.06	3,039	1.04
98-99	10,219	1.42	53,027	1.07	2,762	0.94
1999-2000	10,208	1.40	52,183	1.05	2,810	0.96
2000-01	9,603	1.30	50,052	1.00	2,850	0.97
01-02	9,805	1.37	50,477	1.03	2,596	0.89
02-03	9,798	1.33	49,223	0.99	2,842	0.97
03-04	9,450	1.28	49,453	0.99	2,610	0.89
04-05	8,670	1.17	48,435	0.97	2,655	0.90
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 8.3	- 8.8	- 2.1	- 2.5	1.7	1.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 15.1	- 16.7	- 7.2	- 7.8	- 5.5	- 6.1
<i>10 year</i>	- 17.1	- 22	- 9.3	- 11.8	23	22

**Table 2.21 Annual enquiries cont**

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	3,571	0.70	1,793	1.10	60,930	1.04
95-96	4,273	0.83	1,767	1.08	61,474	1.05
96-97	4,372	0.85	1,801	1.08	61,694	1.05
97-98	4,053	0.79	1,731	1.03	61,162	1.04
98-99	3,744	0.73	1,823	1.08	61,356	1.04
1999-2000	3,856	0.75	1,669	0.99	60,518	1.02
2000-01	3,793	0.74	1,581	0.93	58,276	0.98
01-02	3,905	0.77	1,571	0.93	58,548	1.00
02-03	4,120	0.81	1,588	0.94	57,773	0.98
03-04	4,453	0.88	1,882	1.11	58,398	0.98
04-05	4,289	0.84	1,577	0.92	56,955	0.95
<i>Change %</i>						
Last year	- 3.7	- 4.0	- 16.2	- 16.6	- 2.5	- 2.9
5 year	11.2	11.7	- 5.5	- 6.7	- 5.9	- 6.8
10 year	20	21	- 12.1	- 16.4	- 6.5	- 8.8

**Table 2.22 Requests**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	4,923	0.16			1,151	0.10
95-96	4,899	0.16			1,171	0.11
96-97	4,625	0.17	327	0.12	1,080	0.10
97-98	4,104	0.16	608	0.12	1,103	0.10
98-99	3,409	0.15	854	0.10	1,067	0.10
1999-2000	3,343	0.15	848	0.10	1,050	0.09
2000-01	3,519	0.15	902	0.11	1,052	0.09
01-02	3,611	0.16	899	0.11	1,073	0.10
02-03	3,742	0.16	905	0.11	1,074	0.10
03-04	4,031	0.17	982	0.12	1,220	0.11
04-05	4,321	0.19	1,087	0.13	1,238	0.11
<i>Change %</i>						
Last year	7.2	6.9	10.7	10.1	1.5	0.9
5 year	29	28	28	28	17.9	20
10 year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.6	9.7

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.



**Table 2.22 Requests cont**

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	973	0.14	7,048	0.15	402	0.14
95-96	967	0.14	7,036	0.14	392	0.13
96-97	922	0.13	6,954	0.14	352	0.12
97-98	869	0.12	6,684	0.14	351	0.12
98-99	850	0.12	6,180	0.13	337	0.12
1999-2000	785	0.11	6,027	0.12	339	0.12
2000-01	802	0.11	6,274	0.13	322	0.11
01-02	826	0.12	6,408	0.13	290	0.10
02-03	777	0.11	6,500	0.13	351	0.12
03-04	743	0.10	6,977	0.14	374	0.13
04-05	837	0.11	7,483	0.15	429	0.15
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	12.6	11.9	7.3	6.4	14.7	14.2
<i>5 year</i>	6.5	4.6	24	23	26	25
<i>10 year</i>	- 14.1	- 19.3	6.2	2.8	6.7	5.1

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita	Total ('000)	per capita
1994-95	1,057	0.21	390	0.24	8,896	0.15
95-96	1,049	0.20	397	0.24	8,875	0.15
96-97	985	0.19	399	0.24	8,691	0.15
97-98	799	0.16	360	0.22	8,194	0.14
98-99	755	0.15	357	0.21	7,629	0.13
1999-2000	699	0.14	368	0.22	7,433	0.13
2000-01	734	0.14	368	0.22	7,698	0.13
01-02	765	0.15	350	0.21	7,813	0.13
02-03	767	0.15	289	0.17	7,908	0.13
03-04	794	0.16	282	0.17	8,427	0.14
04-05	868	0.17	277	0.16	9,056	0.15
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	9.2	9.0	- 1.8	- 1.8	7.5	7.1
<i>5 year</i>	24	24	- 25	- 26	22	21
<i>10 year</i>	- 17.9	- 17.5	- 29	- 33	1.8	- 0.7

**Table 2.23 Inter-library loans ('000)**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Issued	Received	Issued	Received	Issued	Received
1994-95	121	244			33	75
95-96	136	257			35	77
96-97	132	236	27	34	40	71
97-98	131	226	48	71	37	71
98-99	114	190	49	81	43	66
1999-2000	106	166	43	82	32	65
2000-01	110	159	45	78	38	62
01-02	106	140	54	101	41	58
02-03	119	142	50	83	44	55
03-04	103	134	51	77	42	52
04-05	111	141	59	88	40	48
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	7.6	5.3	13.7	13.2	- 26	- 6.9
<i>5 year</i>	4.2	- 14.9	36	6.6	- 4.2	- 26
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 5.8	- 36

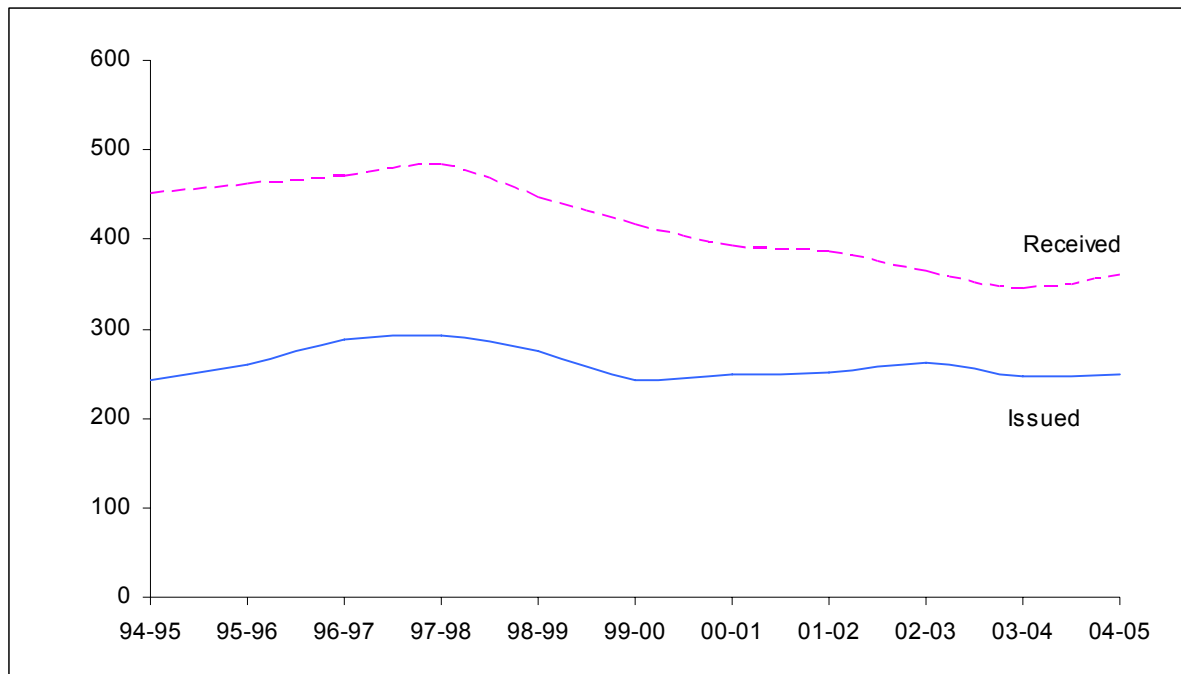
(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Issued	Received	Issued	Received	Issued	Received
1994-95	63	77	217	395	7	19
95-96	64	73	234	407	6	20
96-97	59	70	257	410	14	22
97-98	56	65	272	434	6	19
98-99	49	66	255	402	7	17
1999-2000	43	59	225	372	6	17
2000-01	43	55	236	353	5	16
01-02	37	49	238	348	5	16
02-03	38	51	251	330	4	14
03-04	35	48	232	311	6	14
04-05	37	50	237	327	6	15
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	2.7	3.6	2.0	5.0	4.6	4.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 16.3	- 15.3	5.1	- 12.2	- 2.5	- 14.2
<i>10 year</i>	- 42	- 35	9.3	- 17.3	- 12.5	- 21

**Table 2.23 Inter-library loans ('000) cont**

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Issued	Received	Issued	Received	Issued	Received
1994-95	13	30	6	7	242	451
95-96	14	29	5	7	259	462
96-97	13	28	4	10	288	471
97-98	11	24	3	6	292	483
98-99	11	23	2	4	275	446
1999-2000	8	22	2	4	242	415
2000-01	8	19	1	4	250	392
01-02	8	18	1	4	252	386
02-03	8	17	1	3	263	364
03-04	8	16	1	2	246	344
04-05	6	16	1	2	250	360
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 21	- 2.1	- 6.0	- 15.3	1.3	4.5
<i>5 year</i>	- 25	- 27	- 68	- 46	3.3	- 13.4
<i>10 year</i>	- 51	- 48	- 90	- 68	3.2	- 20

**Fig 2.20 Inter-library loans**



## Table 2.24 Staff numbers

### Total staff

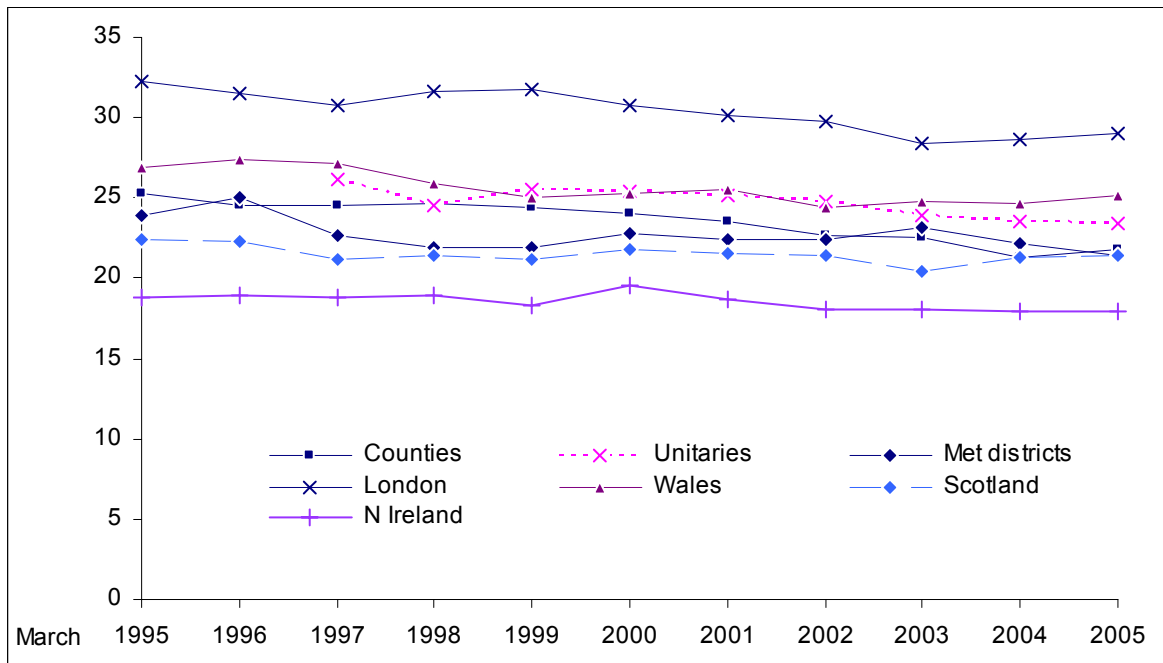
Table 2.24 shows that total staff numbers in the UK have declined over the past ten years. There are now just 4.44 staff per 10,000 population in the UK, compared to 4.67 ten years ago. The worst hit area is London, with a fall of 15.6% in staff per capita since March 1995. 2004-05 has seen an increase in staff per capita in all sectors except the metropolitan districts and Scotland, with an increase of 0.7% in the UK overall – this follows a slight decrease last year and is an encouraging sign. Staff per capita is now at its highest level since 1998.

### Professional staff

Tables 2.24a and 2.24b (pages 100-102) give the number of professional staff by sector. Over the ten-year period, numbers of professional staff have fallen in every sector – ranging from 2.8% in Wales to 19.1% in London. In the English counties, English unitaries and Northern Ireland, on average there is less than one member of professional staff per 10,000 population. The past year has seen increases in professional staff per capita in all sectors except the metropolitan districts where there has been a decrease of 4%.

Fig 2.21 illustrates the proportion of professional staff in post, which varied in March 2005 from 29% in London to just 18% in Northern Ireland. The proportion of professional staff has fallen over the ten-year period in all sectors.

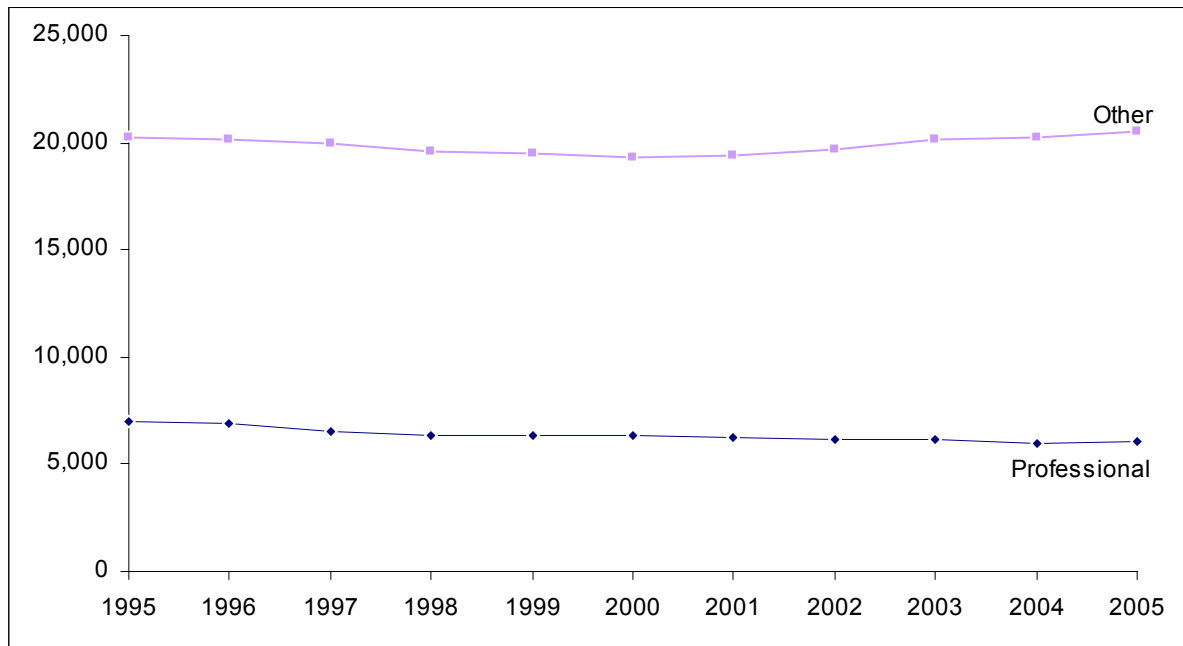
Fig 2.21 Percentage of professional staff



## Other staff

No distinction is now made between manual and other non-manual staff in the *CIPFA Actuals*. The number of manual staff had been in decline for a number of years, and stood at just over 1,000 in March 1999. Tables 2.24a and 2.24b (pages 100-102) also give the total number of other staff by sector for the ten-year period 1995-2005, and show that until 2000-01 the number of other staff in post in the UK had declined every year. The past year has seen increases in all sectors except Scotland. The greatest fall in other staff numbers since 1994-95 has been in Scotland, with Wales and Northern Ireland seeing the number of other staff rising over the ten years. Fig 2.22 shows the trends in professional and other staff in post for the UK between 1995 and 2005.

**Fig 2.22 Professional and other staff in post**



**Table 2.24a Staff in post**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	3,057	9,007	12,064				1,361	4,342	5,703
1996	2,952	9,063	12,032				1,392	4,180	5,568
1997	2,651	8,172	10,817	282	797	1,080	1,228	4,198	5,425
1998	2,382	7,273	9,654	520	1,598	2,118	1,175	4,199	5,374
1999	2,071	6,438	8,503	834	2,444	3,266	1,169	4,158	5,322
2000	2,053	6,464	8,519	837	2,457	3,289	1,201	4,077	5,276
2001	2,003	6,519	8,523	832	2,482	3,314	1,174	4,051	5,225
2002	1,962	6,668	8,629	815	2,467	3,281	1,193	4,142	5,335
2003	1,980	6,796	8,776	807	2,564	3,371	1,264	4,191	5,455
2004	1,896	7,030	8,925	791	2,564	3,355	1,191	4,171	5,361
2005	1,952	7,027	8,979	814	2,665	3,479	1,146	4,216	5,362
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	3.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	3.9	3.7	- 3.8	1.1	0.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 4.9	8.7	5.4	- 2.7	8.5	5.8	- 4.6	3.4	1.6
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 15.8	- 2.9	- 6.0

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.24b Staff per 10,000 population**

	English counties			Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>			Metropolitan districts		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	1.00	2.94	3.95				1.22	3.88	5.09
1996	0.97	2.94	3.92				1.25	3.74	4.98
1997	0.94	2.91	3.85	1.03	2.92	3.96	1.10	3.75	4.85
1998	0.92	2.81	3.74	1.00	3.09	4.10	1.05	3.77	4.82
1999	0.91	2.81	3.72	1.01	2.94	3.94	1.05	3.73	4.77
2000	0.89	2.81	3.70	1.01	2.96	3.97	1.08	3.66	4.74
2001	0.87	2.81	3.68	1.00	2.98	3.98	1.06	3.64	4.69
2002	0.85	2.90	3.76	1.00	3.02	4.01	1.10	3.83	4.93
2003	0.86	2.94	3.80	0.98	3.12	4.10	1.16	3.86	5.02
2004	0.82	3.02	3.84	0.95	3.09	4.05	1.09	3.82	4.91
2005	0.83	3.00	3.84	0.98	3.21	4.18	1.05	3.85	4.89
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	2.3	- 0.6	0.0	2.6	3.6	3.4	- 4.0	0.8	- 0.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 6.4	7.1	3.8	- 3.0	8.2	5.5	- 3.1	5.1	3.3
<i>10 year</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	- 14.0	- 0.8	- 3.9

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.24a Staff in post cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	1,387	2,912	4,299	5,805	16,262	22,066	317	863	1,181
1996	1,342	2,912	4,256	5,686	16,154	21,856	324	857	1,182
1997	1,267	2,852	4,120	5,427	16,019	21,442	323	869	1,192
1998	1,231	2,665	3,898	5,307	15,735	21,045	286	816	1,101
1999	1,245	2,685	3,928	5,319	15,725	21,019	286	864	1,143
2000	1,193	2,694	3,882	5,284	15,692	20,966	279	823	1,101
2001	1,164	2,691	3,855	5,173	15,743	20,917	276	808	1,084
2002	1,143	2,692	3,834	5,112	15,968	21,079	263	814	1,077
2003	1,115	2,811	3,927	5,167	16,361	21,529	281	854	1,135
2004	1,089	2,705	3,794	4,966	16,470	21,436	290	887	1,177
2005	1,122	2,749	3,871	5,033	16,657	21,691	308	919	1,227
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	6.2	3.6	4.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 6.0	2.0	- 0.3	- 4.8	6.1	3.5	10.4	11.7	11.4
<i>10 year</i>	- 19.1	- 5.6	- 10.0	- 13.3	2.4	- 1.7	- 2.8	6.5	3.9

**Table 2.24b Staff per 10,000 population cont**

	London			Total England			Wales		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	1.99	4.18	6.17	1.19	3.34	4.53	1.09	2.96	4.05
1996	1.91	4.15	6.07	1.16	3.30	4.47	1.11	2.94	4.05
1997	1.79	4.03	5.82	1.11	3.26	4.37	1.11	2.98	4.08
1998	1.73	3.74	5.47	1.08	3.19	4.27	0.98	2.79	3.76
1999	1.73	3.74	5.49	1.08	3.18	4.25	0.98	2.94	3.90
2000	1.64	3.70	5.33	1.06	3.15	4.21	0.95	2.80	3.75
2001	1.58	3.65	5.23	1.04	3.15	4.18	0.94	2.74	3.68
2002	1.59	3.75	5.35	1.04	3.25	4.29	0.91	2.80	3.70
2003	1.52	3.82	5.34	1.04	3.30	4.35	0.96	2.92	3.88
2004	1.47	3.66	5.14	1.00	3.30	4.30	0.99	3.02	4.01
2005	1.51	3.70	5.21	1.01	3.33	4.33	1.04	3.11	4.16
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	5.9	3.1	3.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 7.8	0.1	- 2.2	- 5.4	5.4	2.8	9.9	11.1	10.9
<i>10 year</i>	- 24	- 11.5	- 15.6	- 15.7	- 0.4	- 4.4	- 4.2	5.0	2.5

**Table 2.24a Staff in post cont**

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total staff	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	723	2,497	3,220	153	662	815	6,999	20,283	27,281
1996	711	2,488	3,197	152	652	804	6,873	20,151	27,040
1997	655	2,446	3,101	146	632	778	6,552	19,966	26,513
1998	655	2,395	3,051	140	602	742	6,388	19,548	25,938
1999	623	2,325	2,943	138	615	753	6,366	19,529	25,858
2000	630	2,257	2,887	142	584	726	6,335	19,356	25,680
2001	613	2,239	2,852	145	630	775	6,208	19,420	25,628
2002	612	2,249	2,861	141	639	780	6,127	19,669	25,797
2003	597	2,324	2,921	140	635	775	6,184	20,174	26,359
2004	610	2,260	2,869	144	660	804	6,010	20,276	26,286
2005	612	2,252	2,864	146	666	812	6,100	20,494	26,594
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.3	- 0.4	- 0.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 2.9	- 0.2	- 0.8	2.8	14.0	11.8	- 3.7	5.9	3.6
<i>10 year</i>	- 15.4	- 9.8	- 11.1	- 4.6	0.6	- 0.4	- 12.8	1.0	- 2.5

**Table 2.24b Staff per 10,000 population cont**

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			Total UK		
	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total	Profes- sional	Other	Total
March 1995	1.41	4.86	6.27	0.94	4.07	5.01	1.20	3.47	4.67
1996	1.39	4.84	6.23	0.93	3.99	4.92	1.17	3.44	4.62
1997	1.28	4.77	6.05	0.88	3.80	4.68	1.11	3.40	4.51
1998	1.28	4.68	5.96	0.84	3.59	4.43	1.08	3.31	4.40
1999	1.22	4.54	5.75	0.82	3.64	4.46	1.08	3.30	4.37
2000	1.23	4.41	5.64	0.84	3.46	4.30	1.07	3.25	4.34
2001	1.20	4.38	5.58	0.85	3.71	4.57	1.04	3.25	4.29
2002	1.21	4.44	5.65	0.84	3.79	4.63	1.04	3.35	4.39
2003	1.18	4.58	5.75	0.82	3.74	4.57	1.04	3.41	4.45
2004	1.20	4.45	5.65	0.85	3.87	4.72	1.01	3.40	4.41
2005	1.20	4.41	5.61	0.85	3.89	4.75	1.02	3.42	4.44
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	0.0	- 0.8	- 0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7
<i>5 year</i>	- 2.5	0.1	- 0.5	1.5	12.6	10.4	- 4.7	5.2	2.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 14.8	- 9.3	- 10.5	- 9.2	- 4.3	- 5.3	- 15.0	- 1.4	- 4.9



## Tables 2.25 - 2.28 Service points

### Number of service points

Table 2.25 (pages 106-110) shows the total number of service points in the UK, broken down by length of opening. CIPFA no longer reports on service points in institutions, which have been omitted from the table this year. 2004-05 has seen decreases in the total number of service points in all sectors except Wales where there was an increase of 3.2%. Northern Ireland has been worst hit with a decrease of almost 6% in the past year. Overall, during the past ten years, the total number of service points has decreased in every sector. Northern Ireland is the worst hit area with a decrease of 27%, which can be largely attributed to there now being no service points open for less than ten hours per week, compared to 41 in 1994-95. Encouragingly, in 2004-05 Scotland saw the only reduction in the number of service points open for more than 45 hours a week. In particular the English unitaries and the English counties saw their service points open 45 hours or more a week increase by 26% and 9% respectively, with an increase of 3.8% overall for the UK. If we look at those service points open for ten or more hours per week, numbers have remained relatively stable over the last ten years, with decreases throughout the UK ranging from 0.6% in Wales to 8.8% in London.

Within that subtotal, however, opening hours have been cut, although there are signs of this trend reversing. The total number of service points in the UK open for 60 or more hours per week has increased by 77% in the last ten years. This increase is largely due to increases of 26% and 46% in the two most recent years. The numbers of service points open between 30 and 45 hours per week and between 10 and 30 hours per week have decreased by 12% over ten years.

Whilst the description above is true for the UK as a whole, there are some notable differences between sectors. The number of service points open for more than 60 hours was relatively stable in Scotland, until 1998-99 when they experienced a dramatic cut from 33 to five service points with those opening hours. This was reduced in 1999-2000 to four, and further reduced in 2000-01 to three. 2000-05 has seen fluctuations, so that there are now four service points open for more than 60 hours.

There is an encouraging sign in England at least that opening hours are being extended in a small number of flagship libraries. The number of service points open for 60 hours or more per week increased from six to 11 in March 1999, and to 19 in March 2001. With four further increases in the most recent years, the figure stood at 69 in March 2005.

### Service point hours

Table 2.26 (pages 110-111) summarises the total service point hours open per week, calculated by multiplying the average weekly opening hours in each category by the number of service points in that category, and totalling for each authority. This gives only a broad overview, but shows that the decline in service availability up to 2000-01 has been reversed, with increases for the UK as a whole in each of the last four years. The picture is particularly encouraging in England and Wales, where public library service standards have been set for opening hours.

In all sectors of England, except London, the total service point hours open per week increased in the last year, with a decrease in Northern Ireland. Decreases in the per capita

figures were reported in all sectors of the UK except for the English unitaries, the metropolitan districts and Wales, with an average fall of 0.3% and 2.49 hours per week per 1,000 population. Opening hours are most generous in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This may reflect the geography of these regions, with large distances between villages and towns in remote areas, and consequent policies of maintaining small libraries opening on only one or two days per week to serve these populations.

## Population per service point

Table 2.27 (page 112) shows the variations in average population per service point, based on those service points open for ten or more hours per week, including mobiles. Service points in London have the greatest average population, and those in Wales and Scotland the lowest. The rate of increase is highest in London, where it is much higher than the increase in population (shown in Table 5.1, page 170) which was 6.6% over the last ten years. All sectors except Wales have seen increases in 2004-05.

## Other statistics

These include floor area, provision of electronic access, and details of the “busiest library” in each authority. In 2004-05 only one library was reported as having more than one million issues – Norfolk’s Millennium library.

The number of static service points providing internet access was collected for the first time in 1996-97. Table 2.28 shows the estimated total number and average percentage of static service points open for ten hours or more per week which provide internet access in each sector, and illustrates the growing importance of this facility. Under the public library standards, all static service points in England and Wales were required to provide internet access to the public by the end of December 2002, and the table does illustrate a definite trend towards achieving this. On the 31 March 2005, 182 public library authorities (out of 208 – 88%) were providing internet access at all of their static service points open for ten or more hours per week.

Slight variations in the data published by CIPFA have resulted in the totals for the number of service points in 2004-05 given in Table 2.28 being an estimate only. This year the data give only the percentage of service points offering access to both the online catalogue and the internet, and this has been used to estimate the total number of service points with this provision. In previous years the number of service points with internet access has been included in the CIPFA *Actuals*. It is felt that the number of service points offering access to the internet without also providing access to the OPAC would be so small as not to affect the overall picture.

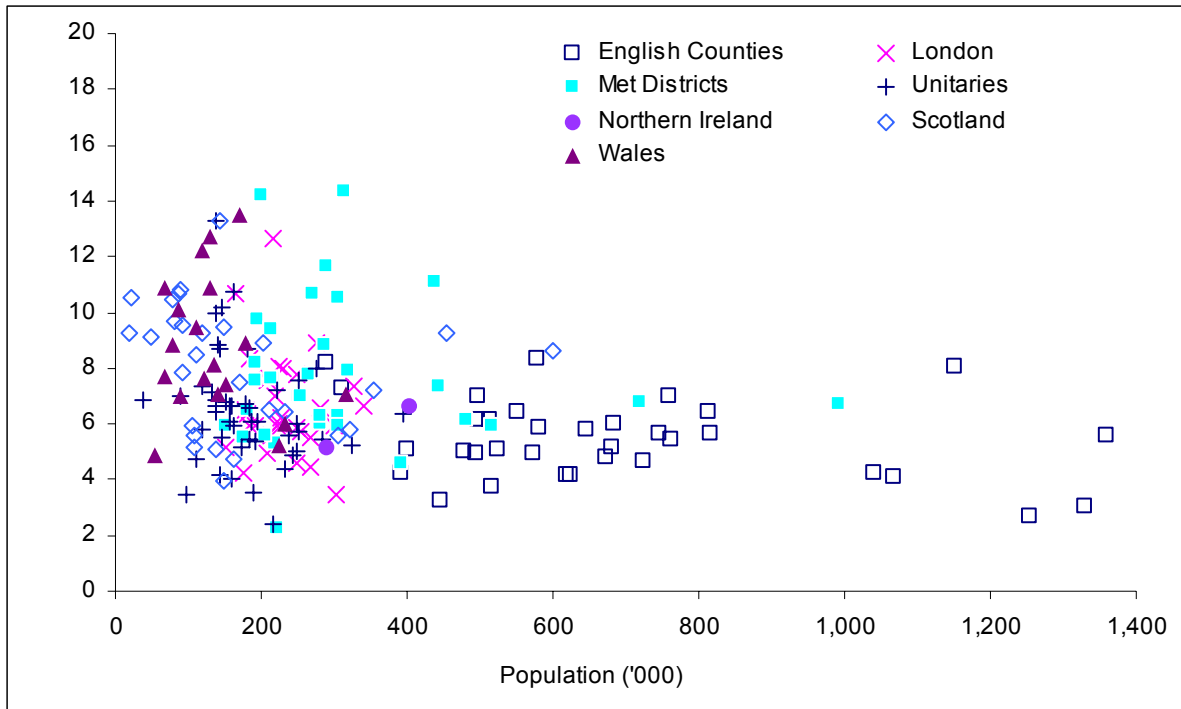
The public library standards also set targets for online OPAC access (all service points open ten or more hours per week in both England and Wales) and for the number of computer terminals available for public use. In total, there were 36,509 computer terminals available for public use in 2004-05. Changes in the data collected by CIPFA prevent any comparisons with previous years.

Fig 2.23 shows the number of computer terminals available for public use per 10,000 population, and there is considerable variation. One authority has been excluded from Fig 2.23 for reasons of clarity – the City of London. These figures cover all terminals

available in public areas, with access to the library catalogue and the internet. Any authorities submitting a zero response for the number of terminals have also been omitted.

The standards set are six per 10,000 population in England, and seven per 10,000 population in Wales. There is clearly some way to go before these targets are met – Fig 2.23 shows around 57% of all authorities meeting them by March 2005 – but this area is one in which the figures change on an almost daily basis.

**Fig 2.23 Computer terminals per 10,000 population 2004-05**



**Table 2.25 Number of service points**

English counties	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	-	260	788	946	384	2,378	165	2,543
1996	-	250	767	976	387	2,380	136	2,516
1997	-	222	686	887	356	2,151	115	2,266
1998	-	201	601	848	326	1,976	102	2,078
1999	3	167	510	783	293	1,756	91	1,847
2000	3	178	509	774	293	1,757	79	1,836
2001	3	187	505	777	286	1,758	74	1,832
2002	5	197	498	769	297	1,766	64	1,830
2003	5	248	487	739	292	1,771	54	1,825
2004	14	278	488	701	292	1,773	47	1,820
2005	19	299	482	672	282	1,754	57	1,811
<i>Change %</i>								
Last year	36	7.6	- 1.3	- 4.1	- 3.4	- 1.1	21	- 0.5
5 year	533	68	- 5.3	- 13.2	- 3.8	- 0.2	- 28	- 1.4
10 year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Unitary <sup>(a)</sup> authorities	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995								
1996								
1997	-	20	88	81	26	215	19	234
1998	-	38	152	132	43	365	26	391
1999	-	57	214	228	70	568	31	599
2000	-	57	212	231	72	572	27	599
2001	-	59	210	230	74	573	29	602
2002	1	60	210	228	72	571	26	597
2003	4	76	211	216	69	576	16	592
2004	7	83	219	204	69	582	14	596
2005	10	103	213	182	64	572	19	591
<i>Change %</i>								
Last year	43	24	- 2.7	- 10.8	- 7.2	- 1.7	36	- 0.8
5 year	-	81	0.5	- 21	- 11.1	0.0	- 30	- 1.3
10 year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

**Table 2.25** Number of service points *cont*

Metropolitan districts	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	5	112	355	286	72	830	17	847
1996	5	111	349	275	72	812	23	835
1997	4	108	346	273	72	803	20	823
1998	2	106	348	258	71	785	29	814
1999	4	107	343	250	71	775	28	803
2000	4	113	335	246	72	770	26	796
2001	6	115	328	241	72	769	27	796
2002	10	115	331	242	72	770	25	795
2003	16	135	321	229	71	772	20	792
2004	18	153	305	228	70	774	19	793
2005	20	157	311	213	64	765	20	785
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	11.1	2.6	2.0	- 6.6	- 8.6	- 1.2	5.3	- 1.0
<i>5 year</i>	400	39	- 7.2	- 13.4	- 11.1	- 0.6	- 23	- 1.4
<i>10 year</i>	300	40	- 12.4	- 26	- 11.1	- 7.8	17.6	- 7.3

London	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	2	112	198	72	36	420	1	421
1996	4	106	206	64	37	417	1	418
1997	3	113	199	53	37	405	1	406
1998	4	104	177	85	36	406	-	406
1999	4	106	175	86	34	405	-	405
2000	4	110	166	89	33	402	-	402
2001	10	108	163	83	33	397	-	397
2002	12	121	160	72	32	397	-	397
2003	17	139	149	56	30	391	1	392
2004	12	169	131	53	30	395	-	395
2005	20	168	133	39	23	383	-	383
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	67	- 0.6	1.5	- 26	- 23	- 3.0	-	- 3.0
<i>5 year</i>	400	53	- 19.9	- 56	- 3.8	- 4.7	-	- 4.7
<i>10 year</i>	900	50	- 33	- 46	- 27	- 8.8	-	- 9.0

**Table 2.25** Number of service points *cont*

Total England	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub- total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	7	484	1,341	1,304	492	3,628	183	3,811
1996	9	467	1,322	1,315	496	3,609	160	3,769
1997	7	463	1,319	1,294	491	3,574	155	3,729
1998	6	449	1,278	1,323	476	3,532	157	3,689
1999	11	437	1,242	1,347	468	3,504	150	3,654
2000	11	458	1,222	1,340	470	3,501	132	3,633
2001	19	469	1,206	1,331	465	3,497	130	3,627
2002	28	493	1,199	1,311	473	3,504	115	3,619
2003	42	598	1,168	1,240	462	3,510	91	3,601
2004	51	683	1,143	1,186	461	3,524	80	3,604
2005	69	727	1,139	1,106	433	3,474	96	3,570
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	35	6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7	- 6.1	- 1.4	20	- 0.9
<i>5 year</i>	527	59	- 6.8	- 17.5	- 7.9	- 0.8	- 27	- 1.7
<i>10 year</i>	886	50	- 15.1	- 15.2	- 12.0	- 4.2	- 48	- 6.3

Wales	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub- total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	-	35	108	144	58	345	45	390
1996	-	36	107	137	59	339	51	390
1997	-	37	100	142	71	350	47	397
1998	-	43	95	136	70	344	46	390
1999	-	45	95	135	70	345	45	390
2000	3	44	93	134	70	344	44	388
2001	3	44	94	133	65	339	41	380
2002	3	47	93	131	67	341	39	380
2003	5	52	91	126	70	344	35	379
2004	5	57	87	125	65	339	37	376
2005	5	58	85	129	66	343	35	388
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	0.0	1.8	- 2.3	3.2	1.5	1.2	- 5.4	3.2
<i>5 year</i>	67	32	- 8.6	- 3.7	- 5.7	- 0.3	- 12	0.0
<i>10 year</i>	-	66	- 21	- 10.4	13.8	- 0.6	- 22	- 0.5

**Table 2.25** Number of service points *cont*

Scotland	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	37	161	144	190	106	638	125	763
1996	34	167	144	189	103	637	120	757
1997	33	169	141	188	98	629	119	748
1998	33	158	151	186	93	621	68	689
1999	5	182	157	185	93	622	65	687
2000	4	183	159	188	94	628	64	692
2001	3	168	171	180	94	616	42	658
2002	6	168	166	179	93	611	41	652
2003	7	168	161	184	91	612	43	655
2004	6	168	170	176	84	604	37	641
2005	4	143	169	191	77	584	35	619
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 33	- 14.9	- 0.6	8.5	- 8.3	- 3.3	- 5.4	- 3.4
<i>5 year</i>	0.0	- 22	6.3	1.6	- 18.1	- 7.0	- 45	- 10.5
<i>10 year</i>	- 89	- 11.2	17.4	0.5	- 27	- 8.5	- 72	- 18.9

Northern Ireland	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	-	25	50	51	36	162	41	203
1996	-	25	50	52	36	163	34	197
1997	-	24	51	52	36	163	34	197
1998	-	24	51	51	34	160	-	160
1999	-	24	52	50	33	159	-	159
2000	-	24	53	48	32	157	-	157
2001	-	25	51	50	32	158	-	158
2002	-	25	51	50	32	158	-	158
2003	-	27	51	47	33	158	-	158
2004	-	27	51	47	32	157	-	157
2005	-	29	51	54	14	148	-	148
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	-	7.4	0.0	14.9	- 56	- 5.7	-	- 5.7
<i>5 year</i>	-	21	- 3.8	12.5	- 56	- 5.7	-	- 5.7
<i>10 year</i>	-	16.0	0.0	5.9	- 61	- 8.6	-	- 27

**Table 2.25** Number of service points *cont*

Total UK	Hours open per week				Mobile libraries	Sub-total	Open <10 hrs	Total
	60+	45-59	30-44	10-29				
March 1995	44	705	1,643	1,689	692	4,773	394	5,167
1996	43	695	1,623	1,693	694	4,748	365	5,113
1997	40	693	1,611	1,676	696	4,716	355	5,071
1998	39	674	1,575	1,696	673	4,657	271	4,928
1999	16	688	1,546	1,717	664	4,630	260	4,890
2000	18	709	1,527	1,710	666	4,630	240	4,870
2001	25	706	1,522	1,694	656	4,610	213	4,823
2002	37	733	1,509	1,671	665	4,614	195	4,809
2003	54	845	1,471	1,597	656	4,624	169	4,793
2004	62	935	1,451	1,534	642	4,624	154	4,778
2005	78	957	1,444	1,480	590	4,549	166	4,715
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	26	2.4	- 0.5	- 3.5	- 8.1	- 1.6	7.8	- 1.3
<i>5 year</i>	333	35	- 5.4	- 13.5	- 11.4	- 1.7	- 31	- 3.2
<i>10 year</i>	77	36	- 12.1	- 12.4	- 14.7	- 4.7	- 58	- 8.7

**Table 2.26** Service point hours open per week

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts	
	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population
1994-95	69,384	2.27			27,198	2.43
95-96	68,667	2.24			26,261	2.35
96-97	61,478	2.19	6,555	2.40	25,824	2.31
97-98	55,947	2.17	11,314	2.19	25,193	2.26
98-99	49,643	2.17	17,131	2.07	25,145	2.26
1999-2000	49,378	2.14	17,165	2.07	25,124	2.26
2000-01	49,496	2.14	17,047	2.05	25,113	2.26
01-02	49,892	2.17	17,154	2.10	26,058	2.41
02-03	50,818	2.20	17,654	2.15	25,942	2.39
03-04	52,978	2.28	18,557	2.24	26,468	2.42
04-05	53,064	2.27	18,816	2.26	26,858	2.45
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	0.2	- 0.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2
<i>5 year</i>	7.5	5.9	9.6	9.4	6.9	8.6
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 1.3	0.9

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.



**Table 2.26 Service point hours open per week cont**

	London		Total England		Wales	
	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population
1994-95	15,770	2.26	112,352	2.31	9,441	3.24
95-96	15,728	2.24	110,656	2.26	9,560	3.28
96-97	15,524	2.19	109,381	2.23	9,617	3.29
97-98	15,049	2.11	107,503	2.18	9,597	3.28
98-99	15,105	2.10	107,024	2.16	9,510	3.24
1999-2000	14,880	2.04	106,547	2.14	9,646	3.28
2000-01	15,155	2.06	106,811	2.14	9,630	3.27
01-02	15,510	2.16	108,614	2.21	9,646	3.32
02-03	15,659	2.13	110,073	2.22	9,841	3.37
03-04	16,338	2.21	114,341	2.29	9,742	3.32
04-05	16,119	2.17	114,857	2.29	10,152	3.44
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.3	- 1.9	0.5	0.0	4.2	3.7
<i>5 year</i>	8.3	6.2	7.8	7.0	5.2	4.7
<i>10 year</i>	2.2	- 4.1	2.2	- 0.6	7.5	6.1

	Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population	Total	per 1,000 population
1994-95	21,899	4.27	4,978	3.06	148,670	2.55
95-96	21,776	4.24	5,078	3.11	147,070	2.51
96-97	21,230	4.14	5,072	3.05	145,300	2.47
97-98	20,786	4.06	4,968	2.97	142,854	2.42
98-99	20,414	3.99	4,936	2.92	141,884	2.40
1999-2000	20,746	4.05	4,952	2.93	141,891	2.40
2000-01	20,111	3.93	5,037	2.97	141,589	2.37
01-02	20,109	3.97	5,036	2.99	143,405	2.44
02-03	20,137	3.97	5,097	3.00	145,148	2.45
03-04	19,530	3.84	5,086	2.99	148,699	2.50
04-05	19,029	3.73	4,923	2.88	148,961	2.49
<i>Change %</i>						
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.6	- 3.0	- 3.2	- 3.6	0.2	- 0.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 8.3	- 8.0	- 0.6	- 1.9	5.0	3.9
<i>10 year</i>	- 13.1	- 12.6	- 1.1	- 6.0	0.2	- 2.2

'Service point hours open per week' is calculated as the total hours for which service points are open in a normal week, excluding institutions and those open less than 10 hours per week, including mobiles.

**Table 2.27 Population per service point**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
March 1995	12,849		13,488	16,588	13,428
1996	12,904		13,772	16,804	13,550
1997	13,065	12,697	13,923	17,467	13,735
1998	13,075	14,172	14,207	17,542	13,953
1999	13,024	14,589	14,385	17,747	14,125
2000	13,112	14,503	14,459	18,122	14,211
2001	13,178	14,518	14,480	18,577	14,296
2002	13,005	14,318	14,054	18,065	14,023
2003	13,046	14,267	14,065	18,801	14,111
2004	13,116	14,238	14,115	18,703	14,147
2005	13,336	14,537	14,322	19,397	14,419
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	1.7	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.9
<i>5 year</i>	1.7	0.2	- 0.9	7.0	1.5
<i>10 year</i>	n/a	n/a	6.2	16.9	7.4

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
March 1995	8,443	8,045	10,032	12,233
1996	8,604	8,063	10,019	12,339
1997	8,346	8,153	10,204	12,468
1998	8,509	8,249	10,468	12,671
1999	8,503	8,232	10,620	12,794
2000	8,538	8,152	10,754	12,850
2001	8,691	8,303	10,746	12,962
2002	8,526	8,289	10,674	12,743
2003	8,493	8,297	10,738	12,808
2004	8,667	8,411	10,845	12,884
2005	8,608	8,734	11,557	13,158
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.7	3.8	6.6	2.1
<i>5 year</i>	0.8	7.1	7.5	2.4
<i>10 year</i>	1.9	8.6	15.2	7.6

Change in population: England: last year +0.5%, over 5 years +0.7%, over 10 years +2.8%  
UK: last year +0.5%, over 5 years +0.6%, over 10 years +2.5%

**Table 2.28 Service points offering internet access**

	English counties		Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>		Metropolitan districts		London		Total England	
	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%
1997-98	222	13	28	9	91	13	57	16	398	13
98-99	462	32	160	32	197	28	112	30	931	31
1999-2000	863	59	267	53	344	49	197	53	1,671	55
2000-01	1,050	71	347	70	439	63	264	73	2,100	69
01-02	1,244	85	373	75	518	74	281	77	2,416	80
02-03	1,444	98	487	96	686	98	349	97	2,966	97
03-04	1,467	99	508	99	699	99	359	98	3,033	99
04-05	1,467	100	505	99	701	100	359	100	3,032	100
<i>Change %</i>										
Last year	0.0		- 0.6		0.3		0.0		0.0	
5 year	70		89		104		82		81	
10 year	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	

	Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total UK	
	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%	Estimated total	%
1997-98	36	13	85	16	10	8	529	13
98-99	98	36	166	31	18	14	1,213	31
1999-2000	161	59	318	60	27	22	2,177	55
2000-01	189	69	329	63	55	44	2,673	68
01-02	219	80	350	68	65	52	3,050	77
02-03	253	92	511	98	102	82	3,832	97
03-04	265	97	509	98	103	82	3,910	98
04-05	274	99	499	98	134	100	3,939	99
<i>Change %</i>								
Last year	3.4		- 2.0		30		0.7	
5 year	70		57		396		81	
10 year	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	

## Tables 2.29 – 2.32 Public library user surveys

The data that have been covered so far in this section provide important indicators for library managers and allow authorities to see how they fare compared to other authorities in their sectors, and to the UK as a whole. However, another relevant aspect for library managers is that of public library use, users and user satisfaction. Some national survey work has been done by CIPFA and some summary results are presented here.

In 1995, CIPFA launched PLUS – a standard for the undertaking of user surveys in public libraries in the UK – and the majority of library authorities have joined the scheme. The figures provided here are taken from surveys of adult library users, and cover the years 1997 to 2004, during which time the number of authorities carrying out the surveys has increased dramatically. For the first time this year, CIPFA have included the results for individual authorities in their report. For the purpose of this section the aggregated results for the UK have been used to give an overall picture of public library use in the UK. Some figures from the PLUS scheme are now included in the *CIPFA Public Library Statistics Actuals* and have been used to set public library standards relating to user satisfaction in both England and Wales.

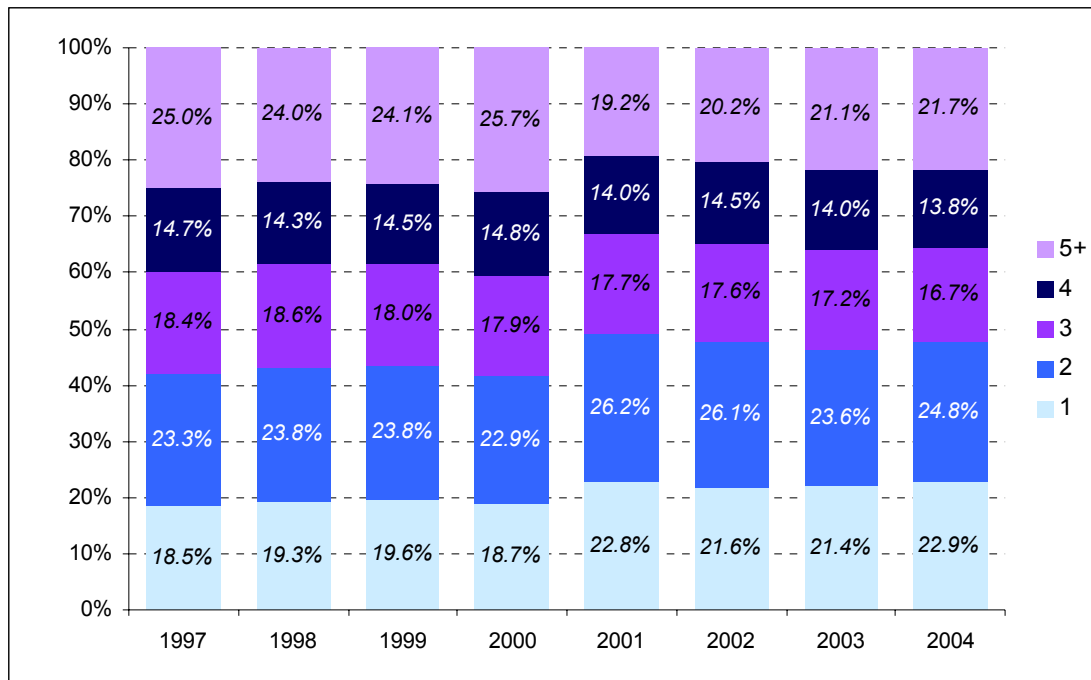
The PLUS range of products has increased, to encompass surveys of children, users of electronic services, and schools library services. Some reports are available on the IPF website <http://www.ipfmarketresearch.net/>. IPF maintains a national archive of their members' results and further information may be obtained from Jonathan Gordon at IPF.

Summary data here are taken from the surveys of adult users – these have become well established. Table 2.29 (page 116) gives a demographic profile of adult public library visitors for the UK as a whole, taken from the results of the CIPFA PLUS surveys. These surveys are of adult library visitors only, hence the relatively low proportion of visitors recorded in the 0-14 age group. A separate series of surveys is conducted for children, and it is hoped to include some summary figures from these in the future.

There is no apparent trend in the gender profile of visitors, although over half have been female in each year of the report. The age profile of adult public library users appeared to be increasing – until 1999, 58% of users were aged under 55, compared to just 51% in 2003. However, 2004 has seen this increase again to 54%, while the proportion aged 75 and over has fallen to 11%.

Table 2.30 (page 116) shows what adult library users did during their visit. No results are available for 2002 due to changes in the presentation of the PLUS report. A number of new categories were introduced following revision of the questionnaire in 2001. The most popular activity has remained that of borrowing books, although 2001 saw a sharp drop in the proportion of visitors doing this. Figures on computer use were collected for the first time in 2001, and the proportion of visitors doing this has increased to 14.0% in 2004. However, a note of caution is raised, as 15.8% of users stated they used the internet on their visit, indicating that some users selected one or the other activity rather than both.

Fig 2.24 illustrates the number of items borrowed by adult library users. It can be estimated that the average visitor who borrowed items took home a total of three. Librarians should be monitoring such figures with interest.

**Fig 2.24 Proportion of adult library users borrowing items**

Figures for 2002 are unaudited

Figures for 1997-2000 relate to books only

Table 2.31 ([page 117](#)) analyses whether or not adults who entered the library looking for a specific book, or seeking certain information, were able to obtain it. These aspects of satisfaction are covered by the public library standards, whose targets are 65% of visitors to be successful in obtaining specific books, and 75% to succeed in obtaining information, for both England and Wales. 2001 saw a fall in both proportions for the UK average, this was followed by an increase in 2002 but decreases in the proportion of users able to find a book in the two most recent years. However, this is still at a slightly higher level than in 2001. It should be remembered that this is a survey of library users. Those who have been consistently unable to find what they wanted are likely to be former users, and so not included in the survey.

Table 2.32 ([page 117](#)) concerns user satisfaction, and the proportion rating certain aspects of the library as “good” or “very good”. The aspects rated range from the hours of opening to the services provided for children. The wording of some of the questions was changed and new areas were introduced to the survey in 2001. The highest ratings received are for staff helpfulness – 96.9% think this “good” or “very good” – and for staff knowledge and expertise (94.9%). These two aspects were covered by the original public library standards, where the targets are set at 95% rating them “good” or “very good” for England and Wales.

In general, for those aspects of the service where the questionnaire has not changed, there have been increases in levels of satisfaction. It is of interest to note that just over 93% of respondents rated the service as “good” or “very good” overall, when only two (of the 15 items) achieved this level of satisfaction in 2004. This overall satisfaction measure is included in the public library service standards, with a target of 94% rating the service “good” or “very good”.

**Table 2.29 Demographics of adult public library visitors (whole UK) (%)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 *	2003	2004
Male	40.5	41.1	40.4	40.2	41.1	38.9	38.0	41.7
Female	59.5	58.9	59.6	59.8	58.9	61.1	62.0	58.3
0-14	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8
15-19	5.7	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
20-24	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.9
25-34	12.2	13.6	13.0	11.3	12.6	12.3	12.5	13.1
35-44	17.7	17.9	18.4	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.2	16.7
45-54	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.2	15.4	14.5	14.0	14.3
55-64	14.5	14.8	14.8	16.0	15.6	16.5	16.3	17.1
65-74	18.0	17.9	17.0	19.4	17.4	18.3	18.7	18.1
75 & over	8.9	9.1	9.2	10.2	9.8	11.4	12.3	10.8

Source: CIPFA PLUS Archive

\* Figures for 2002 are unaudited

**Table 2.30 Activities undertaken by library visitors (whole UK) (%)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003	2004
Borrow/return books	77.6	76.7	74.2	75.4	70.3	n/a	72.8	70.0
Browse	27.4	30.3	29.9	29.7	33.9	n/a	27.6	29.6
Seek information/ find something out	22.2	22.1	22.9	21.8	23.3	n/a	20.9	22.1
Read newspapers/magazines	13.2	14.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	n/a	12.4	13.5
Borrow/return videos	5.3	6.8	8.4	8.4	7.2	n/a	7.7	6.8
Sit to study or work	6.9	6.7	7.7	7.3	9.1	n/a	8.5	10.4
Used a computer					6.2	n/a	11.5	14.0
Used the internet					6.1	n/a	13.3	15.8
Borrow/return cassettes	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.3	5.8	n/a	6.2	6.3
Use the photocopier	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8	n/a	6.6	6.8
Borrow/return CDs	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.7	5.7	n/a	5.0	7.1
See exhibition or event	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.6	n/a	2.2	2.6
Borrow/return DVDs					1.2	n/a	3.4	5.2
Borrow/return CD-ROM					0.7	n/a	0.8	7.1
Something else	5.0	6.5	7.8	9.7	7.1	n/a	7.7	7.5

Source: CIPFA PLUS Archive

\* Changes in the presentation of the 2002 report mean that these data could not be presented for that year.

**Table 2.31 Percentage of users who were able to find a book/information (whole UK) (%)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Book</b>								
Yes	54.8	56.5	58.6	57.5	52.9	56.7	55.7	53.3
No	38.5	36.3	34.0	31.0	47.1	43.3	44.3	46.7
Reserved	6.6	7.2	7.4	11.5	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked	Not asked
<b>Information</b>								
Yes	71.8	72.3	72.4	76.3	67.5	71.7	70.8	71.0
Yes in part	14.0	14.3	14.8	13.0	19.2	16.3	16.8	16.9
No	14.3	13.4	12.8	10.8	13.3	12.1	12.4	12.0

Source: CIPFA PLUS Archive

**Table 2.32 Percentage of visitors rating library services “good” or “very good” (whole UK) (%)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Staff helpfulness	94.5	94.5	94.8	96.2	95.5	97.5	97.1	96.9
Staff knowledge and expertise	91.6	91.5	92.0	94.1	92.8	95.7	95.1	94.9
Reference / information provision	78.9	76.8	77.1	79.1	-	-	-	-
Information and enquiry services					90.0	92.5	92.3	92.6
Time spent waiting for service	84.9	86.6	86.5	89.7	88.4	93.2	92.2	91.2
Ease of access inside the library					87.9	88.8	89.6	91.3
Ease of access entering building					87.3	86.3	88.6	91.0
Condition of library inside					86.2	88.0	88.4	89.7
Services for children	85.5	84.9	85.2	86.9	84.5	87.1	87.4	87.6
Guiding / signs	78.0	78.2	78.0	81.2	76.5	80.6	80.7	79.1
Condition of library outside					75.5	75.2	77.3	80.8
Layout and arrangement	78.4	78.3	77.9	81.7	75.1	80.4	79.9	79.7
Computers					73.5	81.7	85.3	85.7
Range of materials	68.8	67.0	66.0	68.2	-	-	-	-
Books and other materials					73.4	74.2	75.6	78.2
Hours of opening	77.5	76.6	78.9	80.2	71.1	67.3	72.6	78.8
Provision of seating and tables					69.1	74.2	73.6	74.9
Overall					90.0	92.1	92.7	93.4

Source: CIPFA PLUS Archive

## Section 3 Academic library statistics

### Introduction

This section is concerned with libraries in universities and other institutions of higher education - the sector generally meant when 'academic' libraries are mentioned. Libraries in colleges of further education and in schools do not provide comprehensive management data to a central source on a regular basis at present, and little can be included in this volume. The bibliography includes details of research reports carried out in these sectors in recent years.

Figures are presented separately for three main institutional groupings:

- **'old' universities** – those already incorporated prior to 1992, and originally funded by the Universities Grants Commission. These include the group of universities founded in the early 1960s as well as the longer established institutions, and the Open University.
- **'new' universities** – former polytechnics and other institutions which were incorporated as universities in 1992 or subsequently. This group is growing as some of the larger HE colleges are becoming universities – three new universities were included in this group for 2003-04, and a further three for 2004-05.
- **'HE' colleges** – other institutions funded by the HE funding councils in the UK, but which are not formally incorporated as universities. These are a particularly diverse set of institutions, ranging from large colleges with a wide range of access and undergraduate programmes to small specialist institutions offering largely postgraduate study.

The overall total for the UK is also given. Libraries in independent institutions (e.g. the University of Buckingham) are not included.

### Sources of statistics

In parallel with the organisation changes in the sector, the agencies responsible for collecting data have also changed. In 2000 the Standing Conference of National and University Librarians (SCONUL) and the HE Colleges Learning Resources Group (HCLRG) merged to form a single body to represent Higher Education libraries – the Society of College, National and University Librarians (SCONUL). A single data collection exercise ensued, based on the original SCONUL returns and encompassing the vast majority of UK HE libraries. The merger led LISU to re-examine its databases of academic library statistics, creating a single set of data applicable to all HE libraries, derived from the separate sets of returns received. Data specifically applicable to libraries in this section of the report are drawn from this database.

SCONUL's annual data collection exercise is overseen by a Working Group on Performance Improvement, which regularly reviews and updates the information collected. Recent developments have included collecting extended data on the provision and use of electronic materials, to assess the impact of changing technologies on academic libraries. Relevant figures will be incorporated into this report as and when sufficiently complete and reliable data become available. Readers who require further information on the detailed definitions used by SCONUL should consult their website, where a sample return and set of definitions are available ([http://www.sconul.ac.uk/pubs\\_stats/statques.html](http://www.sconul.ac.uk/pubs_stats/statques.html)). The original data are published in the SCONUL and HCLRG *Annual Statistics* volumes (*see Bibliography, pages 190-196*).



Some institution level data are included, drawn from that supplied to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), which collects a great deal of information about higher education institutions, but little detail on their libraries. However, their figures on numbers of FTE students and academic staff, and overall institutional expenditure are comprehensive, and have been used for some tables in this report. Additionally, the data on numbers of FTE students have been used to gross up the LISU/SCONUL database figures to allow for non members (*see below*).

## FTE students

The population divisor for academic library indicators is the number of FTE students. These figures are obtained from HESA, in order to be comparable and consistent between institutions. Readers are referred to the Higher Education Library Management Statistics, or HESA's own volumes, for details of how these figures are obtained (*see Bibliography*).

Up to 2003-04, the figures comprised three elements: students on higher education level programmes; students on further education level programmes; and students on non-credit bearing courses. In 2004-05, HESA changed the way in which the data were collected, and no count was included of students on non-credit bearing courses. The proportion of such students varies from year to year, and between institutions. Based on the most recent years, it seems likely that the effect of this change will have been to artificially reduce the total number of FTE students by around 3% overall, and hence inflate the percentage changes by some three percentage points, on average. In a sector where changes in the per capita ratios are generally small, such changes have a significant impact on the trends, so the detailed percentage increases have not been reported in the tables this year. Comment on changes over the most recent year in ratios per FTE student has been included in the commentary, making allowance for the change in definitions.

## Estimation for missing data

The majority of HE institutions are members of SCONUL and so complete the appropriate annual statistical returns. Some HE colleges which are not members also habitually make returns. These returns give a great deal of information about individual libraries, and make this section of our report possible. To create the LISU database, each institution is considered separately, using all available information to correct for data which do not conform to the standard definitions, or which are not available. As each new year's data are added, the previous figures are checked for consistency, and any apparent discrepancies checked with the institutions concerned. The reasonableness of previous estimates is also examined, and adjustments made if necessary. This may result in changes to the detail of the figures presented here compared to those in previous editions.

However, there remains a considerable degree of estimation in some areas; in particular coverage of the HCLRG returns was poor in the first years. Where this is thought to have a potentially significant effect on any of the tables, it has been indicated in the accompanying commentary.

The SCONUL and HCLRG databases are completed for all members of the two groups, as described above. However, membership is not compulsory, although SCONUL now covers 99.5% of students (FTE) in UK higher education. We aim in this report to produce data which relate to the whole of the sector in each year, and so facilitate the examination of trends in activity levels. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to allow for those institutions

which are not included in the reported statistics. This is done by adding in a percentage to the reported totals, based on the proportion of total students in the non-member institutions. All new universities have been SCONUL members throughout the period covered here, and no further grossing up is therefore required for this sector. In 2004-05, just eight UK HE institutions were not members of SCONUL or had never completed a return. These are six HE colleges, and two London medical schools. The grossing up factors applied for each year are as follows:

	Old universities	HE colleges
1994-95	+ 1.7%	+ 22%
1995-96	+ 1.3%	+ 19%
1996-97	+ 1.3%	+ 16%
1997-98	+ 0.8%	+ 15%
1998-99	+ 0.4%	+ 5%
1999-00	+ 0.4%	+ 12%
2000-01	+ 0.3%	+ 9%
2001-02	+ 0.3%	+ 9%
2002-03	+ 0.1%	+ 3%
2003-04	+ 0.1%	+ 4%
2004-05	+ 0.1%	+ 5%

## Order of the tables

This section is presented in the following format:

- **Summary of key trends** – overall summary statistics for each of the three sectors (*Tables 3a-3c, pages 122-127*)
- **Client base** – figures on the numbers of libraries and numbers of users (*Table 3.1-3.2, pages 128-129*)
- **Overall financial figures** – expenditure and income (*Tables 3.3-3.5, pages 130-133*)
- **Resources** – Information provision expenditure, stock and issues (*Tables 3.6-3.14, pages 134-145*)
- **Staffing** – staff numbers and expenditure (*Tables 3.15-3.16, pages 146-147*)
- **The user experience** – opening hours, seating and levels of use (*Tables 3.17-3.21, pages 148-153*)

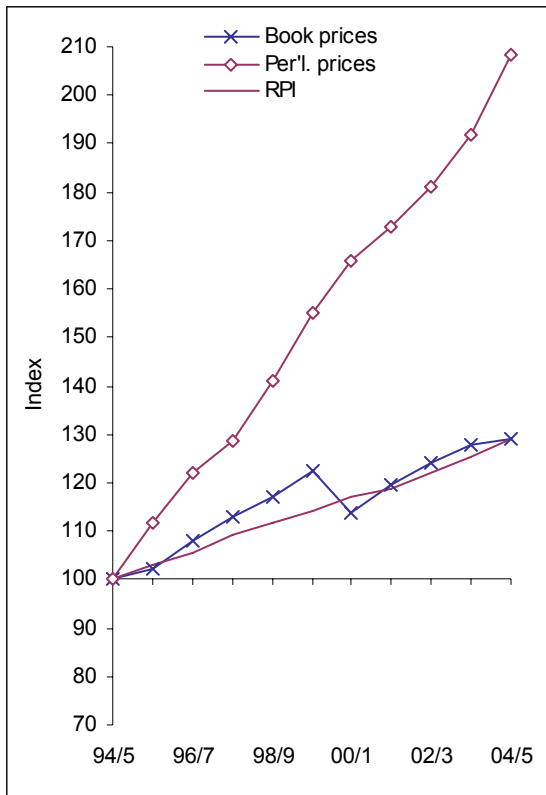
Note that in the main tables for this section, the percentage changes over one, five and ten years have been calculated on the full data, before rounding. They may therefore differ slightly from changes calculated from the printed figures which have in most cases been rounded for presentation.

## Tables 3a–3c Summary of key trends

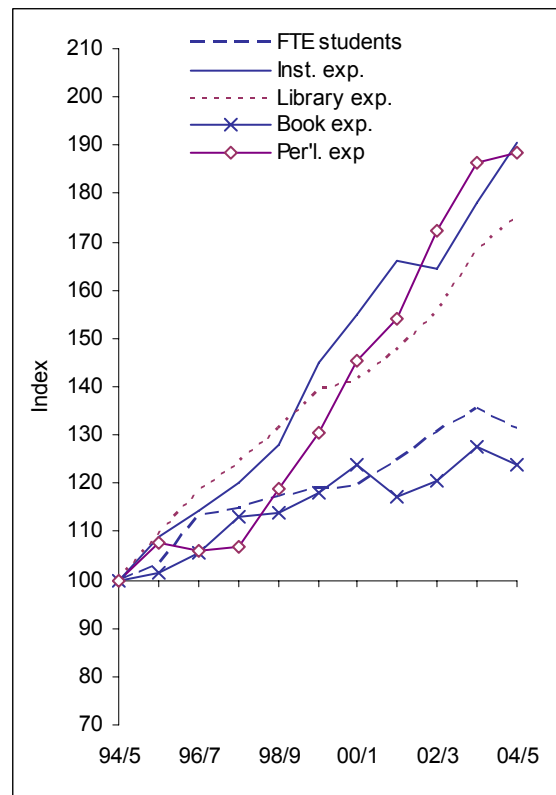
Fig 3.1 summarises the key trends in academic library expenditure over the last ten years; relevant price indexes are also presented for comparison. There are clear differences between the sectors, most notably in relation to book expenditure. Tables 3a–3c present an overview of the key trends for the three sectors separately, each with a short commentary on the data.

**Fig 3.1 Indexes of expenditure**

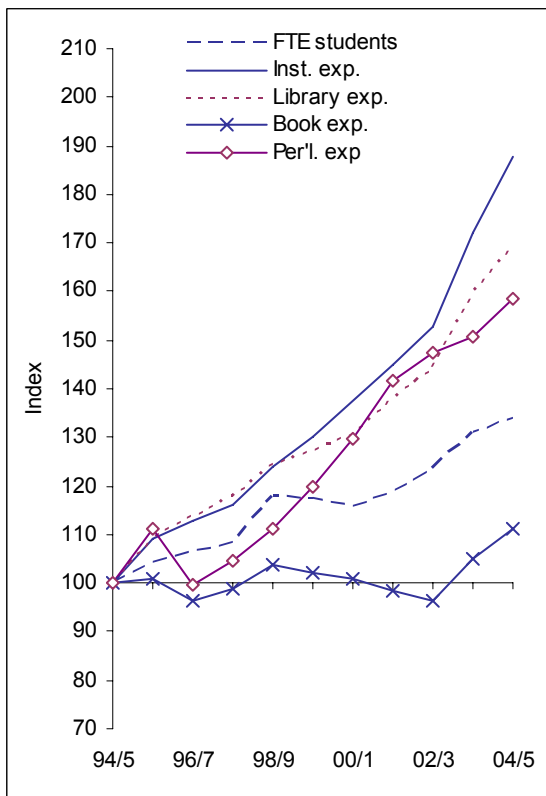
a) Price indexes



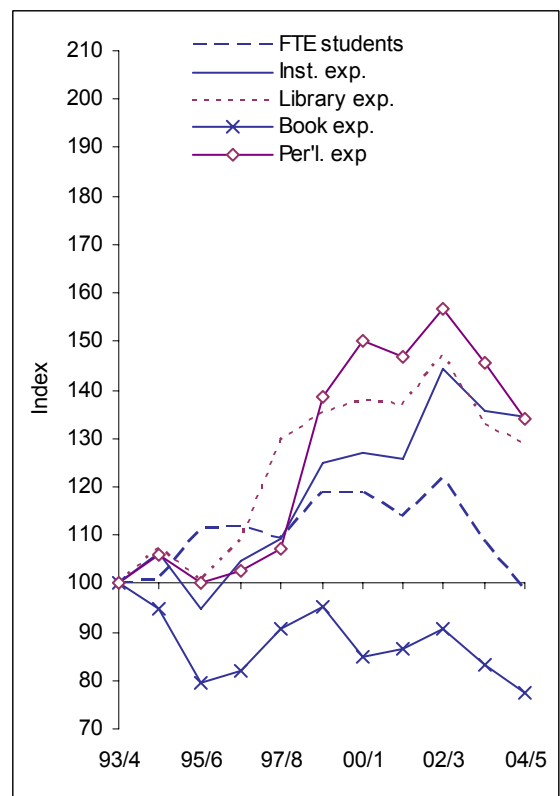
b) Old universities



c) New universities



d) HE colleges



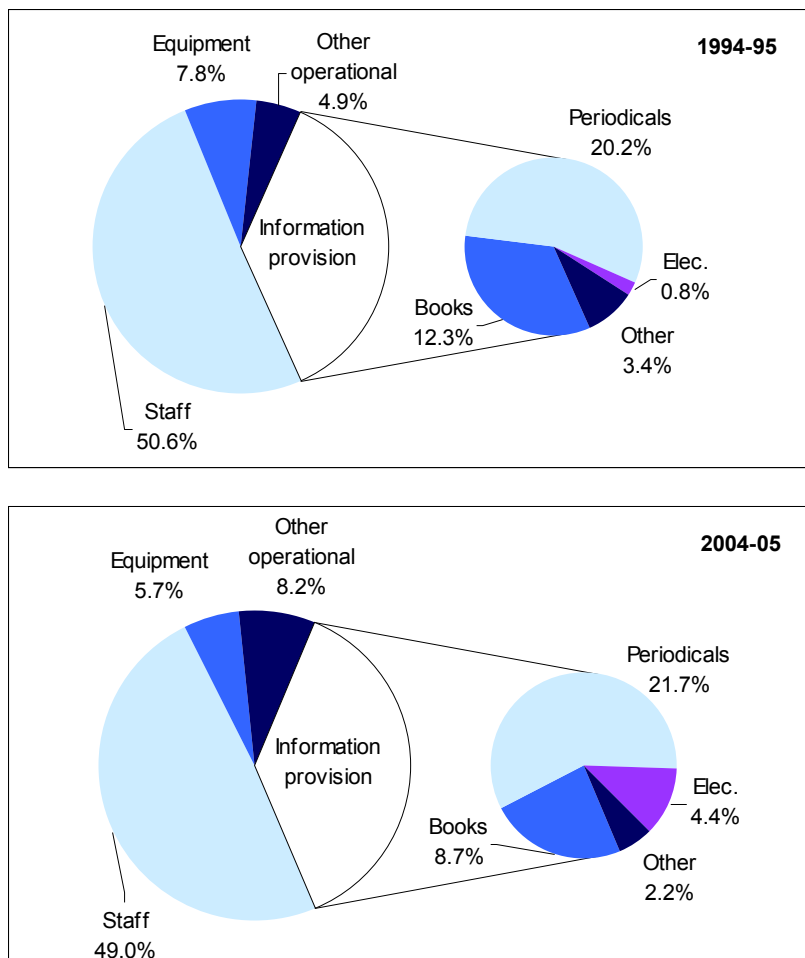
## Old universities

The old university sector comprises all those HE institutions which were incorporated as universities before 1992, and were originally funded by the Universities Grants Commission. The changes in the number of institutions therefore reflect changes in administration and organisation, rather than changes in the actual institutions included. In 2004-05, the Victoria University of Manchester merged with UMIST, and the University of Wales College of Medicine merged with Cardiff University, to reduce the total number of institutions by two.

In this sector, the effect of removing the non-credit bearing students from the count of FTE students is to be greater than average, at around 4.5%, leading to an apparent fall in total student numbers. Excluding non-credit bearing students from the 2003-04 figures gives an increase of 1.1% in FTE students in 2004-05.

This is the largest of the three sectors, accounting for almost half of all FTE students, and 62% of total academic library expenditure. Expenditure in total has kept pace with inflation rather better in the old universities than the other sectors, which may be a reflection of the greater stability of this sector. Fig 3.2 illustrates the breakdown of expenditure in this sector for 1994-95 and 2004-05. Key changes over the period have been the fall in the proportion of expenditure on equipment, and the increase in the proportion on electronic resources.

**Fig 3.2 Breakdown of library expenditure – Old universities**



**Table 3a Summary statistics for old universities**

		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
No of institutions		75	72	72	69	67	67	67	67	68	68	66
FTE students	('000)	629	650	712	722	736	747	750	785	821	852	824
FTE academic staff	('000)	65	70	71	71	73	77	79	82	84	81	87
No of libraries		340	350	390	400	400	450	450	530	540	540	540
Professional librarians	(FTE)	1,830	2,010	1,800	1,830	1,840	1,890	1,920	1,900	1,940	2,050	2,000
Students per professional librarian		344	323	396	395	400	395	390	413	423	415	412
Total institutional expenditure	(£m)	6,235	6,799	7,132	7,491	7,790	8,368	8,981	9,631	10,260	11,116	11,891
Total library expenditure	(£m)	184	202	219	229	242	256	261	272	286	310	323
<i>Proportion of total on library</i>		3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
Staff expenditure	(£m)	93	101	109	114	120	128	129	135	140	150	158
<i>Proportion of total</i>		50.6%	50.1%	50.0%	49.9%	49.8%	49.7%	49.7%	49.5%	49.1%	48.3%	49.0%
Information provision expenditure	(£m)	68	72	77	81	85	94	99	103	111	119	120
<i>Proportion of total</i>		36.8%	35.8%	35.2%	35.1%	35.3%	36.6%	38.0%	38.0%	38.6%	38.3%	37.1%
Equipment expenditure	(£m)	14	16	18	20	20	20	17	15	16	22	18
<i>Proportion of total</i>		7.8%	7.7%	8.3%	8.5%	8.2%	7.7%	6.4%	5.6%	5.6%	7.1%	5.7%
Other expenditure	(£m)	9	13	14	15	16	18	17	19	20	20	26
<i>Proportion of total</i>		4.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	7.0%	6.4%	6.9%	6.8%	6.3%	8.2%
Book spend	(£m)	22.8	23.1	24.1	25.7	25.9	26.9	28.2	26.7	27.4	29.1	28.2
Book spend per FTE student	(£)	36	36	34	36	35	36	38	34	33	34	34
Real book spend per FTE student <sup>(1)</sup>	(2004 £)	47	45	40	41	39	38	42	37	35	34	34
Periodical spend	(£m)	37.2	40.1	39.5	39.8	44.3	48.5	54.2	57.3	64.2	69.4	70.2
Periodical spend per FTE student	(£)	59	62	56	55	60	65	72	73	78	82	85
Real periodical spend per FTE student <sup>(2)</sup>	(2004 £)	123	115	95	89	89	87	91	88	90	89	85
Annual loans	(m)	30.0	31.4	33.8	35.6	37.0	37.5	39.0	41.5	44.2	48.0	47.9
Loans per FTE student		48	48	48	49	50	50	52	53	54	56	58
Annual visits	(m)	53.7	55.0	55.8	59.5	61.0	61.9	60.6	59.4	59.6	64.1	64.4
Visits per FTE student		85	85	78	82	83	83	81	76	73	75	78

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted using LISU index of academic book prices - Table 5.3a, page 172

<sup>(2)</sup> Adjusted by composite periodical price index - Table 5.4, page 174

## New universities

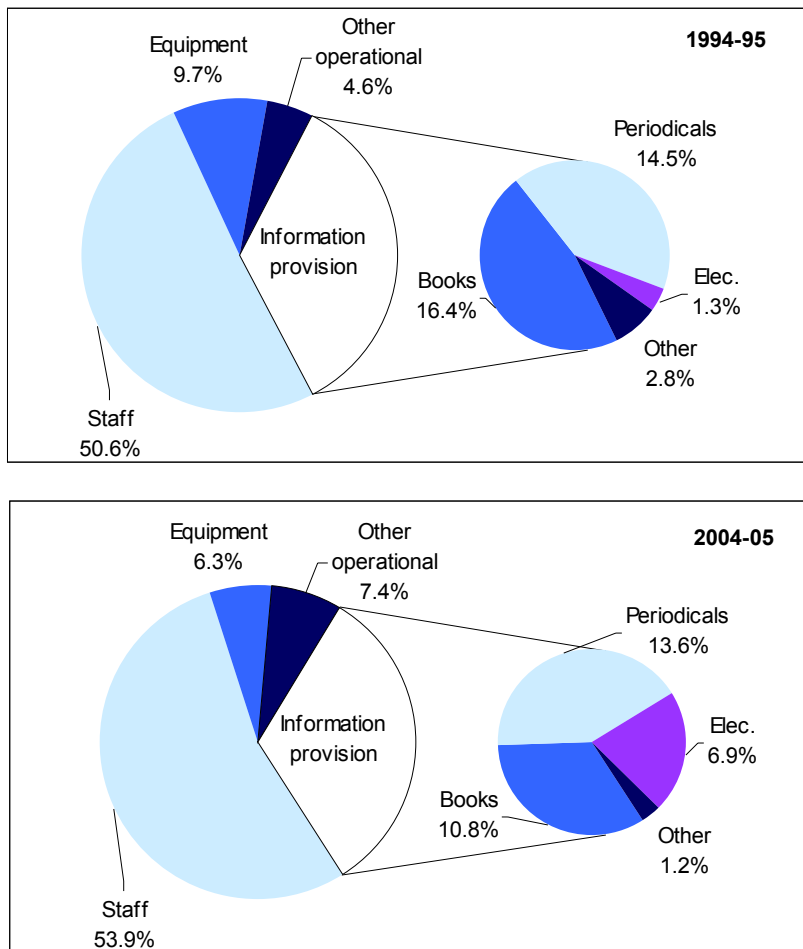
The new university sector has been less affected by mergers than the old universities, and the growth in student numbers has been less pronounced. However, the incorporation of a further three former HE colleges as universities this year has led to expansion of the sector.

The effect of removing non-credit bearing students from the count of FTE students is less pronounced than in the old university sector, with around 2% of total FTE students in 2003-04 being on non-credit bearing courses.

Despite the increase in the number of institutions in the sector this year, there has been no increase in the total number of library service points operated.

New universities spend a slightly higher proportion of their overall budgets on their libraries than do old universities, and the way this is broken down is illustrated in Fig 3.3, comparing 2004-05 with the position ten years ago. The changes are similar to those in old universities, with proportionately less being spent on equipment and books, and more on electronic resources in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. The proportion spent on staff has also increased in this sector.

**Fig 3.3 Breakdown of library expenditure – New universities**



**Table 3b Summary statistics for new universities**

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
No of institutions	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	43	42	45	48
FTE students	('000) 517	540	551	561	610	607	599	614	639	678	693
FTE academic staff	('000) 30	32	31	31	32	33	33	33	34	34	37
No of libraries	204	222	250	243	223	218	211	214	209	217	216
Professional librarians	(FTE) 1,113	1,159	1,198	1,221	1,249	1,255	1,247	1,278	1,261	1,325	1,404
Students per professional librarian	465	466	460	459	488	483	481	480	507	512	493
Total institutional expenditure	(£m) 2,534	2,767	2,862	2,942	3,154	3,298	3,486	3,671	3,872	4,362	4,752
Total library expenditure	(£m) 96	104	109	113	119	122	125	132	138	153	162
<i>Proportion of total on library</i>	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Staff expenditure	(£m) 48	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	75	82	87
<i>Proportion of total</i>	50.6%	51.4%	51.8%	51.9%	50.8%	52.8%	53.0%	52.8%	54.5%	53.8%	53.9%
Information provision expenditure	(£m) 33	36	37	38	40	41	42	44	45	49	52
<i>Proportion of total</i>	35.0%	34.1%	33.8%	34.0%	34.0%	33.9%	33.8%	33.2%	32.6%	32.0%	32.4%
Equipment expenditure	(£m) 9	9	10	10	11	9	9	9	8	11	10
<i>Proportion of total</i>	9.7%	8.3%	9.3%	8.7%	9.2%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	5.9%	7.3%	6.3%
Other expenditure	(£m) 4	7	6	7	7	8	8	10	10	11	12
<i>Proportion of total</i>	4.6%	6.3%	5.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%	7.4%
Book spend	(£m) 15.7	15.9	15.1	15.5	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.1	16.5	17.5
Book spend per FTE student	(£) 30	29	27	28	27	27	26	25	24	24	25
Real book spend per FTE student <sup>(1)</sup>	(2004 £) 39	37	33	32	29	28	30	27	25	25	25
Periodical spend	(£m) 13.9	15.4	13.8	14.5	15.4	16.6	18.0	19.6	20.4	20.9	22.0
Periodical spend per FTE student	(£) 27	29	25	26	25	27	30	32	32	31	32
Real periodical spend per FTE student <sup>(2)</sup>	(2004 £) 56	53	43	42	37	37	38	39	37	33	32
Annual loans	(m) 25.0	26.6	29.7	30.2	31.5	30.9	30.5	32.8	34.1	36.2	38.8
Loans per FTE student	48	49	54	54	52	51	51	53	53	53	56
Annual visits	(m) 38.8	41.0	44.5	44.9	45.5	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.8	45.4	46.1
Visits per FTE student	75	76	81	80	75	71	72	70	69	67	67

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted using LISU index of academic book prices - Table 5.3a, page 172

<sup>(2)</sup> Adjusted by composite periodical price index - Table 5.4, page 174

## HE colleges

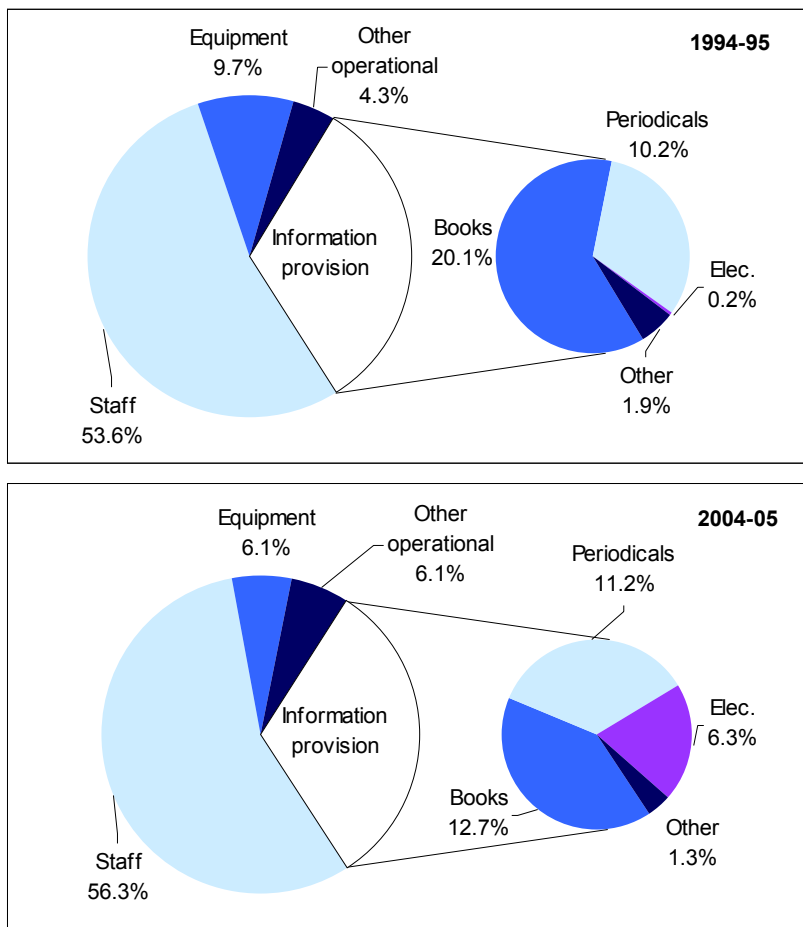
The HE colleges include all non-university institutions funded by the HEFCs in the UK, and include both large general colleges and smaller specialist institutions. They are a particularly diverse group, and performance in any individual college may differ dramatically from the overall picture presented here. There are four fewer colleges this year than last, as three have become universities and two have merged; more are set to move into the new university sector next year. There are fewer multi-campus institutions than in the university sectors and this is the smallest sector, now accounting for just 10% of UK HE students (FTE).

This sector shows the least effect when non-credit bearing students are removed from the count of FTEs, as such students represented just 1.6% of the total in 2003-04.

Note that there is a considerable degree of estimation required in this sector, particularly in the early years included here. Several HE colleges who had been members of HCLRG did not join SCONUL when the organisations merged, and although some have continued to supply data on a regular basis, others have not done so consistently.

Fig 3.4 illustrates the breakdown of expenditure in this sector for 1994-95 and 2004-05. A greater proportion of total expenditure is on staff than in the university sectors, and this has increased, in common with the new university sector. There has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of expenditure on electronic resources in common with other sectors; unlike those, however, HE colleges continue to spend more on books than on periodicals.

**Fig 3.4 Breakdown of library expenditure – HE colleges**





**Table 3c Summary statistics for HE colleges**

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
No of institutions	65	66	63	63	60	60	57	60	60	57	53
FTE students	('000) 164	165	182	183	179	195	194	187	200	178	161
FTE academic staff	('000) 10	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	8	9
No of libraries	100	100	90	90	100	110	130	120	110	100	90
Professional librarians	(FTE) 430	430	420	430	510	510	450	450	450	400	350
Students per professional librarian	381	384	434	426	351	382	432	415	444	444	460
Total institutional expenditure	(£m) 840	892	798	878	974	1,038	1,071	1,117	1,213	1,141	1,129
Total library expenditure	(£m) 28	30	28	30	36	37	38	38	41	37	36
<i>Proportion of total on library</i>	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Staff expenditure	(£m) 15.3	16.0	15.2	16.5	20.5	21.4	21.6	21.9	23.7	21.2	19.6
<i>Proportion of total</i>	55.1%	53.9%	54.6%	54.7%	57.0%	57.1%	56.6%	57.5%	58.1%	57.6%	55.1%
Information provision expenditure	(£m) 9.2	9.2	8.6	8.9	10.4	11.7	11.6	11.4	12.3	11.8	11.0
<i>Proportion of total</i>	33.3%	30.9%	31.0%	29.6%	29.0%	31.2%	30.4%	30.0%	30.2%	31.9%	30.9%
Equipment expenditure	(£m) 2.8	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.1
<i>Proportion of total</i>	10.0%	10.0%	8.8%	9.8%	9.7%	9.4%	6.6%	6.7%	7.3%	5.0%	5.9%
Other expenditure	(£m) 1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
<i>Proportion of total</i>	4.4%	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	4.4%	3.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%
Book spend	(£m) 5.7	5.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4
Book spend per FTE student	(£) 35	33	25	26	29	28	25	27	26	27	28
Real book spend per FTE student <sup>(1)</sup>	(2004 £) 45	42	30	29	32	30	28	29	27	27	28
Periodical spend	(£m) 2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9
Periodical spend per FTE student	(£) 18	19	16	16	17	21	22	23	23	24	24
Real periodical spend per FTE student <sup>(2)</sup>	(2004 £) 37	35	27	26	26	28	28	28	26	26	24
Annual loans	(m) 7.9	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.3	8.3
Loans per FTE student	48	49	48	51	52	53	52	51	51	52	52
Annual visits	(m) 13.2	12.6	13.2	13.8	13.9	15.2	15.4	14.8	15.1	13.9	11.8
Visits per FTE student	81	76	72	75	78	78	79	80	76	78	74

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted using LISU index of academic book prices - Table 5.3a, page 172

<sup>(2)</sup> Adjusted by composite periodical price index - Table 5.4, page 174

## Tables 3.1 and 3.2 Client base

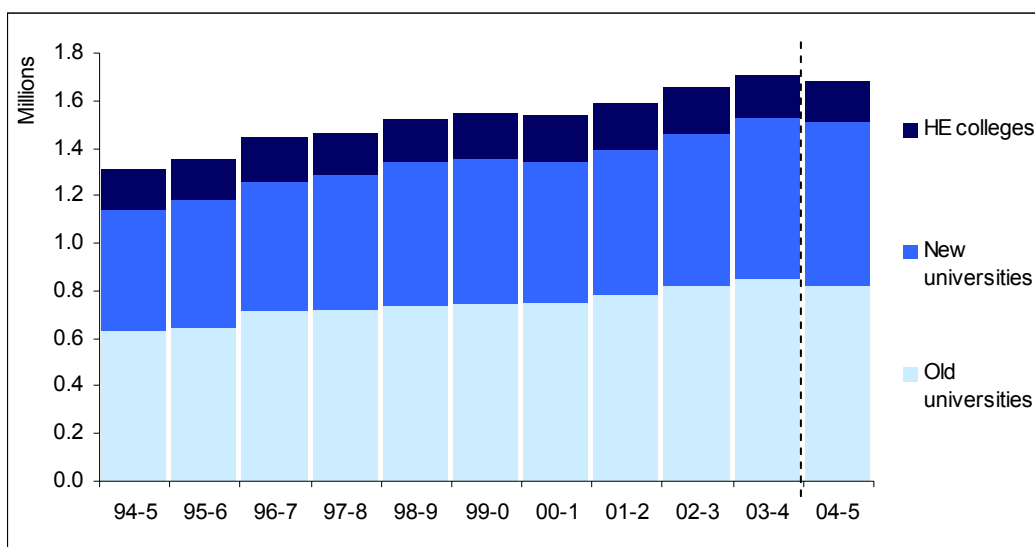
Table 3.1 shows the numbers of FTE students and FTE academic/academic related staff in all UK higher education institutions, taken from HESA reports (*see Bibliography, pages 190-196*). The figures presented here for FTE students have been used to give comparable per capita figures for this section of the report; changes in the definition of FTE students were discussed on page 119.

Table 3.2 shows the number of institutions reporting to HESA, and the estimated number of library service points managed by their librarians. One important omission from this table prior to 1999-2000 has been the individual college libraries of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, although the main university libraries of both institutions are included.

These two tables show contrasting pictures. The number of potential users has grown throughout the period, whereas the number of institutions has fallen. The growth in user numbers is largely the result of government initiatives to increase the number of students in higher education in the UK; there is a small element from mergers of FE colleges with HE institutions. Omitting the non-credit bearing students from the 2003-04 figures gives increases in student numbers of 1.1% for old universities and 4.1% for the new universities, with a fall of 7.8% for the HE colleges. Overall, the increase is 1.4%

The falling number of institutions is the net result of mergers within the sector and new institutions coming under the HESA umbrella for the first time. The number of libraries increased until 1997-98, partly as a result of new building, and partly from the acquisition of libraries from the FE sector as institutions merged. A number of libraries have subsequently been closed as facilities are concentrated on major sites. This concentration of resources may be cost effective but could have a detrimental effect on the service to students if library facilities are withdrawn from teaching sites. The large increases reported in the old university sector have much to do with improved reporting by the Oxford University college libraries to SCONUL.

**Fig 3.5 FTE students**



**Table 3.1 FTE users ('000)**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	Students	Academic staff	Students	Academic staff	Students	Academic staff	Students	Academic staff
1994-95	628.9	65.4	517.4	29.7	164.0	9.9	1,310.3	105.0
95-96	649.7	69.7	540.0	31.9	165.1	10.6	1,354.7	112.2
96-97	712.1	71.2	550.6	31.1	182.4	10.1	1,445.1	112.4
97-98	722.2	71.0	560.8	30.7	183.3	9.9	1,466.4	111.7
98-99	736.0	72.8	609.6	32.3	179.0	9.3	1,524.6	114.4
1999-2000	746.9	77.2	606.6	33.3	195.0	9.7	1,548.5	120.2
2000-01	749.7	79.3	599.3	32.9	194.4	10.0	1,543.4	122.2
01-02	785.1	81.8	614.0	33.4	186.6	10.1	1,585.7	125.3
02-03	821.1	83.9	638.8	33.7	199.6	10.1	1,659.4	127.7
03-04	851.7	81.0	677.8	34.0	177.6	8.3	1,707.1	123.2
04-05	824.5	87.3	692.8	36.9	161.0	8.8	1,678.3	133.1
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>		7.8		8.6		6.5		7.9
<i>5 year</i>		13.0		11.0		- 8.4		10.7
<i>10 year</i>		33		24		-11.1		27

Source: HESA

**Table 3.2 Number of libraries**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	Institutions	Libraries	Institutions	Libraries	Institutions	Libraries	Institutions	Libraries
1994-95	75	340	42	204	65	100	182	644
95-96	72	350	42	222	66	100	180	672
96-97	72	390	42	250	63	90	177	730
97-98	69	400	42	243	63	90	174	733
98-99	67	400	42	223	60	100	169	723
1999-2000	67	450	42	218	60	110	169	778
2000-01	67	450	42	211	57	130	166	791
01-02	67	530	43	214	60	120	170	864
02-03	68	540	42	209	60	110	170	859
03-04	68	540	45	217	57	100	170	857
04-05	66	540	48	216	53	90	167	846
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 2.9	0.0	6.7	- 0.5	- 7.0	- 10.0	- 1.8	- 1.3
<i>5 year</i>	- 1.5	20	14.3	- 0.9	- 11.7	- 18.2	- 1.2	8.7
<i>10 year</i>	- 12.0	59	14.3	5.9	- 18.5	- 10.0	- 8.2	31

Source: HESA/SCONUL/HCLRG

### Tables 3.3 – 3.5 Expenditure and income

Table 3.3 (page 132) shows total library expenditure related to total academic services expenditure, and to total institutional expenditure. The sources of these figures vary: library expenditure figures are drawn from SCONUL/HCLRG returns; figures for expenditure on academic services and total institutional expenditure are taken from HESA, *Resources of Higher Education Institutions*.

Expenditure on academic services, including libraries, academic computing services and media services, is showing the greatest rate of growth, ahead of total institutional expenditure over five and ten years. Within that, however, library spending is not increasing at the same rate. Although the table shows total spending in the sector growing at a rate much faster than general inflation, measured by the retail price index, this does not take into account the increases in student numbers over the period. This is shown in Table 3.4 (page 133) for library expenditure. Looking at library expenditure per FTE student, and making allowance for the change in definitions, only the HE college sector has increased spending by more than the rate of general inflation over the last year, and only the new universities have done so over five years. Overall the increase in spending per FTE student is 2.7% over the last year, and 10.9% over five years.

Fig 3.6 illustrates the proportions of total institutional expenditure on the library and on academic services generally, comparing this year’s figure with five and ten years ago. The proportion on academic services has increased over the ten-year period in all sectors, while that on libraries has fallen.

**Fig 3.6 Proportions of total institutional expenditure**

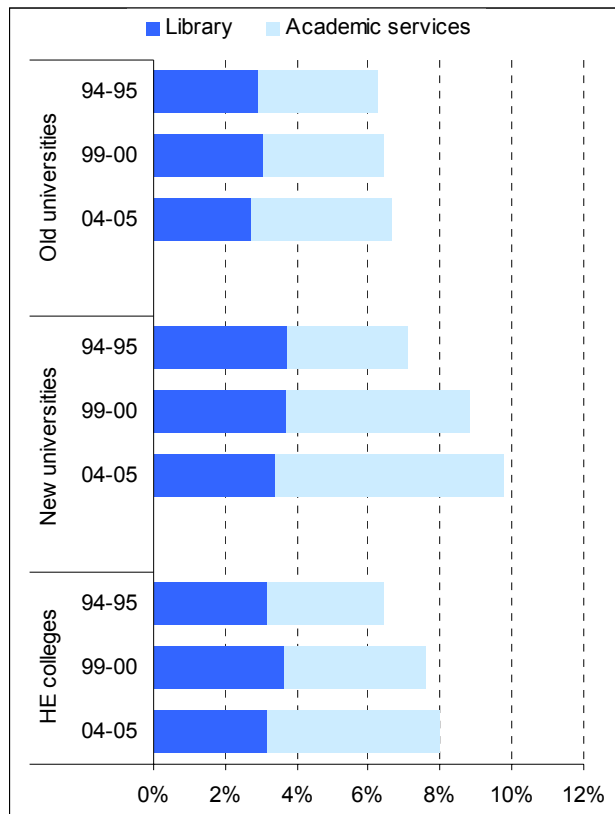


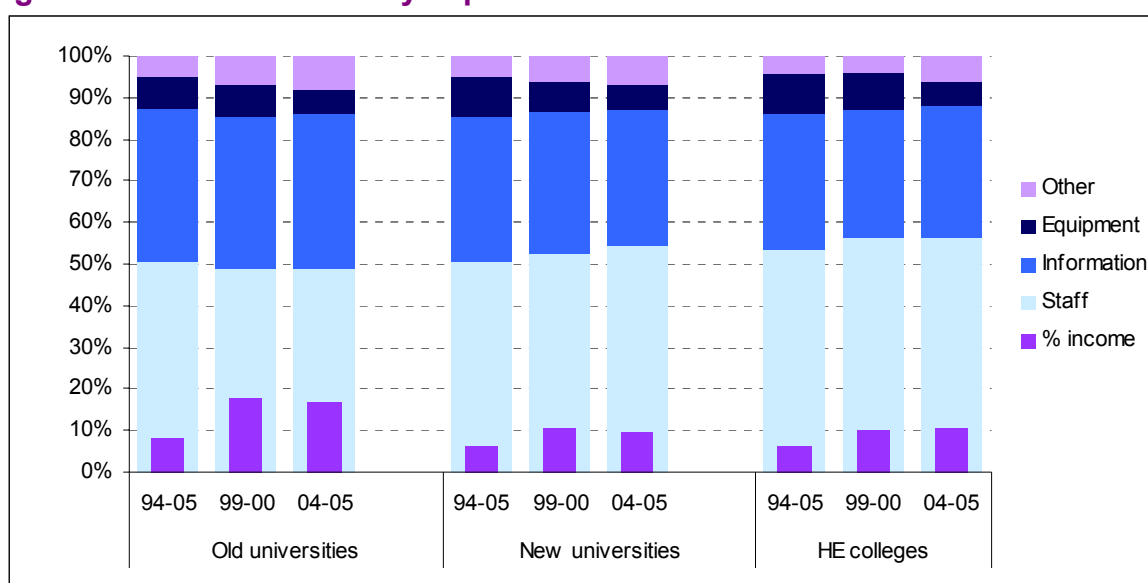
Fig 3.7 shows the breakdown of library expenditure into its four key components for each of the sectors, comparing the most recent year with the position five and ten years ago. There are some small differences between the sectors – HE colleges spend proportionately more on staff and less on information provision than universities. The proportion spent on equipment has fallen in all three sectors. The proportion spent on staff has fallen in the old universities, but increased in the HE colleges and new universities.

Table 3.5 (page 133) shows the income generated by libraries in the HE sector. The apparent increase between 1995-96 and 1996-97 for both the old and new universities was caused by a change in the SCONUL questionnaire that year. The number of categories of income for which data were required increased from six to 14, and it was immediately apparent that in many universities there were sums being shown as income in the new return which had not been included previously. Examples of such items include fees for separately funded students and use by other institutions; income from donations and bequests; research grants and other grants for specific purposes. The HCLRG return also included an item for research and other grant income in 1998-99; however this source appears to be relatively insignificant for HE colleges (or had been previously included under “other income”) as there was no significant jump in the levels of income reported. The patterns in the three sectors are again rather different in recent years.

Generated income represents a larger share of total expenditure in academic libraries than in the public library sector, at 14% overall. It is most important in the old universities, representing 17% of the total budget, compared to around 10% in new universities and HE colleges (Fig 3.7). It is interesting to note that the proportion has fallen over the last five years in the university sectors while the HE colleges have reported an increase over five and ten years.

The trends in income generated per FTE student are again complicated by the change in student FTE definitions. Taking this into account, there has been a substantial increase of over one third in the most recent year for the HE colleges, compared to a drop of 5% for the new universities. The old universities have shown an increase of 2.7%. Over five years, the HE colleges and new universities both have increased (by 5.3% and 3.4% respectively) while the old universities have a slight fall, of 0.3%.

**Fig 3.7 Breakdown of library expenditure**



**Table 3.3 Institutional expenditure (£m)**

	Old universities			New universities			RPI
	Total library	Academic services	Total institutional	Total library	Academic services	Total institutional	
1994-95	184.4	396.1	6,310.6	95.6	181.6	2,566.4	147.0
95-96	201.8	434.7	6,859.3	104.3	208.2	2,789.6	151.2
96-97	218.7	441.8	6,947.7	108.7	210.4	2,922.1	155.2
97-98	229.3	462.3	7,287.5	112.7	235.6	2,980.5	160.8
98-99	241.8	508.7	7,790.2	119.0	266.5	3,154.5	164.5
1999-2000	256.4	537.9	8,368.1	121.7	291.2	3,297.7	168.1
2000-01	260.5	586.2	8,980.7	124.8	310.2	3,486.0	172.4
01-02	271.8	654.6	9,631.1	131.7	347.1	3,671.3	174.6
02-03	286.3	677.4	10,259.9	137.9	355.9	3,872.1	179.3
03-04	310.3	742.3	11,116.2	152.8	424.1	4,361.7	184.2
04-05	322.9	788.8	11,891.2	161.6	464.3	4,752.5	190.0
<i>Change %</i>							
<i>Last year</i>	4.1	6.3	7.0	5.8	9.5	9.0	3.2
<i>5 year</i>	26	47	42	33	59	44	13.0
<i>10 year</i>	75	99	91	69	155	88	29

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG; HESA/USR

	HE colleges			Total			RPI
	Total library	Academic services	Total institutional	Total library	Academic services	Total institutional	
1994-95	27.7	55.7	869.3	307.8	633.4	9,746.3	147.0
95-96	29.8	62.9	964.4	335.8	705.8	10,613.4	151.2
96-97	27.9	65.2	942.5	355.3	717.4	10,812.2	155.2
97-98	30.2	70.8	937.4	372.2	768.7	11,205.4	160.8
98-99	35.9	74.1	974.4	396.7	849.3	11,919.1	164.5
1999-2000	37.5	78.8	1,038.2	415.6	907.9	12,704.0	168.1
2000-01	38.2	86.7	1,071.0	423.5	983.1	13,537.8	172.4
01-02	38.0	94.0	1,117.5	441.5	1,095.8	14,420.0	174.6
02-03	40.9	104.5	1,213.0	465.1	1,137.8	15,345.1	179.3
03-04	36.8	91.1	1,140.9	500.0	1,257.5	16,618.8	184.2
04-05	35.6	90.3	1,128.7	520.2	1,343.4	17,772.4	190.0
<i>Change %</i>							
<i>Last year</i>	- 3.3	- 0.9	- 1.1	4.1	6.8	6.9	3.2
<i>5 year</i>	- 4.9	14.6	8.7	25	48	40	13.0
<i>10 year</i>	29	62	34	69	112	85	29

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG; HESA/USR

**Table 3.4 Total library expenditure**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student
1994-95	184,446	293	95,606	185	27,727	169	307,779	235
95-96	201,760	311	104,280	193	29,767	180	335,807	248
96-97	218,663	307	108,714	197	27,898	153	355,275	246
97-98	229,317	318	112,666	201	30,186	165	372,169	254
98-99	241,839	329	119,008	195	35,889	201	396,736	260
1999-2000	256,439	343	121,715	201	37,487	192	415,641	268
2000-01	260,522	348	124,752	208	38,221	197	423,495	274
01-02	271,778	346	131,701	215	37,983	204	441,462	278
02-03	286,282	349	137,916	216	40,860	205	465,058	280
03-04	310,210	364	152,798	225	36,846	208	499,854	293
04-05	322,923	392	161,638	233	35,638	221	520,199	310
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	4.1		5.8		- 3.3		4.1	
<i>5 year</i>	26		33		- 4.9		25	
<i>10 year</i>	75		69		29		69	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.5 Income generated**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student
1994-95	14,887	24	6,192	12	1,758	11	22,837	17
95-96	17,267	27	6,309	12	1,850	11	25,426	19
96-97	40,502	57	11,264	20	2,051	11	53,817	37
97-98	42,181	58	11,812	21	2,816	15	56,809	39
98-99	36,214	49	12,966	21	2,582	14	51,762	34
1999-2000	46,672	62	12,903	21	3,873	20	63,448	41
2000-01	48,215	64	11,987	20	2,952	15	63,154	41
01-02	50,461	64	15,373	25	2,963	16	68,797	43
02-03	48,154	59	14,125	22	2,853	14	65,132	39
03-04	51,678	61	15,746	23	2,980	17	70,404	41
04-05	53,652	65	15,544	22	3,710	23	72,906	43
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	3.8		- 1.3		25		3.6	
<i>5 year</i>	15.0		21		- 4.2		14.9	
<i>10 year</i>					111			

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

Change in RPI: last year + 3.2%; 5 years + 13.0%; over 10 years + 29%

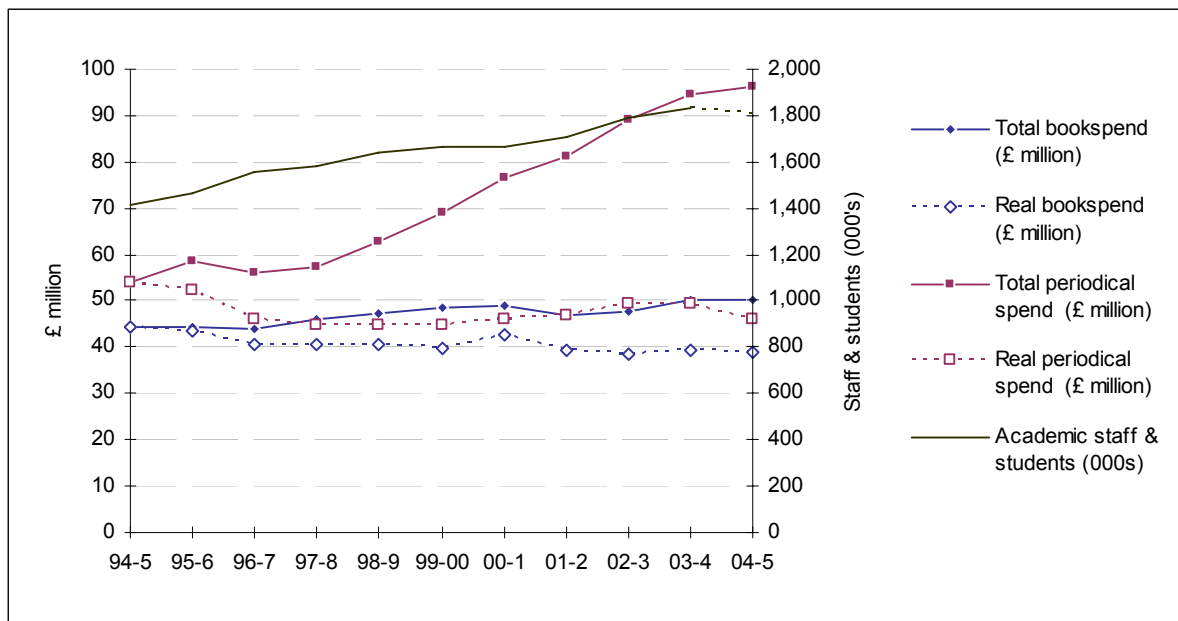
## Tables 3.6 – 3.9 Expenditure on information provision

Table 3.6 (page 137) shows expenditure on information provision in total and per FTE student. Table 3.7 gives the average prices paid for books and serials, and Table 3.8 (pages 138-139) shows expenditure broken down into its component parts – books, serials, other electronic resources, inter-library loans and binding. Table 3.9 gives further details for serials expenditure.

Expenditure on information provision accounts for just over one third of total expenditure on average, and this proportion has remained relatively constant over the ten-year period. In 2004-05, £183 million was spent, £109 per FTE student. Spending per FTE student is twice as high in the old university sector than in either the new universities or HE colleges.

Fig 3.8 illustrates the trends in book and serial expenditure both in cash terms, and after adjusting for inflation measured by the relevant material price indexes. Although periodical spend has increased dramatically, almost doubling over ten years, it did not keep pace with serial price increases in the early years. Academic book price inflation has run at a rather slower rate, but the increase in book spending has also been slower, with a total increase of 13% over ten years. Fig 3.8 also shows the trends in the user base (FTE academic staff and students) for comparison.

**Fig 3.8 Trends in book and periodical expenditure**



Making allowance for the change in the definition of student numbers, overall spending on information provision per FTE student has increased by less than 1% over the last year, and by almost 11% over five years.

Only the HE colleges now spend more on books than they do on serials. Overall, the proportion of the total spent on books has fallen in each of the last seven years, while the proportion spent on electronic resources (other than serials) continues to increase. In 2004-05, an average of £30 was spent on books per FTE student, £57 on serials (including e-journals), £16 on other electronic resources, and £3 on each of binding and inter-library loans.

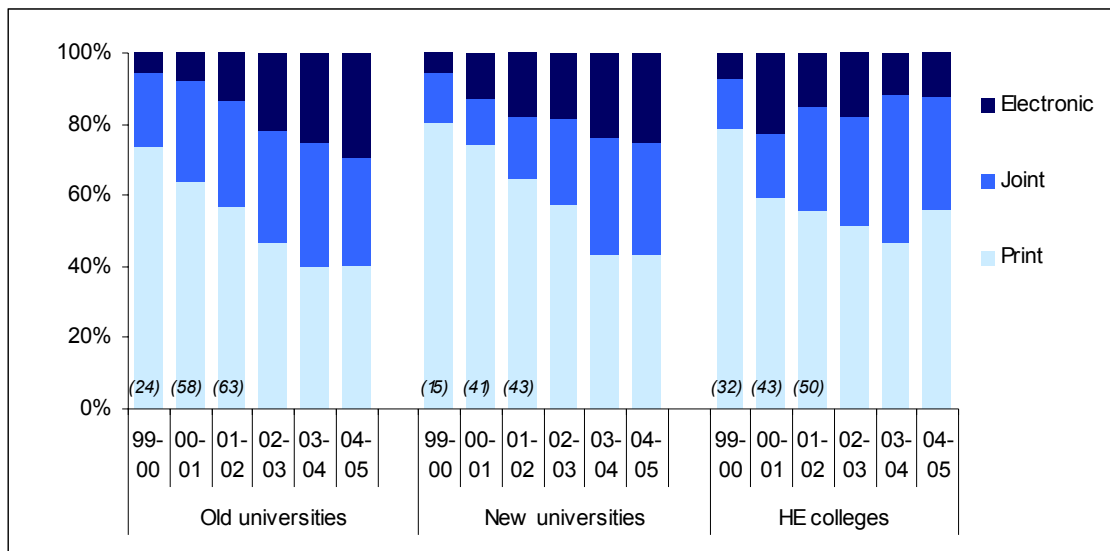


## Serial subscriptions

There have been a number of changes in the way SCONUL (and HCLRG) have recorded expenditure on electronic serials over recent years. In 1996-97, these were formally classified as “electronic resources”, resulting in a dramatic increase in the proportion spent. In 1999-2000 the decision was made to classify expenditure by content rather than media. The overall effect on expenditure of returning electronic serials to the serials head at that time was not, however, marked. In the HCLRG questionnaire, explicit details of expenditure on electronic resources were sought for the first time in 1998-99. Previously this expenditure was shown under books or serials. The definitions in this area for all three sectors are now identical. As the HE colleges account for a relatively small proportion of overall expenditure, the sector totals have been given, as the broad trends are unlikely to be affected by this change.

The provision and use of electronic resources is of increasing interest to academic librarians, and respondents to the SCONUL questionnaire are increasingly able to provide reliable data separating expenditure on electronic and print serials. Since 2002-03, the data appear to be sufficiently reliable to be able to produce estimates for the sector as a whole and these are shown in Table 3.9. In 2004-05, HE libraries spent £40m on print subscriptions, £27m on electronic subscriptions, and £29m on joint format subscriptions. Fig 3.9 illustrates the pattern of spending over the last five years, with figures prior to 2002-03 based on that subset of institutions able to provide complete detail (the figures in brackets indicate the number included). The rapidly changing pattern of serials expenditure moving from print to electronic formats appears to have slowed. The ways in which serial titles are delivered continue to change, in particular the move towards open access titles, which are not included in the SCONUL count. This area is one where there is likely to be considerable change in the future.

**Fig 3.9 Breakdown of serials expenditure**



Figures in brackets are the number of institutions included

## Electronic resources

Electronic resources other than serials are becoming an increasingly important element of provision in academic libraries, accounting for 15% of information provision expenditure overall in 2004-05. This is now the fastest growing area of expenditure in all sectors, with increases of 12% on average in the most recent year. However, defining and counting the number of such resources provided has proved problematic. Following work done at the University of Central England, SCOUNL has adopted definitions for counting electronic databases received by subscription, and electronic books, also seeking detailed data on expenditure on these items. This area of the return is relatively poorly completed at present, and it is not possible to estimate the average costs of these resources, or give any further breakdown of expenditure on electronic resources, which also includes other digital documents. Relevant data will be included in this report when they are sufficiently complete and reliable.

## Average cost of resources

Table 3.7 shows the average price paid for books and serials for the three sectors. There are a number of points to note:

- Items received by donation or in exchange have no associated purchase cost, but are included in the count of acquisitions, lowering the apparent average cost of materials; in particular the average cost of materials for the old universities is affected by the acquisition of items by Oxford and Cambridge universities under copyright deposit legislation.
- The average costs of both books and serials are well below the average prices at publication (*Table 5.3a, page 172 and Table 5.5, page 175*). Institutions are clearly adept at making the most of scarce resources.
- A further complicating factor in the average price paid for serials has been the increasing prevalence of bundled 'deals', such as those arranged in the National Electronic Site License Initiative (NESLI). For an often nominal extra cost a large number of titles can be obtained electronically, artificially lowering the average price per title. This seems likely to be at least part of the explanation for the reduction in the average price paid for serials, by the new universities in particular. Over the last three years, however, across the sector as a whole, the average price paid for serials appears to have stabilised.

**Table 3.6 Expenditure on information provision**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student	£'000	£ per FTE student
1994-95	67,865	108	33,461	65	9,239	56	110,564	84
95-96	72,228	111	35,541	66	9,197	56	116,967	86
96-97	76,960	108	36,709	67	8,639	47	122,308	85
97-98	80,502	111	38,303	68	8,940	49	127,745	87
98-99	85,399	116	40,482	66	10,406	58	136,287	89
1999-2000	93,942	126	41,216	68	11,709	60	146,867	95
2000-01	99,044	132	42,135	70	11,616	60	152,795	99
01-02	103,248	132	43,775	71	11,383	61	158,406	100
02-03	110,626	135	44,931	70	12,320	62	167,878	101
03-04	118,730	139	48,868	72	11,758	66	179,340	105
04-05	119,885	145	52,447	76	10,998	68	183,330	109
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>7.3</i>		<i>- 6.5</i>		<i>2.2</i>	
<i>5 year</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>27</i>		<i>- 6.1</i>		<i>25</i>	
<i>10 year</i>	<i>77</i>		<i>57</i>		<i>19</i>		<i>66</i>	

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

**Table 3.7 Average price paid for materials (£)**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	Books	Serials	Books	Serials	Books	Serials	Books	Serials
1994-95	16.35	95.51	16.79	133.85	12.34	80.69	15.83	102.00
95-96	16.69	101.94	17.45	146.34	11.95	90.65	16.16	110.01
96-97	18.43	97.85	16.08	120.82	11.86	80.81	16.63	101.48
97-98	17.42	97.86	17.21	120.83	13.65	85.06	16.88	101.97
98-99	17.06	104.12	17.10	113.81	13.41	86.56	16.58	105.26
1999-2000	18.04	106.69	16.92	100.43	14.22	87.43	17.14	103.81
2000-01	17.52	97.40	17.36	84.22	13.32	77.95	16.94	92.67
01-02	14.58	88.46	17.37	75.32	14.23	66.66	15.35	83.50
02-03	16.47	88.07	18.00	66.60	14.68	54.14	16.70	79.64
03-04	17.20	94.22	18.23	56.91	16.13	67.17	17.41	81.03
04-05	19.39	102.21	19.50	51.74	17.00	44.27	19.19	80.09
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>- 9.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>- 34</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>- 1.2</i>
<i>5 year</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>- 4.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>- 49</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>- 49</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>- 23</i>
<i>10 year</i>	<i>18.6</i>		<i>16.1</i>					

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

Changes in price indexes: LISU academic book price index: last year + 0.7%; 5 years + 5.3%; 10 years + 29%  
 Composite periodical price index: last year + 8.7%; 5 years + 34%; 10 years + 108%

**Table 3.8a Breakdown of information provision expenditure**

Old universities	Books		Serials		Electronic resources		ILLs		Binding	
	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total
1994-95	22,776	33.6	37,249	54.9	1,546	2.3	3,039	4.5	3,249	4.8
95-96	23,089	32.0	40,063	55.5	1,939	2.7	3,524	4.9	3,605	5.0
96-97	24,076	31.3	39,532	51.4	5,727	7.4	3,851	5.0	3,774	4.9
97-98	25,717	31.9	39,828	49.5	6,913	8.6	4,191	5.2	3,796	4.7
98-99	25,933	30.4	44,250	51.8	7,766	9.1	3,988	4.7	3,462	4.1
1999-2000	26,930	28.7	48,544	51.7	8,490	9.0	3,530	3.8	4,837	5.1
2000-01	28,167	28.4	54,157	54.7	8,419	8.5	3,406	3.4	4,887	4.9
01-02	26,676	25.8	57,323	55.5	10,988	10.6	3,382	3.3	4,877	4.7
02-03	27,434	24.8	64,202	58.0	11,383	10.3	3,098	2.8	4,510	4.1
03-04	29,054	24.5	69,440	58.5	12,785	10.8	3,093	2.6	4,417	3.7
04-05	28,211	23.5	70,219	58.6	14,272	11.9	2,860	2.4	4,322	3.6
<b>Change %</b>										
Last year	- 2.9	- 3.8	1.1	0.1	11.6	10.6	- 7.5	- 8.4	- 2.2	- 3.1
5 year	4.8	- 17.9	45	13.3	68	32	- 19.0	- 37	- 10.6	- 30
10 year	24	- 30					- 5.9	- 47	33	- 25

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

**Table 3.8b Breakdown of information provision expenditure**

New universities	Books		Serials		Electronic resources		ILLs		Binding	
	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total
1994-95	15,726	47.0	13,857	41.4	1,243	3.7	1,922	5.7	713	2.1
95-96	15,861	44.6	15,424	43.4	1,259	3.5	2,253	6.3	742	2.1
96-97	15,120	41.2	13,800	37.6	4,884	13.3	2,124	5.8	783	2.1
97-98	15,544	40.6	14,498	37.9	5,515	14.4	2,040	5.3	705	1.8
98-99	16,295	40.3	15,425	38.1	5,955	14.7	1,987	4.9	793	2.0
1999-2000	16,079	39.0	16,612	40.3	6,593	16.0	1,255	3.0	677	1.6
2000-01	15,847	37.6	17,988	42.7	6,340	15.0	1,413	3.4	580	1.4
01-02	15,457	35.3	19,643	44.9	6,576	15.0	1,562	3.6	537	1.2
02-03	15,136	33.7	20,427	45.5	7,506	16.7	1,421	3.2	443	1.0
03-04	16,529	33.8	20,867	42.7	9,674	19.8	1,349	2.8	449	0.9
04-05	17,492	33.4	21,986	41.9	11,100	21.2	1,431	2.7	437	0.8
<b>Change %</b>										
Last year	5.8	- 1.4	5.4	- 1.8	14.7	6.9	6.0	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 9.4
5 year	8.8	- 14.5	32	4.0	68	32	14.0	- 10.4	- 36	- 49
10 year	11.2	- 29					- 26	- 53	- 39	- 61

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

Changes in price indexes: LISU academic book price index: last year + 0.7%; 5 years + 5.3%; 10 years + 29%  
 Composite periodical price index: last year + 8.7%; 5 years + 34%; 10 years + 108%

**Table 3.8c Breakdown of information provision expenditure**

HE colleges	Books		Serials		Electronic resources		ILLs		Binding	
	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total
1994-95	5,736	62.1	2,905	31.4	55	0.6	407	4.4	155	1.7
95-96	5,437	59.1	3,082	33.5	50	0.5	408	4.4	220	2.4
96-97	4,556	52.7	2,909	33.7	575	6.7	394	4.6	201	2.3
97-98	4,708	52.7	2,977	33.3	694	7.8	409	4.6	190	2.1
98-99	5,202	50.0	3,116	29.9	1,473	14.2	416	4.0	215	2.1
1999-2000	5,461	46.6	4,022	34.3	1,595	13.6	406	3.5	194	1.7
2000-01	4,863	41.9	4,365	37.6	1,789	15.4	388	3.3	210	1.8
01-02	4,953	43.5	4,266	37.5	1,598	14.0	375	3.3	190	1.7
02-03	5,196	42.2	4,548	36.9	2,033	16.5	392	3.2	204	1.7
03-04	4,773	40.6	4,232	36.0	2,260	19.2	328	2.8	166	1.4
04-05	4,437	40.3	3,896	35.4	2,208	20.1	294	2.7	163	1.5
<i>Change %</i>										
<i>Last year</i>	- 7.0	- 0.6	- 7.9	- 1.6	- 2.3	4.5	- 10.4	- 42	- 1.8	5.0
<i>5 year</i>	- 18.8	- 13.5	- 3.1	3.1	38	47	- 28	- 23	- 16.0	- 10.5
<i>10 year</i>							- 28	- 39	5.2	- 11.7

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

**Table 3.8d Breakdown of information provision expenditure**

Total HE sector	Books		Serials		Electronic resources		ILLs		Binding	
	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total	£'000	% of total
1994-95	44,238	40.0	54,011	48.9	2,844	2.6	5,368	4.9	4,117	3.7
95-96	44,387	37.9	58,569	50.1	3,248	2.8	6,185	5.3	4,567	3.9
96-97	43,752	35.8	56,241	46.0	11,186	9.1	6,369	5.2	4,758	3.9
97-98	45,969	36.0	57,303	44.9	13,122	10.3	6,640	5.2	4,691	3.7
98-99	47,430	34.8	62,791	46.1	15,194	11.1	6,391	4.7	4,470	3.3
1999-2000	48,470	33.0	69,178	47.1	16,678	11.4	5,191	3.5	5,708	3.9
2000-01	48,877	32.0	76,510	50.1	16,548	10.8	5,207	3.4	5,677	3.7
01-02	47,086	29.7	81,232	51.3	19,162	12.1	5,319	3.4	5,604	3.5
02-03	47,766	28.5	89,177	53.1	20,922	12.5	4,911	2.9	5,157	3.1
03-04	50,356	28.1	94,539	52.7	24,719	13.8	4,770	2.7	5,032	2.8
04-05	50,140	27.3	96,101	52.4	27,580	15.0	4,585	2.5	4,922	2.7
<i>Change %</i>										
<i>Last year</i>	- 0.4	- 2.6	1.7	- 0.6	11.6	9.2	- 3.9	- 6.0	- 2.2	- 4.3
<i>5 year</i>	3.4	- 17.1	39	11.3	65	33	- 11.7	- 29	- 13.8	- 31
<i>10 year</i>							- 14.6	- 49	19.6	- 28

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

Changes in price indexes: LISU academic book price index: last year + 0.7%; 5 years + 5.3%; 10 years + 29%  
Composite periodical price index: last year + 8.7%; 5 years + 34%; 10 years + 108%

**Table 3.9 Breakdown of serials expenditure**

	Print only			Electronic only			Joint format		
	£'000	£ per academic staff	% of total	£'000	£ per academic staff	% of total	£'000	£ per academic staff	% of total
<b>Old Universities</b>									
2002-03	29,953	357	47	14,142	169	22	20,111	240	31
03-04	27,834	344	40	17,573	217	25	24,033	297	35
04-05	28,539	327	41	20,453	234	29	21,221	243	30
<i>Change%</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	2.5	- 4.9	1.4	16.4	7.9	15.1	- 11.7	- 18.1	- 12.7
<b>New Universities</b>									
2002-03	11,673	347	57	3,815	113	19	4,939	147	24
03-04	9,042	266	43	4,889	144	23	6,939	204	33
04-05	9,468	257	43	5,61	152	26	6,910	187	31
<i>Change%</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	4.7	- 3.6	- 0.6	14.7	5.7	8.9	- 0.4	- 8.3	- 5.5
<b>HE colleges</b>									
2002-03	2,339	230	52	816	80	18	1,365	135	30
03-04	1,967	237	47	504	61	12	1,755	211	42
04-05	2,189	248	56	490	55	13	1,220	138	31
<i>Change%</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	11.3	4.5	21	- 2.8	- 8.7	5.4	- 31	- 35	- 25
<b>Total HE sector</b>									
2002-03	43,965	344	49	18,773	147	21	26,415	207	30
03-04	38,843	315	41	22,966	186	24	32,727	266	35
04-05	40,196	302	42	26,553	200	28	29,351	221	31
<i>Change%</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	3.5	- 4.1	1.8	15.6	7.1	13.7	- 10.3	- 16.9	- 11.8

Source: SCONUL

Changes in Composite periodical price index: last year + 8.7%; 5 years + 34%; 10 years + 108%

## Tables 3.10 – 3.14 Books and serials

### Books

Table 3.10 (page 143) shows the total catalogued bookstock held in academic libraries. Stocks are highest in the old universities, which include the copyright deposit collections of Oxford and Cambridge, and several other large historic collections. It is interesting to note that the HE colleges hold more books per FTE student than new universities. Table 3.11 (page 143) shows additions to bookstock. The old universities' figures include the copyright deposit items received by Oxford and Cambridge universities. Acquisitions per FTE student continue to fall in both the old universities and HE colleges, although there has been little change this year in the rate of acquisitions in the new university sector.

Making allowance for the change in definition of FTE students, overall there has been no change in stock per FTE student in the last year, with an average of 67 books per FTE. Over five years there has been a slight fall, of 1.4%. Acquisitions per FTE student have fallen in all sectors over the last year and over five years. The greatest fall over five years has been in the HE college sector, with a fall in acquisitions per FTE student of 25%, compared to 19% in the new universities and 16% in the old universities.

**Fig 3.10 Stock replenishment %**

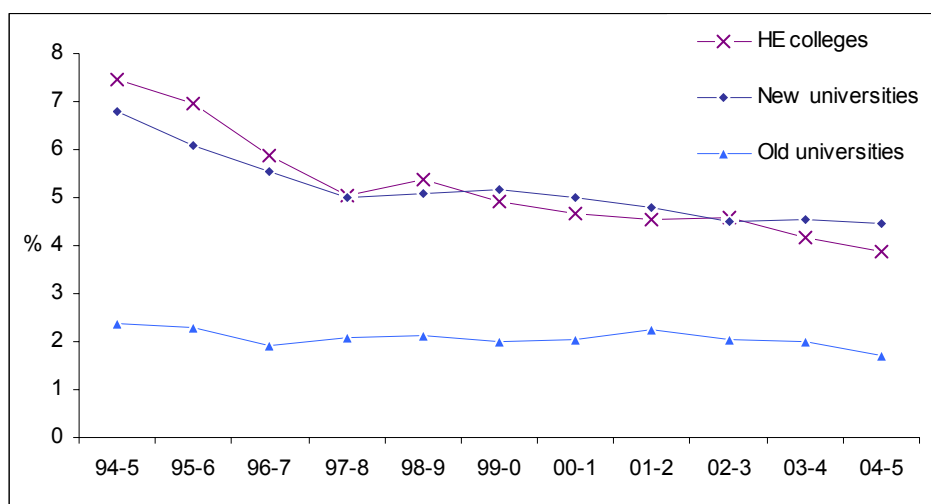


Fig 3.10 shows the stock replenishment rate – the proportion of new acquisitions each year. This has been falling in both the HE colleges and new universities, although the rate of decline has slowed in recent years in the new universities. The larger stocks held by the old universities are reflected in a lower replenishment rate, which has remained fairly constant over the period. Overall, acquisitions represented just 2.3% of total bookstock in 2004-05. This is considerably lower than in the public library sector, and reflects the importance of historical and reference collections in the academic sector. This latter point is reinforced by the relatively low rate of stock turnover – issues per book – consistently below one. Note that in-library use of material is not counted, however.

### Book issues

Table 3.12 (page 144) shows the use made of the loan collections. In general, loans per FTE student have been increasing over the period, although the pattern in the HE colleges appears somewhat different, with loans per FTE student relatively steady in recent years.

Making allowance for the change in the definitions of FTE students, in the latest year loans per FTE student have fallen by 2.7% in the HE colleges and by 1.2% in the old universities. However, there has been an increase of 2.8% in the new universities, leading to an overall increase of just 0.3%. Over the last five years, the overall increase in loans per FTE student is 7.1%, but there are considerable differences between the sectors, with a drop of 10.8% in the HE colleges, but a rise of 10.7% in the old universities and 7.9% in the new universities. It is clear that, despite the increasing availability of electronic resources, students still wish to borrow printed material for their studies.

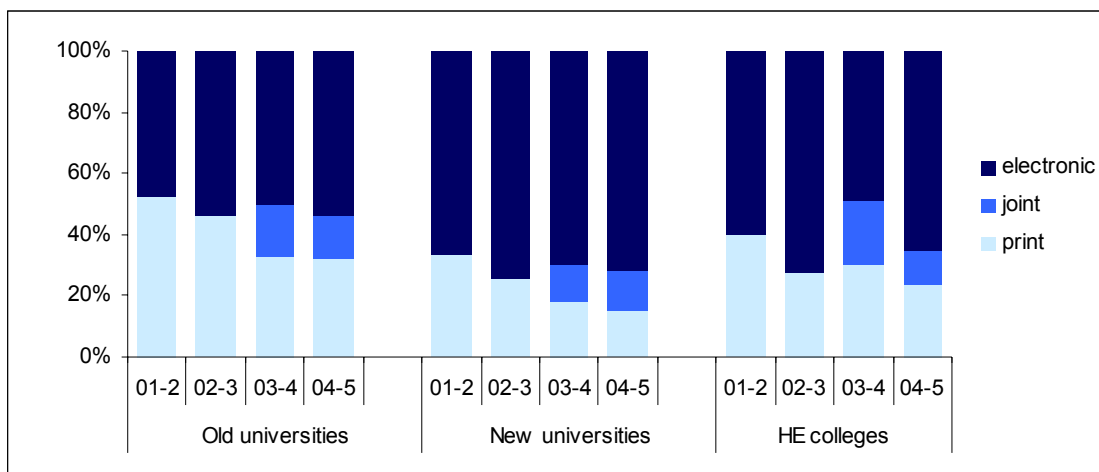
## Serials

The number of current serial subscriptions is shown per institution and per FTE academic staff in Table 3.13 (page 144). It can be argued that the number of journals required relates more to the breadth of subjects taught and research undertaken than the number of students in each discipline. There can be no doubt that the size of the institution will have an effect on the numbers of journals purchased. However, subject mix and research activity will also play a part. It is not surprising that the old universities hold more current serial subscriptions per institution than either new universities or HE colleges.

The breakdown of subscriptions between print and electronic formats is of particular interest, and an area in which SCONUL is developing its data collection. There have been a number of changes in the way the data are collected, and available sector-wide estimates are given in Table 3.14, and illustrated in Fig 3.11. The patterns shown in this analysis of titles follow those for expenditure, discussed above.

Overall, the growth in the total number of subscriptions taken appears to have slowed, although the HE college sector is showing less evidence of this than the university sectors. It seems likely that this will continue to be the case, as the SCONUL data do not include serials available freely to all on the internet, including the increasing numbers of open access journal titles.

**Fig 3.11 Breakdown of serial subscriptions, 2004-05**



Joint formats included in electronic prior to 2003-04



**Table 3.10 Bookstock**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	59,084	94	13,798	27	6,231	38	79,113	60
95-96	60,575	93	14,888	28	6,534	40	81,997	61
96-97	68,036	96	17,010	31	6,523	36	91,569	63
97-98	70,339	97	18,054	32	6,833	37	95,226	65
98-99	71,824	98	18,781	31	7,221	40	97,827	64
1999-2000	74,727	100	18,368	30	7,843	40	100,938	65
2000-01	78,223	104	18,226	30	7,791	40	104,239	68
01-02	81,909	104	18,508	30	7,631	41	108,047	68
02-03	82,032	100	18,696	29	7,744	39	108,471	65
03-04	83,668	98	20,000	30	7,092	40	110,771	65
04-05	85,368	104	20,200	29	6,734	42	113,302	67
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	2.0		1.0		- 5.0		1.4	
<i>5 year</i>	14.2		10.0		-14.1		11.3	
<i>10 year</i>	46		46		8.1		42	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.11 Additions to bookstock**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	1,393	2.2	936	1.8	465	2.8	2,794	2.1
95-96	1,383	2.1	909	1.7	455	2.8	2,747	2.0
96-97	1,306	1.8	940	1.7	384	2.1	2,630	1.8
97-98	1,476	2.0	903	1.6	345	1.9	2,724	1.9
98-99	1,520	2.1	953	1.6	388	2.2	2,861	1.9
1999-2000	1,493	2.0	950	1.6	384	2.0	2,828	1.8
2000-01	1,608	2.1	913	1.5	365	1.9	2,886	1.9
01-02	1,830	2.3	890	1.4	348	1.9	3,069	1.9
02-03	1,666	2.0	841	1.3	354	1.8	2,861	1.7
03-04	1,689	2.0	907	1.3	296	1.7	2,891	1.7
04-05	1,455	1.8	897	1.3	261	1.6	2,613	1.6
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 13.9		- 1.1		-11.8		- 9.6	
<i>5 year</i>	- 2.5		- 5.6		- 32		- 7.6	
<i>10 year</i>	4.5		- 4.2		- 44		- 6.5	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.12 Issues**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	30,024	48	24,954	48	7,937	48	62,915	48
95-96	31,386	48	26,569	49	8,145	49	66,100	49
96-97	33,842	48	29,747	54	8,718	48	72,307	50
97-98	35,646	49	30,179	54	9,300	51	75,125	51
98-99	36,983	50	31,458	52	9,277	52	77,718	51
1999-2000	37,507	50	30,874	51	10,238	53	78,619	51
2000-01	38,952	52	30,504	51	10,148	52	79,604	52
01-02	41,505	53	32,771	53	9,581	51	83,857	53
02-03	44,167	54	34,099	53	10,232	51	88,498	53
03-04	47,973	56	36,248	53	9,258	52	93,479	55
04-05	47,881	58	38,819	56	8,302	52	95,002	57
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	<i>- 0.2</i>		<i>7.1</i>		<i>- 10.3</i>		<i>1.6</i>	
<i>5 year</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>26</i>		<i>- 18.9</i>		<i>21</i>	
<i>10 year</i>	<i>60</i>		<i>56</i>		<i>4.6</i>		<i>51</i>	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.13 Current serial subscriptions**

	Old universities			New universities			HE colleges			All HE colleges		
	Total ('000)	per institution ('000)	per academic staff FTE	Total ('000)	per institution ('000)	per academic staff FTE	Total ('000)	per institution ('000)	per academic staff FTE	Total ('000)	per institution ('000)	per academic staff FTE
1994-95	390	5.2	6.4	104	2.5	3.5	36	0.6	4.1	530	2.9	5.3
95-96	393	5.5	5.9	105	2.5	3.5	34	0.5	3.9	532	3.0	5.0
96-97	404	5.6	5.9	114	2.7	3.8	36	0.6	4.1	555	3.1	5.2
97-98	407	5.9	5.9	120	2.9	4.0	35	0.6	3.9	562	3.2	5.2
98-99	425	6.3	5.8	136	3.2	4.2	36	0.6	3.9	597	3.5	5.2
1999-2000	455	6.8	5.9	165	3.9	5.0	46	0.8	4.8	667	3.9	5.5
2000-01	556	8.3	7.0	214	5.1	6.5	56	1.0	5.6	826	5.0	6.8
01-02	648	9.7	7.9	261	6.1	7.8	64	1.1	6.4	972	5.7	7.8
02-03	729	10.7	8.7	307	7.3	9.1	84	1.4	8.3	1,115	6.6	8.8
03-04	737	10.8	9.1	367	8.1	10.8	63	1.1	7.6	1,167	6.9	9.5
04-05	687	10.4	7.9	425	8.9	11.5	88	1.7	10.0	1,200	7.2	9.0
<i>Change %</i>												
<i>Last year</i>	<i>- 6.8</i>	<i>- 4.0</i>	<i>- 13.5</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>- 4.7</i>
<i>5 year</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>10 year</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>70</i>

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.14 Breakdown of serial subscriptions**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector		
	'000	% of total	'000	% of total	'000	% of total	'000	% of total	
<b>Print only</b>									
2001-02	341	53	87	33	25	40	453	47	
02-03	338	46	78	25	23	28	439	39	
03-04	240	33	68	19	19	30	327	28	
04-05	222	32	65	15	21	24	308	26	
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 7.5	- 0.8	- 4.8	- 17.8	10.5	- 21	- 5.9	- 8.5	
<b>Joint formats</b>									
2001-02	<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		
02-03	<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		<i>In electronic</i>		
03-04	125	17	43	12	13	21	181	15	
04-05	99	14	53	13	10	11	162	14	
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 21	- 15.0	25	7.5	- 23	- 45	- 10.2	- 12.7	
<b>Electronic only</b>									
2001-02	308	47	173	67	38	60	519	53	
02-03	389	54	228	75	60	72	678	61	
03-04	371	50	256	70	31	49	658	56	
04-05	367	53	306	72	58	66	731	61	
<i>Change %</i>									
<i>Last year</i>	- 1.1	6.1	19.8	3.3	87	34	11.2	8.1	

Source: SCOUNL

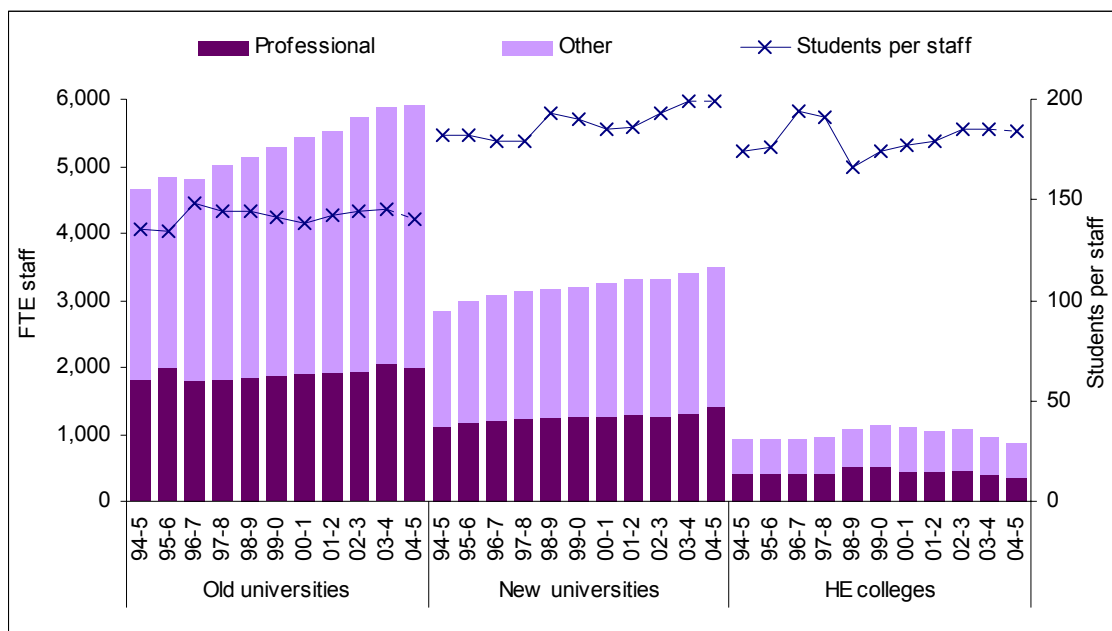
## Tables 3.15 and 3.16 Library Staff

Table 3.15 shows the total number of library staff employed in the sector, and the number of students per staff member. Fig 3.12 illustrates the proportion of these staff who are professional library staff – around half in HE colleges; less in universities. Consideration of the numbers of students per FTE staff member is again complicated by the change in definitions of student FTEs. Taking this into account, there have been increases in staff workload in all sectors this year, with an average of 164 FTE students (excluding NCB) in 2004-05 compared to 162 last year, and 155 in 1999-2000.

Table 3.16 shows total expenditure on library staff, and expenditure on library staff per FTE student. The figures for universities, drawn from SCONUL returns throughout, exclude London weighting where applicable; this accounts for less than 10% of the total staff expenditure of universities in London. Data from the HE colleges were collected in a different way, and it was not possible to exclude the costs of London weighting in most cases prior to 2000-01. It should be noted that relatively few are London based. All figures exclude the costs of temporary and casual staff.

Table 3.16 also shows average cost per staff member. Note that these figures represent the total library staff expenditure divided by total library staff, and as such include on-costs. They are not average salary figures, and will be influenced by the relative balance between professional and para-professional staff. The differences between the university sectors apparent at the start of the period covered have disappeared, although the average staff cost in HE colleges continues to be below that in the universities. Average staff costs overall have kept pace with wage inflation over the last year, and over five years, although there are some differences between the sectors. Over ten years, however, no sector has increased its average staff cost in line with inflation. The relationship between staff costs and inflation is complicated by the rate of staff turnover, and a failure to match inflation increases overall may indicate a higher staff turnover, replacing relatively costly senior staff with more junior employees.

**Fig 3.12 Number of library staff (FTE)**



**Table 3.15 Library staff numbers (FTE)**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	No.	Students per staff	No.	Students per staff	No.	Students per staff	No.	Students per staff
1994-95	4,650	135	2,842	182	940	174	8,432	155
95-96	4,840	134	2,972	182	940	176	8,752	155
96-97	4,820	148	3,069	179	940	194	8,829	164
97-98	5,020	144	3,136	179	960	191	9,116	161
98-99	5,120	144	3,163	193	1,080	166	9,363	163
1999-2000	5,290	141	3,194	190	1,120	174	9,604	161
2000-01	5,440	138	3,248	185	1,100	177	9,788	158
01-02	5,520	142	3,299	186	1,040	179	9,859	161
02-03	5,720	144	3,303	193	1,080	185	10,103	164
03-04	5,870	145	3,409	199	960	185	10,239	167
04-05	5,900	140	3,484	199	870	185	10,254	164
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	<i>0.5</i>		<i>2.2</i>		<i>- 9.4</i>		<i>0.1</i>	
<i>5 year</i>	<i>11.5</i>		<i>9.1</i>		<i>- 22</i>		<i>6.8</i>	
<i>10 year</i>	<i>27</i>		<i>23</i>		<i>- 7.4</i>		<i>22</i>	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.16 Expenditure on library staff (£'000 – excluding London weighting)**

	Old universities			New universities			HE colleges *			All HE sector		
	£'000	£ per FTE	Average cost per staff	£'000	£ per FTE	Average cost per staff	£'000	£ per FTE	Average cost per staff	£'000	£ per FTE	Average cost per staff
1994-95	82,228	131	17,683	44,986	87	15,829	14,018	85	14,913	141,232	108	16,750
95-96	87,799	135	18,140	49,983	93	16,818	14,947	91	15,901	152,728	113	17,451
96-97	91,733	129	19,032	51,478	94	16,774	14,221	78	15,129	157,433	109	17,831
97-98	95,388	132	19,002	53,347	95	17,011	15,492	85	16,138	164,288	112	18,022
98-99	100,175	136	19,565	55,327	91	17,992	19,089	107	17,675	174,591	115	18,647
1999-2000	109,429	147	20,686	58,427	96	18,293	19,629	101	17,526	187,485	121	19,522
2000-01	110,645	148	20,339	61,129	102	18,821	19,880	102	18,073	191,654	124	19,581
01-02	115,779	147	20,974	64,915	106	19,677	19,715	106	18,957	200,410	126	20,328
02-03	122,687	149	21,449	70,574	110	21,367	21,349	107	19,768	214,610	129	21,242
03-04	132,595	156	22,589	77,235	114	22,656	19,871	112	20,699	229,701	135	22,438
04-05	141,542	172	23,990	81,557	118	23,409	18,969	118	21,803	242,068	144	23,607
<i>Change %</i>												
<i>Last year</i>	<i>6.7</i>		<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>		<i>3.3</i>	<i>- 4.5</i>		<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>		<i>5.2</i>
<i>5 year</i>	<i>29</i>		<i>16.0</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>28</i>			<i>24</i>	<i>29</i>		<i>21</i>
<i>10 year</i>	<i>72</i>		<i>36</i>	<i>81</i>		<i>48</i>			<i>46</i>	<i>71</i>		<i>41</i>

\* includes London weighting up to 1999-2000

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

Change in Index of Average Earnings: last year + 4.0%; 5 years + 21%; 10 years + 51%

## Tables 3.17 and 3.18 Library provision

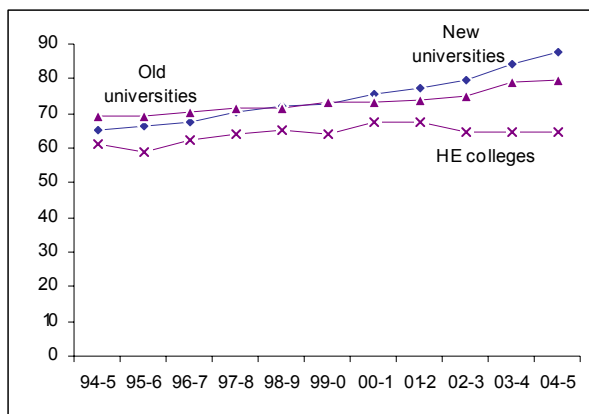
Table 3.17 shows the number of seat hours per week available for users in academic libraries. These figures are calculated by multiplying the number of seats available in each library by the normal weekly term-time opening hours of that library, then summing across all libraries. The figure will be affected by changing opening hours and changing numbers of seats available.

There have been substantial increases in this measure over the period in all sectors, except the HE colleges. Both numbers of seats and opening hours have increased – Fig 3.13 shows the growth in average opening hours. The greatest increase in opening hours has been in the new universities, which are now open on average for 88 hours per week, an increase of 35% over the last ten years. Excluding NCB students, there has been a 2.5% increase in the seat hours per week available per FTE student in the last year overall, with a slight drop of 0.6% over the last five years.

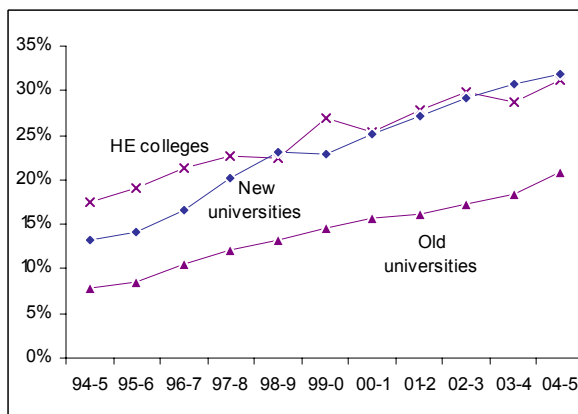
Table 3.18 shows the number of workstations available for users in the library. With the increasing emphasis on the provision and use of electronic resources, this is an important aspect of the user’s experience of library facilities. Unsurprisingly, growth has been considerable, and the number of students per workstation has fallen dramatically over the period. Fig 3.14 illustrates this growth, as the proportion of seats with workstations has increased. With increasing provision of electronic resources available to users remotely, in computer labs or at their desks, it might be thought that the rate of growth would slow but this does not appear to be the case. Some of the fluctuation in the statistics for the HE colleges in particular may be accounted for by changes in reporting practice in converged library/computing services, where nominal “ownership” of workstations may change between departments.

Statistics on the provision of workstations throughout universities and HE colleges and on the estimated proportion of students with personal computers are available from the Universities and Colleges Information Systems Association (<http://www.ucisa.ac.uk>). Whilst there is now, on average, one library workstation for every 36 students, UCISA estimates that, institution wide, there is one centrally provided workstation for every eight students, an increase of 25% over five years. Further, around three quarters of students are thought to possess their own PC, and half of all institutions have network points in all their halls of residence. This increase in the availability of appropriate technology, and the increasing sophistication with which it is used, is already having far-reaching effects on academic libraries and the ways in which students access information.

**Fig 3.13 Average opening hours**



**Fig 3.14 Workstations as percentage of total seats**



**Table 3.17 Seat hours per week**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	5,602	8.9	3,064	5.9	983	6.0	9,649	7.4
95-96	5,767	8.9	3,383	6.3	991	6.0	10,140	7.5
96-97	6,337	8.9	3,896	7.1	1,078	5.9	11,312	7.8
97-98	6,721	9.3	4,322	7.7	1,162	6.3	12,205	8.3
98-99	6,935	9.4	4,620	7.6	1,224	6.8	12,780	8.4
1999-2000	7,401	9.9	4,665	7.7	1,285	6.6	13,342	8.6
2000-01	7,266	9.7	4,649	7.8	1,226	6.3	13,140	8.5
01-02	7,530	9.6	4,833	7.9	1,160	6.2	13,524	8.5
02-03	7,620	9.3	4,910	7.7	1,147	5.7	13,677	8.2
03-04	8,059	9.4	5,248	7.7	1,102	6.2	14,409	8.4
04-05	8,414	10.2	5,571	8.0	988	6.1	14,973	8.9
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	4.4		6.2		- 10.3		3.9	
<i>5 year</i>	13.7		19.7		- 23		12.2	
<i>10 year</i>	50		82		0.5		55	

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

**Table 3.18 Number of workstations**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	No.	Students per workstation	No.	Students per workstation	No.	Students per workstation	No.	Students per workstation
1994-95	6,340	99	6,176	84	2,780	59	15,296	86
95-96	7,190	90	7,157	75	3,170	52	17,517	77
96-97	9,640	74	9,552	58	3,700	49	22,892	63
97-98	11,350	64	12,472	45	4,070	45	27,892	53
98-99	12,930	57	14,758	41	4,250	42	31,938	48
1999-2000	14,680	51	14,640	41	5,390	36	34,710	45
2000-01	15,610	48	15,488	39	4,560	43	35,658	43
01-02	16,510	48	17,001	36	4,750	39	38,261	41
02-03	17,580	47	17,935	36	5,340	37	40,855	41
03-04	18,870	45	19,094	35	4,930	36	42,881	40
04-05	21,940	38	20,164	34	4,780	34	46,884	36
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	16.1		5.6		- 2.4		9.3	
<i>5 year</i>	49		38		- 11.5		35	
<i>10 year</i>	248		227		71		207	

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

## Tables 3.19 – 3.21 Library use

Book issues were considered in the section on stock in Table 3.12 (page 144). This section covers other aspects of library use, namely, visits, enquiries and inter-library loans. SCONUL has begun to collect data on the number of successful requests for full text articles and accesses to e-books, although these data are far from complete, and are not yet sufficiently reliable to be presented here.

### Visits

Table 3.19 (page 152) shows the estimated number of physical visits made annually to library premises. Although many academic libraries have automatic visitor counters as part of their normal security arrangements, in some cases the figure is obtained from a sample count, and so may be less reliable than some of the other figures presented in this report. Readers should also be aware that for the HE colleges in particular there has been a greater than usual degree of estimation required for missing data, particularly in the earliest years.

The patterns of library visiting are rather different in the three sectors and different from those for loans. The number of visits per student is declining with an overall fall of 10% in the number of visits per FTE student over the last five years (taking account of the changing definition of student FTEs) (Fig 3.15). One possibility for this declining use of library buildings may lie in the increasing availability of electronic resources at other locations. It seems likely that, while users who wish to use print materials continue to visit the library and borrow books, those who prefer electronic resources have less need to visit the library to obtain access. It is thus becoming ever more important to monitor the use made of electronic resources, which are taking up an increasing proportion of library budgets.

Fig 3.15 illustrates the increase in numbers of loans per visit. With fewer than one loan per visit, book borrowing is clearly not the main reason for visiting academic libraries, although little research has been published on what users actually do when they visit. Although many HE libraries survey their users on a regular basis, there is no national collation or comparison of the outcomes, and no standard methodology such as that adopted by the public libraries. A number of different instruments are used, and further information is available from SCONUL.

### Enquiries

Table 3.20 (page 152) shows the trends in estimated annual enquiries in universities. These figures were not collected by HCLRG and have been poorly completed by the HE colleges since reporting to SCONUL. After allowing for the change in the definition of student FTEs, the decline in the number of enquiries per FTE student may show signs of slowing. Although there has been a 30% fall over the last five years in both university sectors, the fall in the latest year is just 1.5% for the new universities, and there has been an increase of 1.2% in the old universities this year.

### Inter-library loans

The final table in this section, Table 3.21 (page 153), shows the number of items obtained through inter-library loans or document delivery agencies. The higher figures for old universities are likely to be a consequence of the greater emphasis placed on research in these institutions. Within each sector there is considerable variation, however, with some universities placing deliberate emphasis on obtaining material via inter-library loan rather

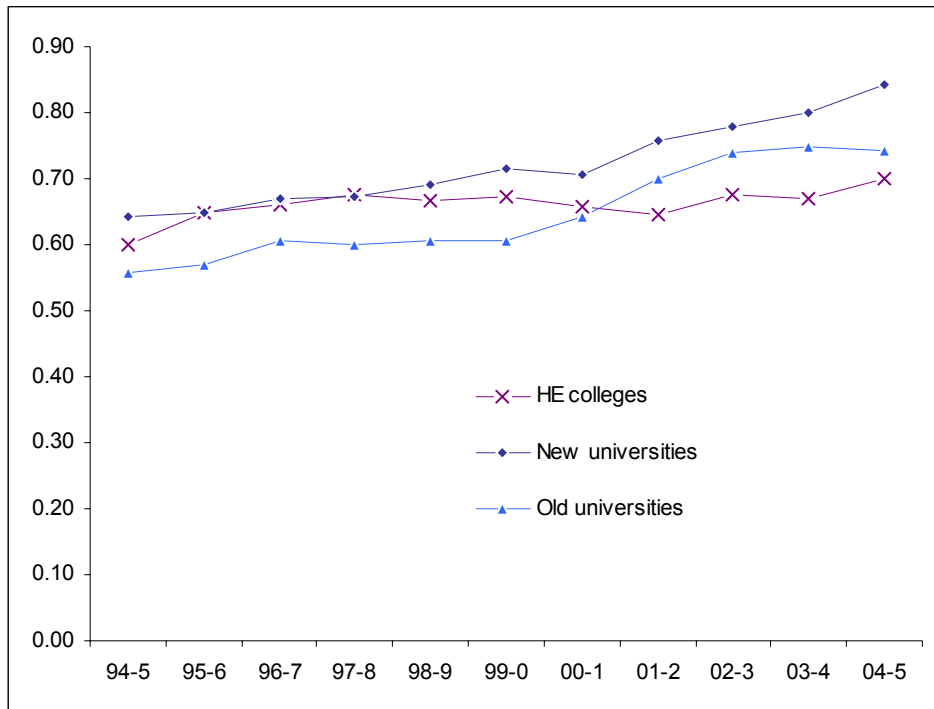


than keeping extensive holdings, particularly of journal titles. Note that the majority of inter-library loan material is still obtained via BLDSC, whether as photocopies or loans of original documents.

In all sectors, both the total number of inter-library loans and the proportion of loans which are accounted for by inter-library lending and document delivery is falling. Less than 1% of loans are now accounted for by inter-library lending. While this may be indicative of an increasing ability of library collections to meet users' needs directly, it may also be related to the expansion of electronic resources. Increasing numbers of articles are now available direct to the user's desktop, from the increasing variety of journals to which academic libraries subscribe. The recent rise in open access publishing is also likely to play a part.

There is increasing availability of documents delivered directly to a researcher's desktop (with personal credit card payment). Such document delivery does not pass through the library, and is beyond the scope of these statistics. At present, the volumes of such transactions are not monitored by SCONUL or any other agency.

**Fig 3.15 Issues per visit**



**Table 3.19 Visits**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	53,727	85	38,822	75	13,215	81	105,765	81
95-96	54,990	85	40,963	76	12,581	76	108,534	80
96-97	55,840	78	44,454	81	13,170	72	113,463	79
97-98	59,485	82	44,875	80	13,753	75	118,113	81
98-99	60,976	83	45,496	75	13,891	78	120,364	79
1999-2000	61,923	83	43,205	71	15,241	78	120,369	78
2000-01	60,620	81	43,247	72	15,419	79	119,286	77
01-02	59,393	76	43,232	70	14,846	80	117,472	74
02-03	59,622	73	43,838	69	15,145	76	118,605	71
03-04	64,126	74	45,363	67	13,851	78	123,340	72
04-05	64,422	78	46,078	66	11,843	74	122,342	73
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	0.5		1.6		- 14.5		- 0.8	
<i>5 year</i>	4.0		6.6		- 22		1.6	
<i>10 year</i>	19.9		18.7		- 10.4		15.7	

Source: SCONUL/HCLRG

**Table 3.20 Estimated annual enquiries**

	Old universities		New universities	
	'000	per FTE student	'000	per FTE student
1994-95	5,654	9.0	4,972	9.6
95-96	6,322	9.7	5,163	9.6
96-97	7,145	10.0	5,531	10.0
97-98	7,906	10.9	5,307	9.5
98-99	8,198	11.1	5,118	8.4
1999-2000	8,585	11.5	5,313	8.8
2000-01	8,028	10.7	4,467	7.5
01-02	7,819	10.0	4,281	7.0
02-03	7,317	8.9	4,361	6.8
03-04	6,699	7.9	4,211	6.2
04-05	6,851	8.3	4,320	6.2
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	2.3		2.6	
<i>5 year</i>	- 20		- 18.7	
<i>10 year</i>	21		- 13.1	

This measure was not collected by HCLRG – see commentary

Source: SCONUL

**Table 3.21 Inter-library loans**

	Old universities		New universities		HE colleges		All HE sector	
	'000	% of all loans	'000	% of all loans	'000	% of all loans	'000	% of all loans
1994-95	792	2.6	445	1.8	98	1.2	1,335	2.1
95-96	827	2.6	504	1.9	96	1.2	1,426	2.2
96-97	800	2.4	490	1.6	84	1.0	1,374	1.9
97-98	808	2.3	449	1.5	84	0.9	1,341	1.8
98-99	808	2.2	441	1.4	86	0.9	1,335	1.7
1999-2000	785	2.1	402	1.3	94	0.9	1,281	1.6
2000-01	685	1.8	354	1.2	96	0.9	1,135	1.4
01-02	633	1.5	335	1.0	87	0.9	1,055	1.3
02-03	565	1.3	293	0.9	85	0.8	943	1.1
03-04	513	1.1	274	0.8	76	0.8	862	0.9
04-05	470	1.0	242	0.6	60	0.7	772	0.8
<i>Change %</i>								
<i>Last year</i>	- 8.4	- 8.1	- 11.8	- 17.5	- 21	- 11.9	- 10.6	- 11.9
<i>5 year</i>	- 40	- 53	- 40	- 52	- 36	- 21	- 40	- 50
<i>10 year</i>	- 41	- 62	- 46	- 65	- 39	- 41	- 42	- 61

Source: SCOUNL/HCLRG

## 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.
<b>Expenditure (£'000)</b>																						
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 <sup>(1)</sup>	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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10,853</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,662</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11,074</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Staff</b>																						
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Processing</b>																						
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
<b>Loans</b>																						
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
<b>Enquiries</b>																						
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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,691</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>767,457</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>797,582</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>682,770</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,053,783</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>558,295</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>623,404</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>504,571</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>283,633</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>280,085</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>146,949</b>	<b>15</b>
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

© The Committee of Departmental Librarians

<sup>(1)</sup> 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

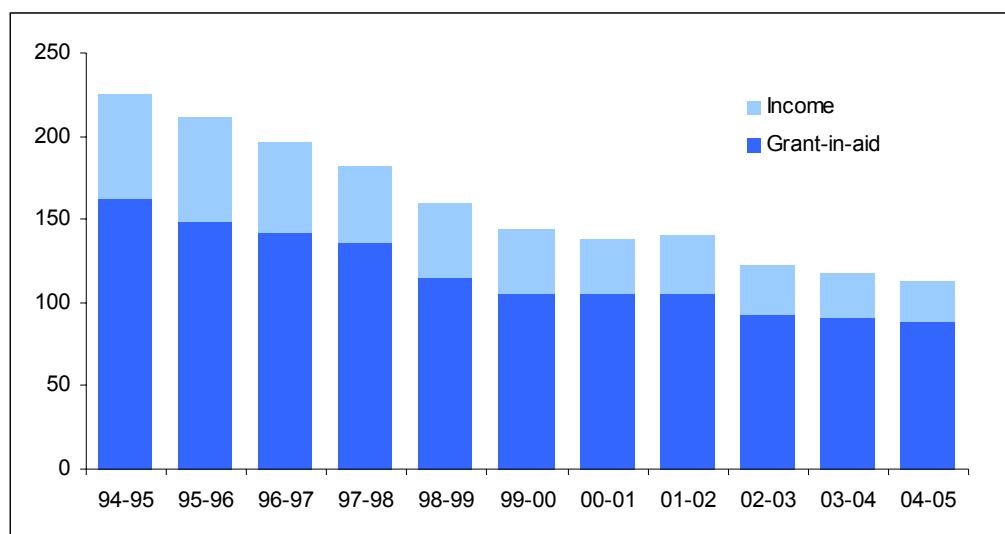
The size and scope of the operations of the British Library make it the most important library in the UK. Comprehensive statistics on its activities are published in the organisation's *Annual Report* (see *Bibliography*, pages 190-196).

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**

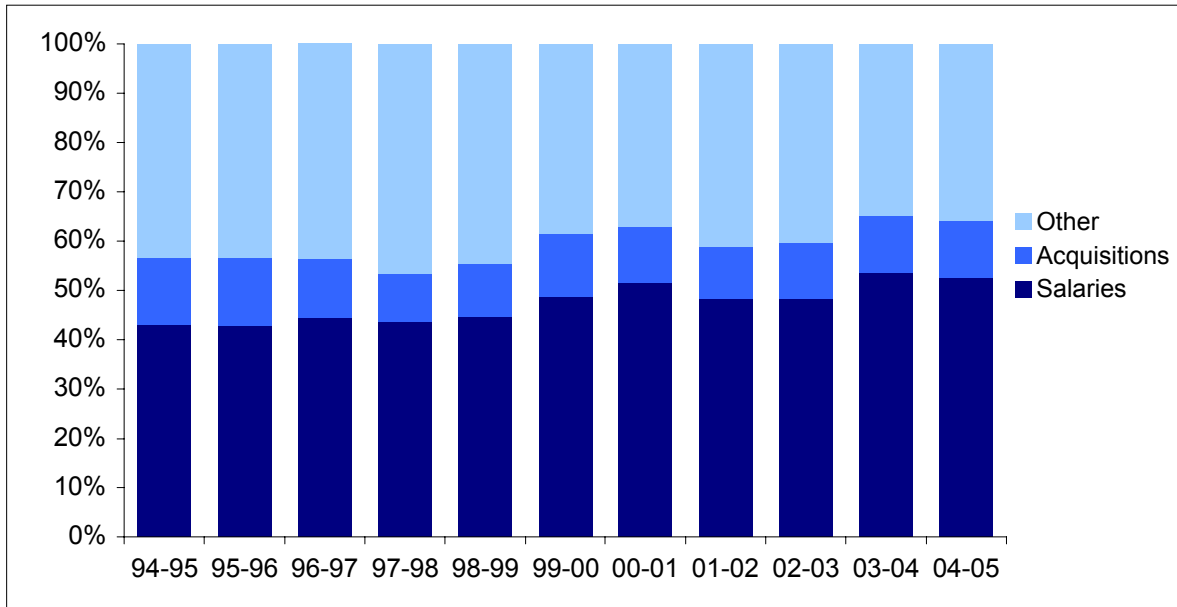


Fig 4.2 illustrates the proportions of expenditure, again over the past ten years. It can be seen clearly from the graph that acquisitions continue to account for the lowest proportion of expenditure; however much material is acquired under copyright deposit legislation.

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 <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup>	(£'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 <sup>(3)</sup>	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 <sup>(4)</sup>	2,348	2,309	2,302 <sup>(5)</sup>	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 <sup>(6)</sup>	397.9	394.0

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> 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 .

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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,

<sup>(6)</sup> 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
<b>London services (incl. SRIS)</b>						
Items supplied remotely & supplied or consulted in Reading Rooms	8,188	8,322	8,515	5,757 <sup>(1)</sup>	5,320 <sup>(1)</sup>	5,292
Monograph and serial volumes	c 12,500	10,242 <sup>(2)</sup>	10,469	10,778	12,060	14,165
Newspapers (volumes) <sup>(3)</sup>	c 552	54 <sup>(3)</sup>	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
<b>London reference material</b>						
Working capacity: linear km <sup>(4)</sup>	456.2	456.0 <sup>(5)</sup>				
Extent of collection: linear km	414.0	421.0				
Percentage fullness	91%	93%				
<b>Document Supply Centre</b>						
Working capacity: linear km	168.0	168.0				
Extent of collection: linear km	162.7	160.0				
Percentage fullness	97%	95%				
<b>London St Pancras &amp; DSC combined</b>						
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'.

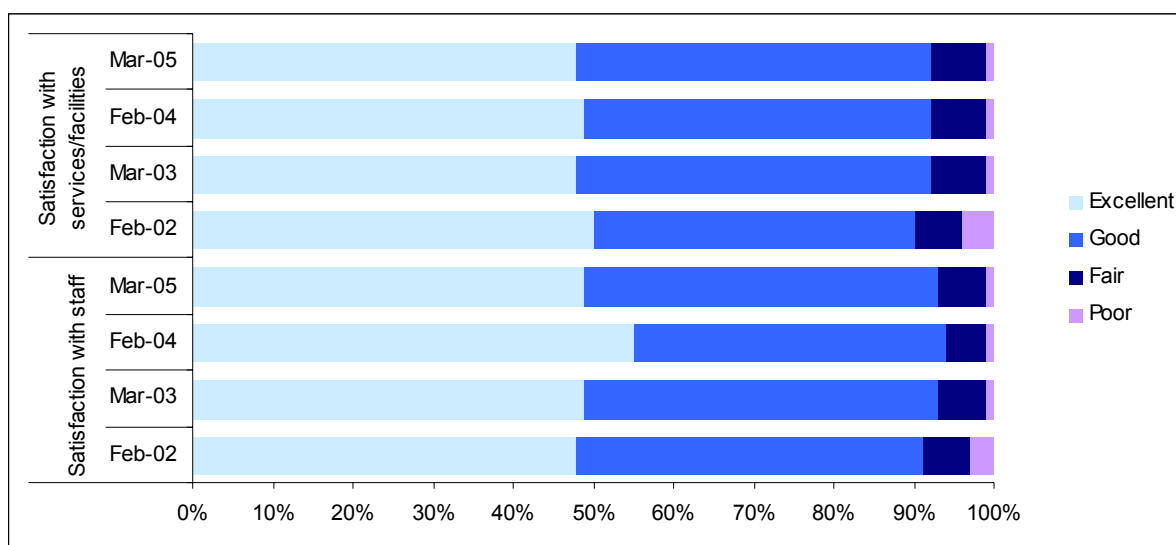
**Table 4.5 British Library reader satisfaction survey: Ratings for staff**

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](mailto: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.

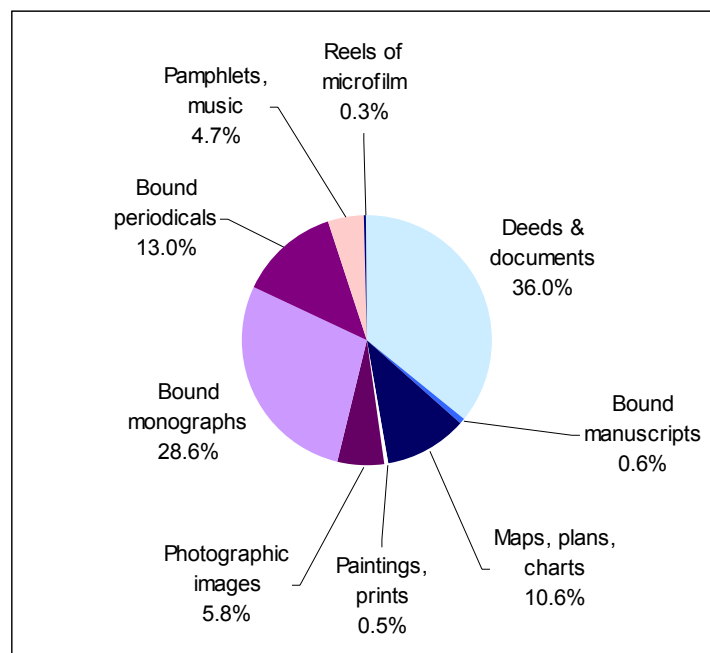
In 2004-05 at the National Library of Scotland, acquisitions of monographs and new media items decreased by 15.8% and 6.6% respectively. There was a decrease in total user visits of 14.2%, whilst the total number of items issued increased by 5.1%. Figures relating to the main reading room, however, showed 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
<b>Manuscripts &amp; records</b>						
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
<b>Pictures &amp; maps</b>						
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
<b>Printed books</b>						
Bound monographs	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,680,000	3,800,000	3,860,000
Bound periodicals <sup>(1)</sup>	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
<b>Other</b>						
Reels of microfilm	34-37,000	36,000	37,000	39,000	40,000	40,500

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup>	119,075	105,051	91,977	79,038	100,621	128,052
Serial parts acquisitions: others <sup>(2)</sup>	6,898	5,574	4,333	4,821	6,517	5,079

<sup>(1)</sup> 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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>317,945</b>	<b>304,096</b>	<b>306,262</b>	<b>314,054</b>	<b>319,339</b>	<b>298,871</b>

**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 <sup>(1)</sup>	524	599	823	1,010	822	932
Books printed – new <sup>(2)</sup>	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,603</b>	<b>54,799</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>53,822</b>	<b>32,625</b>

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

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Books printed – old <sup>(1)</sup>	106,450	132,184	102,785	155,043	129,890	149,353
Books printed – new <sup>(2)</sup>	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>865,569</b>	<b>784,807</b>	<b>777,293</b>	<b>802,108</b>	<b>777,192</b>	<b>956,120</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Books printed more than ten years prior to purchase year

<sup>(2)</sup> 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/secondaryschoollibraries.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>.

## Section 5 Miscellaneous statistics

### Introduction

This section comprises a miscellany of statistics of general interest and relevance to librarians of all sectors.

Tables 5.1 to 5.3 (*pages 170-173*) cover some basic data on the UK population and key price indexes – the Retail Price Index, GDP deflator and indexes of academic book prices.

Periodicals are covered in more detail in Tables 5.4 to 5.7 (*pages 174-176*). There have been a number of changes to the ways in which the periodical price data are collected, which has resulted in a discontinuity.

Book data are analysed in Tables 5.8 to 5.15 (*pages 177-182*), covering average prices paid, numbers of titles, the size of the book market and the publishing of books in the UK.

Table 5.16 and Fig 5.2 (*pages 183-184*) show the percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector. Figures for 1999-00 and 2004-05 are compared.

Tables 5.17 to 5.21 (*pages 185-189*) are mostly drawn from the annual report of the Registrar of Public Lending Right, giving more details of the types of books borrowed and most popular titles, than are available from the CIPFA statistics analysed in Section 2.

### Tables 5.1 - 5.3 Basic statistics

Table 5.1 gives the population of the UK for the last ten years, by the traditional public library sectors. These data are used in all the per capita calculations of Section 2.

Tables 5.2a and 5.2b (*page 171*) give two measures of general inflation – the annual Retail Price Index, with a base of 100 in January 1987, and the GDP deflator, with a base of 100 in 2004-05. The latter figures are calculated by HM Treasury from Office for National Statistics data, based on gross domestic product at market prices, and reconstructed annually.

Table 5.3a (*page 172*) gives annual figures for average academic book prices in the UK and USA, on both a calendar year and academic year basis. Table 5.3b (*page 173*) presents a composite index for UK and USA books, calculated for calendar years.

**Table 5.1 Population ('000)**

	English counties	Unitary authorities <sup>(a)</sup>	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1994-95	30,555		11,195	6,967	48,717
1995-96	30,711 <sup>(b)</sup>		11,183	7,007	48,902
1996-97	28,104	2,730	11,180	7,074	49,088
1997-98	25,836	5,173	11,152	7,122	49,283
1998-99	22,871	8,286	11,148	7,187	49,492
1999-00	23,039	8,296	11,134	7,285	49,753
2000-01	23,166	8,319	11,135	7,375	49,995
2001-02	22,967	8,176	10,822	7,172	49,136
2002-03	23,104	8,218	10,858	7,355	49,534
2003-04	23,254	8,286	10,925	7,388	49,853
2004-05	23,391	8,315	10,957	7,429	50,092
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
<i>5 year</i>	1.5	0.2	-1.6	2.0	0.7
<i>10 year</i>			-2.1	6.6	2.8

(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

(b) Including the Isle of Wight unitary authority.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1994-95	2,913	5,132	1,625	58,388
1995-96	2,917	5,136	1,633	58,588
1996-97	2,921	5,128	1,663	58,800
1997-98	2,927	5,123	1,675	59,007
1998-99	2,934	5,120	1,689	59,235
1999-00	2,937	5,119	1,688	59,497
2000-01	2,946	5,115	1,698	59,754
2001-02	2,908	5,065	1,687	58,795
2002-03	2,919	5,078	1,697	59,227
2003-04	2,938	5,080	1,703	59,574
2004-05	2,953	5,101	1,710	59,856
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
<i>5 year</i>	0.5	-0.4	1.3	0.6
<i>10 year</i>	1.4	-0.6	5.2	2.5

**Table 5.2a Annual retail price index**

	Index	% increase
1990	126.1	
1991	133.5	5.9
1992	138.5	3.7
1993	140.7	1.6
1994	144.1	3.1
1995	149.1	3.5
1996	152.7	2.4
1997	157.5	3.1
1998	162.9	3.4
1999	165.4	1.6
2000	170.3	2.9
2001	173.4	1.8
2002	176.2	1.6
2003	181.3	2.9
2004	186.7	3.0
2005	192.0	2.8
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	12.7	
10 year	28.8	

Note: The monthly RPI based on 15 January 1974 which stood at 394.5 in January 1987 was re-indexed at 100 in that month.

**Table 5.2b GDP deflator**

	Index	% increase
1994-95	77.0	
1995-96	79.4	3.1
1996-97	82.0	3.3
1997-98	84.4	2.9
1998-99	86.6	2.6
1999-00	88.3	2.0
2000-01	89.6	1.5
2001-02	91.7	2.3
2002-03	94.5	3.1
2003-04	97.3	3.0
2004-05	100	2.8
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	13.3	
10 year	29.9	

Note: This deflator is calculated by H M Treasury from Office for National Statistics data. It is based on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices and is reconstructed annually.

**Table 5.3a LISU academic book price indexes****Calendar years**

	UK books (£)		USA books (\$)		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) <sup>(1)</sup>	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)
1995	36.00		45.03		34.01	
1996	37.50	4.2	43.56	-3.3	34.71	2.1
1997	39.77	6.1	47.09	8.1	36.98	6.5
1998	41.96	5.5	51.93	10.3	39.51	6.9
1999	42.54	1.4	52.70	1.5	40.07	1.4
2000	42.99	1.1	52.94	0.5	40.45	0.9
2001	38.73	-9.9	55.52	4.6	38.16	-5.7
2002	41.51	7.2	62.39	12.4	41.53	8.8
2003	41.62	0.3	64.29	3.0	42.03	1.2
2004	41.20	-1.0	66.53	3.5	42.25	0.5
2005	43.85	6.4	74.27	11.6	45.74	8.3
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	2.0		40.3		13.1	
10 year	21.8		64.9		34.5	

**Academic years**

	UK books (£)		USA books (\$)		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) <sup>(1)</sup>	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)
1994-95	35.35	-1.1	44.88	2.4	33.56	-0.1
1995-96	36.51	3.3	44.92	0.1	34.34	2.3
1996-97	39.22	7.4	45.72	1.8	36.31	5.7
1997-98	40.92	4.3	47.87	4.7	37.92	4.4
1998-99	41.62	1.7	52.27	9.2	39.36	3.8
1999-00	44.18	6.1	52.28	0.0	41.07	4.3
2000-01	39.22	-11.2	54.41	4.1	38.25	-6.9
2001-02	40.27	2.7	59.55	9.4	40.08	4.8
2002-03	41.35	2.7	63.36	6.4	41.65	3.9
2003-04	41.89	1.3	67.60	6.7	42.95	3.1
2004-05	41.85	-0.1	69.10	2.2	43.26	0.7
2005-06	45.26	8.1	75.51	9.3	46.95	8.5
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	15.4		38.8		22.7	
10 year	24.0		68.1		36.7	

<sup>(1)</sup> At a constant exchange rate of £1=\$1.50

### Table 5.3b USA exchange rates & adjustments

In Table 5.3a the combined price of UK/USA books was calculated using a constant exchange rate of \$1.50 to the £. This gives a good indication of the movement in book prices in each country and overall.

For acquisitions librarians in the UK the exchange rate is highly relevant. The effect of the exchange rate is shown in Table 5.3b where the actual exchange rate in each year is used in the combined index calculation. For example, the average for 2005 was £42.99 with the exchange rate adjustment, an increase of 8.0% on the previous year. Without this adjustment, there was an increase of 8.3%.

#### Calendar years

	USA books (\$)		Exchange rate <sup>(1)</sup> £1=		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) \$	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual change)		(% annual change)
1995	45.03		1.59		33.44	
1996	43.56	-3.3	1.55	-2.5	34.40	2.9
1997	47.09	8.1	1.66	7.1	35.97	4.6
1998	51.93	10.3	1.67	0.6	38.34	6.6
1999	52.70	1.5	1.58	-5.4	39.48	3.0
2000	52.94	0.5	1.51	-4.4	40.35	2.2
2001	55.52	4.9	1.41	-6.6	38.95	-3.5
2002	62.39	12.4	1.53	8.5	41.27	6.0
2003	64.29	3.0	1.65	7.8	40.73	-1.3
2004	66.53	3.5	1.80	9.1	39.79	-2.3
2005	74.27	11.6	1.80	0.0	42.99	8.0
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	40.3		19.2		6.5	
10 year	64.9		13.2		28.6	

<sup>(1)</sup> Exchange rate on the last working day in June

## Table 5.4 – 5.7 Periodicals

Table 5.4 gives details of the Blackwell's international periodicals price index, as published in the *Library Association Record*. This series was discontinued in 2001, and a new series compiled. Table 5.5 gives details of percentage price changes for periodicals in Great Britain in 2004-06. An average for all subjects is given for Great Britain, the USA, the Euro region and Europe. Figures for individual European countries are not provided.

Since 2001, following the merger of Blackwell's with Swets, the annual periodical price report has been compiled on a different basis, and the published figures have not been directly comparable with those from earlier years. In order to provide a valid comparison, data have kindly been supplied by Swets Information Services on a retrospective basis. These figures are shown in Table 5.6a.

In order to calculate the real expenditure on serials purchased by academic libraries (that is, after adjustment for serial price inflation), LISU has calculated a composite periodical price index, using the changes in the new figures (*Table 5.6a*) to "extend" the old series (*Table 5.4*). Figures for the USA and Great Britain all subjects averages have been combined in the same ratio as for the academic book price indexes (67:33), and the appropriate exchange rate used (*Table 5.6b*).

**Table 5.4 Blackwell's international periodicals price index**  
(*Library Association Record/Update*)

	Average price (£)	Index <sup>(1)</sup>	% increase on previous year
1994	252.81	185	22.5 <sup>(2)</sup>
1995	277.91	203	
1996	311.47	227	12.1
1997	340.30	248	9.3
1998	358.16	261	5.2
1999	392.01	286	9.5
2000	431.71	315	10.1
<b>Composite periodical price</b>			
2001	365.30	337	7.1
2002	381.02	351	4.3
2003	399.26	368	4.8
2004	421.76	389	5.6
2005	459.54	424	9.0
2006	474.32	437	3.2
<b>Change %</b>			
5 year		30	
10 year		93	

<sup>(1)</sup> The index is based on a figure of £136.99 in 1989

<sup>(2)</sup> The 1994 figure incorporates the effect of the devaluation of the £ in Sept 1992



**Table 5.5 Periodical price indexes 2004-2006** (Swets Information Services)

Annual average prices for Great Britain	2004	2005	% increase 05 over 04	2006	% increase 06 over 05	% increase annual average
Social sciences	£428.01	£494.39	15.5	£474.46	-4.0	5.7
Science	£703.49	£780.14	10.9	£932.63	19.5	15.2
Medicine	£396.33	£414.30	4.5	£451.41	9.0	6.7
Technology	£492.53	£513.61	4.3	£599.95	16.8	10.6
Humanities	£89.14	£97.64	9.5	£108.92	11.6	10.6
General	-	-	-	£301.25	-	-
Average all subjects <sup>(1)</sup>						
Great Britain	£423.06	£464.62	9.8	£488.74	5.2	7.5
USA	\$758.66	\$808.86	6.6	£810.80	0.2	3.4
Euro Region	€706.77	€689.08	-2.5	€ 686.85	-0.3	-1.4
Europe (exc UK & € region)	€305.17	€306.22	0.3	€ 305.99	-0.1	0.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Local domestic price only**Table 5.6a Periodical price indexes 2001-2006** (Swets Information Services)

Summary Great Britain	2001	2002	Average price		2005	2006
			2003	2004		
Social sciences	£266.96	£324.09	£420.84	£428.01	£494.39	£474.46
Science	£614.55	£644.45	£629.98	£703.49	£780.14	£932.63
Medicine	£349.55	£376.59	£367.49	£396.33	£414.30	£451.41
Technology	£357.03	£385.45	£442.48	£492.53	£513.61	£599.95
Humanities	£64.74	£70.83	£66.23	£89.14	£97.64	£108.92
Average all subjects <sup>(1)</sup>						
Great Britain	£322.74	£356.96	£397.13	£423.06	£464.62	£488.74
USA	\$635.09	\$652.28	\$665.80	\$758.66	\$808.86	£810.80
Netherlands	NLG2,102.63	€1,147.93	€1,359.79			
Germany	DM657.88	€429.85	€657.08			
Switzerland	SF568.43	SF714.06	SF977.37			
France	FF1,019.98	€158.14	€139.36			
EURO Region				€706.77	€689.08	€686.85
Europe (exc UK & € region)				€305.17	€306.22	€305.99

<sup>(1)</sup> Local domestic price only**Table 5.6b Exchange rates**

	2001	2002	Exchange rate <sup>(1)</sup> £1=		2005	2006
			2003	2004		
USA	\$1.41	\$1.52	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.80	£1.82
Netherlands	NLG3.68	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45
Germany	DM3.26	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45
Switzerland	SF2.54	SF2.28	SF2.23	SF2.29	SF2.32	SF2.26
France	FF10.94	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45

<sup>(1)</sup> Exchange rate on the last working day in June

**Table 5.7** Number of serial titles

Date	Number of titles	Including available	
		Online	CD-ROM
1951	10,000		
1959	15,000		
1970	40,000		
1980	62,000		
1987	71,000		
1988	108,590 <sup>(1)</sup>		
1993	140,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	3,838	880
1996	165,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,517	1,963
1997	165,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	6,601	2,240
1998	157,173 <sup>(5)</sup>	10,332	3,451
1999	161,200 <sup>(6)</sup>	14,757	4,625
2000	164,400 <sup>(7)</sup>	20,935	4,671
2001	164,000 <sup>(8)</sup>	27,083	5,577
2002	172,000 <sup>(9)</sup>	>30,000	5,539
2003	178,650 <sup>(10)</sup>	>39,900	6,330
2004	186,100 <sup>(11)</sup>	>39,000	6,600
2005	188,500 <sup>(12)</sup>	45,000	6,700

- (1) *Irregular Serial Directory* was incorporated into the *International Periodicals Directory* adding 35,900 titles in this year
- (2) Includes 9,176 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (3) Includes 12,000 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (4) Includes 9,983 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (5) Includes 8,642 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (6) Includes 8,503 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (7) Includes 7,559 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (8) Includes 3,302 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (9) Includes 4,900 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (10) Includes 3,320 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (11) Includes approx 3,200 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (12) Includes approx 5,880 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years

Source: *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*

Table 5.7 shows the growth in numbers of periodical titles over the last 50 years – information derived from *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*. Caution must be used when examining the figures as Ulrich adds titles which have been in publication for a number of years whilst retaining references to publications which have ceased within the last three years. Thus both the total and annual increase since 1987 are grossly exaggerated for current periodicals. The number of periodicals available in electronic format (either exclusively or in addition to hard copy) has increased substantially since the information was first made available in 1993. Around 45,000 periodicals are now published online, and almost 7,000 on CD-ROM – there has once again been an increase this year in the number available on CD-ROM, after a slight fall three years ago.

## Tables 5.8 – 5.15 Books

Fig 5.1 and Table 5.8 give details of book prices. The last year for which *The Bookseller* published its bi-annual analysis of book prices was 1999. Since the beginning of 2000, it has produced a weekly analysis of consumer book sales, covering both the volume and value of sales, and indicating the average price paid. Fig 5.1 shows an analysis of these figures, giving the actual weekly average price, a four-weekly moving average (which mirrors it closely, but smoothes some of the week-to-week variation), and the annual moving average. Table 5.8 shows the average price paid over each calendar year, and the total number of books purchased during the year.

There is clearly a seasonal pattern in average prices paid for books throughout the year, with increases during the second half of the year, peaking just before Christmas. The annual moving average shown eliminates much of this periodicity, as well as smoothing the week-to-week variation, and gives an indication of the general trend in prices. Interesting features on the graph are the figure for the week including 21 June 2003, and that for the week including 16 July 2005. These could be described as the 'Harry Potter effect'; they are the weeks in which the fifth and sixth volumes in the series by J K Rowling were published.

Tables 5.9 – 5.12 (pages 179-180) are a new addition this year, and present figures relating to average book prices covering the period March 2003 – March 2006. This information is published by Holt Jackson on its website (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk>) and covers adult and children's fiction and non-fiction.

Selected statistics on new titles are shown in Table 5.13 (page 181). Until last year, UK figures were taken from Whitaker Information Services data by BML (formerly Book Marketing Ltd) and published in *The Book Sales Yearbook*. The figure for 2003 was supplied by Nielsen BookScan and is an approximate number which includes reprints, reissues, new editions, new formats, as well as new titles. It also includes government publications and all kinds of miscellaneous items that are assigned an ISBN, together with print on demand titles and some (but not all) e-books. It has proved difficult to find an equivalent figure for 2004 and 2005.

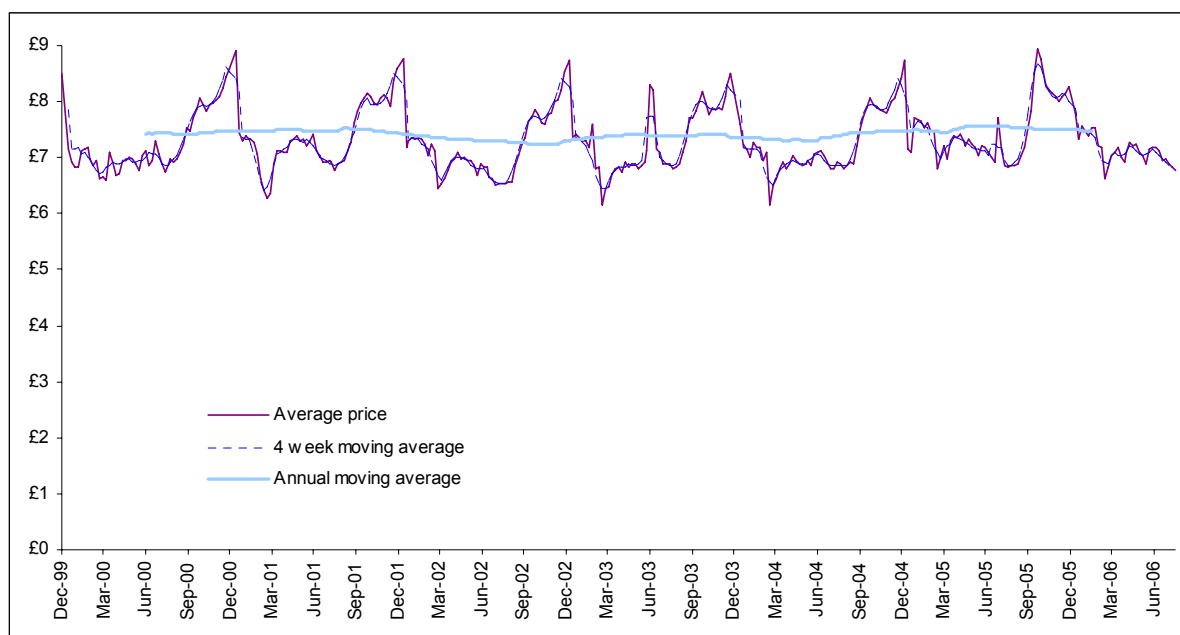
Figures for the US are less straightforward. The data obtained from *Books in Print* are more directly comparable to the UK totals, but are not available for 1995 and 1996. This is because only the second set of figures, from *Publishers Weekly* and latterly from *Bowker Annual*, were available. These figures are based on a different definition, and reflect only those books catalogued by the Library of Congress, particularly those in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) programme. Many books published in the US do not fall within the scope of CIP (e.g. inexpensive editions, annuals, etc.) It was therefore felt that American book title production was being undercounted. Therefore, in 1999 Bowker compiled the statistics from their own *Books in Print* database, in order to provide figures which are more up to date and representative of the current reality of the US book industry. Figures for 1997 and 1998 have been calculated retrospectively, and the figure for 2005 is a preliminary one.

This topic, and detailed analysis of UK title figures is described in a 1995 publication: Philip Bryant, *Title output in the UK*, British Library, BNBRF Report 78, ISBN 07123 33053.

Table 5.14 (page 182) presents figures collected by BML on the size of the market for books in 2004 and 2005. Further analysis of publisher data has not been included this year; readers are referred to *Bookfacts Online* (see *Bibliography*, pages 190-196).

Table 5.15 presents figures from the Office for National Statistics Produce Sales & Trade Report (PRA 22110). Included are details of the publishing of books in the UK in 2003 and 2004, including exports; statistics for 2005 are not available at the time of writing.

**Fig 5.1 Average prices paid for books**



Source: *The Bookseller*

**Table 5.8 Consumer book sales**

	Average price paid (£)	Change over previous year	Sales volume (m)	Change over previous year
2000	7.43		126.3	
2001	7.48	0.7%	126.7	0.4%
2002	7.30	-2.4%	129.1	1.9%
2003	7.39	1.3%	136.3	5.6%
2004	7.36	-0.4%	145.8	6.9%
2005	7.56	2.7%	207.8	42.5%

Source: *The Bookseller*

### Tables 5.9 – 5.12 Average Book Prices March 2003 – March 2006

Tables 5.9 – 5.12 show average book prices as published by Holt Jackson on their website (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk> – *Average book prices*). The prices are calculated using the recommended retail price (RRP) of titles appearing on the *Choice on the Web* (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk/cotw/>) new titles – latest stock lists during the relevant time period. The population of titles is moderated for the whole time period by eliminating the 5% of titles having the lowest RRP (Recommended Retail Price) and the 5% of titles having the highest RRP. The aggregate price of the remaining titles is then divided by the number of titles and the result rounded to the nearest penny.

**Table 5.9 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult fiction**

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	10.94		15.95		7.86	
Sept 2003	9.77	-11.98	16.32	2.27	7.65	-2.75
Mar 2004	10.08	3.08	16.05	-1.68	7.16	-6.84
Sept 2004	10.19	1.08	16.23	1.11	7.59	5.67
Mar 2005	10.79	5.56	16.59	2.17	7.91	4.05
Sept 2005	10.53	-2.47	16.36	-1.41	7.88	-0.38
Mar 2006	10.66	1.22	16.43	0.43	7.80	-1.03

Source: Holt Jackson

**Table 5.10 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult non-fiction**

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	13.47		18.43		11.84	
Sept 2003	13.98	3.65	19.08	3.41	12.13	2.39
Mar 2004	14.93	6.36	19.75	3.39	13.10	7.40
Sept 2004	14.36	-3.97	20.06	1.55	12.54	-4.47
Mar 2005	15.14	5.15	20.50	2.15	12.98	3.39
Sept 2005	14.59	-3.77	21.06	2.66	12.52	-3.67
Mar 2006	15.58	6.35	21.73	3.08	13.20	5.15

Source: Holt Jackson

**Table 5.11 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children's fiction**

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	5.90		8.42		4.93	
Sept 2003	6.16	4.22	8.94	5.82	4.97	0.80
Mar 2004	6.18	0.32	8.88	-0.68	5.00	0.60
Sept 2004	6.36	2.83	8.66	-2.54	5.21	4.03
Mar 2005	6.44	1.24	8.92	2.91	5.18	-0.58
Sept 2005	6.36	-1.26	8.74	-2.06	5.45	4.95
Mar 2006	6.81	6.61	8.99	2.78	5.63	3.20

Source: Holt Jackson

**Table 5.12 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children's non-fiction**

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	7.53		9.46		5.69	
Sept 2003	8.06	6.58	10.23	7.53	6.17	7.78
Mar 2004	8.26	2.42	10.42	1.82	5.78	-6.75
Sept 2004	8.04	-2.74	10.29	-1.26	6.01	3.83
Mar 2005	8.61	6.62	10.72	4.01	6.29	4.45
Sept 2005	8.42	-2.26	10.12	-5.93	6.44	2.33
Mar 2006	8.45	0.36	10.57	4.26	6.47	0.46

Source: Holt Jackson

**Table 5.13 Books: Numbers of new titles and new editions – UK and USA 1984-2004**

	UK	USA	
		<i>Books in Print</i>	<i>Publishers Weekly/ Bowker Annual</i>
1984	51,565	78,407	51,058
1985	52,994	88,518	50,070
1986	52,496	91,717	52,637
1987	54,746	99,687	56,027
1988	56,514	107,023	55,483
1989	61,195	125,209	53,446
1990	63,948	132,998	46,743
1991	67,417	141,857	48,146
1992	78,085	141,165	49,276
1993	82,322	143,250	49,757
1994	88,718	139,309	51,863
1995	95,064	n/a	62,039
1996	101,504	n/a	68,175
1997	100,029	119,262	65,796
1998	104,634	120,244	56,129
1999	110,155	119,357	n/a
2000	116,415	122,108	n/a
2001	119,001	141,703	n/a
2002	125,390	147,120	n/a
2003	130,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	171,061	n/a
2004	n/a	190,078	n/a
2005	n/a	174,092	n/a

<sup>(1)</sup> Estimated figure which includes all items assigned ISBN (i.e. reprints, reissues, new editions, new formats and government publications)

Source: Nielsen BookScan, R R Bowker, *Books in Print* database

**Table 5.14 Size of market for books 2004-2005**

	Volume (m) <sup>(2)</sup>		Value (£m) <sup>(2)</sup>	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Adult books	233	234	1,962	1,960
Fiction	107	108	687	680
Non-fiction/reference	126	126	1,275	1,281
Children's books	61	72	291	400
Fiction	39	49	196	290
Non-fiction/reference	22	23	95	110
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	295	306	2,254	2,360
All fiction	146	157	883	969
All non-fiction/reference	149	149	1,370	1,391

Notes:

(1) Sum of fiction and non-fiction/reference may exceed total for adults/children due to classification of books in both categories

(2) All volume and value figures are rounded to nearest 1m units/£1m

Source: *Books and the Consumer: Summary report on the findings of the 2005 survey* (BML, London, 2006, ISBN: 1-873517-67-X, www.bookmarketing.co.uk)**Table 5.15 UK Publishing of Books 2004**

	2003		2004	
	Volume (m)	Value (£m)	Volume (m)	Value (£m)
Reference	91.6	501	84.6	514
General non-fiction	169.1	678	181.2	749
Social Science and Humanities	19.3	156	14.6	170
Science, Medicine & Technology	17.7	185	10.5	197
School & Academic	109.4	349	105.6	346
Maps & Atlases	7.5	23	7.0	23
Fiction	143.9	468	164.5	532
Children's books	132.7	237	153.2	249
Single sheets	253.7	195	267.3	183
<b>Total printed sales</b>	<b>944.9</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>988.5</b>	<b>2,963</b>
of which, exports	43%		42%	

Source: Office for National Statistics, Product Sales &amp; Trade, PRA 22110: Publishing of books

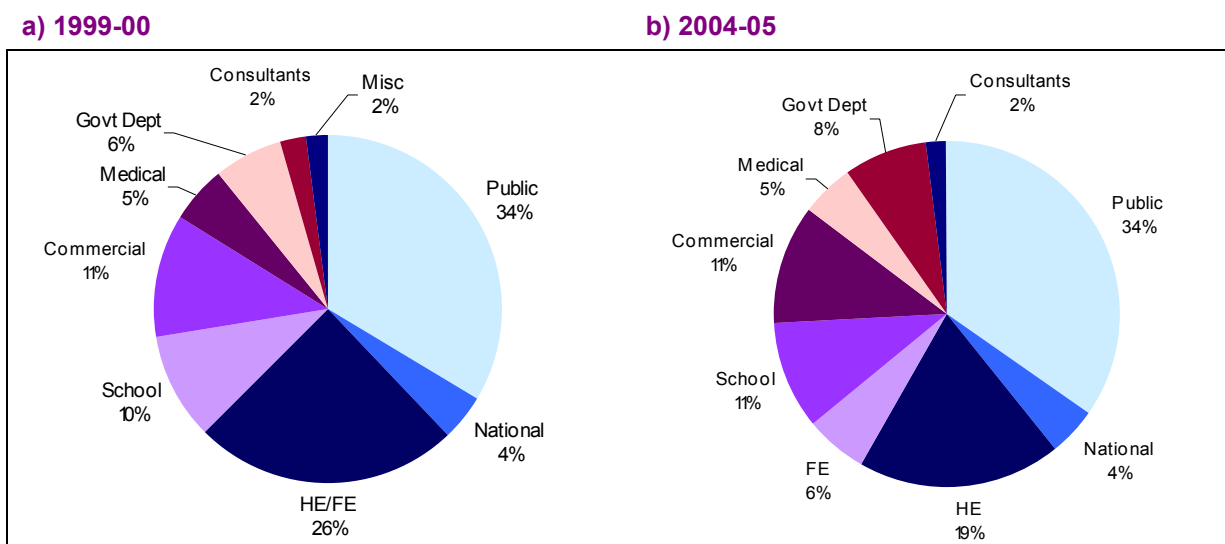


## Table 5.16 The library and information profession by occupation

For more than ten years, LISU has been monitoring the library and information profession by occupation as part of our annual publication, the *LIST (Library and Information Statistics Tables)*. In 2005, the LIST was discontinued in favour of a more inclusive digest of statistics which incorporates figures relating to museums and archives with the library information. Information relating to the profession is therefore now included in this volume. Figures for 1999-00 and 2004-05 are presented in Table 5.16 and Fig 5.2.

The figures were supplied by the Library Association (LA) and the Institute of Information Scientists (IIS) until 1 April 2002, on which date the two organisations were unified into CILIP (the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals). Up until this time, it was estimated that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA. This has been taken into account when calculating the figures for 1999-00. Statistics subsequent to April 2002 have been supplied by CILIP. As can be seen from the table and the two figures, the proportions of the library and information profession in each sector have stayed generally similar during the five year period. The largest percentage in both years is in public libraries (34% in both years). Another important sector is Higher Education, with 22% in 2004-05, although separate figures for Higher and Further Education are not available for 1999-00, due to the IIS not splitting these for the statistics they supplied. There was a “miscellaneous” category in 1999-00, but not in 2004-05.

**Fig 5.2 Percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector**



**Table 5.16 The library and information profession by occupation 1999-00 and 2004-05**

	1999-00			2004-05		
	Chartered	Others	Total <sup>(1)</sup> members	Chartered	Others	Total members
Public libraries	4,681	1,155	5,836	3,836	1,110	4,946
National libraries	413	330	743	387	250	637
Higher Education	2,688	1,609	4,297	2,066	1,101	3,167
Further Education } Schools				230	143	373
Schools	1,314	446	1,759	1,068	469	1,537
Industry/commerce	1,008	959	1,967	825	702	1,527
Medical/hospitals	560	388	948	449	287	736
Government Departments etc.	675	417	1,091	611	455	1,066
Independent Consultants	336	93	430	442	152	594
Miscellaneous	223	129	352	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>17,424</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>14,583</b>
Overseas	712	478	1,190	587	403	990
Students/non-LIS	360	1,634	1,994	59	1466	1,525
Unemployed/retired	3,284	769	4,053	3,081	624	3,705

Source: CILIP (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) and IIS (Institute of Information Scientists)

<sup>(1)</sup> On 01.04.02, the Library Association (LA) and the Institute of Information Scientists were unified, becoming one organisation and taking the name CILIP. The figures for 1999-00 are based on the assumption that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA.

## Tables 5.17 – 5.21 Public Lending Right statistics

Estimates of public library borrowing by category in Table 5.17 are as yet the most carefully calculated produced on a national scale. The table illustrates the new approach, which allows the Public Lending Right (PLR) to categorise loans data using the publishing industry's standard BIC (Book Industry Communication) categories which are used by booksellers. One of the benefits of this approach is that the table is based on estimated national loans derived from all the book loans collected by the PLR office from its sample library authorities (not just from loans of books registered for PLR as in the past). The sampling background is indicated in Table 5.18 along with other PLR statistics. The proportion of loans which are of adult-fiction material has fallen from 52% five years ago, while adult non-fiction has increased from 19% to 24%. The proportion of children's material is unchanged at 29%

Table 5.19 (*page 187*) lists the most popular big name authors in public library borrowing. This analysis is not limited to those eligible for PLR. Note how many authors are popular in public library terms but are not stars in the commercial book world. Tables 5.20 and 5.21 (*pages 188-189*) list the most borrowed fiction and non-fiction titles.

**Table 5.17 Estimated national loans analysed by BIC subject category 2003-05**

	2003/04 %	2004/05 %
Adult Fiction	<b>47.63</b>	<b>46.88</b>
Adult Non-fiction		
The Arts	2.60	2.67
Language, Literature and Biography	3.13	2.80
English Language Teaching	0.05	0.08
Reference, Information & Interdisciplinary Subjects	0.23	0.23
Humanities	2.49	2.34
Social Sciences	2.30	1.97
Economics, Finance, Business & Industry	1.02	0.81
Law	0.29	0.20
Medicine	0.95	0.61
Mathematics & Science	0.59	0.51
Earth Sciences, Geography & Environment Planning	0.29	0.24
Technology, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science	0.64	0.47
Computing & Information Technology	1.18	1.15
Family, Home & Practical Interests	4.30	4.95
Sport, Travel & Leisure Interests	3.96	4.67
	<b>24.02</b>	<b>23.70</b>
Children's Fiction & Educational	<b>28.35</b>	<b>29.42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

**Table 5.18 PLR summary statistics****Eligible book loans**

Of the 330.2 million loans of books made by public libraries in the United Kingdom in 2004-05, an estimated 148 million were of books registered for PLR. Only loans credited to registered books – 44% of all library loans – qualify for payment. The remaining 56% relate to books that are ineligible (e.g. books written by authors who died before 1982 or by authors who live outside the United Kingdom and Germany) and to books whose authors have not applied for registration.

**Annual comparisons**

Full financial accounts are published separately: some figures for 2004-05 may be provisional.

	21st year	22nd year	23rd year
Payment date	February 2004	February 2005	February 2006
Government funding	£7,201,000	£7,381,000	£7,419,000
PLR operating costs			
• Office, computer etc.	£812,000	£844,000	£822,000
• Local authorities			
Money to distribute <i>(rounded up to nearest thousand)</i>	£6,412,000	£6,537,000	£6,540,000
Total loans	377m	361m	341m
Loans sampled	71m (19%)	71m (20%)	78m (23%)
Loans of books registered	169m (45%)	158m (44%)	148m (44%)
Rate per loan	4.85p	5.26p	5.57p
Registered authors	36,362	34,475	34,455
Registered book interests	366,427	383,042	402,835
Year's registrations to 'new' authors	4,631	3,755	4,577
Year's registrations to 'old' authors	11,940	12,327	15,196
Authors earning:			
Maximum £6,000	274	285	281
£5,000 - £5,999	81	70	68
£2,500 - £4,999	350	376	390
£1,000 - £2,499	767	783	782
£500 - £999	910	911	959
£100 - £499	3,875	3,826	3,725
£5 - £99	<u>12,526</u>	<u>12,415</u>	<u>12,379</u>
Total recipients	18,783	18,666	18,584
Nil	<u>17,579</u>	<u>15,809</u>	<u>15,871</u>
<b>Total registered authors</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>34,475</b>	<b>34,455</b>

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

**Table 5.19 Most borrowed authors (July 2004 - June 2005)**

The list below includes writers who are registered with PLR as well as others who are dead or otherwise ineligible for remuneration under the PLR scheme. Illustrators of books which have a separate writer have not been included. If an author writes under one or more pseudonyms each will appear separately in the tables. The figures represent the loans for all the books by particular authors. Therefore, an author of 40 books will be better placed than a writer of ten books to achieve a high loans figure. Note that the same title may appear twice if it has appeared in more than one edition.

#### Contemporary Adult

---

1. Josephine Cox	11. Jack Higgins
2. Danielle Steel	12. Lynn M Andrews
3. James Patterson	13. Ruth Rendell
4. John Grisham	14. Mary Higgins Clark
5. Ian Rankin	15. Michael Connelly
6. Bernard Cornwell	16. Katie Flynn
7. Catherine Cookson	17. Joan Jonker
8. Agatha Christie	18. Terry Pratchett
9. Audrey Howard	19. Jeffery Deaver
10. Nora Roberts	20. Meg Hutchinson

#### Contemporary Children's

---

1. Jacqueline Wilson	11. Dick King-Smith
2. Mick Inkpen	12. R L Stine
3. Janet & Allan Ahlberg	13. Terry Deary
4. Roald Dahl	14. Martin Waddell
5. Lucy Daniels	15. Ian Whybrow
6. Enid Blyton	16. Francesca Simon
7. Nick Butterworth	17. Colin & Jacqui Hawkins
8. Eric Hill	18. Debi Gliori
9. Lucy Cousins	19. Shirley Hughes
10. Rose Impey	20. David McKee

#### Classic

---

1. Georgette Heyer	11. Thomas Hardy
2. J R R Tolkien	12. Nigel Tranter
3. Beatrix Potter	13. Anthony Trollope
4. C S Lewis	14. Robert Louis Stevenson
5. A A Milne	15. Ernest Hemingway
6. Charles Dickens	16. Charlotte Brontë
7. William Shakespeare	17. Arthur Conan Doyle
8. Jane Austen	18. Louisa May Alcott
9. Daphne Du Maurier	19. Virginia Woolf
10. George Orwell	20. Rudyard Kipling

---

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

**Table 5.20 Most borrowed fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005)**

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
<b>Adult</b>			
1. Patricia Cornwell	<i>Blow Fly</i>	2003	Little, Brown
2. Josephine Cox	<i>Lovers and Liars</i>	2004	HarperCollins
3. John Grisham	<i>The Last Juror</i>	2004	Century
4. Joanna Trollope	<i>Brother &amp; Sister</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
5. P J Tracy	<i>Want to Play?</i>	2004	Penguin
6. Maeve Binchy	<i>Night of Rain and Stars</i>	2004	Orion
7. James Patterson	<i>Big Bad Wolf</i>	2003	Headline
8. James Patterson & Andrew Gross	<i>The Third Degree</i>	2004	Headline
9. Ian Rankin	<i>A Question of Bloos</i>	2003	Orion
10. Kathy Reichs	<i>Monday Mourning</i>	2004	Henemann
11. Patricia Cornwell	<i>Trace</i>	2004	Little, Brown
12. Michael Connelly	<i>The Narrows</i>	2004	Orion
13. John Grisham	<i>The King of Torts</i>	2003	Century
14. Jack Higgins	<i>The Wrath of Allah</i>	2004	HarperCollins
15. Martina Cole	<i>The Know</i>	2003	Headline
16. Bernard Cornwell	<i>Sharpe's Escape</i>	2004	HarperCollins
17. Lee Child	<i>The Enemy</i>	2004	Bantam
18. Danielle Steel	<i>Safe Harbour</i>	2003	Bantam
19. Val McDermid	<i>The Torment of Others</i>	2004	HarperCollins
20. Barbara Taylor Bradford	<i>Unexpected Blessings</i>	2004	HarperCollins
<b>Children's</b>			
1. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix</i>	2003	Bloomsbury
2. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Lizzie Zipmouth</i>	2000	Young Corgi
3. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Best Friends</i>	2004	Doubleday
4. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Story of Tracy Beaker</i>	1992	Yearling
5. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Midnight</i>	2003	Doubleday
6. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Mum-Minder</i>	1994	Yearling
7. Jennifer Donnelly	<i>A Gathering Light</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
8. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Dare Game</i>	2001	Corgi Yearling
9. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Vicky Angel</i>	2001	Corgi Yearling
10. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Glubbyslyme</i>	1995	Yearling
11. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bad Girls</i>	1997	Yearling
12. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Suitcase Kid</i>	1993	Yearling
13. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Worry Website</i>	2002	Doubleday
14. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Illustrated Mum</i>	2000	Corgi Yearling
15. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</i>	2001	Bloomsbury
16. Francesca Simon (illus Tony Ross)	<i>Horrid Henry's Underpants</i>	2003	Dolphin
17. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Sleepovers</i>	2002	Young Corgi
18. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt and Sue Heap)	<i>Double Act</i>	1996	Transworld Corgi
19. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bed and Breakfast Star</i>	1995	Yearling
20. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt and Sue Heap)	<i>Buried Alive!</i>	1999	Corgi Yearling

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

**Table 5.21 Most borrowed non-fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005)**

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
<b>Adult</b>			
1. Bill Bryson	<i>A Short History of Nearly Everything</i>	2003	Doubleday
2. Gillian McKeith	<i>You Are What You Eat</i>	2004	Michael Joseph
3. Paul Burrell	<i>A Royal Duty</i>	2003	Michael Joseph
4. Sheila Hancock	<i>The Two of Us: My Life with John Thaw</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
5. Lynn Truss	<i>Eats, Shoots &amp; Leaves: The Zero Tolerance Approach to Punctuation</i>	2003	Profile
6. Alan Titchmarsh	<i>Trowel and Error</i>	2002	Hodder & Stoughton
7. Kate Adie	<i>The Kindness of Strangers</i>	2002	Headline
8. William Woodruff	<i>The Road to Nab End</i>	2002	Abacus
9. Dave Pelzer	<i>A Child Called It</i>	2001	Orion
10. Bill Bryson	<i>Down Under</i>	2000	Doubleday
11. Nigel Slater	<i>Toast: The Story of a Boy's Hunger</i>	2003	Fourth Estate
12. Katie Price (i.e. Jordan)	<i>Being Jordan</i>	2004	John Blake
13. Chris Heath	<i>Feel: Robbie Williams</i>	2004	Ebury
14. Susannah Constantine & Trinny Woodall	<i>What Not to Wear: Part 2</i>	2003	Weidenfeld & Nicolson
15. Paul McKenna	<i>Change Your Life in Seven Days</i>	2003	Bantam Press
16. Kim Woodburn & Aggie Mackenzie	<i>How Clean is Your House?</i>	2003	Michael Joseph
17. Bill Clinton	<i>My Life</i>	2004	Hutchinson
18. Dave Pelzer	<i>The Lost Boy</i>	2000	Orion Media
19. Driving Standards Agency	<i>The Official Theory Test for Car Drivers</i>	2003	Stationery Office
20. Pamela Stephenson	<i>Billy</i>	2001	HarperCollins
<b>Children's</b>			
1. Eric Hill	<i>Spot Can Count</i>	2000	Puffin
2. Terry Deary, Neil Tonge (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Terrible Tudors</i>	2003	Scholastic
3. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2000	Hodder Children's
4. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Woeful Second World War</i>	1999	Hippo
5. Terry Deary (illus Philip Reeve)	<i>Dark Knights and Dingy Castles</i>	1997	Scholastic
6. Terry Deary, Peter Hepplewhite (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Awesome Egyptians</i>	1993	Scholastic
7. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Vile Victorians</i>	1994	Scholastic
8. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Rotten Romans</i>	1994	Hippo
9. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Groovy Greeks</i>	1996	Hippo
10. A H Benjamin & Jane Chapman	<i>Baa Moo: What Will We Do?</i>	2003	Little Tiger
11. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Ruthless Romans</i>	2003	Hippo
12. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Smashing Saxons</i>	2000	Hippo
13. Simon Adams (photos Andy Crawford)	<i>World War II</i>	2000	Dorling Kindersley
14. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>Even More Terrible Tudors</i>	1998	Hippo
15. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2002	Hodder Children's
16. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>England</i>	2004	Scholastic
17. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Frightful First World War</i>	1998	Hippo
18. Terry Deary (illus Kate Sheppard)	<i>The Blitzed Brits</i>	1994	Hippo
19. Lucy Cousins	<i>Count with Maisy</i>	1999	Walker
20. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Vicious Vikings</i>	1994	Hippo

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

## Bibliography and Associated Publications

### General

Arts Council (2003) *From looking glass to spyglass*. ISBN 0 728709 86 4, London: Arts Council. Available at: <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/> [19.09.06].

Audit Commission (2004) *Targets in the public sector*. London: Audit Commission.

BML (2003) *CAPP Student Survey 2003*. Prepared for The Publishers Association. London: Book Marketing Limited. Executive summary available from <http://www.publishers.org.uk/> [19.09.06].

Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) (2002) *CILIP in the Knowledge Economy: A Leadership Strategy*. ISBN 0 954379 21 7, London: CILIP.

CILIP (2002) *Libraries and Lifelong Learning: A Strategy 2002-04*. ISBN 0 953740 47 1, London: CILIP.

CILIP (2002) *Start with the Child: Report of the CILIP Working Group on library provision for children and young people*. ISBN 0 954379 22 5, London: CILIP. Available at: <http://www.cilip.org.uk/professionalguidance/youngpeople/startwiththechild/> [19.09.06].

Creaser, C (Ed) (2003) *As Others See Us: Benchmarking in Practice*. ISBN 1 901786 53 6 (LISU Occasional Paper no 33), Loughborough: LISU.

Creaser, C (Ed) (2003) *Statistics in Practice – Measuring and Managing*. Proceedings of IFLA Satellite Conference, Loughborough, August 2002. ISBN 0 901786 52 8 (LISU Occasional Paper No. 32). Loughborough: LISU.

Davies, J Eric, S Wisdom and C Creaser (2001) *Out of Sight But Not Out of Mind: Visually Impaired People's Perspectives of Library and Information Services*, ISBN 1 901786 49 8 (LISU Occasional Paper no 29), Loughborough: LISU.

Elson, Martin and Lesley Downing (2005) *Museum, library & archive provision and new development in the South East: Final Report*. Winchester: SEMLAC.

House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (2004) *Scientific Publications: Free for all? Tenth report of session 2003-2004*.  
*Vol. 1 Report. HC 399 -I session 2003-2004*. ISBN: 0215018559  
*Vol. 2 Oral and Written Evidence. HC 399 - II session 2003-2004*. ISBN: 0215018419

Indepen (2005) *i 2010: Responding to the Challenge*. London: Department of Trade and Industry.

Library and Information Commission, Education and Libraries Task Group (2000), *Empowering the Learning Community: Report of the Education and Libraries Task Group*. London: LIC.



LISU (Library and Information Statistics Unit) (2002) *Trends in Scholarly Communication: Output, Access and Use Issues*, Report to JISC. Loughborough: LISU. Available at: [http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded\\_documents/lisu.pdf](http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/lisu.pdf) [19.09.06].

Lockyer, S and J E Davies (2005) *Ladder to learning and employment*. Newcastle upon Tyne: NEMLAC.  
<http://www.nemlac.co.uk/documents/NEMLAC-LaddertoLearningContent.pdf> [19.09.06]  
<http://www.nemlac.co.uk/documents/L2LCover.pdf> [23.11.05]

Sumsion, J, D Fuegi, and P Ramsdale (2000) *Library Economics in Europe: Millennium Study*, London: IPF (LIBECON 2000). Also available at <http://www.libecon.org/> [19.09.06].

The Economist (2005), *The World in 2006*, ISBN 0 86218 203 4. London: Economist.

## Public libraries

Audit Commission (2002) *Building Better Library Services: Learning from Audit, Inspection and Research*, ISBN 1 86240 351 1, price £18.00. Audit Commission Publications, Bookpoint Ltd, 39 Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4TD.  
 Available from <http://www.auditcommission.gov.uk/reports> [19.09.06].

Brophy, P and J Craven (2005) *Longitude II: A Library Networking Impact Toolkit for a User-Driven Environment*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (2006) *Public Library Statistics 2004-05 Actuals*, ISSN 0260-4078, price £85.00. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6RL.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (1997) *Public Library User Surveys: General Information*. The Institute of Public Finance Ltd, 7th floor, NLA Tower, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, CRO OXT.

Clayton, N and M Hepworth (2006) *Public Libraries in the Knowledge Economy: Report for the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

Coates, Tim (2004) *Who's in Charge? Responsibility for the Public Library Service*. (Laser foundation report) ISBN 1 843810 86 8 London: Demos.

Creaser, C and S Maynard (2005) *A Survey of Public Library Services to Schools and Children in the UK 2004-2005*, ISSN 1353-3118, price £32.50. Loughborough: LISU.

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2004) *Public Library Service Standards*. Available from [http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference\\_library/Publications/archive\\_2004/library\\_standards.htm](http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2004/library_standards.htm) [19.10.06].

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2003) *Public Library Position Statements 2003 Guidance*. Available from <http://www.libplans.ws/> [19.09.06].

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2003) *Framework for the Future: Libraries, Learning and Information in the Next Decade*. London: DCMS. Available from <http://www.culture.gov.uk/> [19.09.06].
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport – Libraries, Information and Archives Division (2001) *Comprehensive, Efficient and Modern Public Libraries – Standards and Assessment*. London: DCMS. Available from [http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/libraries\\_pls\\_assess.pdf](http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/libraries_pls_assess.pdf) [19.09.06].
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport – Libraries, Information and Archives Division (2000) *Comprehensive and Efficient – Standards for Modern Public Libraries: a Consultation Paper*. London: DCMS. Available from [http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/Library\\_standards\\_text.pdf](http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/Library_standards_text.pdf). [19.09.06].
- Griffiths, J-M, D W King, C Tomer, T Lynch and J Harrington (2004). *Taxpayer Return on Investment in Florida Public Libraries: Summary Report*. Tallahassee: State Library and Archives of Florida.
- Holden, J (2004) *Creative reading: Young people, reading and public libraries*, ISBN 1 841801 26 7. London: Demos.
- Holden, J and S Jones (2006) *Knowledge and Inspiration: the Democratic Face of Culture. Evidence in making the case for Museums, Libraries and Archives*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]
- House of Commons Culture, Media and Sport Committee (2005). *Public Libraries. Third report of session 2004 2005*.  
*Vol. 1 Report and formal minutes. HC 81 - I session 2004-2005*. ISBN: 021502267X  
*Vol. 2 Oral and written evidence. HC 81 - II session 2004-2005*. ISBN: 0215022637
- Laser Foundation Futures Group (2005) *Libraries: a vision. The public library service in 2015*. London: Laser Foundation.
- Leadbetter, Charles (2003) *Overdue: How to Create a Modern Public Library Service* (Laser foundation report) ISBN 1 841801 09 7. London: Demos.
- Libri (2005) *From University to Village Hall: A decade of decline in the public library service and in its public utility: Libri's review of the latest data on the public library sector in the UK - July 2005*. London: Libri.
- MLA (2005) *The Little Book of Public Libraries*. ISBN 1903743915. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]
- MLA (2005) *Public Library Impact Measures*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [23.10.06]
- MLA (2006) *Better Stock, Better Libraries: Transforming Library Stock Procurement. Phase 2 Final Report*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]
- MLA (2006) *Developing Performance Indicators for Local Authority Museums, Libraries and Archives*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

MLA/Booktrust (2006) *Extending Bookstart. Supporting Children to Achieve Now and in Later Life*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

MLA (2006) *Knowledge for Life: How Museums, Libraries and Archives contribute to the Skills Strategy*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

MLA (2006) *MLA Review 2004-06*. ISBN 1905867026. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

National Assembly for Wales (2001) *Comprehensive, Efficient and Modern Public Libraries for Wales: Standards and Monitoring*. Available from Penny Hall, Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language Division, National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ or from <http://www.cymal.wales.gov.uk/library/WPLS.html> [19.09.06].

Pearce, Gilly (2006) *Fines and Charges in Public Libraries in England and Wales*, 19<sup>th</sup> edition, ISBN: 0 86321 257 3, price £42 print/£61.10 Microsoft Access file/£91.10 for both. SINTO (The Information Partnership for South Yorkshire & North Derbyshire), c/o Learning Centre, Sheffield Hallam University, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield, S10 2BP.

PLR Trends. Registrar of Public Lending Right, Richard House, Sorbonne Close, Stockton-on-Tees, TS17 6DA. Available from <http://www.plr.uk.com/trends/trends.htm> [19.09.06].

Price Waterhouse Coopers (2005) *Libraries Impact Project*. London: Laser Foundation.

Resource and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (2003) *Better Public Libraries*. London: Resource.

Shovlin, Catherine (2005) *Increasing the Attractiveness of Libraries for Adult Learners. Final Report*. London: MLA. Available from <http://www.mla.gov.uk> [5.10.06]

Sumsion, J and C Creaser (1996) *LISU Review of CIPFA Public Library Statistics*, ISBN 0 948848 85 5, price £16.50. Loughborough: LISU.

Toyne, J and B Usherwood (2001) *Checking the Books: the Value And Impact of Public Library Book Reading*. Sheffield: University of Sheffield – Centre for the Public Library and Information in Society.

White, S (2006) *Public Library Materials Fund and Budget Survey 2005-2007*, ISSN 0967-4888, price £35.25. Loughborough: LISU.

## Academic and school libraries

CILIP (2003) *Survey of UK Secondary School Libraries*. Full text at <http://www.cilip.org.uk/>, executive summary available from CILIP.

CILIP (2003) *Survey of UK FE College Libraries*. Full text at <http://www.cilip.org.uk/>, executive summary available from CILIP.

Barrett, L and J Douglas (Eds) (2004) *The CILIP Guidelines for Secondary School Libraries*, ISBN 1 85604 481 5, London: Facet Publishing.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

HESA (2006) *Resources of Higher Education Institutions 2004/05*, combined CD-ROM and printed version, ISBN 1 84177 122 8, price £50.00. HESA, 95 Promenade, Cheltenham, GL50 1HZ.

HESA (2006) *Students in Higher Education Institutions 2004/05*, combined CD-ROM and printed version, ISBN 1 84177 119 8, price £50.00. HESA, 95 Promenade, Cheltenham, GL50 1HZ.

Johnson, M (2001) *The Use and Availability of Textbooks or Course Books in Schools – 1997 to 2001*. A report for the Educational Publishers Council, 29B Montague Street, London WC1B 5BH.

Library Association (1997) *Survey of UK Secondary School Libraries*. Full text at [http://www.la-hq.org.uk/directory/prof\\_issues/ssl/ssl97.html](http://www.la-hq.org.uk/directory/prof_issues/ssl/ssl97.html), executive summary available from CILIP.

Library Association (2000) *Survey of UK Secondary School Libraries*. Full text at [http://www.la-hq.org.uk/directory/prof\\_issues/ssl/ssl99.html](http://www.la-hq.org.uk/directory/prof_issues/ssl/ssl99.html), executive summary available from CILIP.

Library Association (2000) *The Primary School Library Guidelines*, ISBN 0 9537404 04, London: LA Publishing.

Library Association of Ireland (2002) *The Borrowers at School: A Report on Primary School Libraries*, ISBN 0 946037 40 X, Dublin: Library Association of Ireland.

LISU (Library and Information Statistics Unit) *Average Prices of British Academic Books*, ISSN 0261 0302 [bi-annual].

LISU (Library and Information Statistics Unit) *Average Prices of USA Academic Books*, ISSN 0951 8975 [bi-annual].

Maynard, S and J E Davies (2001) *The Cost of Copyright Compliance in Further Education and Higher Education Institutions*, ISBN 1 909786 50 1 (LISU Occasional Paper no 30) price £20. Loughborough: LISU.

SCONUL (2006) *Annual Statistics 2004-2005*, ISSN 1352-1020, price £40. SCONUL, 102 Euston Street, London, NW1 2HA.

SCONUL (2006) *UK Higher Education Library Management Statistics 2004-2005*, ISSN 1475-6889, price £10. London: SCONUL.

White, S and J E Davies (2001) *Economic Evaluation Model of National Electronic Site Licence Initiative (NESLI) "Deals"*, ISBN 1 901786 48 X, (LISU Occasional Paper No. 28). Loughborough: LISU. The full text of the report is available in PDF format at [http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu/downloads/nesli\\_deals.pdf](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu/downloads/nesli_deals.pdf)

## National and special libraries

Liverpool John Moores University School of Business Information (2005) *Survey of quality and performance in UK Government Libraries – INITIAL ANALYSIS REPORT*. Committee of Departmental Librarians Quality Group. CDL Paper 44.2005.

*National Library of Scotland Annual Report 2004-05*, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW. Also available at <http://www.nls.uk/professional/annualreport/index.html> [19.09.06].

*National Library of Wales Annual Report 2004-05*, ISSN 0269-1361. Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3BU. Also available at <http://www.llgc.org.uk/> [19.09.06].

The British Library (2001) *New Strategic Directions*. London: British Library.

The British Library (2004) *Measuring our Value*. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/pdf/measuring.pdf> [19.09.06].

The British Library (2006) *The British Library's Content Strategy: Meeting the Knowledge Needs of the Nation*. ISBN 0712349499. London. British Library. Also available at <http://www.bl.uk/contentstratgy> [5.10.06].

The British Library (2006) *The British Library's Content Strategy: Appendices*. ISBN 0712349502ws. London. British Library. Also available at <http://www.bl.uk/contentstratgy> [5.10.06].

*The British Library Annual Report 2004-05*, ISSN 0305-7887. Press & Public Relations, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB. Also available at <http://www.bl.uk> [19.09.06].

## Book trade

BML (2006) *Bookfacts Online*, subscription price £250 (exc. VAT) trade; £350 (exc. VAT) non-trade. BML, 7 John Street, London WC1N 2ES. [http://www.bookmarketing.co.uk/index.cfm/asset\\_id,890/index.html](http://www.bookmarketing.co.uk/index.cfm/asset_id,890/index.html) [19.09.06].

BML (2006) *Books and the Consumer: Summary report on the findings of the 2005 survey*, ISBN 1 873517 32 7. London: BML [www.bookmarketing.co.uk](http://www.bookmarketing.co.uk) [19.09.06].

*The Bookseller* (2003) *Book Sales Yearbook 2003*. Book 1 and 2, retail price: £578.00. Membership prices: ordinary £489.00, premium and magazine £464.55. Book 1 only, retail price: £279.00. membership prices: ordinary 251.00, premium and magazine £238.45. London: The Bookseller.

Bowker, R R (2004) *Books in Print* (database) <http://www.booksinprint.com/bip/> [19.09.06].

## URLs of relevant organisations [all working on 19.09.06]

Association of Research Libraries (ARL): <http://www.arl.org/>  
The Audit Commission: <http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/>  
BML: <http://www.bookmarketing.co.uk>  
Book Trust: <http://www.booktrust.org.uk/>  
British Library: <http://www.bl.uk>  
CILIP (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals): <http://www.cilip.org.uk>  
CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy): <http://www.cipfa.org.uk>  
CURL – Consortium of University Research Libraries: <http://www.curl.ac.uk>  
DCMS – Department for Culture, Media and Sport: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/>  
DCMS Annual Library Plans: <http://www.libplans.ws/>  
Holt Jackson: <http://www.holtjackson.co.uk>  
IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions): <http://www.ifla.org>  
IFLA Section on Statistics and Evaluation: <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s22/ss.htm>  
IPF: <http://www.ipfmarketresearch.net/>  
LibEcon 2000: <http://www.libecon.org/>  
Lifelong Learning UK (LLUK): <http://www.lifelonglearninguk.org/>  
LISU: <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu/>  
MLA (Museums, Libraries and Archives Council): <http://www.mla.gov.uk/>  
National Library of Wales: <http://www.llgc.org.uk>  
National Library of Scotland: <http://www.nls.uk>  
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: <http://www.odpm.gov.uk/>  
Public Lending Right UK: <http://www.plr.uk.com/>  
Publishers Association: <http://www.publishers.org.uk>  
RIN (Research Information Network): <http://www.rin.ac.uk>  
SCONUL (Society of College, National and University Librarians): <http://www.sconul.ac.uk/>  
UKOLN - The UK Office of Library Networking: <http://www.ukoln.ac.uk>  
WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society): [http:// www.itu.int/wsis/index.html](http://www.itu.int/wsis/index.html)

## Appendix A: Authorities missing from CIPFA Actuals

### Figures not published in CIPFA Actuals

---

1982-83	Liverpool, Bearsden & Milngavie
1983-84	Tower Hamlets, Bearsden & Milngavie
1984-85	Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Liverpool, Sheffield, Stirling, Clydebank, Kilmarnock & Loudon
1985-86	-
1986-87	North Yorkshire, Suffolk, Camden, Greenwich, Islington, Lambeth, Southwark, Hounslow, Bolton, Rhondda, Clydesdale
1987-88	Greenwich, Islington, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Newham, St Helens, Wakefield
1988-89	Hackney, Brent, Manchester, Oldham, Liverpool, St Helens, Walsall, Wakefield
1989-90	Islington, Southwark, Ealing, Manchester, Rochdale, Tameside, St Helens, North Tyneside, Walsall, Wakefield, Orkney
1990-91	Liverpool, St Helens, North Tyneside, Walsall, Wakefield
1991-92	Islington, Hillingdon, Richmond-on-Thames, Liverpool, St Helens, North Tyneside, Hamilton
1992-93	Tameside
1993-94	-
1994-95	Wigan
1995-96	Wigan, Cleveland, Humberside, Gwent, Gwynedd, Cynon Valley, Rhondda, Monklands
1996-97	Tameside, Wigan, Hartlepool, Berkshire, Blaenau Gwent, Powys, Cardiff, Aberdeenshire, Inverclyde
1997-98	Berkshire, Blaenau Gwent
1998-99	-
1999-2000	Powys
2000-2001	-
2001-2002	Conwy, Southern Education & Library Board
2002-2003	Newham, Conwy, Isle of Anglesey
2003-2004	-
2004-2005	-

---

Since 1986 most of the above authorities have collaborated in the LISU exercise to obtain supplementary data

## Appendix B: Counting public library issues

### Guidance notes

1. Issues to institutions, playgroup etc. Count only the initial issue made by the library staff or the computer system.
2. Ensure the computer system excludes:  
Inter branch transfers  
Withdrawals from stock  
Previous issues attached to the record when a book is returned from binding.
3. Inter library loans. Include either loans of other libraries stock to own borrowers or loans of own stock to other borrowers, but not both.
4. Include loans of uncatalogued material, e.g. if a book is issued before a record is created than a notional issue transaction should be made when the book is subsequently catalogued and the record made.
5. All renewals made in response to an approach from a reader are to be counted. For mobile libraries, renewals should only be counted as issues if a reader comes and requests renewal.



## Appendix C: Local government reorganisation

By the end of the process, in 1998-99, there were 34 English counties, 46 English unitaries, 22 Welsh unitaries and 32 Scottish unitaries. Only 13 of the original 39 English counties are unaffected.

### 1 April 1995

Isle of Wight changed from an English county to a unitary authority.

### 1 April 1996

#### England

Three counties disbanded.

New unitary authority	Old county authority
Bath & NE Somerset	Avon
Bristol	Avon
North Somerset	Avon
South Gloucestershire	Avon
Hartlepool	Cleveland
Middlesborough	Cleveland
Redcar & Cleveland	Cleveland
Stockton-on-Tees	Cleveland
East Riding of Yorkshire	Humberside
Kingston upon Hull	Humberside
North East Lincolnshire	Humberside
North Lincolnshire	Humberside
York	North Yorkshire
New county authority	
North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire

#### Wales

Only two district public library authorities became unitary authorities on the existing boundaries. All other boundaries changed.

New unitary authority	Old public library authority
Blaenau Gwent	Gwent
Bridgend	Mid Glamorgan
Caerphilly	Gwent, Mid Glamorgan
Cardiff	South Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan
Carmarthenshire	Dyfed, Llanelli (all)
Ceredigion	Dyfed
Conwy	Gwynedd, Clwyd
Denbighshire	Clwyd
Flintshire	Clwyd
Gwynedd	Gwynedd
Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd
Merthyr Tydfil	Merthyr Tydfil (all)
Monmouthshire	Gwent
Neath Port Talbot	West Glamorgan
Newport	Newport (all)
Pembrokeshire	Dyfed
Powys	Powys (all), Clwyd
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Rhondda (all), Cynon Valley (all), Mid Glamorgan
Swansea	West Glamorgan
Torfaen	Gwent
Vale of Glamorgan	South Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan
Wrexham	Clwyd

## Scotland

Some authorities continued with new names. Some kept their names but changed their boundaries.

New unitary authority	Old public library authority
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Aberdeenshire	NE Scotland
Angus	Angus, Dundee (part)
Argyll & Bute	Argyll & Bute, Dumbarton (part)
Clackmannanshire	Clackmannan
Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee	Dundee (most)
E Ayrshire	Cumnock & Doon Valley, Kilmarnock & Loudoun
E Dunbartonshire	Bearsden & Milngavie, Strathkelvin (most)
E Lothian	E Lothian
E Renfrewshire	Eastwood, Renfrew (part)
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Falkirk	Falkirk
Fife	Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, NE Fife
Glasgow	Glasgow (most)
Highland	Highland
Inverclyde	Inverclyde
Midlothian	Midlothian
Moray	Moray
N Ayrshire	Cunninghame
N Lanarkshire	Cumbernauld & Kilsyth, Monklands, Motherwell, Strathkelvin (part)
Orkney	Orkney
Perth & Kinross	Perth & Kinross, Dundee (part)
Renfrewshire	Renfrew (most)
S Ayrshire	Kyle & Carrick
S Lanarkshire	Clydesdale, E Kilbride, Glasgow (part), Hamilton
Scottish Borders	Borders
Shetland	Shetland
Stirling	Stirling
W Dunbartonshire	Clydebank, Dumbarton (most)
W Isles	W Isles
W Lothian	W Lothian

## 1 April 1997

Twelve areas removed from their parent counties. All counties continued.

New unitary authority	Old county authority
Luton	Bedfordshire
Milton Keynes	Buckinghamshire
Derby	Derbyshire
Bournemouth	Dorset
Poole	Dorset
Darlington	Durham
Brighton & Hove	East Sussex
Portsmouth	Hampshire
Southampton	Hampshire
Leicester	Leicestershire
Rutland	Leicestershire
Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire
Swindon	Wiltshire

## 1 April 1998

Twelve areas removed from their parent counties. Two counties – Berkshire and Hereford & Worcester – disbanded.

New unitary authority	Old county authority
Bracknell Forest	Berkshire
West Berkshire	Berkshire
Reading	Berkshire
Slough	Berkshire
Windsor & Maidenhead	Berkshire
Wokingham	Berkshire
Peterborough	Cambridgeshire
Halton	Cheshire
Warrington	Cheshire
Plymouth	Devon
Torbay	Devon
Southend	Essex
Thurrock	Essex
Herefordshire	Hereford & Worcester
Medway Towns	Kent
Blackburn with Darwen	Lancashire
Blackpool	Lancashire
Nottingham	Nottinghamshire
Telford & Wrekin	Shropshire
New county authority	
Worcestershire	Hereford & Worcester

## **LISU** Mission Statement

LISU is a national research and consultancy centre which promotes good management practice in information, cultural and academic services, through providing independent advice and support for advocacy and for performance evaluation and enhancement.

## **LISU** Strategic Purposes

1. To provide library and information services managers and policy makers with the range of tools they need to develop services to their full potential, including authoritative data on the operation of services
2. To raise awareness of the value of performance evidence in managing and to increase understanding and the application of such evidence
3. To conduct advanced research that contributes both to the evolution of investigative methods and to the understanding of information, cultural and academic services and the wider knowledge economy
4. To maintain and enhance LISU's reputation for quality in data collection and analysis; reliability and authority in data dissemination; and independence and integrity in reporting results
5. To continue the development of LISU's field of operations, particularly in cultural services, including museums, galleries and archives, and academic support services

## **LISU** Values

1. LISU rigorously protects and promotes its reputation for integrity and unbiased reporting of the results of any investigation which it undertakes
2. LISU consistently develops its collective skills, knowledge and experience and applies enthusiastic commitment to achieving quality in its output
3. LISU actively contributes to sharing knowledge and extending professional discussion through participation in conferences, scholarly publishing and similar avenues of dissemination

**LISU**  
Department of Information Science  
Loughborough University  
Leicestershire LE11 3TU

Tel +44 (0) 1509 635680  
Fax +44 (0) 1509 635699  
Email: [lisu@lboro.ac.uk](mailto:lisu@lboro.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dis/lisu)