



**NATIONAL CORE LIBRARY STATISTICS PROGRAM:
STATISTICAL REPORT 1995**

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the second year of the National Core Library Statistics Program (NCLSP). This program was the result of a desire to meet the ongoing need for coordinated library statistics in Canada. Although Statistics Canada had published summary statistics on public, academic and school libraries in Canada, by 1991 it was publishing no library statistics at all. NCLSP, which was created to fill the void left by the withdrawal of Statistics Canada from library statistics gathering and reporting, is the product of the work of a joint effort of the National Library of Canada and an Advisory Committee that represents different library organizations in Canada.¹

NCLSP's first year of operation was 1995, during which 1994 statistics were gathered. The program was continued with virtually no changes, for the following year. Data were again collected from as many Canadian libraries as possible, except for school libraries. The same seven types of libraries participated: academic libraries, public libraries, three different categories of special libraries (libraries in profit-making organizations, government libraries, and libraries in non-profit organizations), provincial/territorial libraries, and national libraries (the National Library of Canada and CISTI). Data collection followed the same plan as in the previous year: most public and academic library data was culled from data already collected by provincial libraries or library associations, while special libraries were surveyed directly.

Table 1 lists the number of libraries included in the 1995 database by type and by province. The total number of libraries reporting for the program, 1832, represents almost a 7% increase over the 1719 libraries included in the 1994 database. Most of the increase occurred in government and non-profit libraries, while there was actually a slight decline in the number of academic libraries reporting.

Despite the overall increase in the number of libraries represented, not all libraries included in 1994 carried over to 1995. To be exact, there were 218 libraries included in 1994, but not in 1995, while another 331 libraries entered the database for the first time in 1995. Thus, of the 1832 libraries in the 1995 database, 1501 were also represented in the 1994 database.

Exactly the same questionnaire was used to collect 1995 data as had been used for the 1994 data. In addition, the data were transformed in the same manner to create superordinate categories related to some of the original variables. For example, the various spending measures were combined to create a "Total Expenditures" variable. Table 2 lists the quantity measures used in this report. Some of these measures were taken directly from the questionnaire, while others were the result of the changes described above. Table 2 also the response rate for each of these measures.

One difference between the variables in this report and those in last year's report concerns the way in which the size of the libraries was determined. As was the case for the 1994 report, we coded the size of a library in terms of size of quartile. Again this year, for determining quartiles, size was measured relative to other libraries of the same type, not relative to all libraries. The change from 1994 has to do with the measure of library size used to assign each library to a quartile. In the 1994 report, book holdings were used for academic and special libraries, while total holdings were used for the public libraries. However, public libraries are more accustomed to sizing themselves in terms of the population of their service areas, so in this report we used population to determine which size quartile a public library fell into. For academic and special libraries, we used total holdings.

The focus of this second report is a comparison of the 1995 data with the 1994 data. As was the case last year, the data to be reported include both raw totals for various library statistics and selected ratios and percentages that can be used by libraries as output or productivity measures. Generally, the raw totals are presented in tables, while the output and productivity measures are presented in figures. To facilitate comparison between the two years, the degree of change from 1994 to 1995 is included in most of the tables and figures.

¹ The current members of the Advisory Committee are listed on page 21. A more complete discussion of the rationale for NCLSP and of its history can be found in the report of the first year of NCLSP.

In the tables reporting raw totals, comparison data for 1994 are presented in three ways: 1) the totals presented in the 1994 report are reproduced; 2) the percent change between these totals and the 1995 totals is presented; and 3) the year-over-year change in those libraries represented in the database in both years is given, also expressed as a percentage. This third statistic gives the truest picture of how the quantity in question changed between 1994 and 1995, since it is not influenced by changes in the roster of reporting libraries from 1994 to 1995.

The output and productivity measures included in the report of the 1995 data are exactly the same as those reported for 1994, with one addition: librarian full-time equivalents (FTEs) per capita (Figure 1). As mentioned, output and productivity measures are presented primarily as charts. Most of the figures present the 1995 data as a bar chart, with the year-over-year change in those libraries that were represented in the database in both years reported as a percentage under each bar. It is important to keep in mind that all the year-to-year changes discussed in the text of this report are same-library changes; that is, only data from libraries that are present in both years are used in calculating the percentage increase or decrease in the statistic being discussed. Thus, even though the phrase "same-library" is generally omitted from the text for clarity of exposition and to avoid repetition, it should be assumed wherever comparisons to 1994 are being made.

Where data are presented by the size of the library, changes from 1994 to 1995 are omitted. Since the definition of library size changed between 1994 and 1995, to include a comparison to the 1994 data would be misleading.

The percentages reported at the bottom of each graph represent the ratio of the corresponding statistics for 1994 and 1995, even when those statistics are themselves percentages. An example will clarify this point. Suppose that the percentage of staff who are librarians in a given type of library was 20% in 1994 and 22% in 1995. The amount given as the year-over-year same library-change is not 2% ($22 - 20 = 2$); rather it is 10%, because 22 divided by 20 equals 1.10; that is to say, there has been a 10% increase in the percentage of staff who are librarians from one year to the next. This way of reporting the year-to-year changes was chosen to keep it consistent with the percentages being reported when the underlying statistics are not themselves percentages (if the circulation per capita was 5.0 in 1994 and 5.5 in 1995, that also represents a 10% increase).

In the NCLSP report of 1994 data, population figures for special libraries were ignored, since they sometimes referred to the number of people at the host institution, and sometimes to the number of people in that institution's city or region. It appears that population figures for academic libraries are plagued by a similar problem. Table 3 shows population numbers for academic and public libraries in 1995, along with changes from 1994 to 1995. It is clear from Table 3 that it is difficult to count the number of persons served by academic libraries. In several of the provinces, even the same-library changes seem larger than one might expect from changes in enrollment, and more likely result from differing decisions from year to year on how to treat such things as part-time students. Because of this, per-capita measures in this report are presented for public libraries only.

SERVICE POINTS

Table 4 presents the number of service points in the libraries in the database, by province and type of library. The most notable figures in the table are the same-library changes for academic and government libraries. Both of these types of libraries closed more branches than they opened in 1995. Public libraries, on the other hand, experienced a very modest increase in the same-library number of branches. Looking at the data by provinces, it appears that most of the closings were in Ontario, Newfoundland, and the territories, while Saskatchewan and Alberta enjoyed an increase in the number of branches in their libraries.

As Figure 2 shows, public libraries in Saskatchewan and the territories had the most service points per 10,000 persons in 1995. The large fluctuations in the territories result primarily from substantial changes in their reported populations. Saskatchewan had an increase in the number of service points reported. The other provinces showed very little change in this statistic from 1994 to 1995.

HOLDINGS

The total number of volumes held by reporting libraries in 1995 was almost 290 million (Table 5), which is an increase of six percent. Table 5 also shows that public, provincial and national libraries had dramatic increases in their holdings, while special libraries experienced sharp declines. Holdings in academic libraries increased slightly.

Table 6 shows that the number of serials subscriptions in reporting libraries fell from 51,942 in 1994 to 49,720 in 1995. Same-library subscriptions fell in every type of library except public libraries, where same-library subscriptions increased by 0.9%. Across all types of libraries, the same-library decrease in subscriptions amounted to 5.4%.

Figures 3 to 7 detail the situation in Canadian libraries in 1995 with respect to the percent of expenditures devoted to collections. As Figure 3 shows, the average percent of expenditures devoted to collections varied from 6% for provincial libraries to 42% for libraries in profit-making organizations (hereafter referred to as “profit” libraries). This percentage increased substantially from 1994 in profit libraries, while it decreased considerably in public libraries. Figure 4 elaborates the public-library data by provinces. Manitoba and Quebec devoted the largest percent of expenditures to collections in 1995, while New Brunswick devoted the smallest.

As Figure 4 also shows, the overall decrease in this percentage experienced by public libraries can be attributed primarily to Ontario and Alberta. Most of the other provinces and territories actually showed an increase. Furthermore, as will be discussed in more detail under “Finances” below, the decrease in Ontario is not due to a decrease in collections expenditures, but to a substantial increase in “other operating” expenditures between 1994 and 1995.

Province-level data are shown in Figure 5 for academic libraries and in Figure 6 for special libraries. This percentage increased from 1994 for academic libraries in most of the provinces (Figure 5), while the special library data showed both increases and decreases in the individual provinces. Finally, Figure 7 shows that for all three types of libraries, the percent of expenditures devoted to collections does not vary much with library size.

CIRCULATION

Table 7 shows that, overall, about 279 million circulation transactions were reported by Canadian libraries. This represents a same-library increase of 3.6%. Public libraries, which account for about 84% of the circulation transactions, enjoyed an increase of 3.9% in the number of circulations, compared to the previous year. Academic libraries also showed an increase in same-library circulation transactions, while provincial and national libraries showed a decline.

In 1995, public library circulation per capita was higher in Ontario and provinces west of Ontario than it was in Quebec and Atlantic Canada (Figure 8). This statistic showed a decline from 1994 to 1995 in Alberta, Yukon, and three of the Atlantic provinces, while it increased elsewhere. As Figure 9 shows, circulation per capita tended to be higher in the smallest and largest public libraries than it was in mid-sized public libraries.

Figures 10 to 14 document the number of circulation transactions per staff FTE. As might be expected, circulation per FTE was highest in public libraries (Figure 10). Within public libraries, circulation per FTE was higher in Western Canada than it was in the East (Figure 11). Public libraries also showed an 8% increase in the number of transactions per FTE, the result of both higher circulation and lower staff levels (see Tables 7, 10, and 11). Looking at the comparisons to 1994 on a province-by-province basis, it is apparent that the increase from 1994 was widespread – most provinces showed an increase, and only the Northwest Territories showed a decline of more than a couple of percent.

Figure 10 also shows that academic libraries and profit libraries had increased circulations per FTE. As can be seen in Figure 12, while the provinces with the highest academic-library circulations per FTE in 1995 were British Columbia and New Brunswick; Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Ontario also experienced large gains in this measure. Both increases in circulation and staff cutbacks contributed, with the latter being the larger factor. Figure 13 gives the province-level statistics on circulations per FTE for special libraries. Saskatchewan and Manitoba are highest, while Saskatchewan, Quebec, and New Brunswick had the largest gains. Finally, Figure 14 shows that library size does not have a large impact on circulations per FTE.

Public library turnover rate averaged 2.8 circulations per item in 1995, which represents an 8% decline, on a same-library basis, from 1994 (Figure 15). Holdings in the nation's public libraries grew faster in 1995 than circulation. The turnover rate in public libraries was highest in British Columbia, Alberta, and Nova Scotia (Figure 15). Ontario experienced the sharpest decline in this area. The 1995 turnover rate was higher in large public libraries than it was in small public libraries (Figure 17).

In academic libraries, the average turnover rate was 0.26 transactions per item in 1995, which was virtually unchanged from 1994 (Figure 16). It was highest in the Yukon, followed by British Columbia. The largest increases were in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. (Data on this measure in Yukon were unavailable for 1994).

INFORMATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

Canadian libraries reported a total of almost 33 million informational transactions in 1995 (Table 8), a very slight same-library increase over 1994. The number of informational transactions went up in academic and provincial libraries, went down in special and national libraries, and was virtually unchanged in public libraries.

Figure 18 shows that Canadian public libraries averaged almost exactly one informational transaction per person in 1995, which, due to a growing population, was slightly lower than the figure for 1994. Provincial averages were higher in Ontario and the West, and lower in Quebec and the East. As Figure 19 shows, the smallest and largest public libraries tended to have more informational transactions per capita than did intermediate-sized public libraries.

Figures 20 to 22 provide data on informational transactions per staff FTE in different kinds of libraries. Public libraries averaged about 1930 transactions per FTE in 1995, which was virtually unchanged from 1994. Academic and special libraries each averaged about 770. Public library informational transactions per FTE were highest in Alberta (Figure 20). Academic library informational transactions per FTE, which showed about a 5% overall increase from 1994, were highest in Quebec and Alberta (Figure 21). Figure 22 shows that there was a difference between public and academic libraries in how the size of the library affects the number of informational transactions per FTE. Smaller public libraries tend to have more transactions per FTE than larger public libraries, while the opposite is the case for academic libraries.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Because of incomplete reporting by participating libraries, interlibrary loan totals are not reported. For those libraries that did report ILL data, however, the number of ILL requests received from other libraries for each request sent to other libraries can be calculated. Numbers greater than unity indicate that the library or libraries in question are net lenders of materials to other libraries. Even this measure could not be reported with any reliability for public libraries, however, as only a handful of public libraries reported ILL data.

As would be expected, national and provincial libraries were strong net lenders in 1995 (Table 9). The fact that the ratio of requests received to requests sent was so close to par for academic libraries is an indication that ILL within academic libraries in Canada is very nearly a closed system. If virtually all their borrowing and lending is among themselves, then the net ratio would be 1.0. Nonetheless, academic libraries shifted slightly more towards being net lenders in 1995 than they were in 1994. All three kinds of special libraries were net borrowers in 1995.

STAFFING

The number of librarians in Canadian libraries shrank between 1994 and 1995, while the number of non-librarians rose slightly. The reporting libraries counted 5293 FTE librarians in 1995 (Table 10), which was a 7.3% decline on a same-library basis. The largest decrease was in public libraries. The number of non-librarians reported to be working in Canadian libraries in 1995 was 19808, which represents a same-library increase of 2.2% (Table 11). Among the different types of libraries, however, the only ones with increases in the number of non-librarian employees were public libraries and government libraries.

Several ratio and percentage measures were computed for making comparisons among libraries in terms of staffing. These included the percent of staff who are librarians, the number of librarians per capita (public libraries only), the percent of expenditures devoted to staff, and average personnel costs. Each will be discussed in turn.

Overall in Canadian libraries in 1995, 21% of library staff were professional librarians (Figure 25). In special, provincial, and national libraries, the percentage of staff who are professionals is higher than this, in public libraries it is slightly lower (18%), and in academic libraries it is about 22%. The percentage of staff who are librarians was pretty much unchanged from 1994 in academic, government, and non-profit libraries, while it decreased in public libraries, and increased in profit, provincial, and national libraries.

Among public libraries in the provinces and territories, Yukon public libraries had the highest percentage of librarians in 1995, followed by British Columbia (Figure 26). The sharpest increases in this statistic were in British Columbia and Alberta, while the steepest declines were in the Northwest Territories and Ontario. In academic libraries, the provinces were fairly constant in the percentage of staff who are librarians (Figure 27). Likewise, the changes from 1994 to 1995 were modest in all the provinces. Finally, with respect to special libraries, the provinces with the highest librarian percentages were Newfoundland and Saskatchewan (Figure 28). Special libraries in Saskatchewan and Manitoba registered large gains in this measure from 1994 to 1995, while it dropped considerably in Nova Scotia.

The relationship of the percentage of staff who are librarians to the size of the library is very different for public, academic, and special libraries (Figure 29). Larger public libraries tended to have a higher librarian percentage than small public libraries, while the opposite was the case for special libraries. In academic libraries, the percentage of staff who are librarians was fairly constant for libraries of different sizes.

Canadian public libraries employed about 9 librarians per 100,000 residents in 1995 (Figure 30), which was 8.2 percent less than the number of librarians per 100,000 residents employed in public libraries in 1994. The decline is due to the combination of a decline in the number of librarians and an increase in the size of the population. Figure 30 also shows that there was considerable variation across the provinces and territories in the number of librarians per capita, with Yukon, British Columbia, and Ontario enjoying the highest ratios. British Columbia and the Northwest Territories were the only jurisdictions with gains of more than a couple of percent from 1994 to 1995. As can be seen in Figure 31, the larger a city is, the more public librarians per capita it is likely to have.

Overall, Canadian libraries devoted 60% of their total expenditures to staff in 1995, compared to 20% for collections. The percentage devoted to staff dropped slightly between 1994 and 1995. Figure 32 shows how the percentage of expenditures devoted to staff varied for different types of libraries. Except for profit libraries, the percentages were between 50% and 63%. Not only did profit libraries have the lowest percentage of their financial resources devoted to staff, they also experienced the sharpest decline from 1994 to 1995.

Figures 33 to 35 present the percentage of expenditures devoted to staff by province for public, academic, and special libraries, respectively. The figures show that the provinces were generally even on this measure in 1995, for all three kinds of libraries. As the figures also show, however, there was some variation among the provinces in the degree to which this percentage increased or decreased from 1994 to 1995. Figure 36 shows that for all three kinds of libraries, the percent of expenditures devoted to staff did not vary much with the size of the library in 1995.

The average staff expenditures per FTE employee in Canadian libraries was \$38,624 in 1995. This represents a 5.1% increase over 1994. Staff expenditures were up, while at the same time, the number of employees dropped slightly. National and provincial libraries had the highest staff expenditures per FTE in 1995, while non-profit libraries had the lowest (Figure 37). Staff expenditures per FTE were up in every type of library except government libraries.

Figure 38 shows how public library staff expenditures per FTE varied across the provinces and territories in 1995. As might be expected, such costs are high in the territories. They are also high in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. The largest increase from the previous year was in Ontario. Figure 39 gives the same information for academic libraries, although the territories are omitted because of small numbers of staff. There was less variation across the provinces in the academic library data than in the public library data, although Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were somewhat lower than the other provinces. New Brunswick academic libraries had the largest increase from 1994.

Special library data by provinces are presented in Figure 40. The average staff expenditures per FTE in special libraries were lower in Saskatchewan and Atlantic Canada than they were the other provinces, although Saskatchewan had the largest gains from the previous year. Finally, staff expenditures per staff FTE are presented by library size for different types of libraries in Figure 41. In 1995 in all three types of libraries, average salaries and benefits were higher in larger libraries than in smaller libraries. The differences were most pronounced in public libraries, where especially for the smallest libraries, the average is so low that it is likely that some of the libraries counted part-time employees rather than FTEs.

FINANCES

Canadian libraries reporting to NCLSP spent \$1.59 billion in 1995 (Table 12). The same-library increase of 5.9% from 1994 was easily enough to keep up with inflation between those two years. The largest increase, 13.2%, was in public libraries. Spending in government libraries did not follow this general trend, however. It actually declined by 7%.

Figures 42 and 43 present information on total expenditures per capita in public libraries. In 1995, Canadian public libraries spent \$30 for each person in their service area (Figure 42). Spending per person was over three times higher in Ontario than it was in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland. Furthermore, spending per person jumped 29% in Ontario between 1994 and 1995. This substantial increase can be traced to a massive increase in the other operating expenditures category. Total spending in this category by Ontario public libraries was over four times as high in 1995 as it was in 1994. This increase was spread throughout many of the public libraries in Ontario.

Figure 43 gives total expenditures per capita in 1995 for public libraries of different sizes. These expenditures were highest in the largest public libraries.

Library finances can also be viewed from the perspective of total expenditures per volume circulated. In 1995, this figure varied from \$3.29 per volume for public libraries to \$282.82 per volume for national libraries (Table 13). Of course, direct circulation of materials is not a major part of the mission of the country's two national libraries. Public libraries showed a large increase in dollars spent per volume circulated; academic and government libraries posted a decrease.

Figure 44 shows that, in public libraries, total expenditures per volume circulated were highest in the territories, followed by Quebec and Ontario. Ontario had the largest increase, again because of the sharp increase in "other expenditures," followed by Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The largest decrease was in the Northwest Territories, followed by Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan.

On average, Canadian academic libraries spent \$13.86 for each volume circulated in 1995. Academic libraries in most of the provinces and territories were fairly close to this figure, except the Northwest Territories, where spending per volume circulated in academic libraries was three times the national average (Figure 45). Overall, dollars spent per volume circulated in academic libraries decreased slightly between 1994 and 1995. The provinces where academic libraries had the sharpest decline in expenditures per volume circulated were Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Finally, Figure 46 shows that for both public and academic libraries, spending per volume circulated in 1995 did not show a strong relationship to the size of the library.

SUMMARY

Overall, 1995 was a year of modest growth for Canadian libraries, although there were also signs of retrenchment. Several statistics can be cited on the positive side. Library holdings were up – in public libraries the increase was in double digits. Circulation was up in academic and public libraries. In addition, there was an increase in total expenditures compared to 1994, and the average salary and benefits of Canadian library employees grew by 5%. On the other hand, serials subscriptions decreased considerably in academic and special libraries, although they showed a slight gain in public libraries. Furthermore, there was a seven-percent decrease in the number

of librarians employed in the nation's libraries. Public libraries, especially, reduced the number of FTE librarians in their employ.

One of the most striking changes from 1994 had to do with the "other operating expenditures" budget category in Ontario public libraries. Perhaps because of a special funding initiative that was carried out among Ontario public libraries that year, many Ontario public libraries reported expenditures in this category that were higher than in the previous year by several times. The increase was large enough so that its effects were detectable in data that summarized spending across all the provinces and territories. Without this special funding, many of the increases identified in this report would have been much more modest, or might not have occurred at all.

NATIONAL CORE LIBRARY STATISTICS PROGRAM SURVEY



Instructions and Definitions

General instructions:

- All fiscal amounts are to be rounded to the nearest dollar.
- If a library does not hold the material or offer the service for which data is requested, a N/A should be entered in the space provided. Please do not use 0.
- If exact information is not available for an item, please enter your best estimate for the requested figure and indicate that the figure is an estimate.

REPORTING PERIOD

The **reporting period** MUST be a twelve-month period. The reporting period may be either the calendar year for which data are being requested (e.g. January to December 1995) or the fiscal year beginning in that year (e.g., April 1995 to March 1996). Please specify first and last months of fiscal year.

Report all requested core data covering this period. If the library is regularly open for a portion of the year on an annual basis, e.g., only in the summer months, report for the period that it is open.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

A **library** is defined for the purposes of this survey as any organized collection of printed books and periodicals or of any other graphic, electronic, or audio-visual materials, AND the services of a staff (or volunteers) to provide and facilitate the use of such materials or of other information sources as are required to meet the informational, research, educational, cultural or recreational needs of its users. It may or may not use the word "library" in its title.

NOTE: Staff is considered to be any person, whether paid or unpaid, full-time or part-time, who provides service in the library. A library run entirely by volunteers is still a library.

1. a) Type of library:

Please check appropriate box. Check more than one if the library administrative unit reports statistics for more than one type of library (as per definition, 1 b).

Provincial/territorial library

A library of a learned or resource character which is maintained by provincial/territorial funds for the use of the citizens of the province/territory, either directly or through local libraries. It is usually responsible for the coordination of and cooperation among library services in the province/territory and may fulfill some of the functions of a national library within the province/territory. Include central library agencies and boards providing services at the provincial/territorial level. The provincial/territorial library service/agency/board should report their data separately from their provincial/territorial public libraries data.

University/college library

University library: A library primarily serving students and teachers in a university or other degree-granting institution at the post-secondary level.

College library: A library serving the students and teachers of a non-degree-granting, post-secondary educational institution, including community colleges, CEGEPs, institutes of technology, vocational training centres, etc.

School library

A learning resource centre for the pupils and teachers of a school which is a centralized area for a collection of learning materials such as books, magazines, graphic and/or audio visual materials.

NOTE: Do not include classroom collections and book collections in the corridor or in other areas not specifically designated as library facilities.

Public library

A library which serves the population of a community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee. It is usually established through legislation or regulation and supported by tax dollars. Include school-housed public libraries.

Special libraries

A library established, supported, and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency, or other special-interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members, staff or other form of specialized clientele in pursuing the goals of the organization. The scope of collections and services is limited to the subject interests of the host or parent organization.

Types of special libraries:

For-profit sector

Examples include libraries for businesses, law firms, corporations, banks, etc. Includes libraries of Crown corporations and profit-making institutions.

Government (not-for-profit sector)

Examples include libraries for federal, provincial or municipal government departments or agencies and legislative libraries.

Other not-for-profit sector

Examples include libraries for hospitals, museums, and other not-for-profit organizations, associations, etc.

1 b) Number of libraries represented by this report

A **library** is considered to be an independent institution comprising an administrative unit and all of its sub-units (e.g., branches, departments).

The sub-units may be "service points" in which case they are counted under #2, **service points**. If a number of **libraries**, each with their own administrative unit, are represented in this report, provide the number in the boxes on the right, 1b.


If the administrative unit reports statistics for more than one **type** of library, please indicate the different types by filling in the boxes to the right of the applicable type with the corresponding number of libraries.

e.g. A university library reports for itself and 3 other libraries at the same university although each library has its own administrative unit. If the reporting library is also reporting for its 5 service points, the following would be filled in the questionnaire:

1 a) - check "university" for type of library

1 b) - in box on right beside university mark 4 for number of libraries

2. - mark 9 for number of service points (i.e., five service points **plus** one main library **plus** three other libraries)

1. a) Type of library: 

b) Number of libraries represented by this report:

(read Instructions and Definitions page 9)

(put check mark)



(put number in box)



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...Provincial/Territorial | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ...University/College | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...Public | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...School | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Special library:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...For profit sector | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...Government (not-for-profit sector) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ...Other not-for-profit sector | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Number of service points (read Instructions and Definitions below): 9

e.g. If you are a public library that is reporting for a library system that consists of 1 main library and 9 branches you would complete the questionnaire in the following manner:

1. a) Type of library: 

b) Number of libraries represented by this report:

(put check mark) ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> ...Provincial/Territorial <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ...University/College <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ...Public <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ...School <input type="checkbox"/> Special library: <input type="checkbox"/> ...For profit sector <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ...Government (not-for-profit sector)..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ...Other not-for-profit sector <input type="checkbox"/>	(read Instructions and Definitions page 9) (put number in box) ↓
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2. Number of service points (read Instructions and Definitions page 4): 10

2. Number of service points

A **service point** is any part of a library or library system, i.e., main library, branches and bookmobiles, at which a direct service for users is provided in physically self-contained quarters. It will have a collection of library materials and staff, and will usually but not necessarily be housed in separate premises from other service points. Indicate the number of all service points **including the primary or main library**.

NOTES:

- Each bookmobile is one service point. Do not count each bookmobile stop as a service point. Do not count as bookmobiles any library vehicles used for purposes other than providing library services directly to the public.
- Do not include as service points permanent locations at which there is either no collection of library materials or no staff (e.g., deposit stations, seminar collections, reading rooms, etc.), or service desks which are not within physically self-contained quarters (e.g., circulation desks, reference desks, etc.).

3. Population of library service area

Report the most recent figure for the population which the library has a mandate to serve (i.e., primary customer base).

Public libraries should report the most recent population figure for the municipality which they serve (i.e., using the most recent Statistics Canada figures).

University, college and school libraries would report the total number (both full-time and part-time) of students and faculty/teachers and any other registered users, i.e., the general public paying a user fee.

Special libraries should report the number of authorized users, i.e., members of the group the library was set up to serve.

B. STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS)

Include here only **paid** staff, including all full-time, part-time, regular, temporary and casual employees, including student assistants.

Please provide as much staff (FTE) data as your library records will permit, according to the breakdown requested.

Part-time positions should be expressed in terms of the full-time work week. A suggested method to compute full-time equivalents (FTE) is to divide the number of hours worked per week by a part-time employee by the number of hours considered by the reporting library to be a full-time work week. (e.g. 3 part-time employees work a total of 3120 person-hours in the year. If there is a normal working week of 40 hours over the 52 weeks of the year (equalling 2080 hours) for the category to which these employees belong, divide the 3120 person hours by 2080. Thus the part-time positions filled in full-time equivalents are: $3120 \div 2080 = 1.5$).

FTE must be further pro-rated if less than a year is being reflected in the calculation for a given part-time employee. If the full-time work week is less than 30 hours, calculate FTE on a basis of 30 hours.

4. Librarians

The usual educational requirement is a Master's degree (or its historical antecedent) from a library education program accredited by the American Library Association or its equivalent.

5. Library Technicians

Library technicians are paraprofessional staff members possessing a technical certificate and/or diploma acquired from an accredited Library Technician program.

6. Teacher-Librarians

Teacher-librarians are individuals possessing teaching and/or librarian qualifications who are in charge of a school library and who teach students.

7. All other paid positions

Report all other paid positions here including other professionals, i.e. systems and computer specialists, administrative personnel, etc.; and library assistants, clerks, typists, receptionists, administrative support personnel, physical plant or maintenance workers, and all others engaged in tasks supporting library services or necessary for the operation of the library and its physical plant.

C. EXPENDITURES

Please provide expenditures for the reporting period, either fiscal or calendar year.

8. Staff expenditures

Include salaries, wages, vacation pay and employee benefits on behalf of all full-time, part-time, regular, temporary and casual employees, including student assistants.

Staff expenditures should reflect costs for all staff reported in #4 to #7.

NOTE: When applicable, report pro-rated actual cost of salaries for staff working for the library regardless of the source of the salary (e.g., school board, external grants, parent organization budget, etc.).

9. Collection expenditures

Include total materials expenditures. Include all payments made for books, periodicals, newspapers, micromaterials, audio-visual materials, etc., for the library collection. Include payment for purchase or license of electronic information sources, such as CD-ROM products but not charges for online database searches.

NOTE: Exclude other charges such as bindery, interlibrary loan, database searches, memberships, and cataloging and processing except if these are included here in the library's materials budgeting system and they cannot be separated out and reported under item 10. Please indicate if these are included.

10. Other operating expenditures

Report all other operating expenditures incurred in the running of the library. Include supplies, stationery, postage, travel, staff memberships, staff training, insurance, equipment repairs, rentals, maintenance, utilities, contracted services, interlibrary loan charges, bindery, database charges and all other expenditures charged to the library's operating budget which have NOT been reported in items 8 and 9 above.

11. Capital expenditures

Include total capital expenditures in reporting year. Capital expenditure is that which results in the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets.

Depending on the organization's policy for assigning specific types of expenditure, capital expenditure may include purchase and preparation of building sites, buildings, extensions, furnishings and equipment. Apply the definition of fixed asset employed in the reporting institution's accounting system.

D. COLLECTIONS

Report collection holdings as total number of items (i.e., physical units) as opposed to number of titles.

12. Number of printed books by physical unit

A book is a non-serial printed document. A physical unit is a single unit of library materials distinguished from other single units by a separate binding, encasement or other clear distinction.

NOTE: Apply the definition of "book" used by your library in reporting to other surveys or questionnaires.

13. Number of other materials by physical unit

Include all types of material, i.e. serials, (please see serial definition, #14 - Note), microforms, maps, vertical files, cd-roms, audio visual materials, charts, printed music, manuscripts, art prints, photographs etc., but excluding printed books. A physical unit is a single unit of library material distinguished from other single units by a separate binding, encasement or other clear distinction.

14. Number of current serial subscriptions

Include all serials being received in all formats at the end of the reporting period, including gift subscriptions and those being received on exchange. Provide the total number of subscriptions for all titles (e.g., if your library has three subscriptions to Maclean's, count as three). Do not count those subscriptions which are acquired on behalf of clients and which are not kept or registered (e.g., "kardexed") as part of the library's collections.

NOTE: A serial is any publication issued in successive parts, appearing at intervals, usually regular ones, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals, numbered monographic series and the proceedings, transactions and memoirs of societies.

E. SERVICES

15. Number of informational transactions

Include encounters between a user and a member of the library staff which involve an attempt to supply factual or bibliographic information requiring knowledge, use, recommendation or interpretation of an information source or bibliographic tool. Libraries that keep record of reference transactions should include them here. Include requests received in person, by mail, telephone and electronic mail.

Do **not** include directional (nonsubstantive) questions.

As an exception, school libraries should report the number of learning units given in the reporting period.

16. Number of circulation transactions

Include items circulated from the library's permanent or deposit collection of materials directly to library users. Include all items which are **checked out** for use. Circulations from reserve collections should be included, i.e., reserve collections in academic libraries. Do not include interlibrary loans. Photocopies in lieu of loans can be included if your library usually counts them as transactions.

NOTE: A deposit collection consists of materials received on bulk loan from another library.

F. INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Interlibrary loan is the loan of a library item or library items from the collection of one institution to another institution, or the supply of a substitute for the requested item, e.g., a photocopy. **Please provide as much ILL data as your library records will permit, according to the breakdown requested.**

NOTES:

- Federal government libraries in the National Capital Region should count interlibrary loan with another federal government library in the NCR as though they were within the same province.
- If the reporting library is a provincial/territorial library service/agency/board which keeps centralized statistics for the province's or territory's public libraries' ILL, the service/agency/board should count requests coming in from libraries under "interlibrary loan requests received by this library", and count requests going out on behalf of public libraries under "interlibrary loan requests from this library to another".
- Do not count intra-library loan, (i.e., loans within library systems). These are to be counted under circulation transactions, #16.

Interlibrary loan requests from this library to another

17. Total number of requests sent to other libraries

Include total number of requests from this library sent to other libraries for specified bibliographic items, whether filled or not filled.

18, 19, 20 - Number of requests filled by other libraries for this library

Include the number of requests resulting in the receipt of materials from other libraries; provide figures according to the breakdown: 18) - within province or territory; 19) - in other provinces or territories; 20) - outside Canada.

Interlibrary loan requests received by this library:

21. Number of requests received from other libraries

Include all requests received by this library from other libraries for specified bibliographic items, whether filled or not filled.

22, 23, 24 - Number of requests filled by this library for other libraries

Include the number of requests filled by this library that resulted in provision of materials to other libraries; provide figures according to the breakdown: 22) - within province or territory; 23) - in other provinces or territories; 24) - outside Canada.



National Library
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

NATIONAL CORE LIBRARY STATISTICS PROGRAM SURVEY

Please complete the following questionnaire and provide as much data as your library records will permit.

Please read "Instructions and Definitions" before completing.

IDENTIFICATION OF LIBRARY

1. NAME OF LIBRARY: _____

TEL. #: _____ FAX #: _____ INTERNET: _____

ENVOY: _____

2. CHIEF LIBRARIAN: _____

TEL. #: _____ FAX #: _____ INTERNET: _____

3. NAME & POSITION OF RESPONDENT: _____

TEL. #: _____ FAX #: _____ INTERNET: _____

4. ADDRESS

Street and No.: _____ P.O.Box: _____

City/Town: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

DATE REPORT COMPLETED: _____ 

SIGNATURE OF RESPONDENT: _____ 

PLEASE INDICATE THE 1995 PERIOD TO WHICH THIS REPORT APPLIES:

1995 CALENDAR YEAR

FISCAL YEAR (Please specify)

Start: _____

Finish: _____

Please return the questionnaire to:

National Core Library Statistics Program, National and International Programs, National Library
of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

(See "Instructions and Definitions")



1.a) Type of library:

b) Number of libraries represented by this report

(read Instructions and Definitions page 9):

(put number in box) ↓

(check box) ↓

...Provincial/Territorial

...University/College

...Public

...School

Special library:

...For profit sector

...Government (not-for-profit sector)

...Other not-for-profit sector.....

2. Number of service points (read Instructions and Definitions, page 10): _____

3. Population of the library service area: _____

B. STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS)

(see "Instructions and Definitions")



Please report number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees for the following categories:

4. Librarians: _____

5. Library technicians: _____

6. Teacher-librarians: _____

7. All other paid positions: _____

C. EXPENDITURES

(See "Instructions and Definitions")



Please report expenditures for the following categories:

8. Staff expenditures: \$ _____

9. Collection expenditures: \$ _____

10. Other operating expenditures:

\$ _____

11. Capital expenditures:

\$ _____

D. COLLECTIONS

(See "Instructions and Definitions")



Please report collection holdings for the following categories:

12. Number of printed books by physical unit:

13. Number of other materials by physical unit:

14. Number of current serial subscriptions:

E. SERVICES

(See "Instructions and Definitions")



Please report number of service transactions for the following categories:

15. Number of informational transactions:

16. Number of circulation transactions:

F. INTERLIBRARY LOAN

(See "Instructions and Definitions")



Please report number of interlibrary loan requests from this library to another:

17. **Total** number of requests, **whether filled or not filled**, sent to other libraries:

18. Number of requests filled by other libraries **within** province or territory:

19. Number of requests filled by libraries **in other** provinces or territories:

20. Number of requests filled by libraries **outside** Canada:



Please report number of interlibrary loan requests received by this library:

21. **Total** number of requests, **whether filled or not filled**, received from other libraries:

22. Number of requests filled and sent to other libraries **within** province or territory:

23. Number of requests filled and sent to libraries **in other** provinces or territories:

24. Number of requests filled and sent to libraries **outside** Canada:

Thank you for your cooperation

MEMBERS OF THE NCLSP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED): Pierre Meunier

Canadian Association of Library Schools (CAL S): Mark Kinnucan

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL): Richard Greene and Tim Mark

Canadian Association of Small University Libraries (CASUL): Sara Lochhead

Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS): Bev Chataway

Canadian Library Association (CLA): Karen Adams and Françoise Hébert

Council of Administrators of Large Urban Public Libraries (CALUPL): Barbara Clubb

Provincial and Territorial Library Directors Council (PTLDC): Jocelyne Lebel

National Library of Canada: Mariette Desjardins and Ralph W. Manning

Further information on the National Core Library Statistics Program is available from:

Ralph W. Manning
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395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N4

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Fax: 613-947-2916
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FIGURE 1

Output and Productivity Measures used in the NCLSP Data Analysis

Service Points per 10,000 Population

Per cent of Expenditures Devoted to Collections

Circulation per Capita

Circulation per Staff FTE

Circulation per Volume Held (Turnover Rate)

Informational Transactions per Capita

Informational Transactions per Staff FTE

Number of ILL Requests Received per ILL Request Sent

Per Cent of Library Staff who are Librarians

Librarian FTEs per Capita

Per cent of Expenditures Devoted to Staff

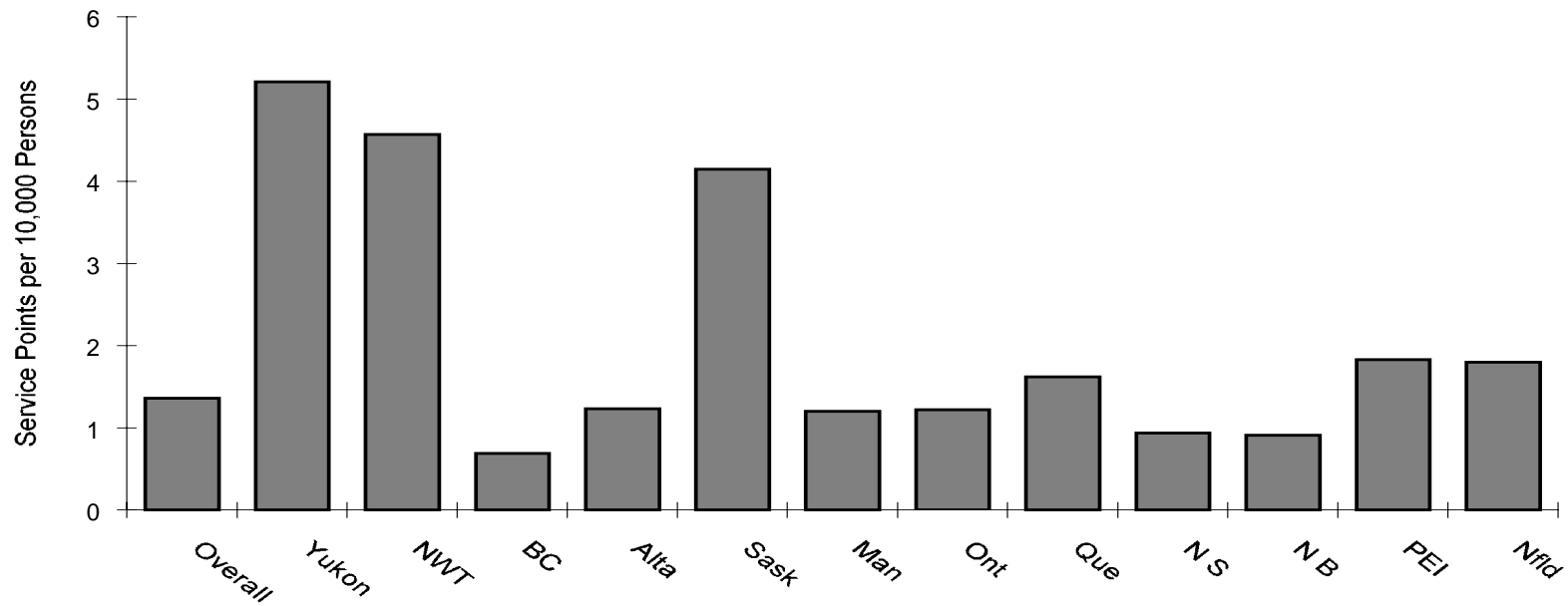
Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE

Total Expenditures per Capita

Total Expenditures per Volume Circulated

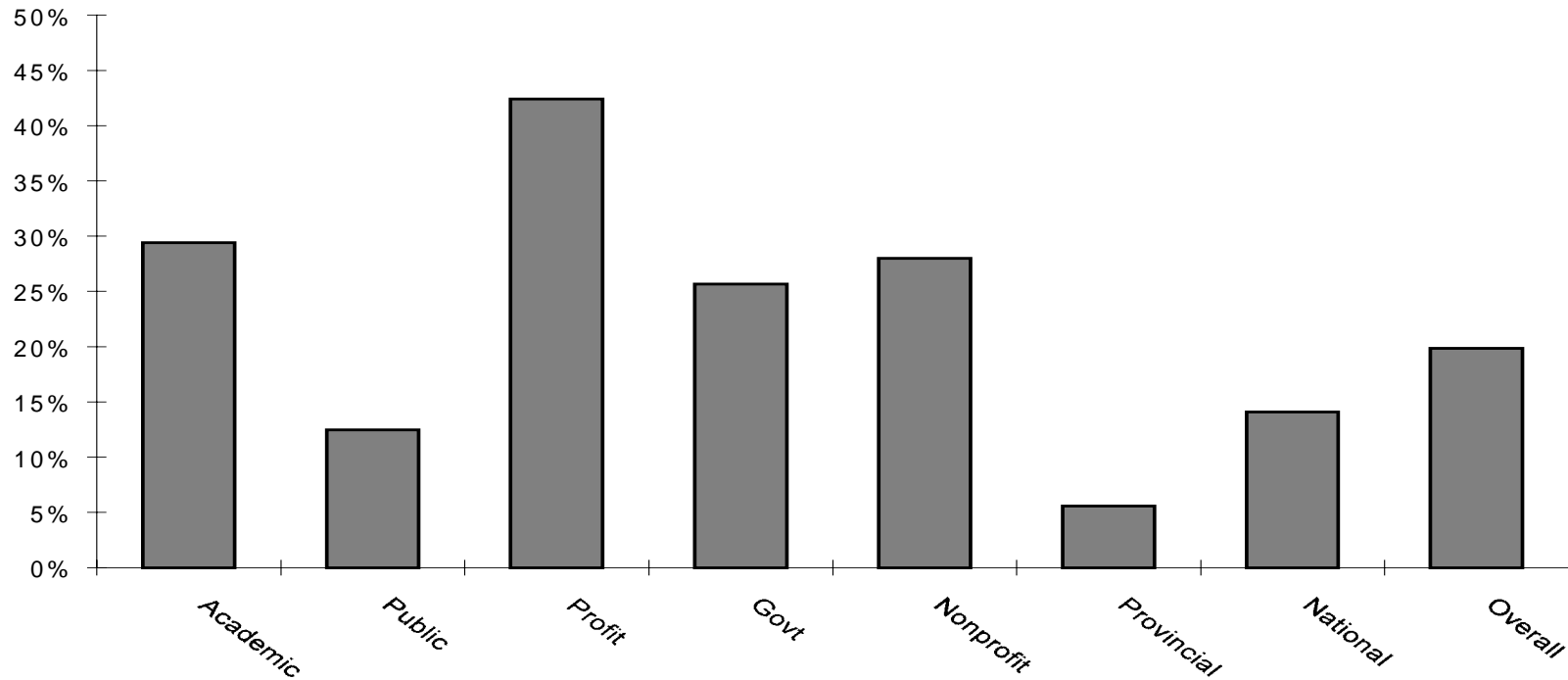
FIGURE 2

Service Points per 10,000 Population for Public Libraries in the Different Provinces

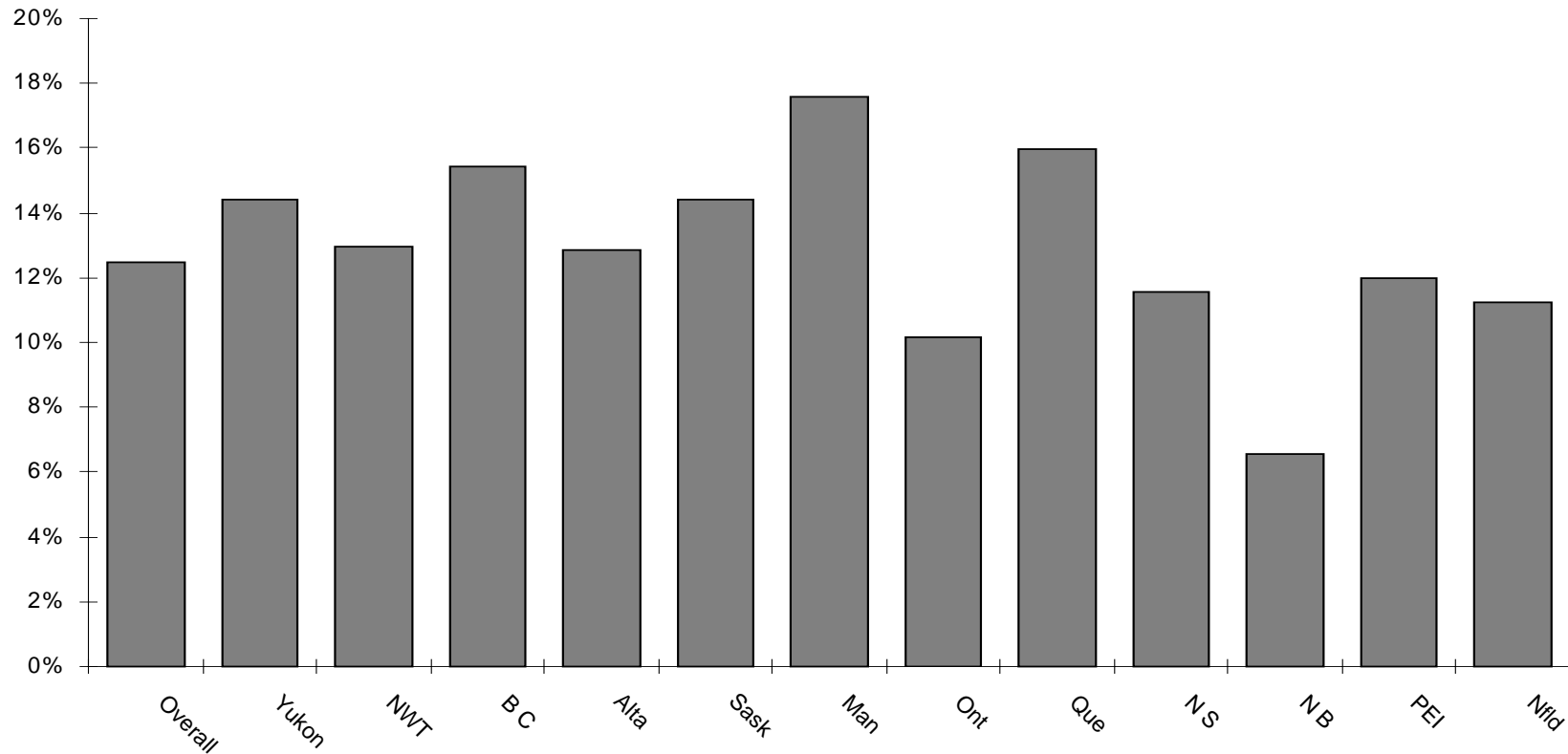


Percent of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

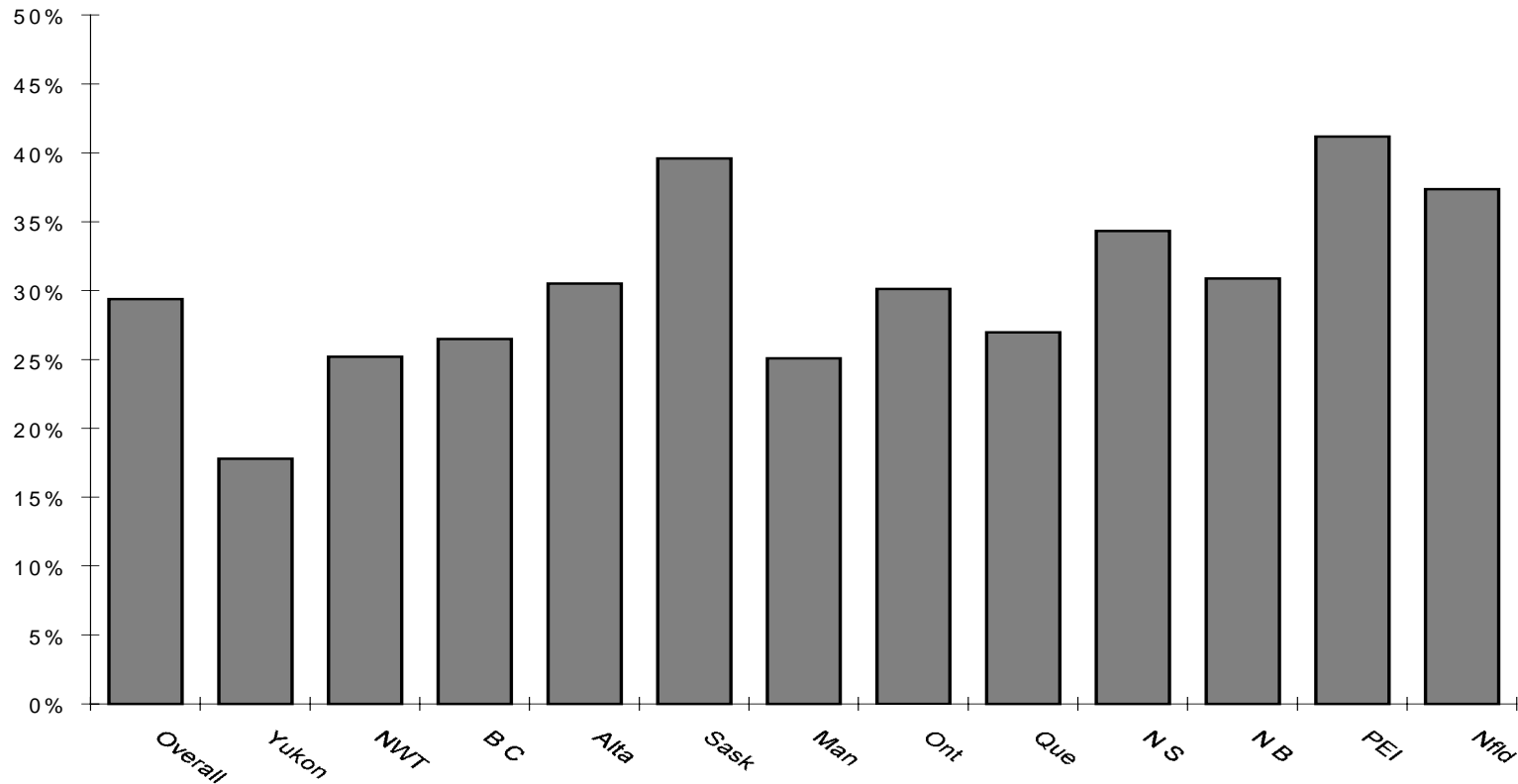
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
0.3%	-9.3%	19.7%	-3.7%	1.4%	6.6%	3.6%	-0.5%	1.0%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.9%

FIGURE 3**Percent of Expenditures Devoted to Collections in Different Types of Libraries****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Overall
3.6%	-11.9%	22.6%	4.3%	-3.3%	4.3%	-5.6%	-4.1%

FIGURE 4**Percent of Public Library Expenditures Devoted to Collections in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

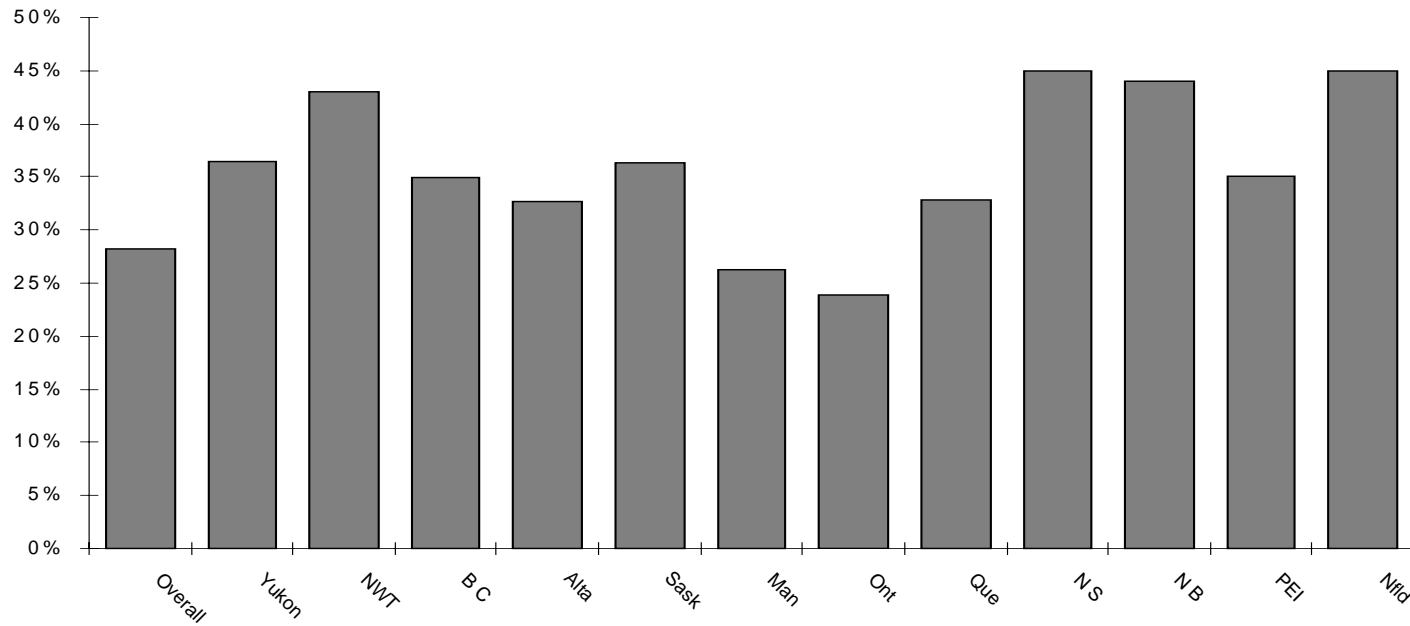
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-11.9%	28.6%	66.7%	5.6%	-15.2%	-1.2%	22.6%	-23.3%	-0.2%	-4.0%	16.7%	19.5%	10.4%

FIGURE 5**Percent of Academic Library Expenditures Devoted to Collections in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
3.6%	-12.1%	-5.1%	18.5%	-5.8%	2.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	3.6%	11.8%	11.2%	-1.2%	-2.7%

FIGURE 6

Percent of Special Library Expenditures Devoted to Collections in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)												
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
5.8%	-15.6%	18.0%	3.1%	1.0%	-16.3%	-26.6%	5.7%	17.9%	6.2%	6.9%	0.6%	-21.7%

FIGURE 7

Percent of Expenditures Devoted to Collections, by Type and Size of Library

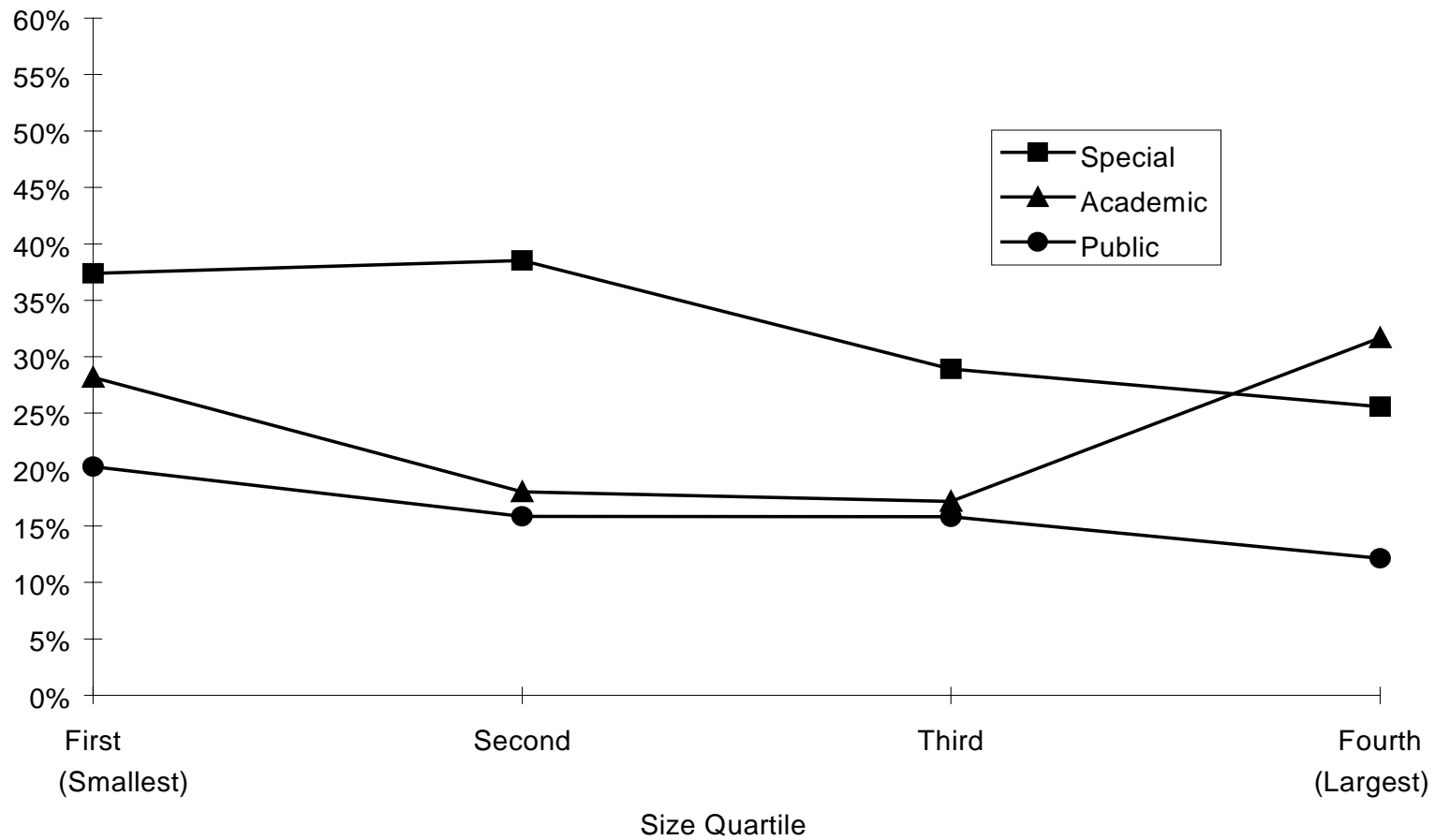
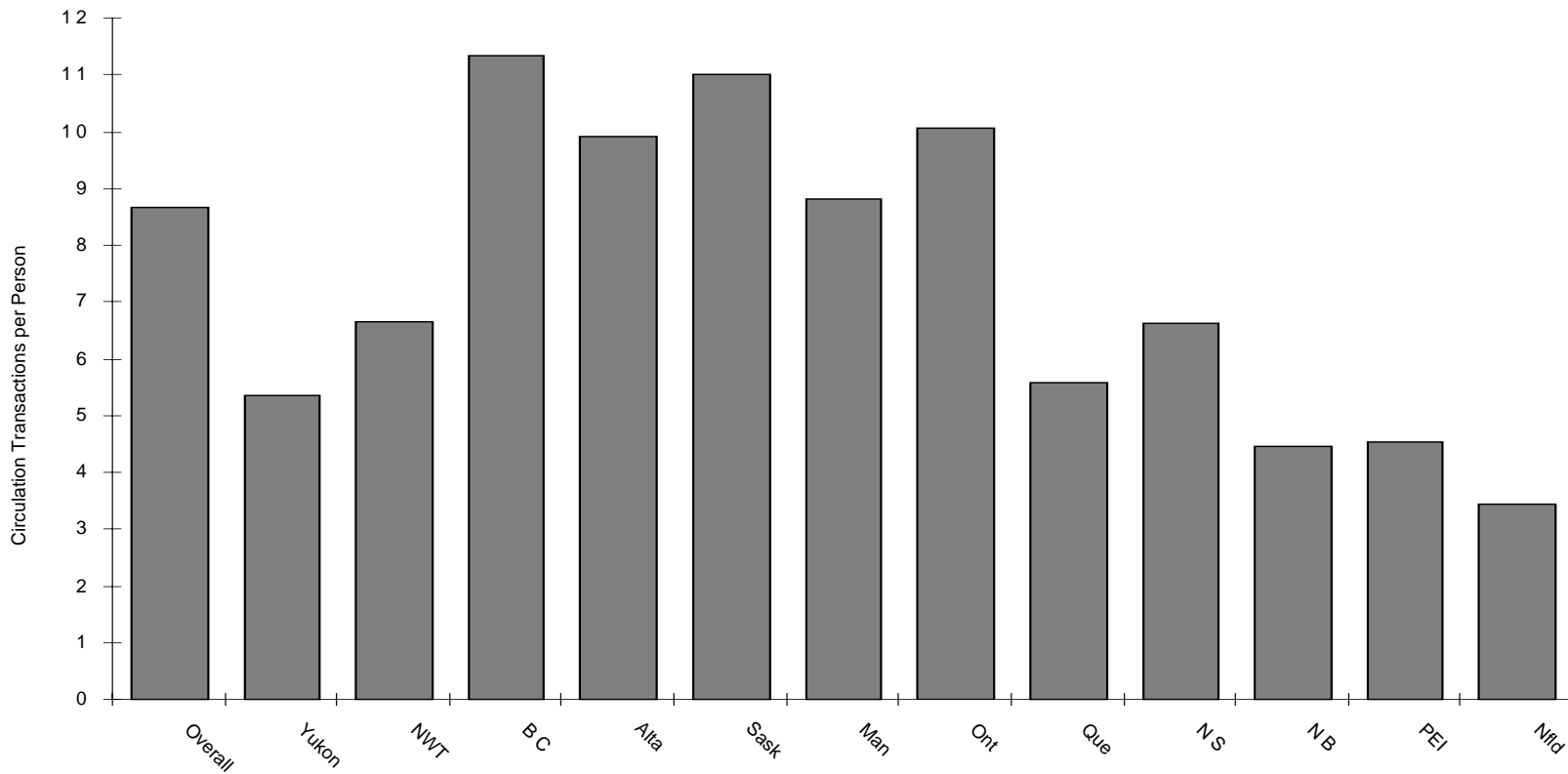


FIGURE 8

Public Library Circulation per Capita in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)												
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
3.0%	-1.7%	44.4%	2.7%	-2.8%	15.3%	11.0%	3.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	-1.7%	1.0%	-2.2%

FIGURE 9

Circulation per Capita in Public Libraries of Different Sizes

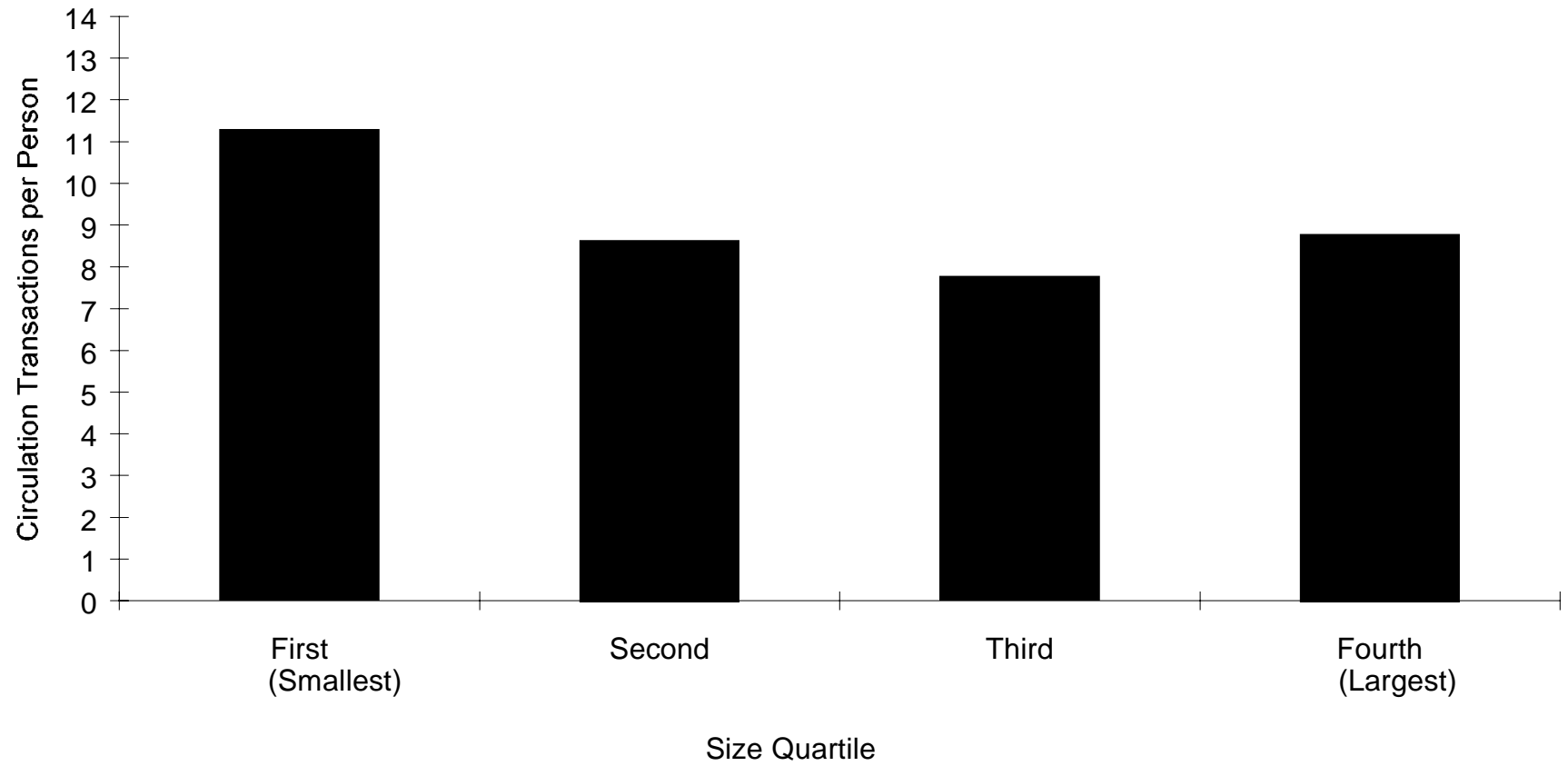
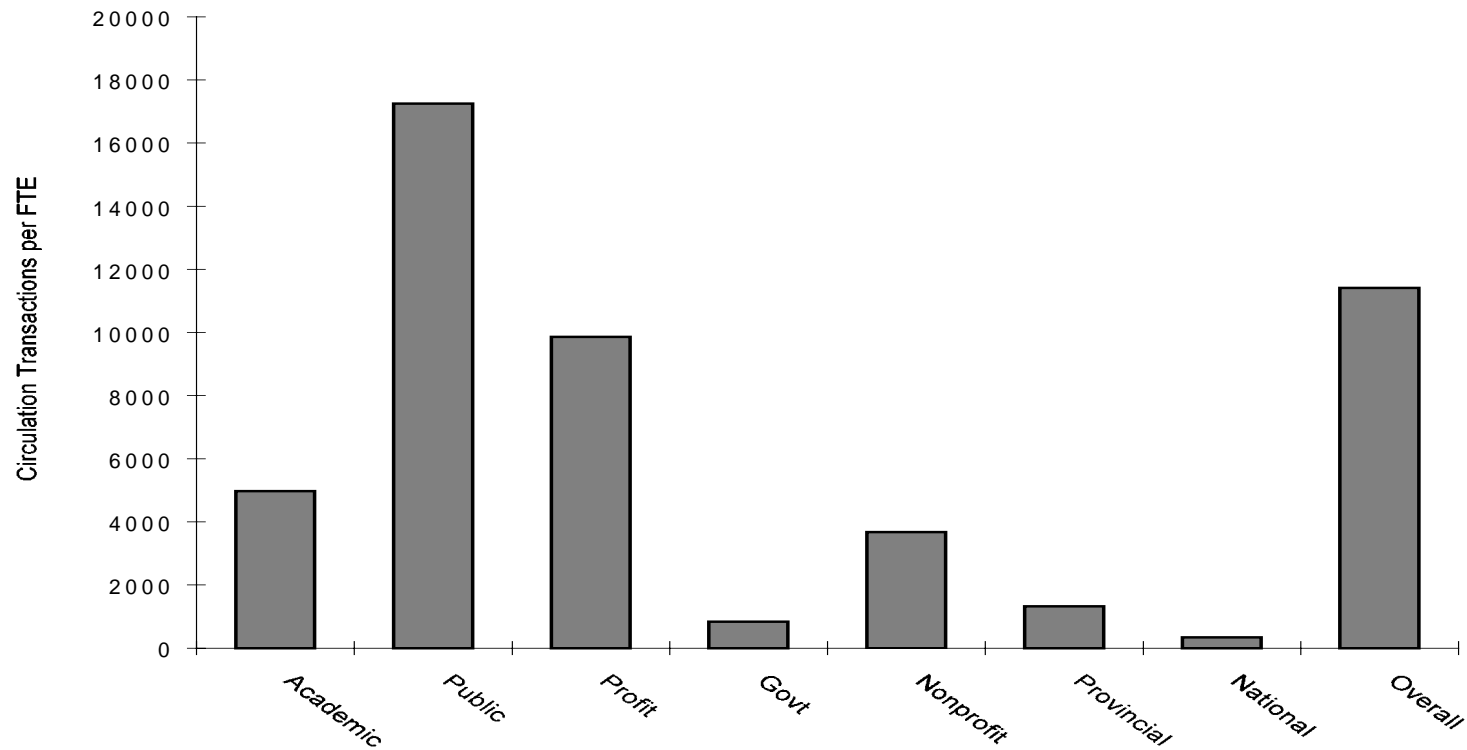
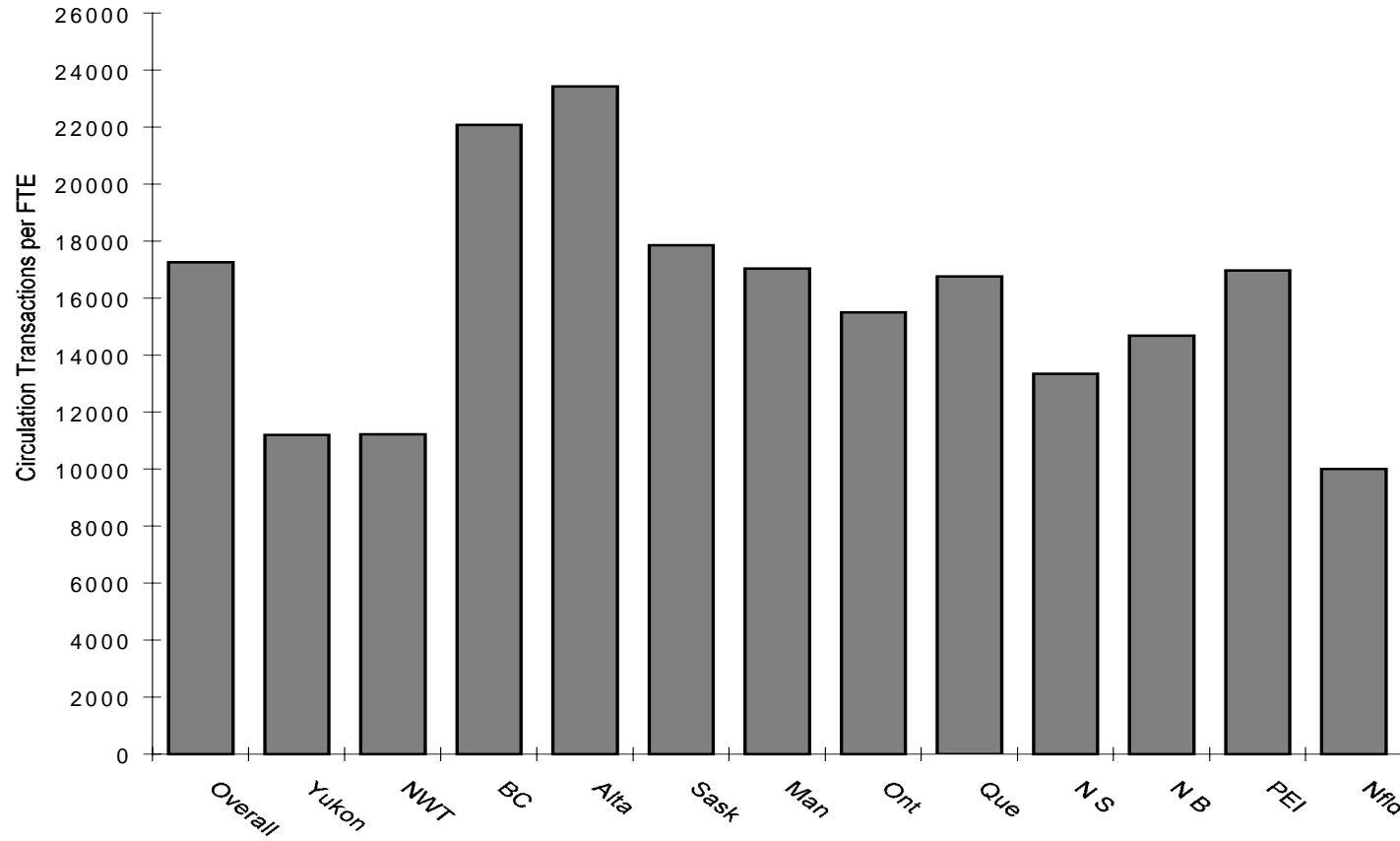


FIGURE 10**Circulation per Staff FTE in Different Types of Libraries****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Overall
4.2%	8.3%	103.4%	-2.3%	0.9%	-0.1%	-4.8%	-7.6%

FIGURE 11

Public Library Circulation per Staff FTE in the Different Provinces

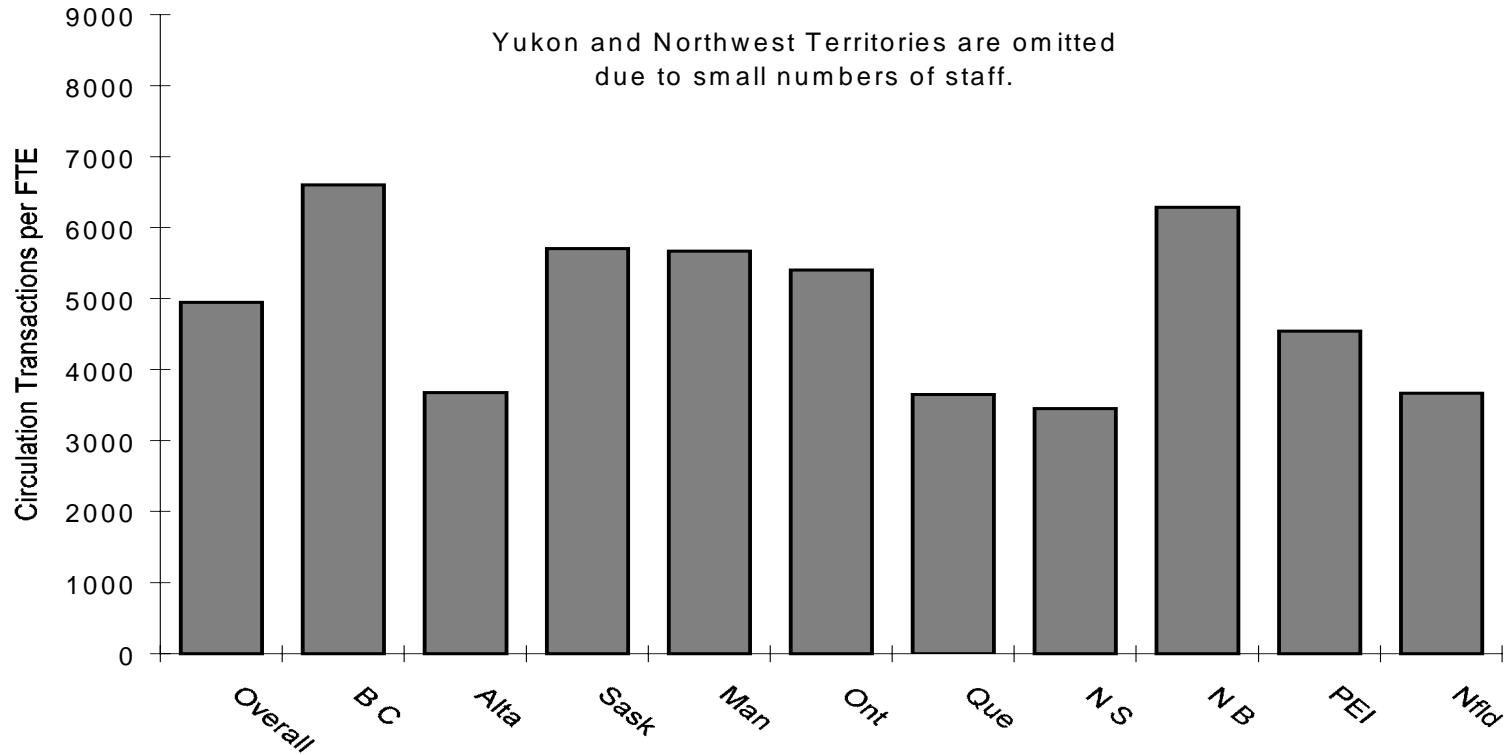


Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
4.6%	4.9%	-32.2%	-2.2%	14.6%	10.8%	12.8%	5.0%	1.98%	0.7%	-1.2%	6.8%	-0.7%

FIGURE 12

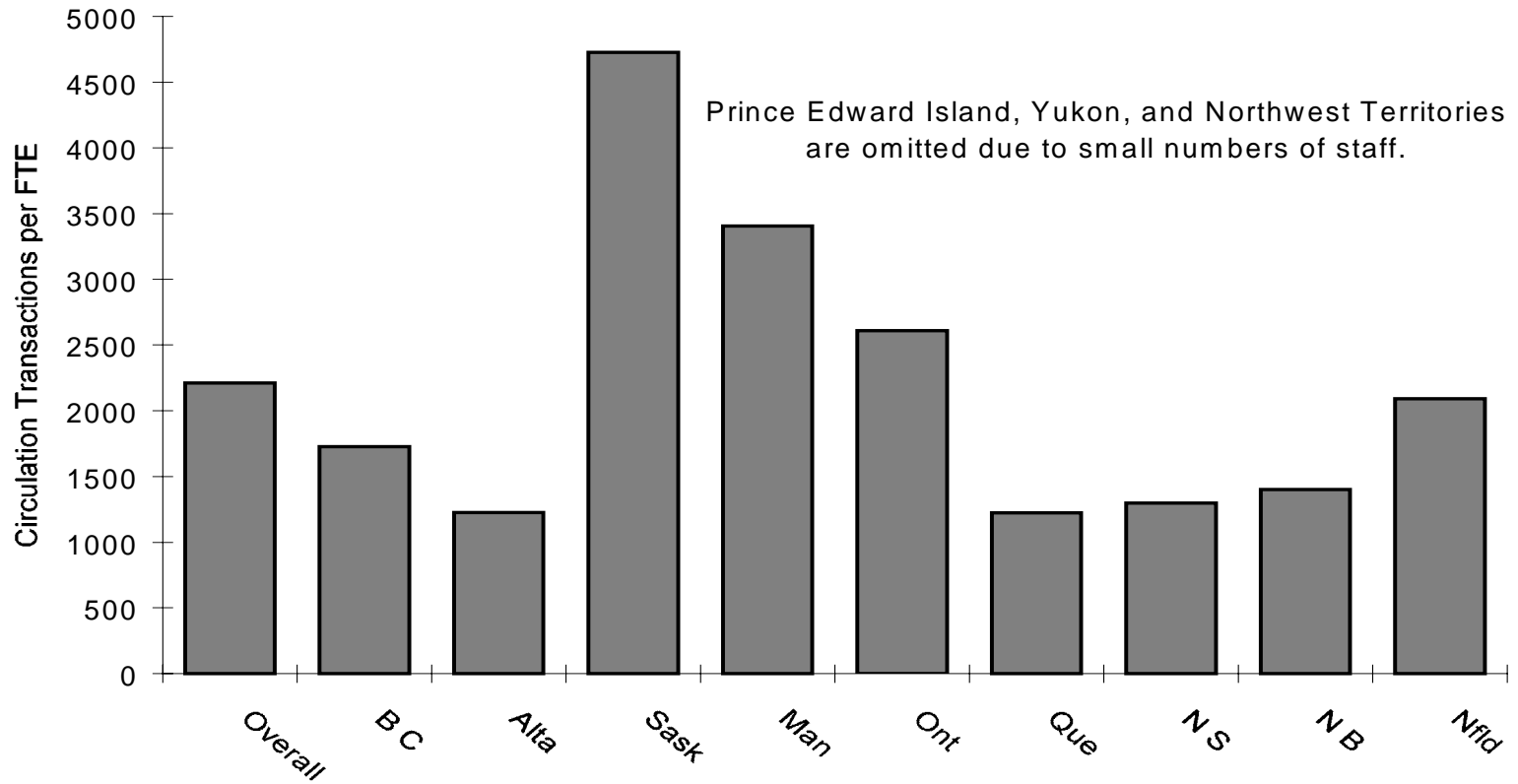
Academic Library Circulation per Staff FTE in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)										
Overall	BC	Atla	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	NFLD
4.2%	9.7%	-2.6%	-1.5%	-27.9%	7.9%	3.2%	25.0%	16.1%	9.5%	0.2%

FIGURE 13

Special Library Circulation per Staff FTE in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	Nfid
3.8%	-23.3%	-10.0%	37.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%	23.6%	-25.3%	22.6%	-9.6%

FIGURE 14

Circulation per Staff FTE, by Type and Size of Library

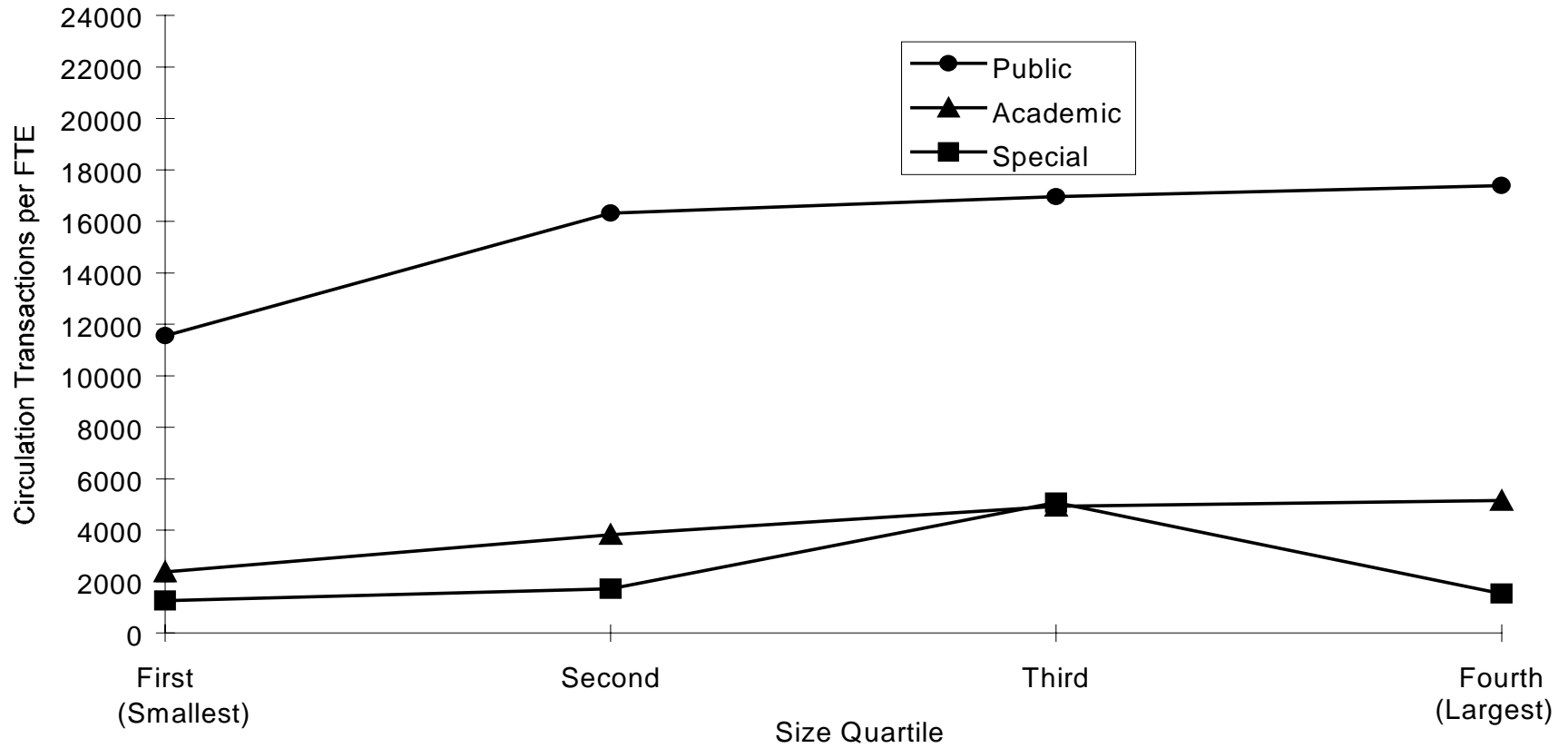
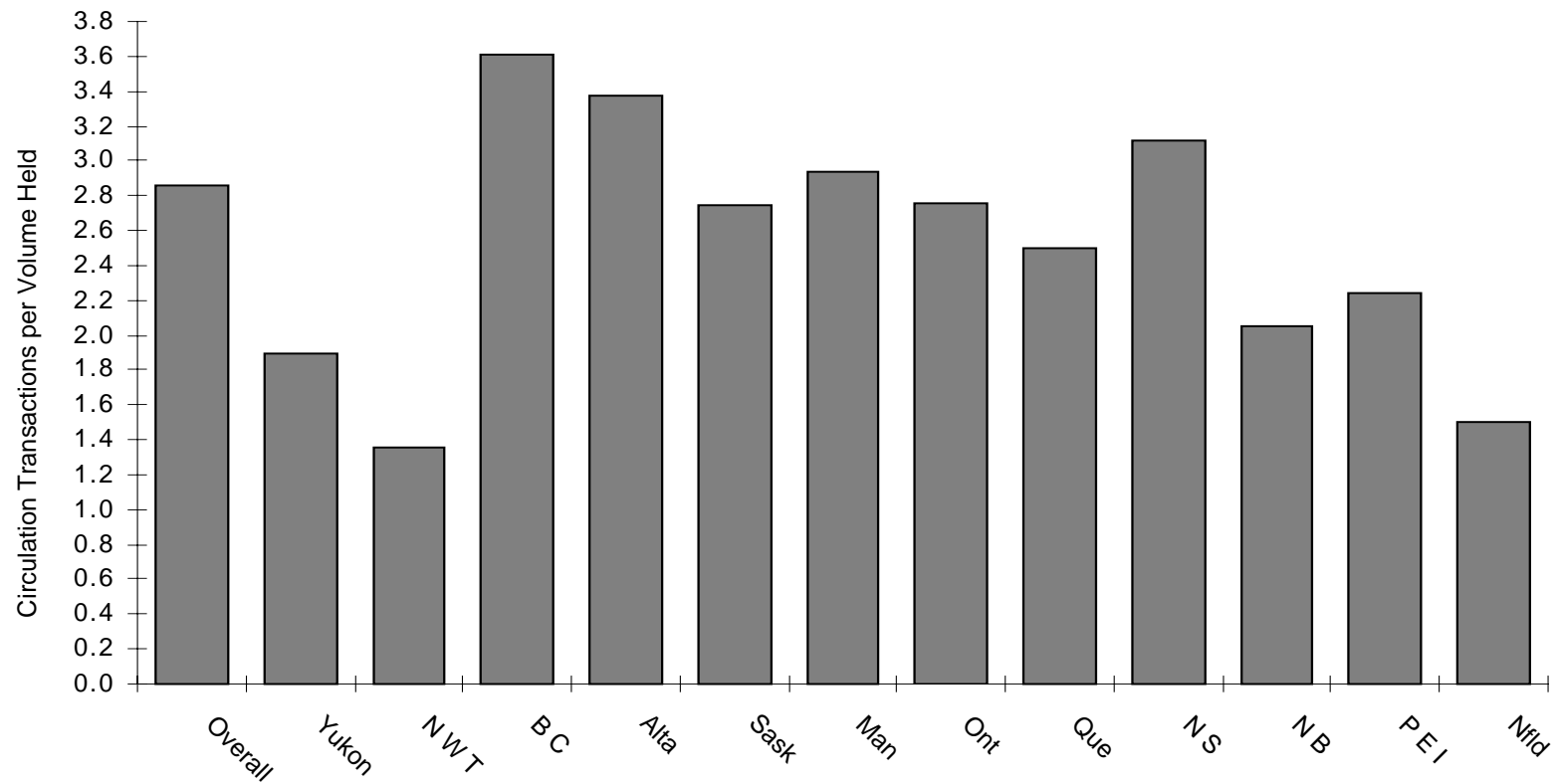
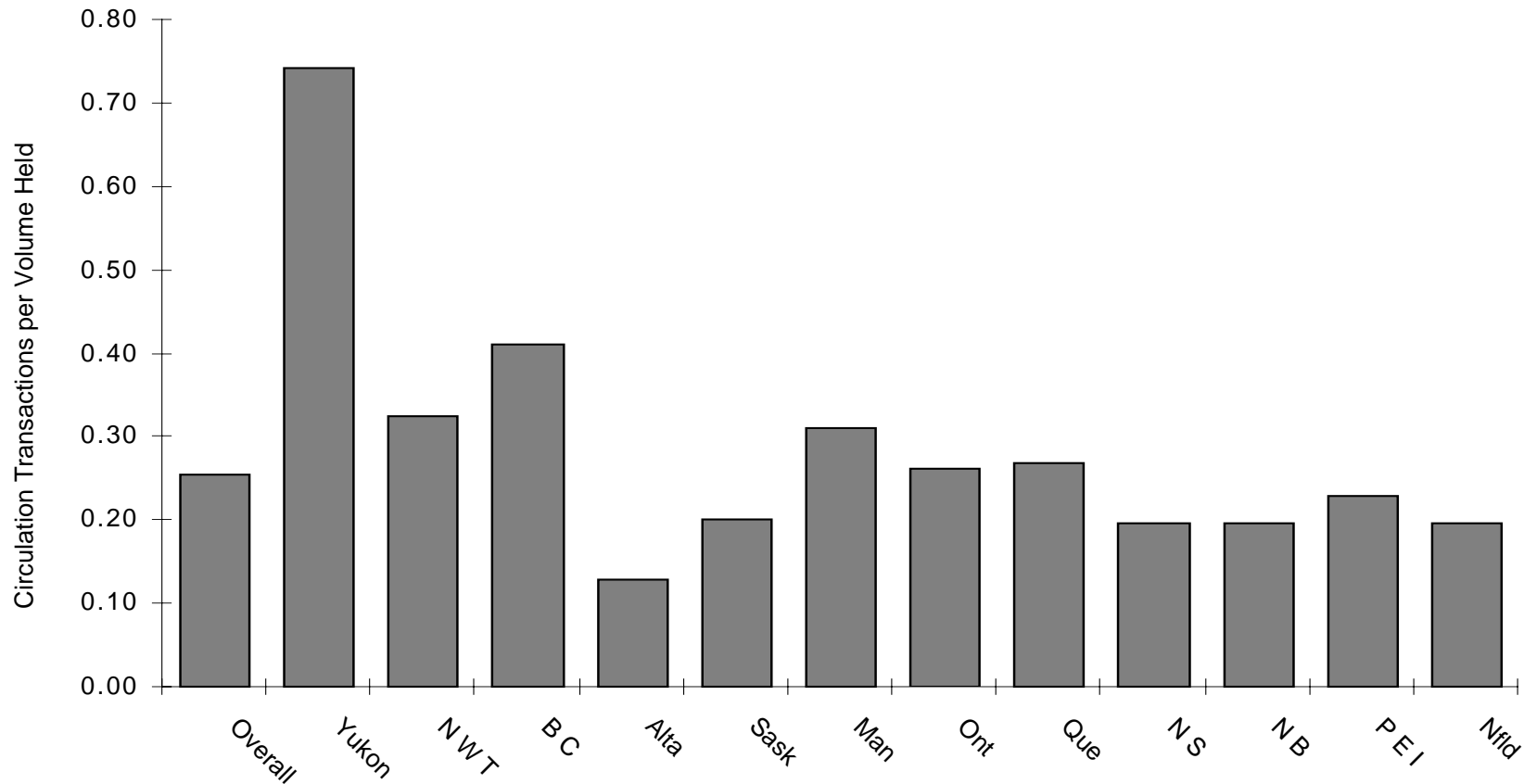


FIGURE 15**Public Library Turnover Rate in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-8.0%	no data	-10.1%	0.9%	-0.7%	-12.7%	-5.7%	-17.1%	1.0%	-1.9%	-3.1%	-6.4%	-4.3%

FIGURE 16**Academic Library Turnover Rate in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-0.9%	no data	-12.0%	11.9%	-8.5%	-6.7%	-31.9%	-0.8%	-2.6%	17.7%	-0.4%	-1.5%	0.6%

FIGURE 17

Turnover Rate, by Type and Size of Library

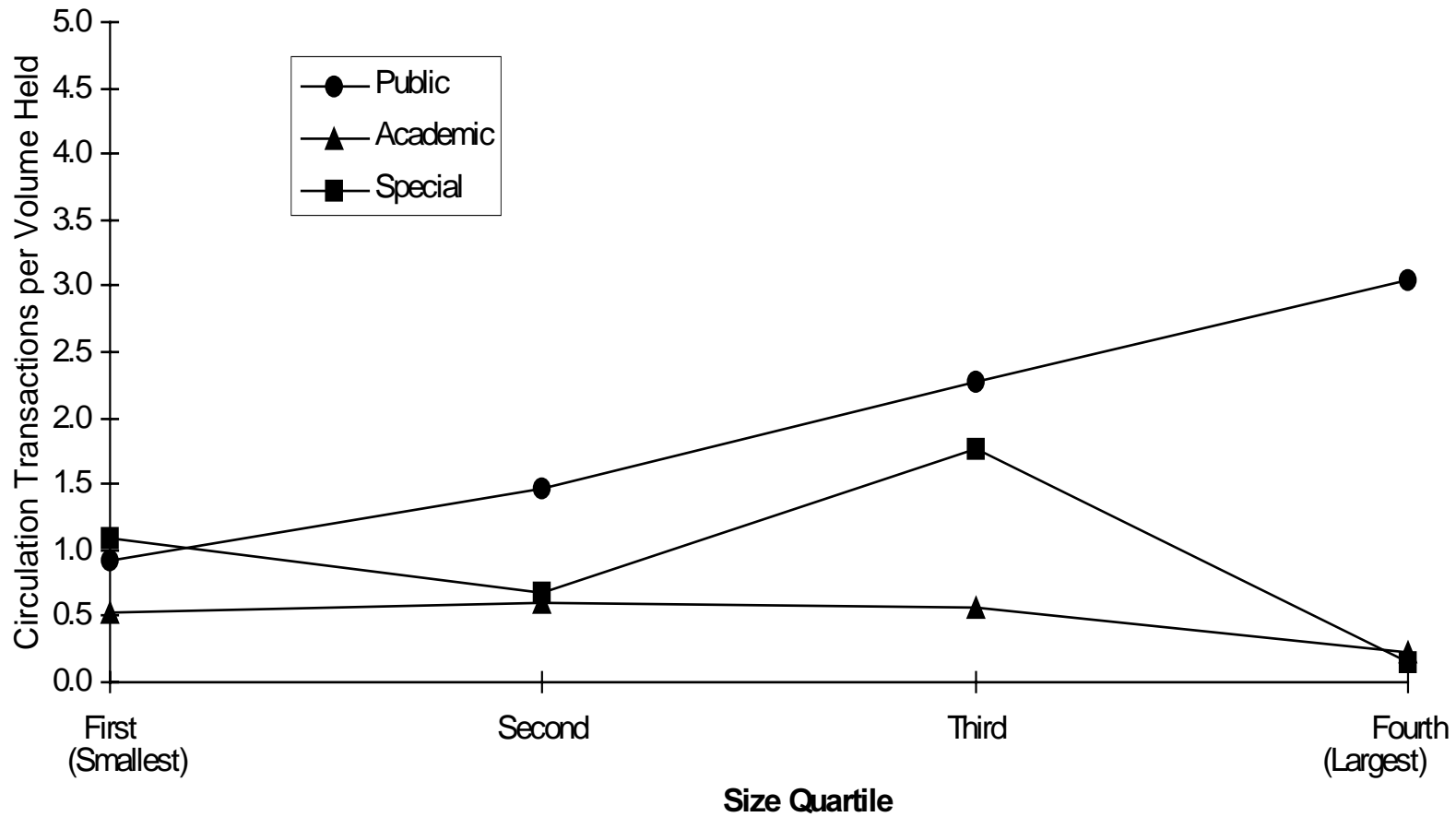
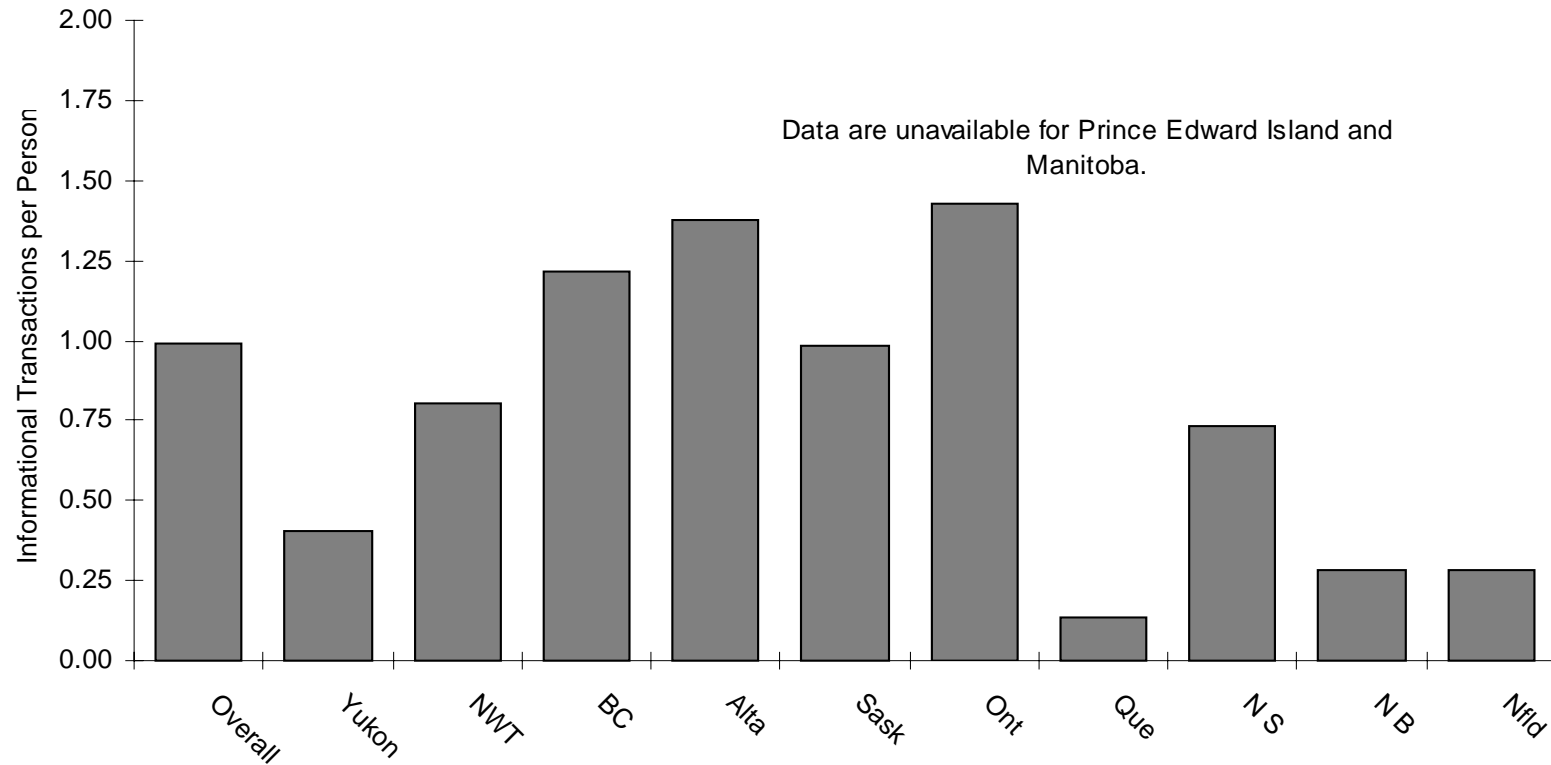


FIGURE 18

Informational Transactions per Capita in Public Libraries, by Province



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)										
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Ont	Que	NS	NB	NFLD
-2.1%	-3.4%	54.9%	0.3%	-5.9%	no data%	-0.3%	-25.1%	1.6%	-24.6%	8.8%

FIGURE 19

Informational Transactions per Capita in Public Libraries of Different Sizes

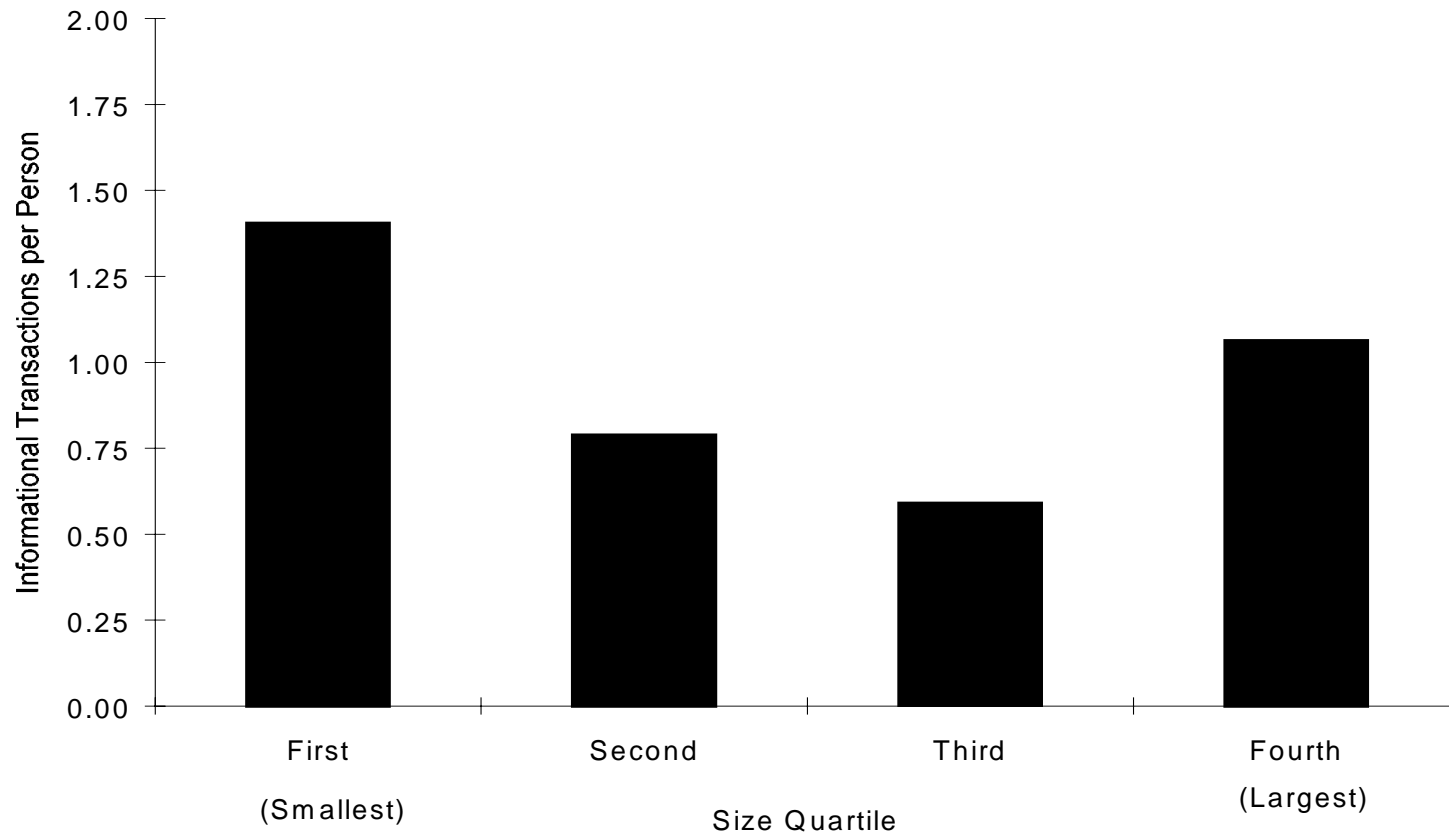
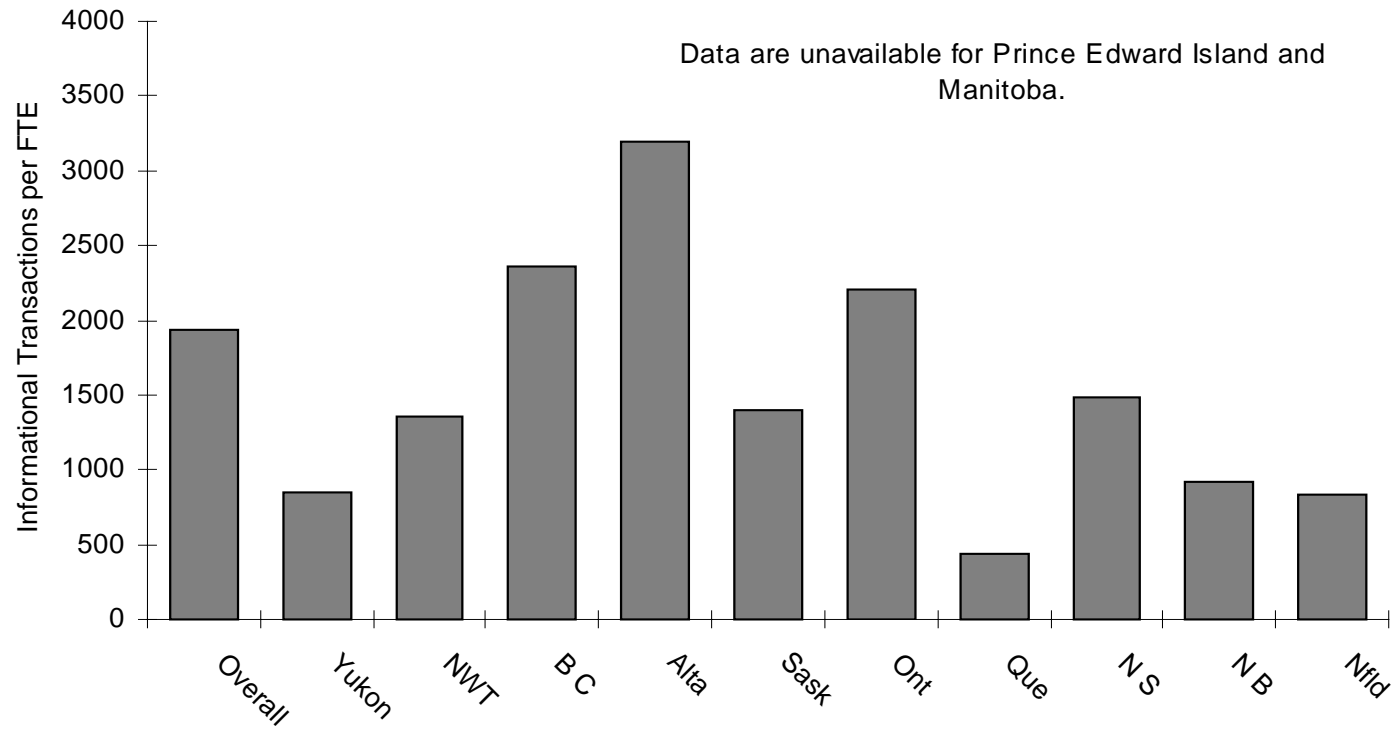
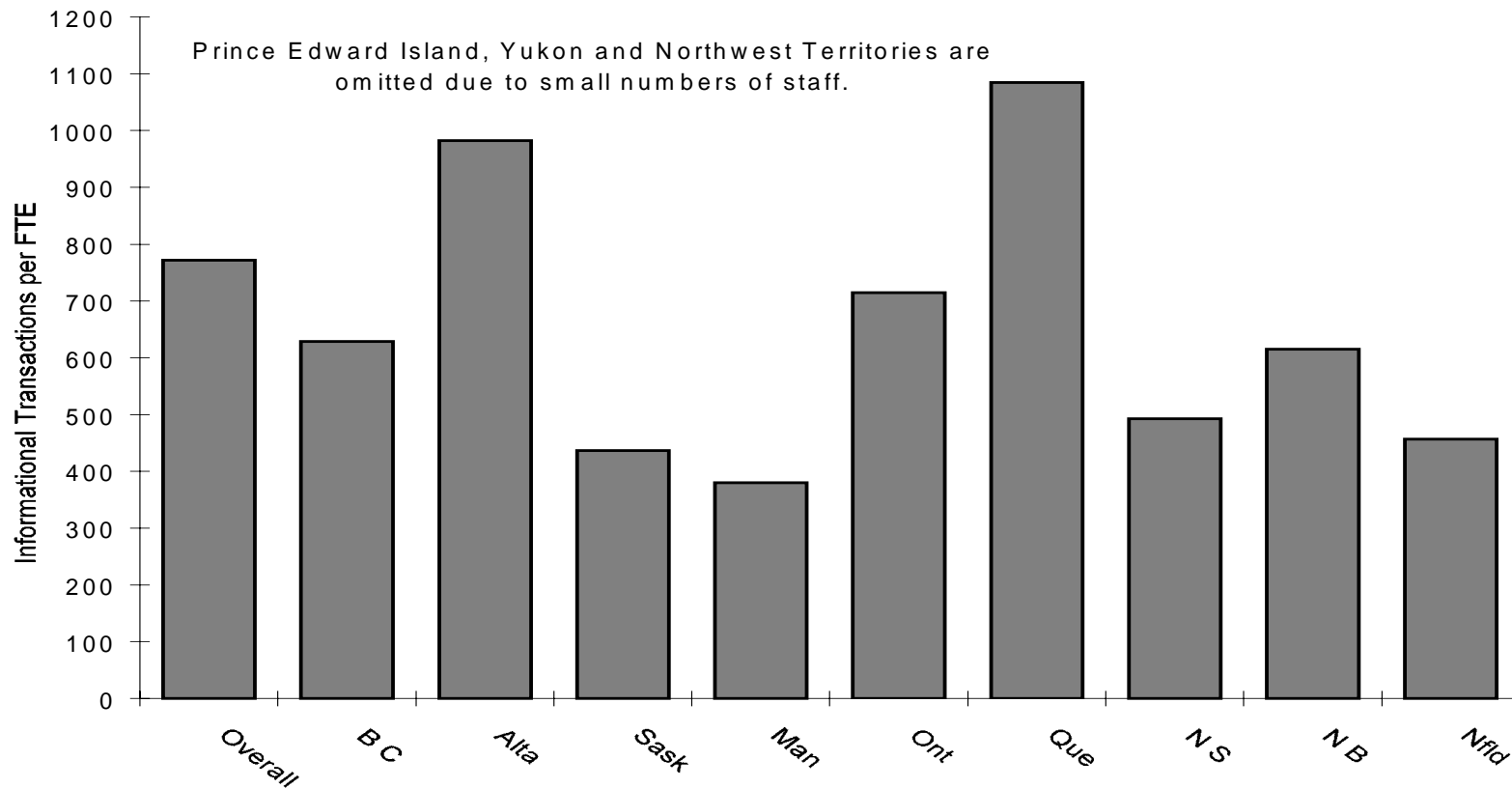


FIGURE 20**Public Library Informational Transaction per Staff FTE in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Ont	Que	NS	NB	NFLD
-0.4%	3.1%	-27.3%	-4.5%	10.9%	no data	1.5%	-25.8%	4.8%	-24.3%	10.4%

FIGURE 21

Academic Library Informational Transaction per Staff FTE in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)									
Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	Nfld
5.3%	-8.7%	13.1%	-4.3%	22.1%	2.8%	12.6%	3.4%	7.2%	1.1%

FIGURE 22

Informational Transactions per Staff FTE, by Type and Size of Library

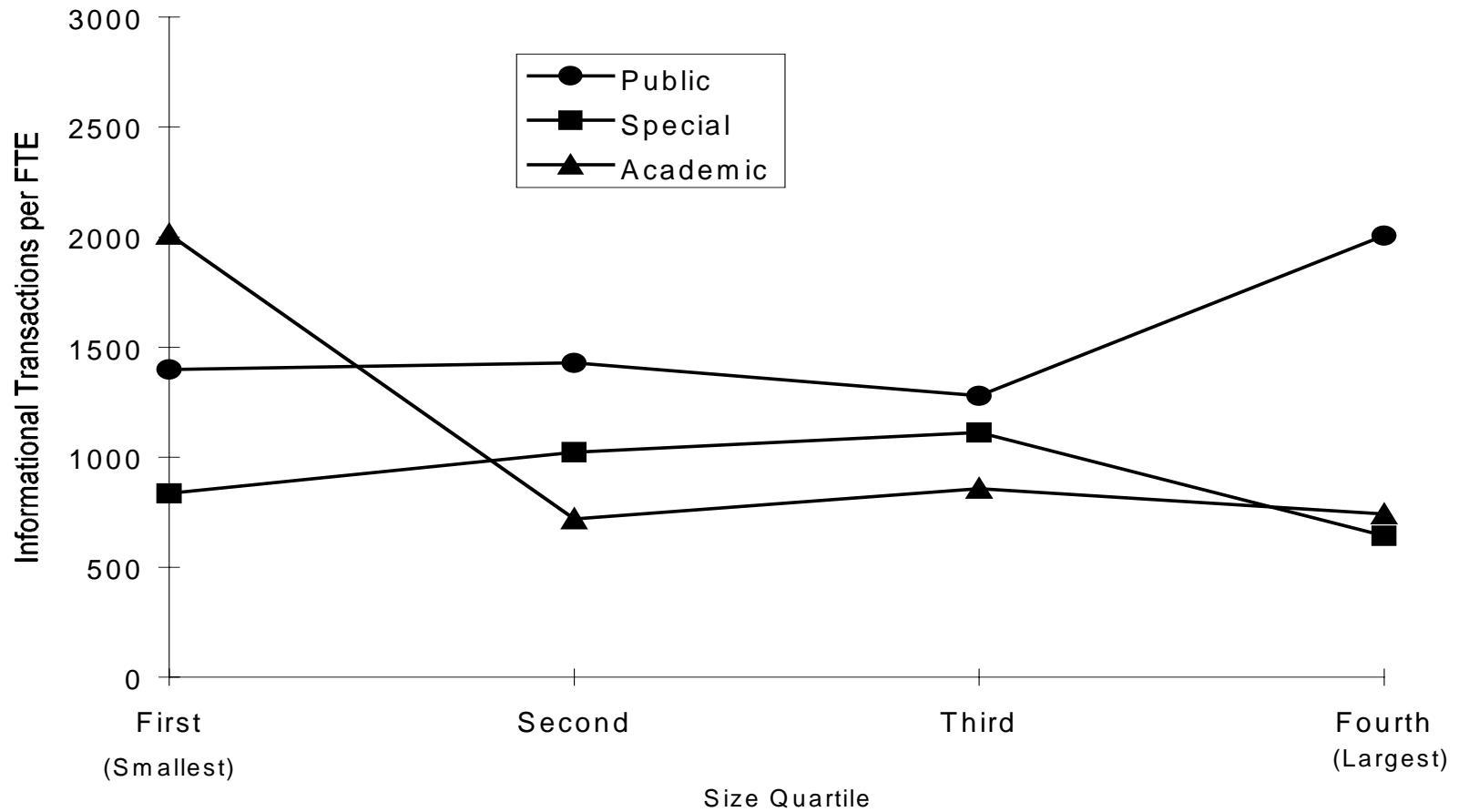
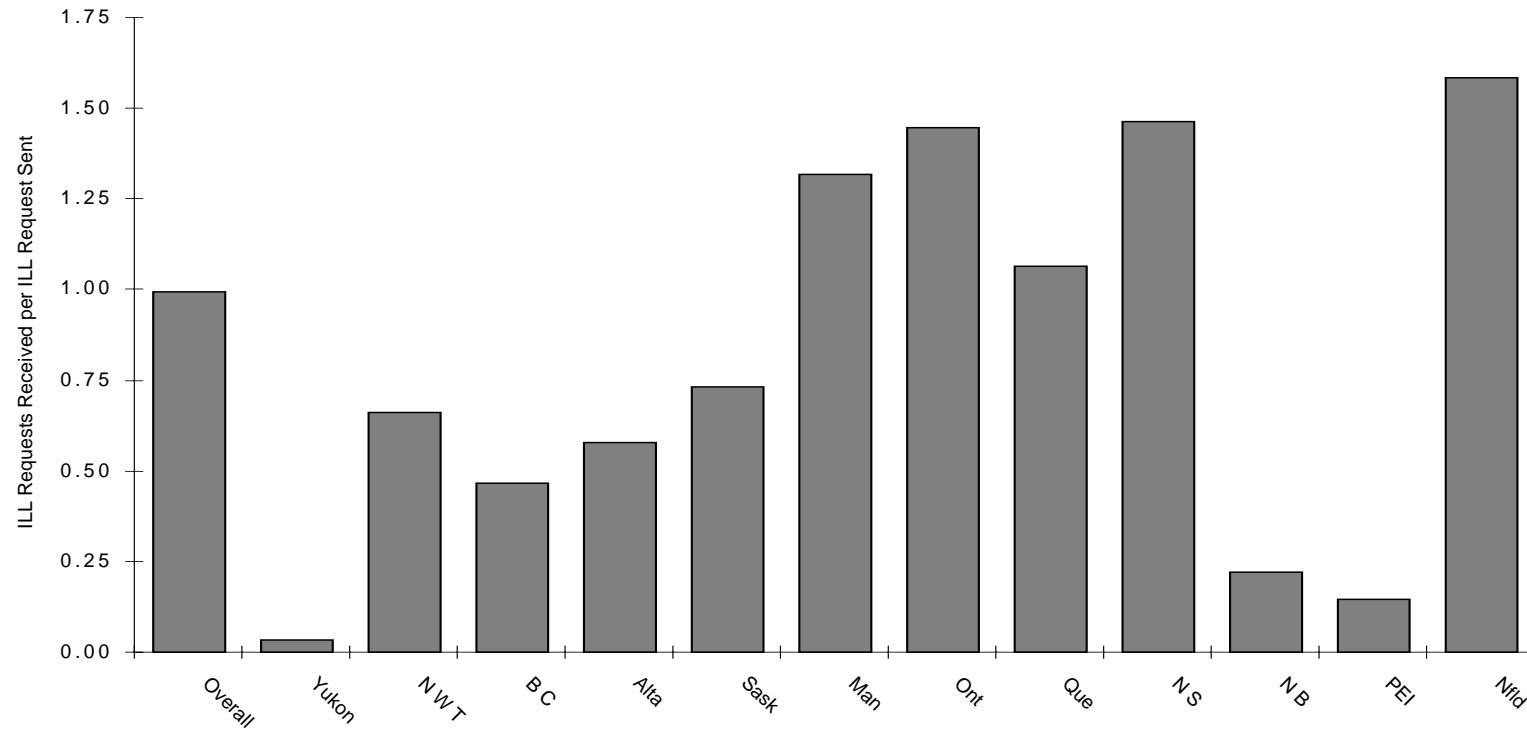


FIGURE 23

Number of Interlibrary Loan Requests Received for Each ILL Request Sent by Academic Libraries in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)												
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
4.0%	-10.9%	no data	-12.9%	9.3%	4.3%	1.3%	2.6%	0.6%	-9.8%	-66.0%	10.8%	182.3%

FIGURE 24

Number of Interlibrary Loan Requests Received for Each ILL Request Sent by Academic and Special Libraries of different Sizes

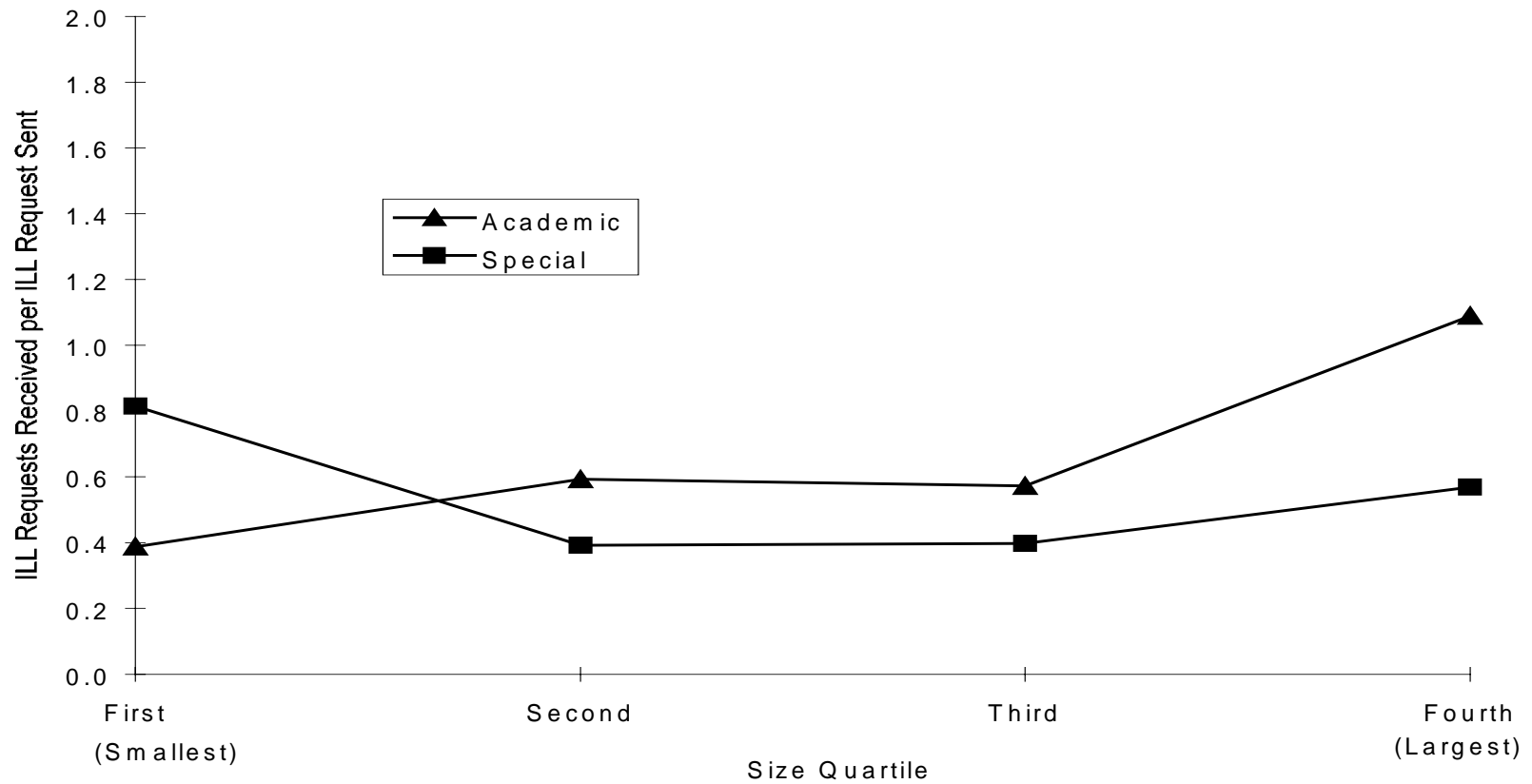
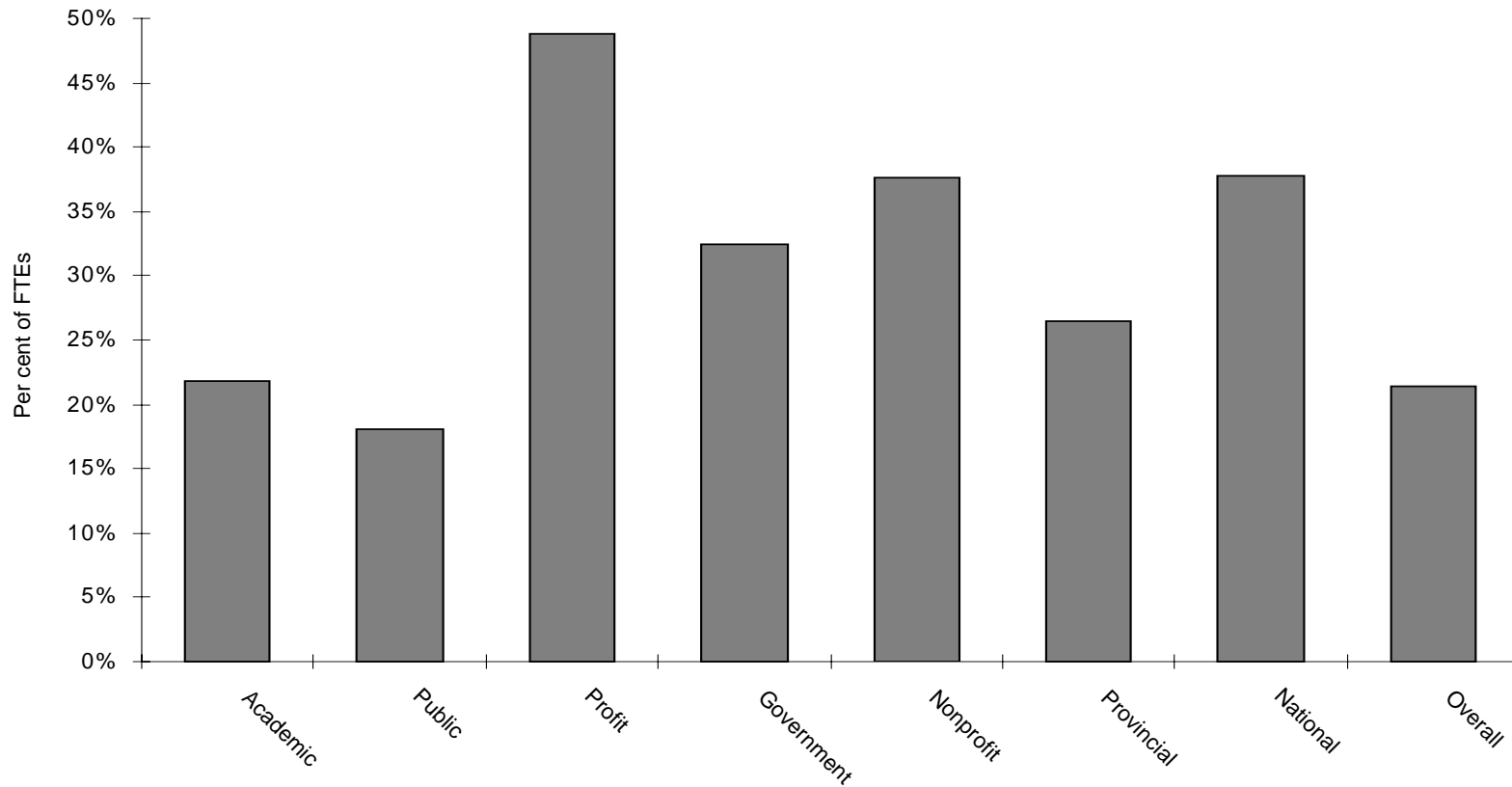


FIGURE 25

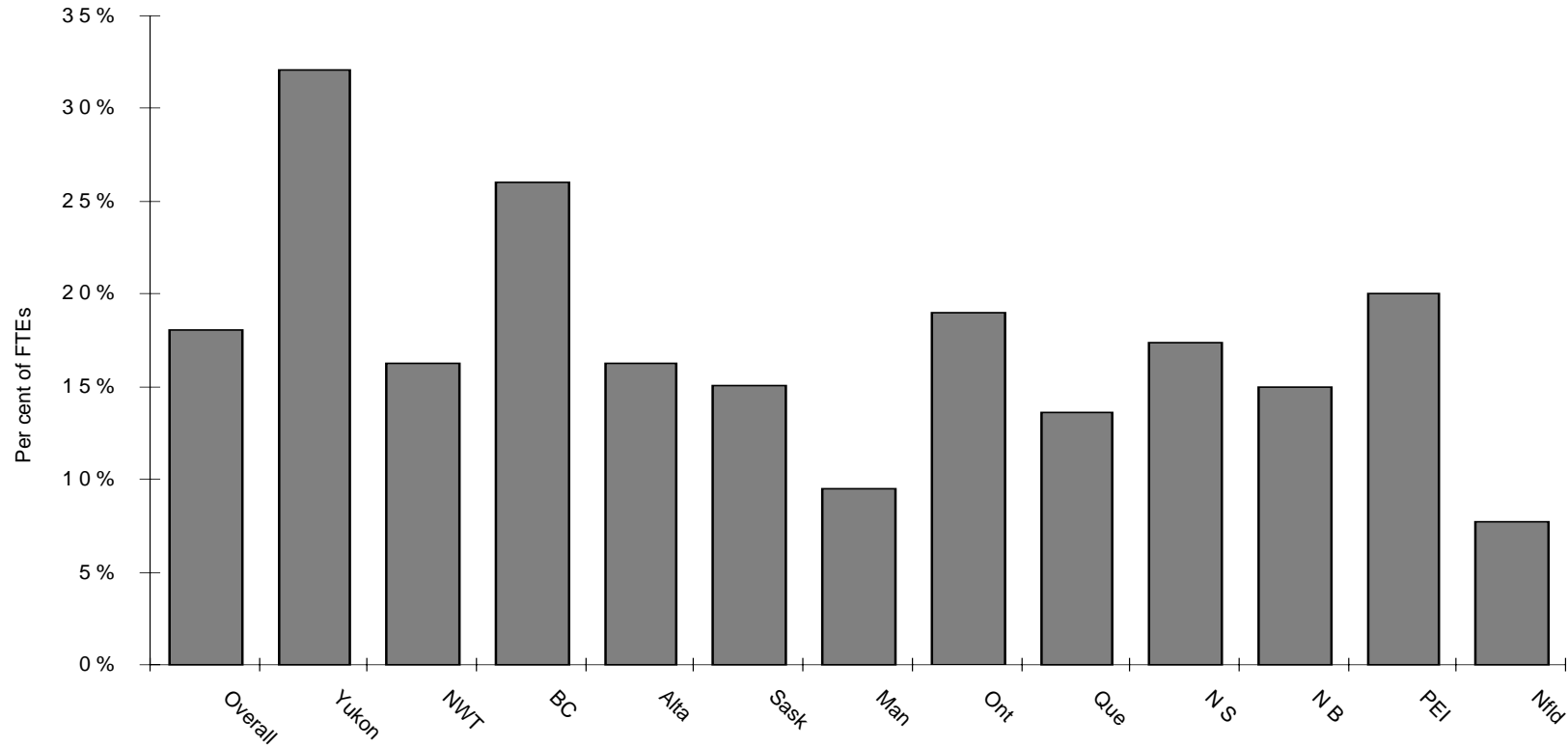
Percent of Librarians of Library Staff in the Different Types of Libraries



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)							
Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Overall
0.6%	-6.6%	11.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	6.8%	30.2%	-1.9%

FIGURE 26

Percent of Public Library Staff who are Librarians, by Province

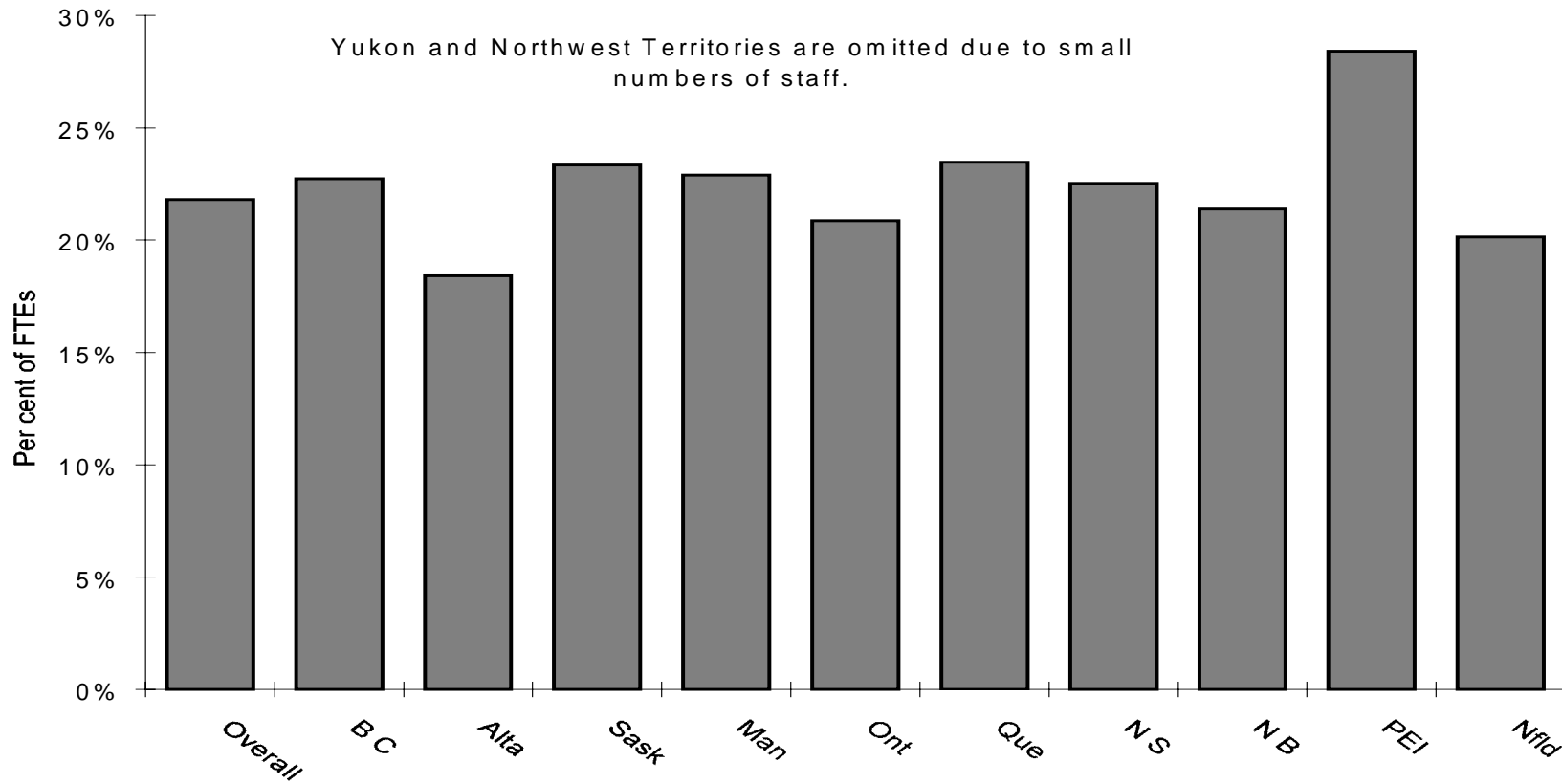


Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

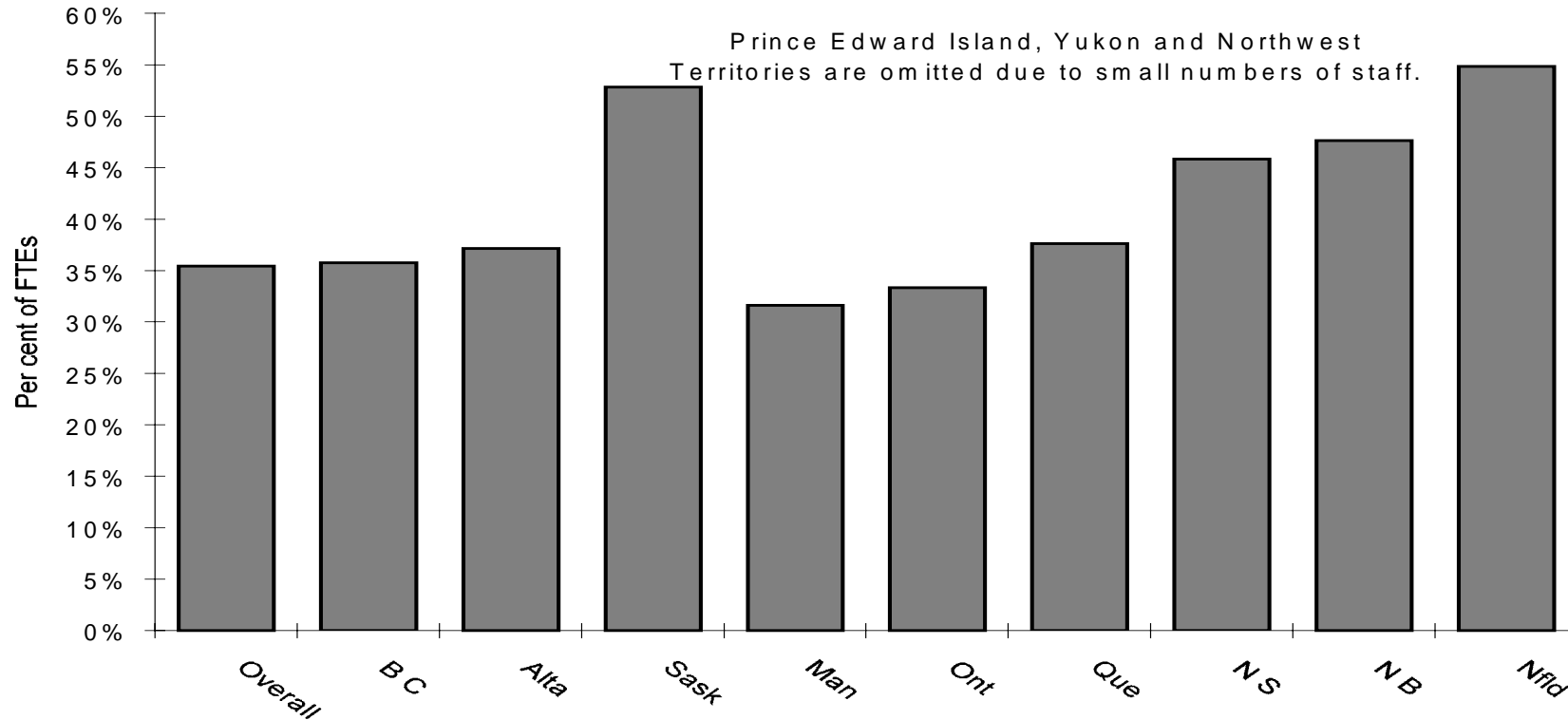
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-6.6%	2.6%	-35.0	20.8%	18.4%	-3.8%	2.2%	-19.1%	0.5%	-5.7%	0.5%	-7.5%	1.5%

FIGURE 27

Percent of Academic Staff who are Librarians, by Province



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)										
Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	NFLD
0.6%	-3.2%	0.1%	-2.4%	0.3%	3.8%	0.1%	-2.7%	-4.8%	2.3%	0.6%

FIGURE 28**Percent of Special Library Staff who are Librarians, by Province****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	Nfld
1.2%	-2.9%	-10.1%	57.9%	20.1%	1.0%	5.7%	-21.0%	0.6%	11.1%

FIGURE 29

Percent of Public Library Staff who are Librarians, by Type and Size

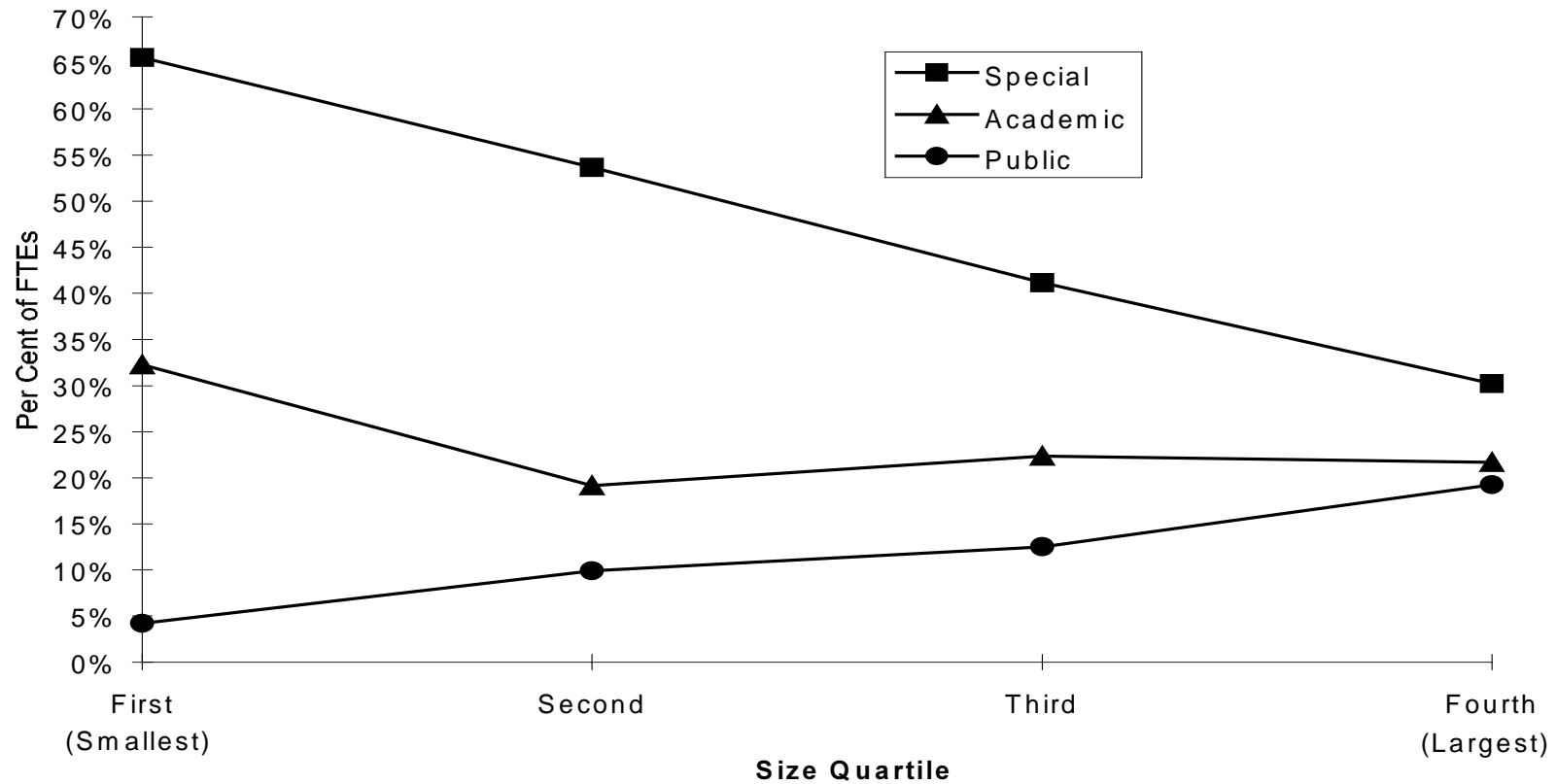
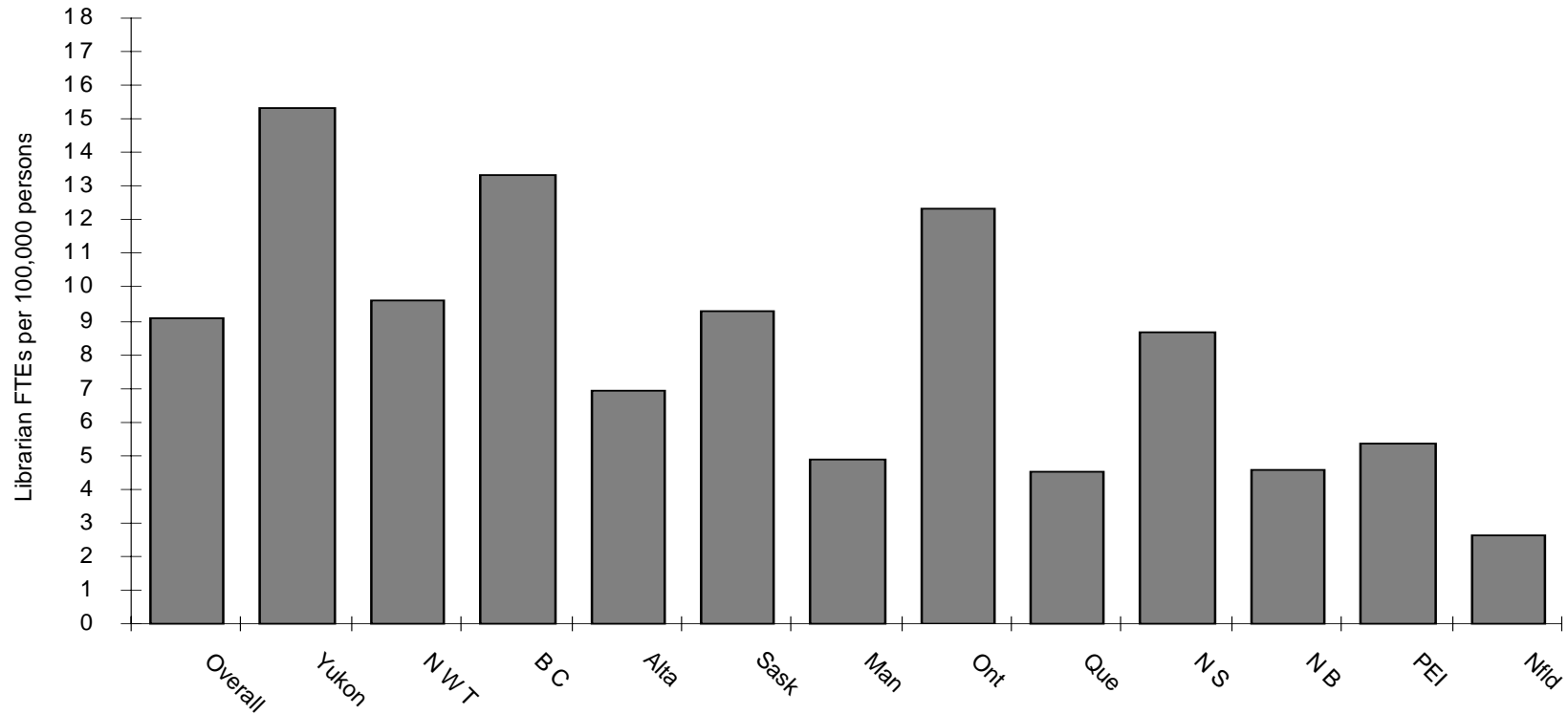


FIGURE 30**Librarian FTEs per Capita in Public Libraries in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-8.2%	-3.9%	38.6.0	26.9%	-1.7%	-0.9%	0.6%	-20.6%	1.7%	-8.6%	0.0%	-12.5%	0.0%

FIGURE 31

Librarian FTEs per Capita in Public Libraries of Different Sizes

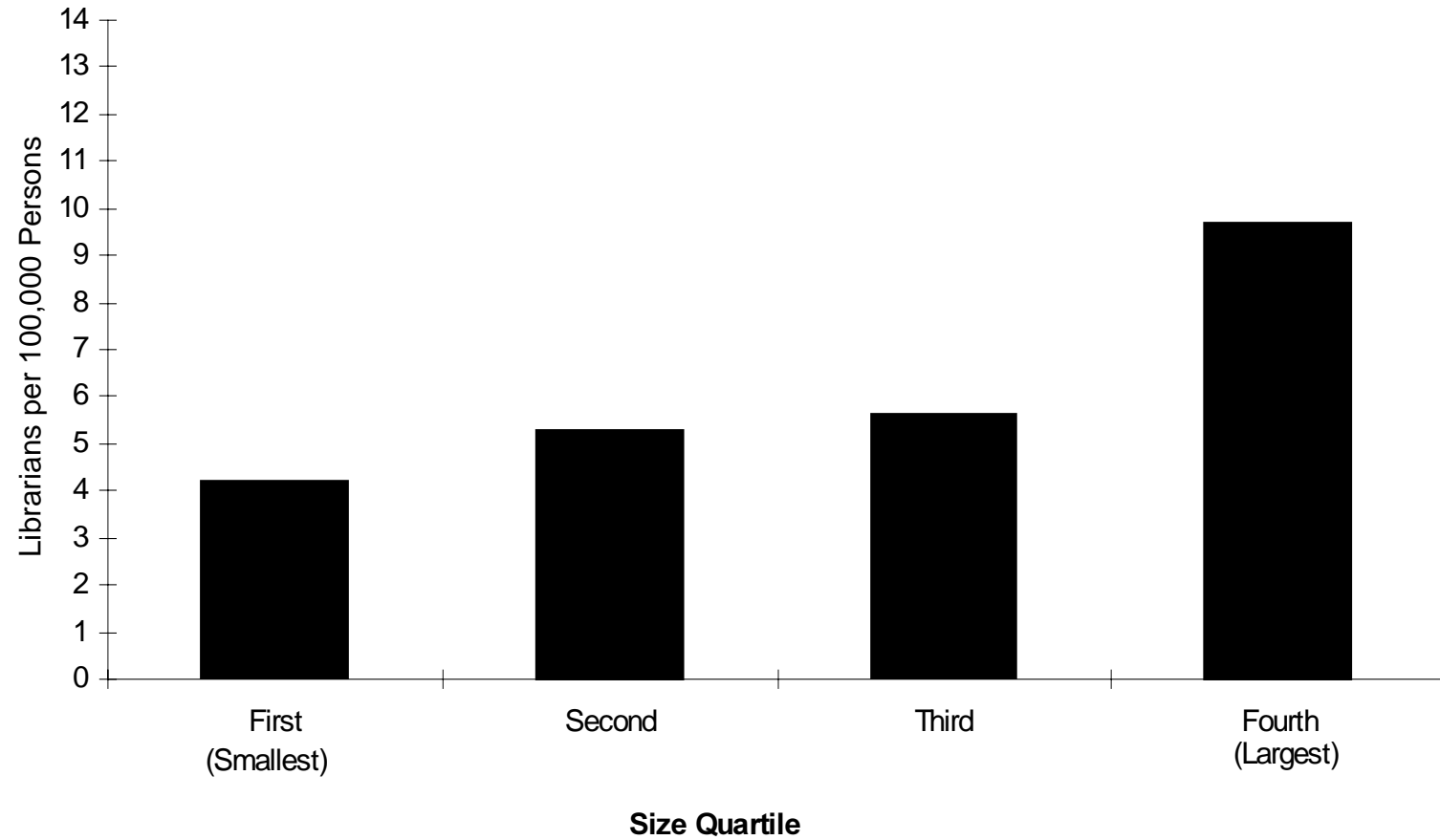
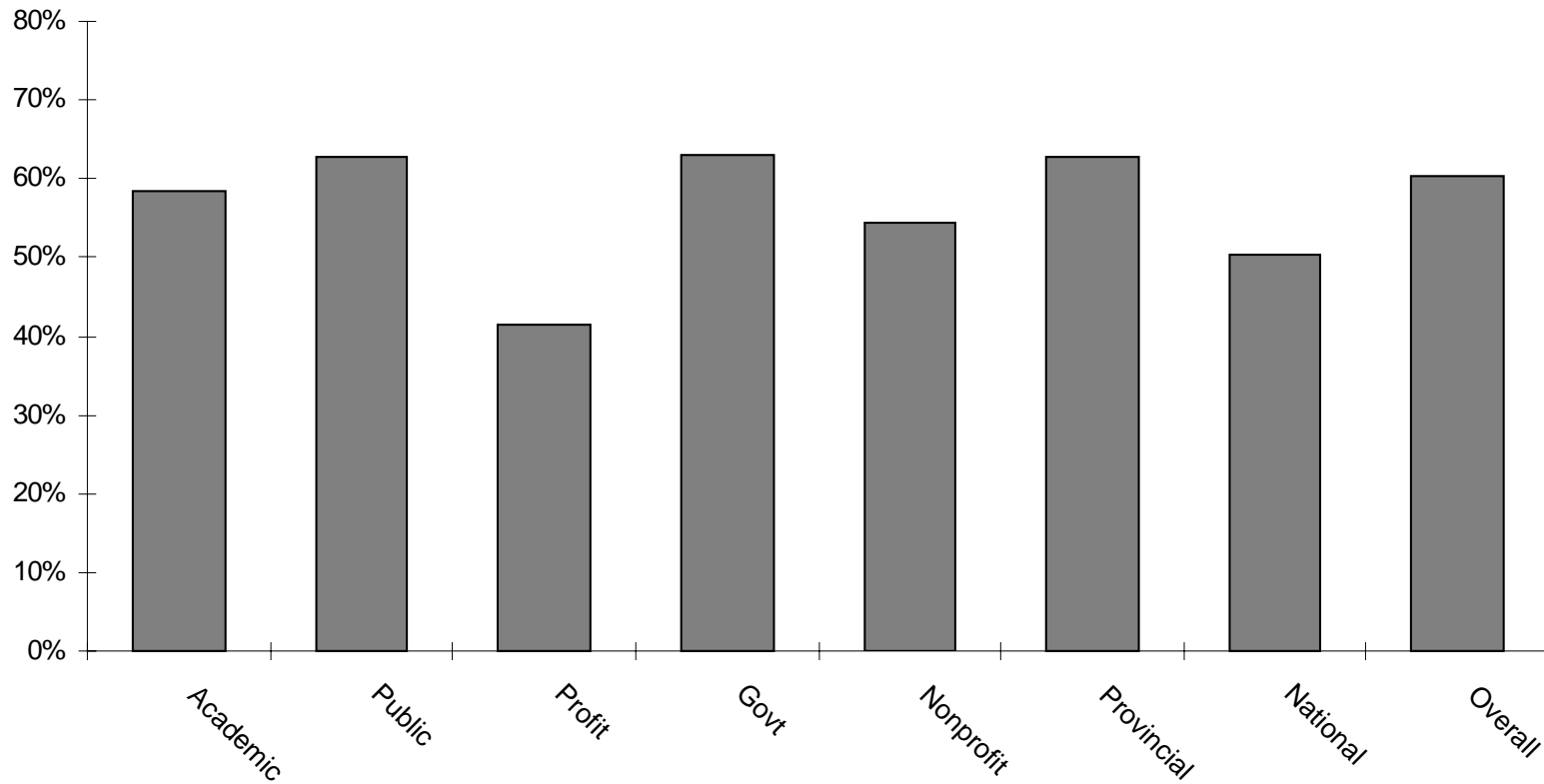
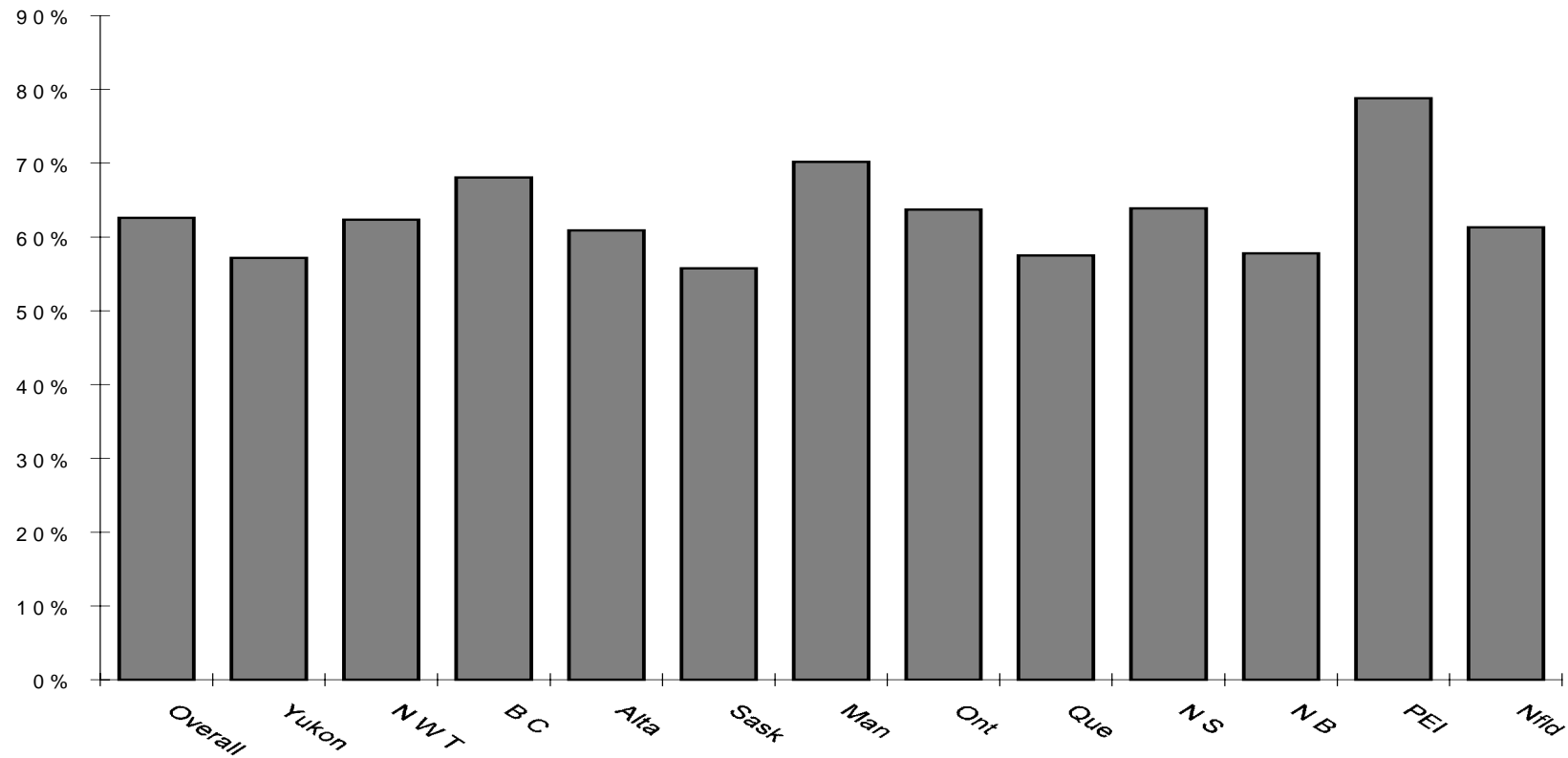


FIGURE 32**Percent of Expenditures Devoted to Staff in Different Types of Libraries****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

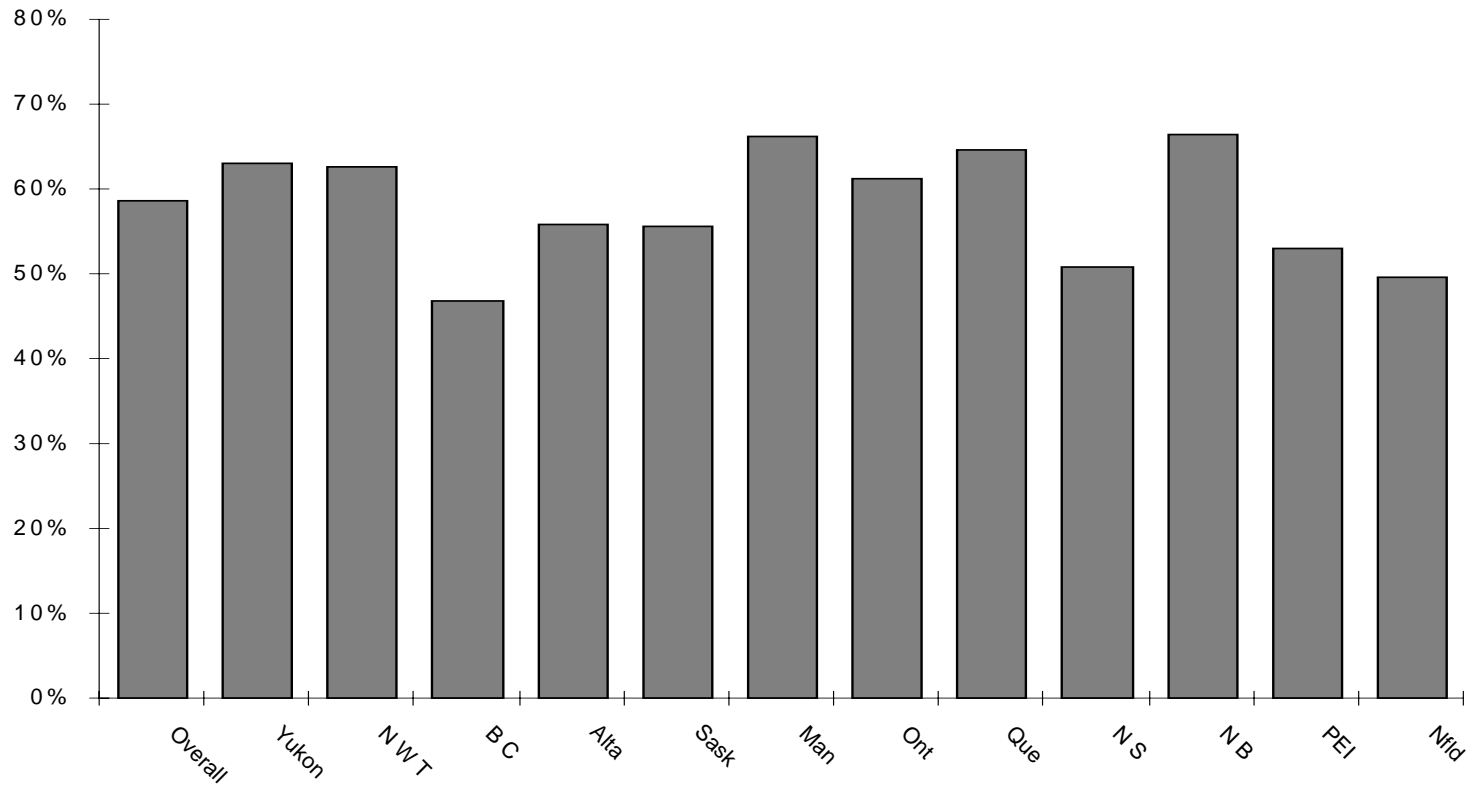
Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Overall
0.4%	-3.9%	-4.9%	0.2%	-2.0%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-1.8%

FIGURE 33**Percent of Public Library Expenditures Devoted to Staff, by Province****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-3.9%	10.3%	81.9%	1.3%	7.5%	-2.2%	16.2%	-11.7%	1.7%	-12.8%	10.6%	-3.1%	-15.1%

FIGURE 34

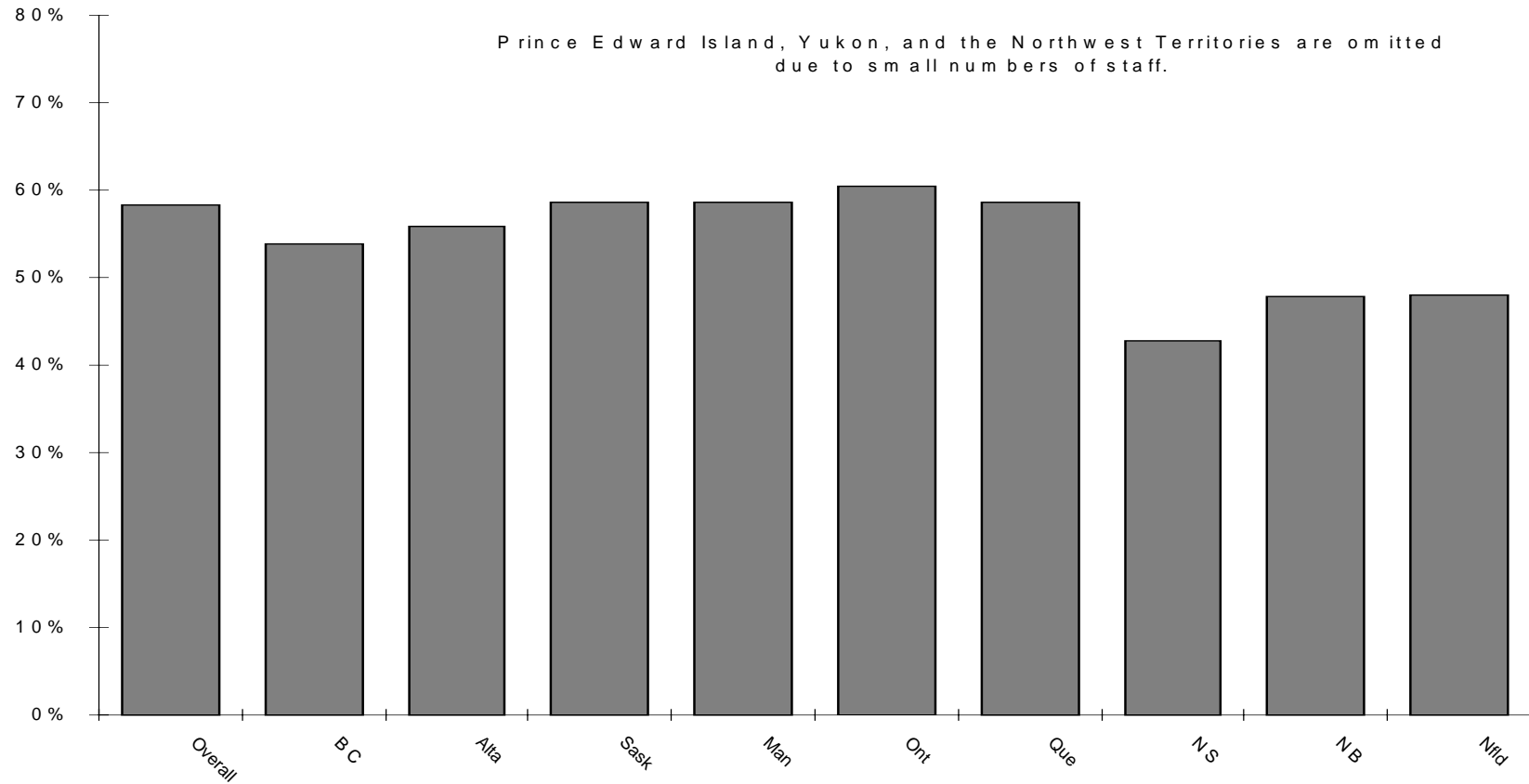
Percent of Academic Library Expenditures Devoted to Staff, by Province



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)												
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
0.4%	9.2%	-1.3%	11.0%	-0.9%	-5.8%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-0.7%	10.6%	3.3%	-5.6%	-2.4%

FIGURE 35

Percent of Special Library Expenditures Devoted to Staff, by Province



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	Nfld
-1.2%	2.4%	-2.3%	9.6%	-9.9%	-0.8%	-1.8%	-5.4%	-6.1%	37.7%

FIGURE 36

Percent of Expenditures Devoted to Staff, by Type and Size of Library

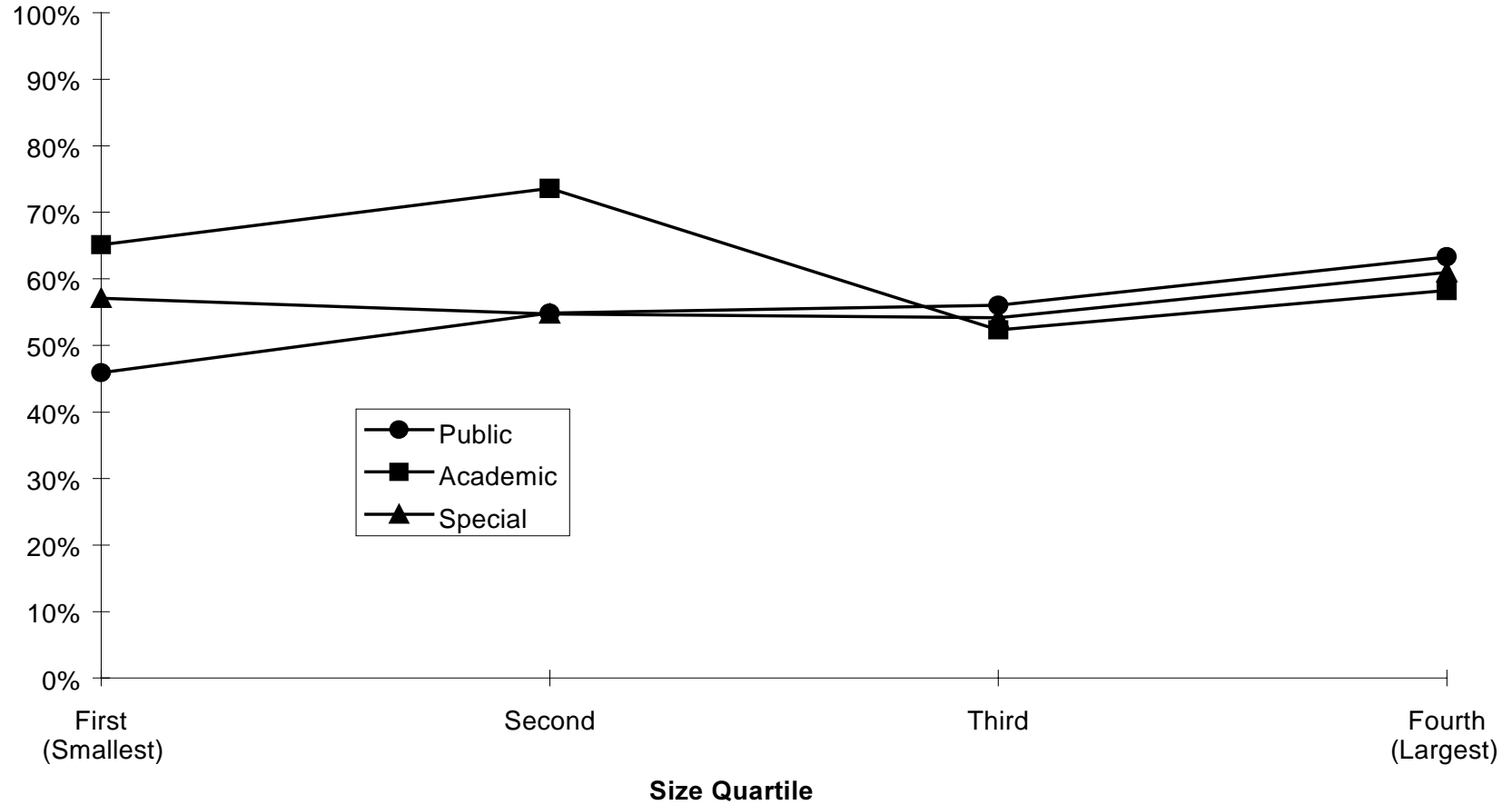
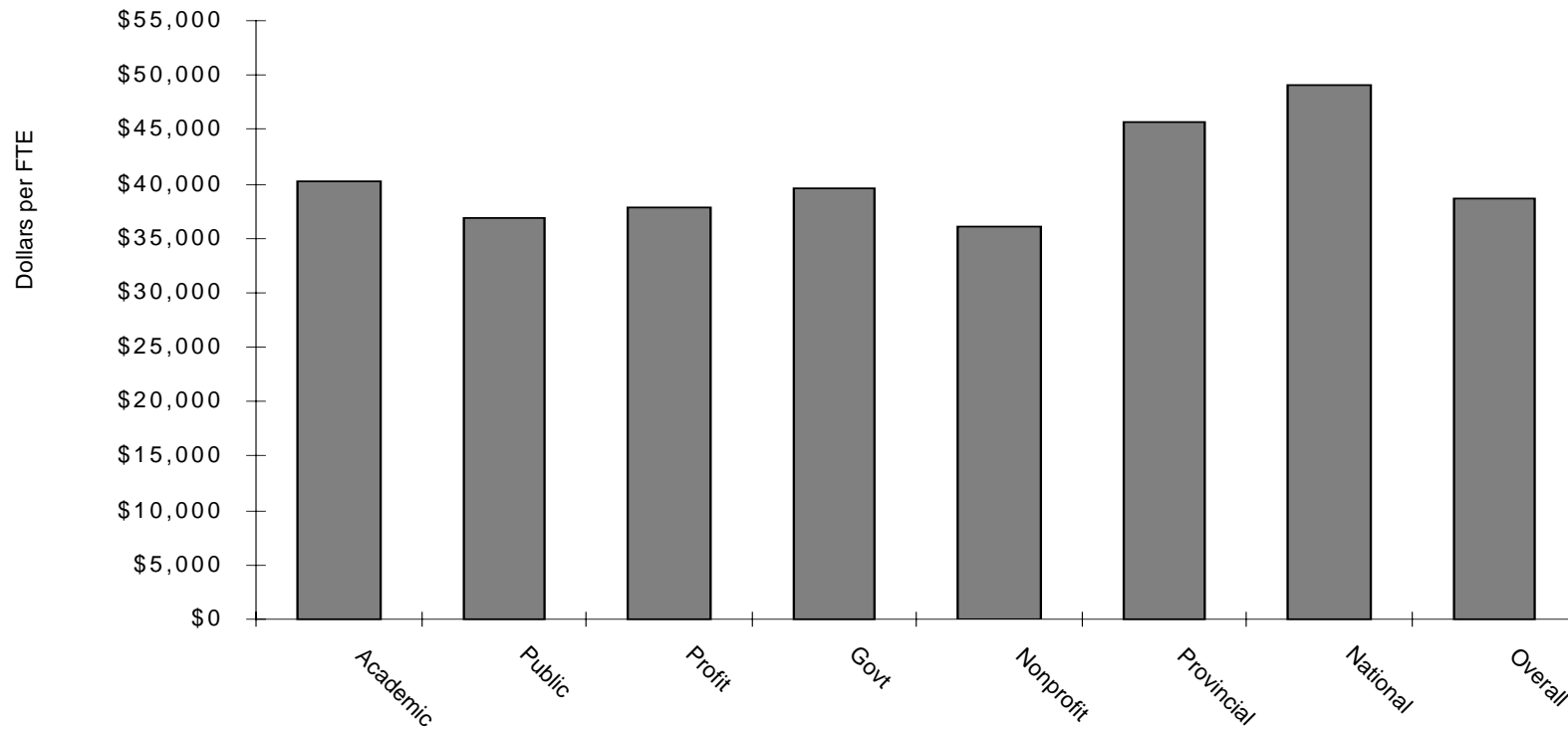


FIGURE 37

Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE in Different Types of Libraries

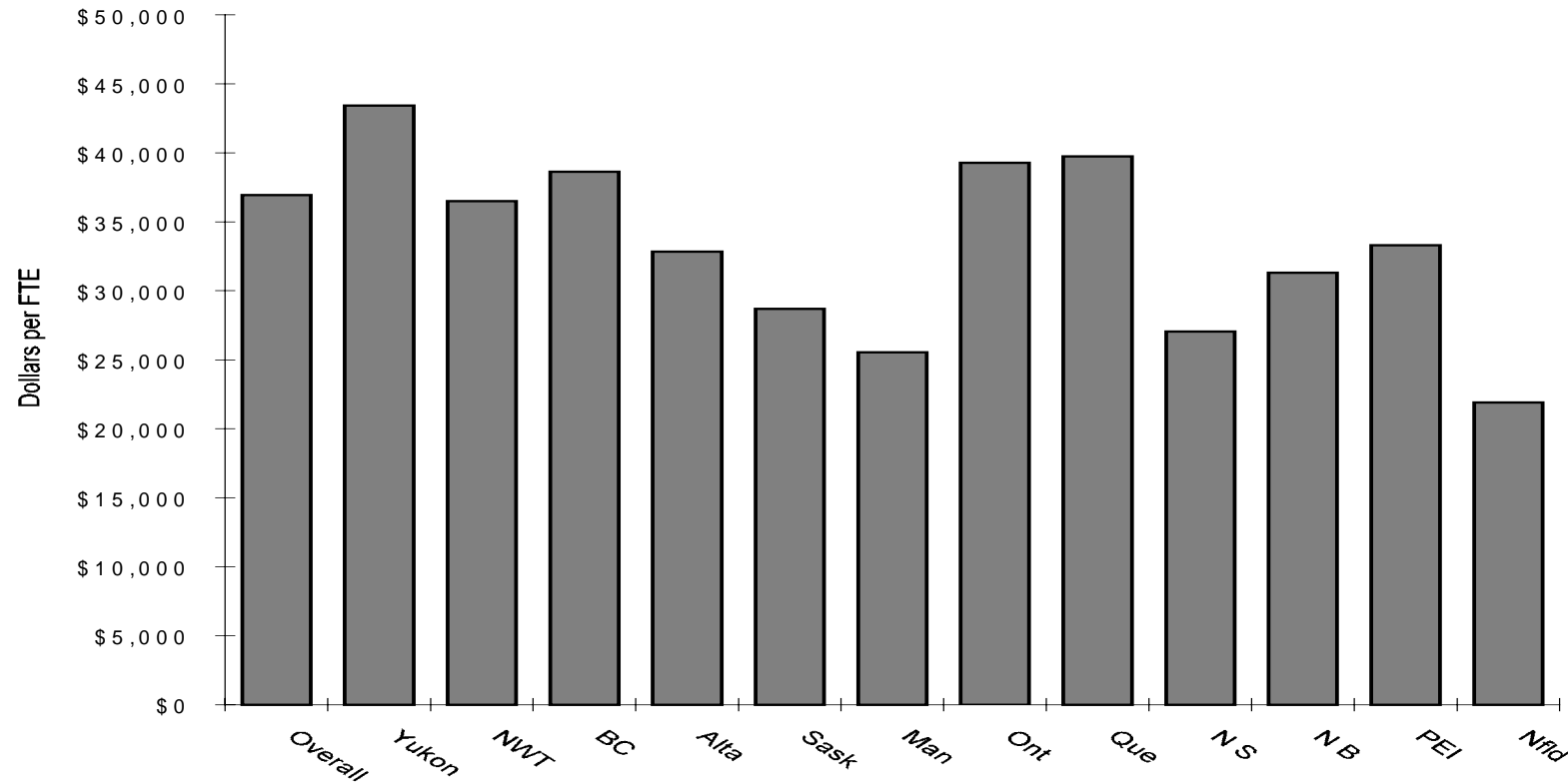


Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Overall
2.1%	8.4%	3.7%	-5.8%	2.8%	5.8%	7.0%	5.1%

FIGURE 38

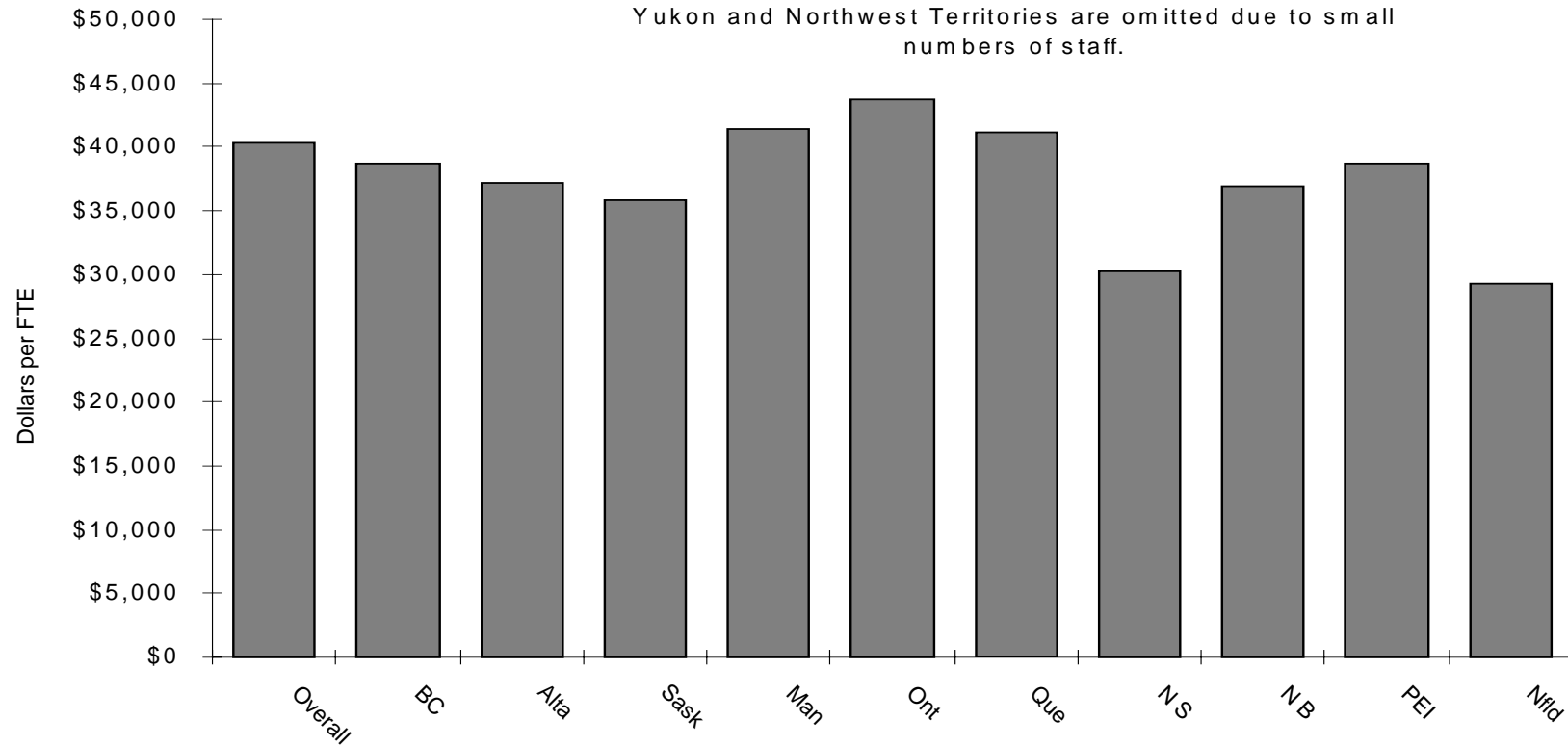
Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE for Public Libraries in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)												
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
8.4%	6.5%	-25.4%	-2.7%	7.1%	1.6%	2.3%	16.5%	2.2%	-0.4%	3.0%	-10.3%	0.8%

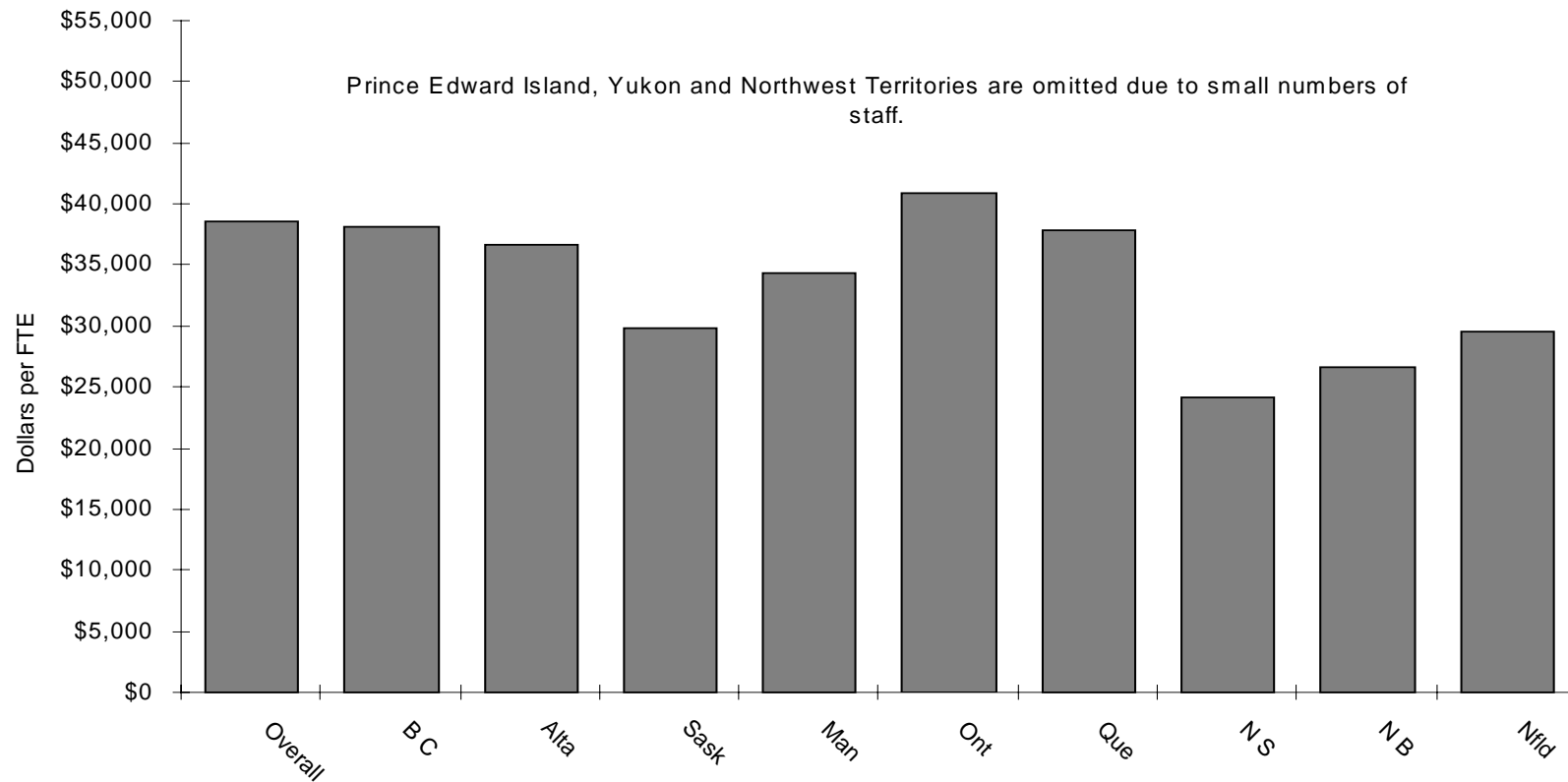
FIGURE 39

Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE for Academic Libraries in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	NFLD
2.1%	-2.9%	-1.1%	5.3%	2.4%	4.0%	2.7%	-0.8%	13.1%	7.0%	3.1%

FIGURE 40**Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE for Special Libraries in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	Nfld
-3.3%	2.5%	-2.5%	13.8%	-0.1%	-6.1%	7.5%	-9.2%	1.0%	4.8%

FIGURE 41

Staff Expenditures per Staff FTE, by Type and Size of Library

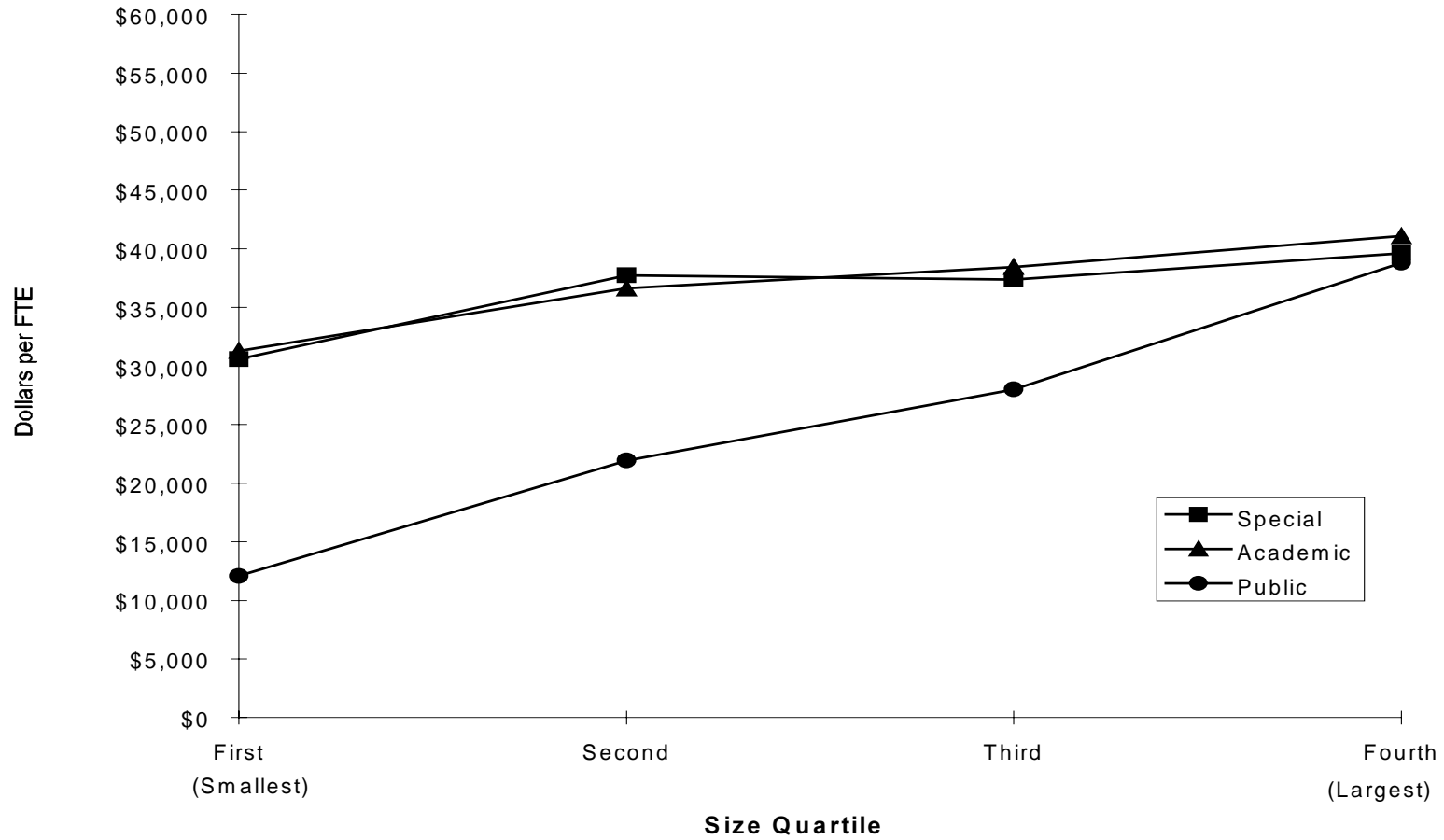
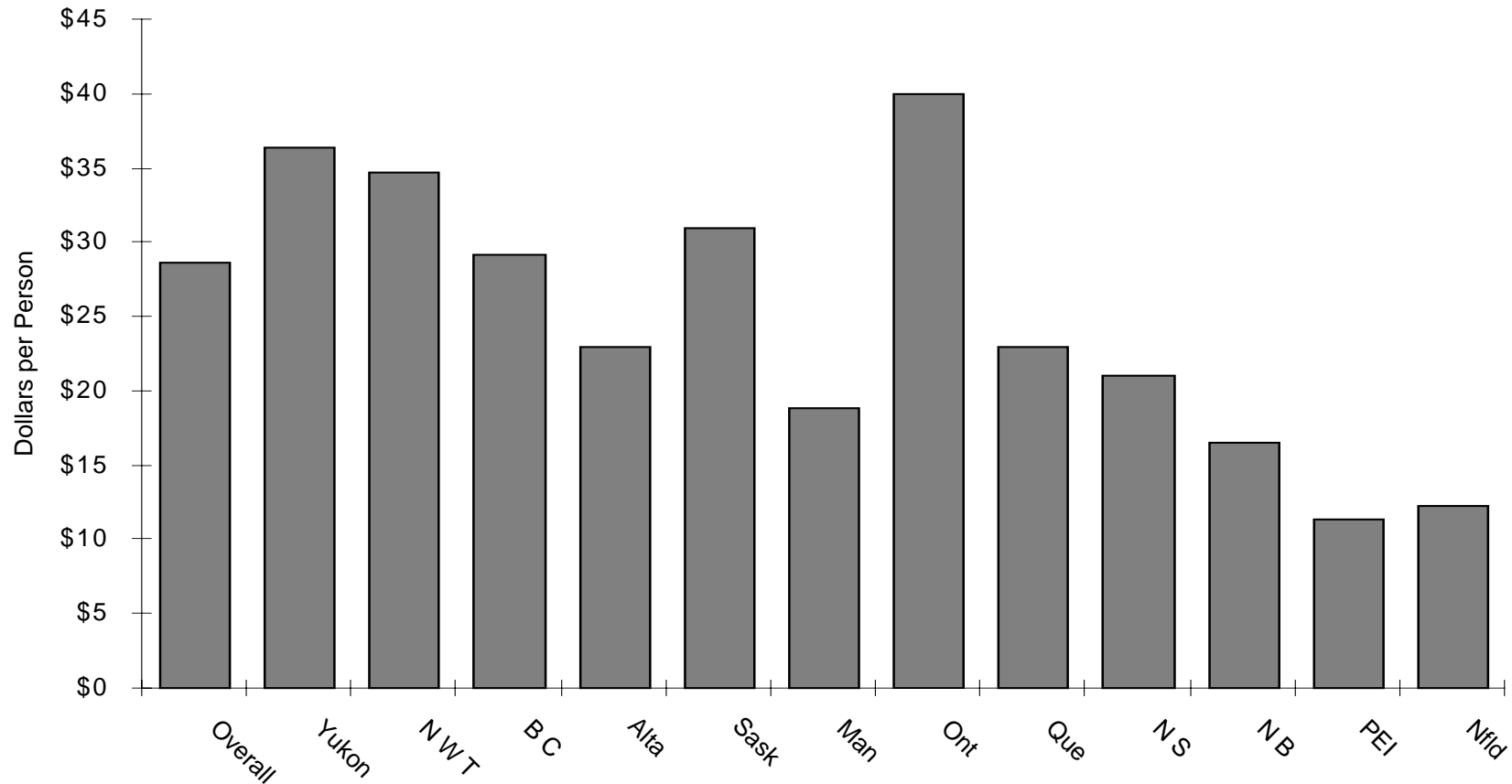


FIGURE 42

Total Expenditures per Capita by Public Libraries in the Different Provinces



Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
10.9%	-9.5%	-12.6%	0.8%	-16.6%	7.5%	-13.2%	29.1%	1.7%	10.8%	-7.4%	-12.4%	16.9%

FIGURE 43

Total Expenditures per Capita by Public Libraries of Different Sizes

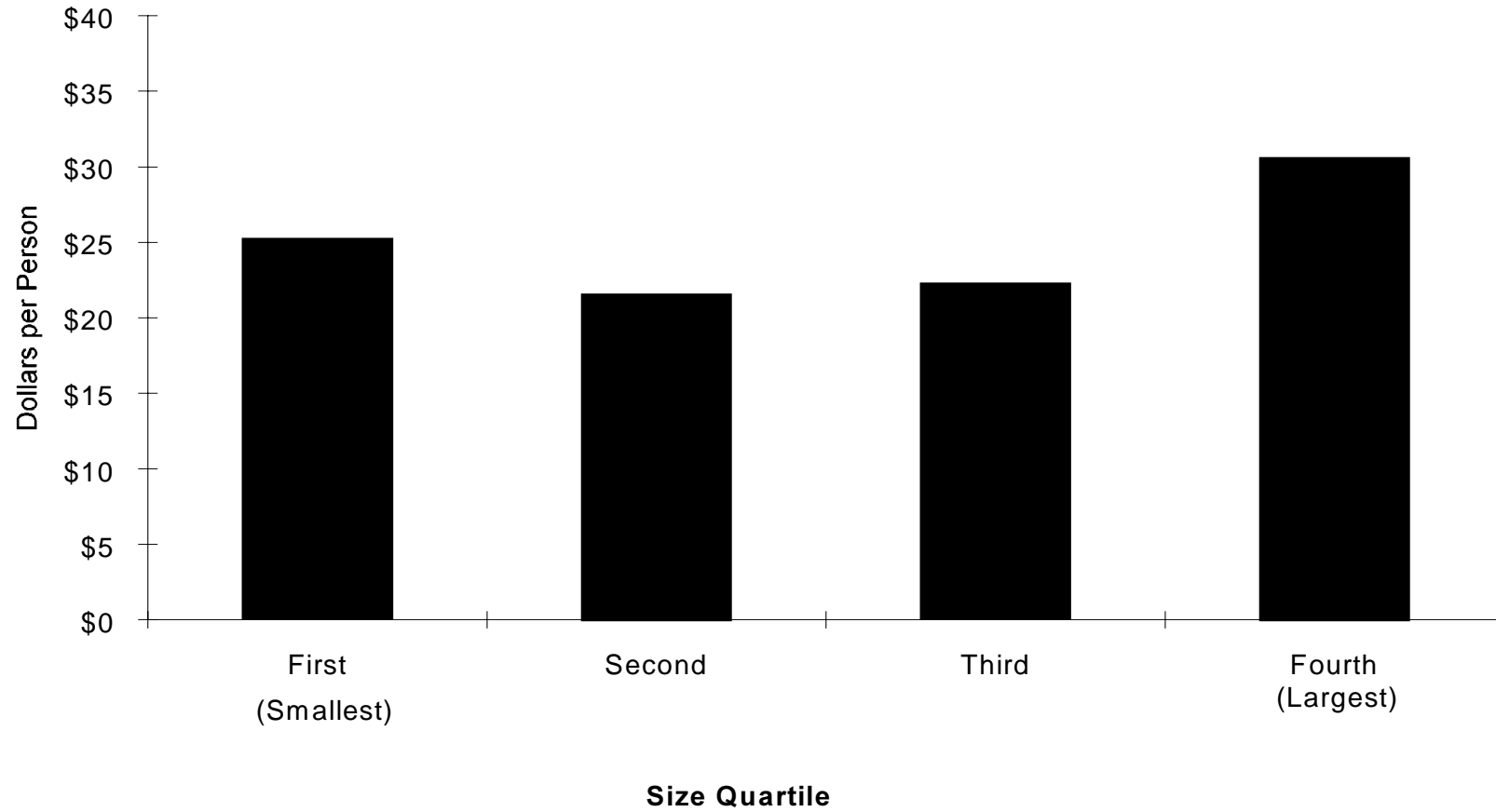
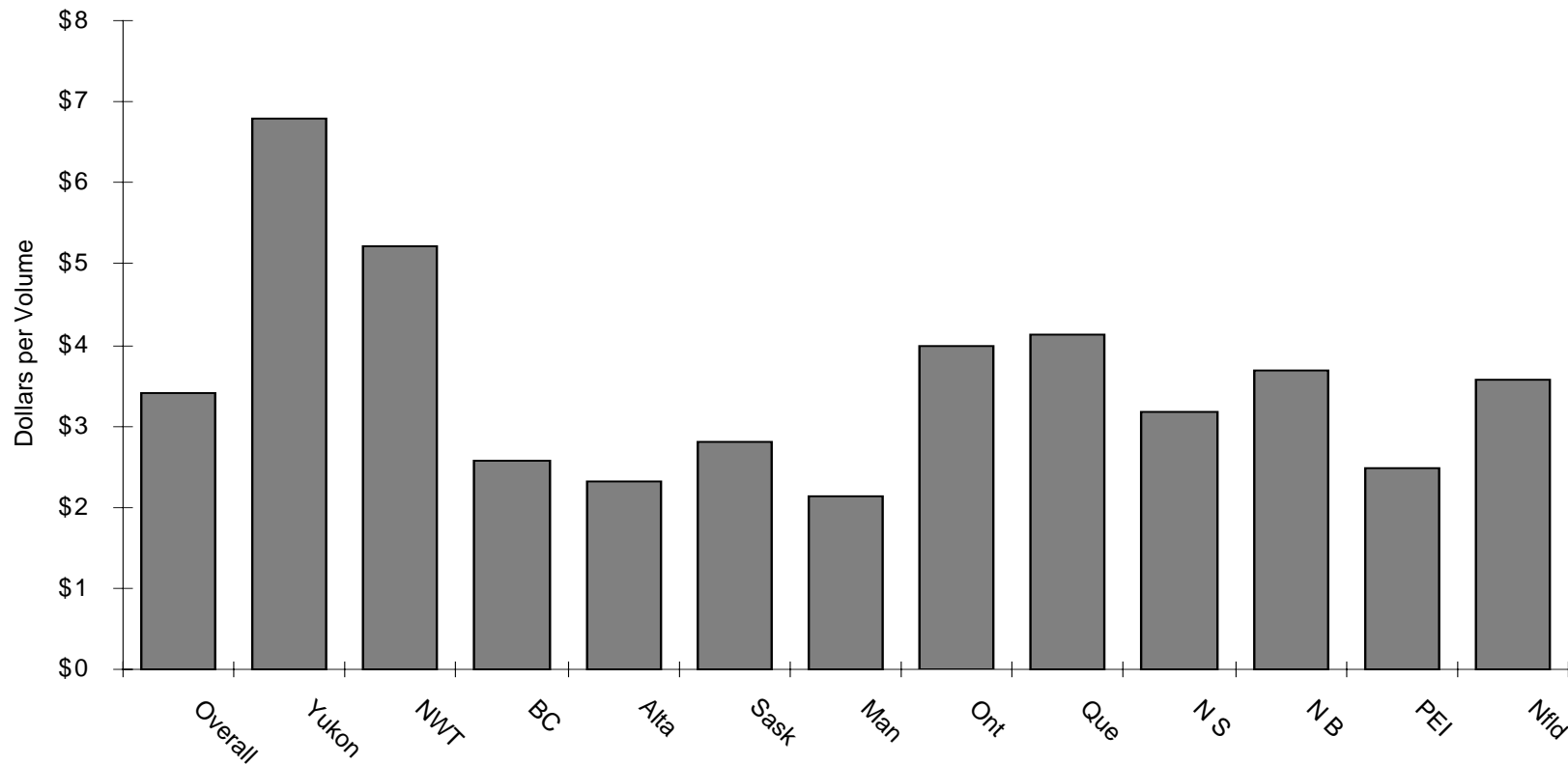
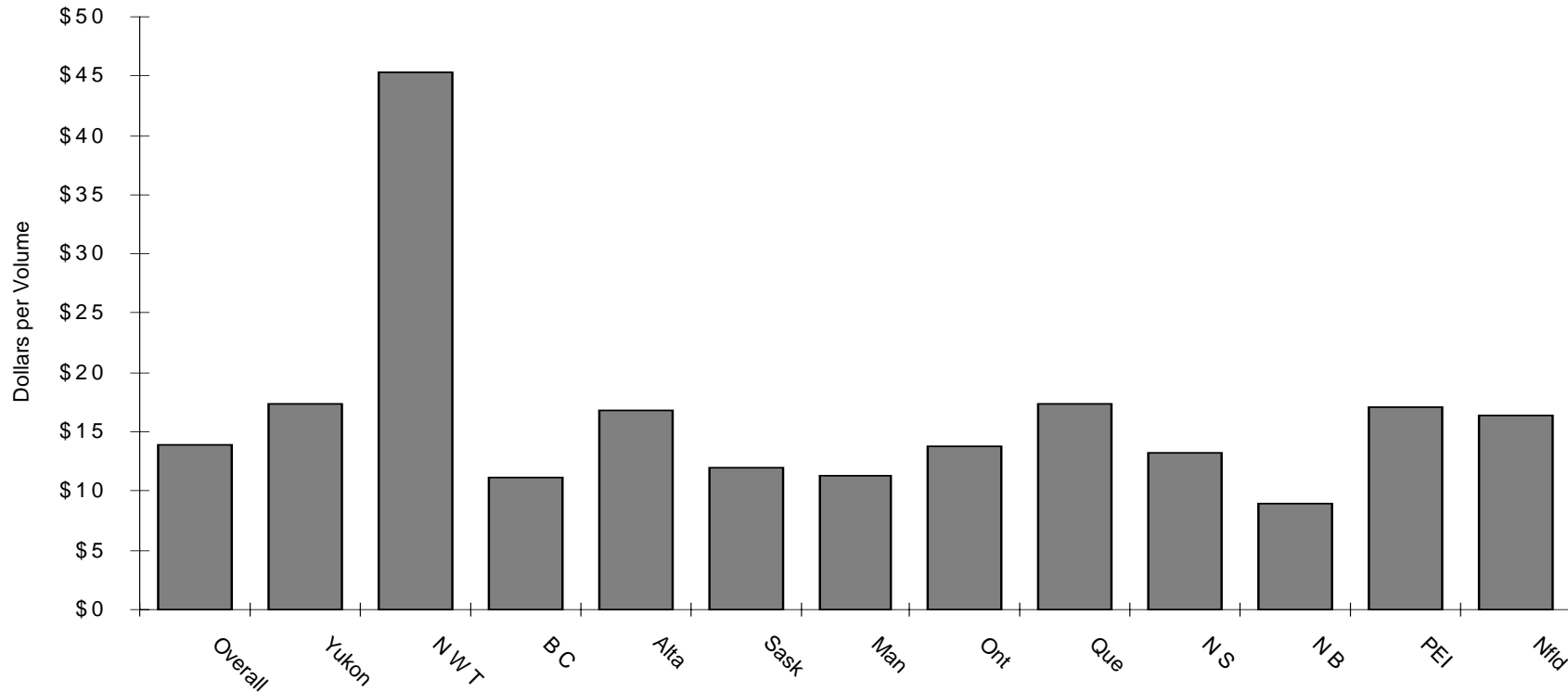


FIGURE 44**Total Expenditures per Volume Circulated by Public Libraries in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

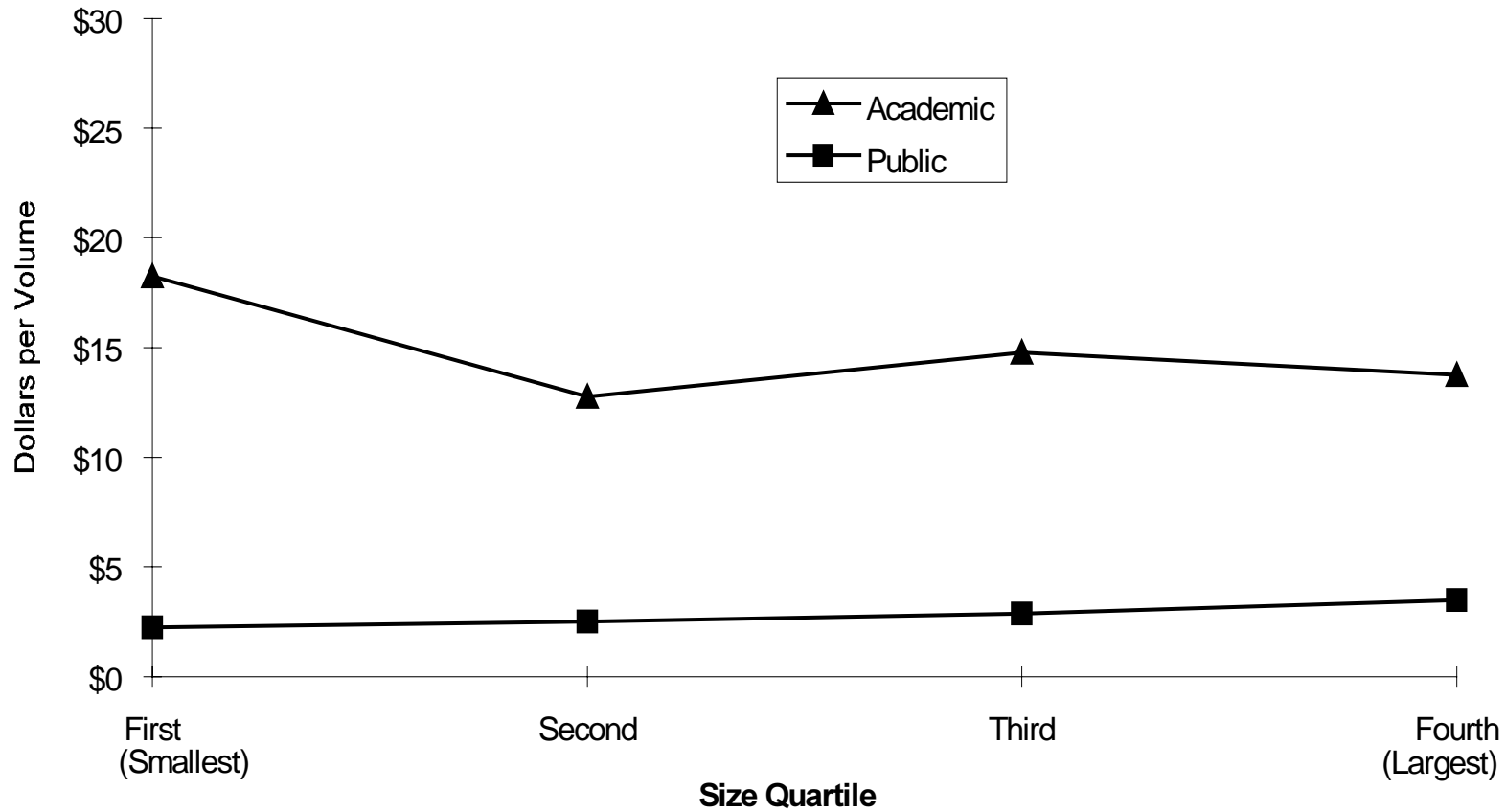
Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
8.1%	-7.9%	-39.5%	-1.8%	-11.2%	10.9%	-21.9%	25.1%	-1.4%	13.5%	-5.8%	-13.3%	19.5%

FIGURE 45**Total Expenditures per Volume Circulated by Academic Libraries in the Different Provinces****Percentage of change in libraries that reported in both years (1994 - 1995)**

Overall	Yukon	NWT	BC	Alta	Sask	Man	Ont	Que	NS	NB	PEI	Nfld
-1.9%	no data	7.3%	-19.4%	1.7%	13.6%	44.6%	-0.8%	0.6%	-26.0%	-5.3%	3.6%	4.5%

FIGURE 46

Total Expenditures per Volume Circulated by Academic Libraries of Different Sizes



TABLES

Number of Libraries in the Database by Type of Library and Province.....	1
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Table 1
Number of libraries in the Database by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)
Newfoundland	5	1		7	2			15	12	25.0%
Prince Edward Island	2	1			1			4	4	0.0%
New Brunswick	9	5		10	10	1		35	29	20.7%
Nova Scotia	10	11	3	13	7	1		45	43	4.7%
Quebec	68	172	17	37	69	1		364	343	6.1%
Ontario	53	407	34	86	97		2	679	657	3.3%
Manitoba	6	49	1	16	15	1		88	74	18.9%
Saskatchewan	12	10	4	12	12	1		51	36	41.7%
Alberta	24	254	13	21	25			337	323	4.3%
British Columbia	27	88	11	13	31	1		171	151	13.2%
Northwest Territories	2	19		2				23	25	-8.0%
Yukon	1	17		2				20	22	-9.1%
Total	219	1034	83	219	269	6	2	1832	1719	6.6%
1994 Total	229	1025	84	191	182	6	2			
Year over Year Change (%)	-4.4%	0.9%	-1.2%	14.7%	47.8%	0.0%	0.0%			

Table 2
Percent Valid Responses for Each Variable by Type of Library

VARIABLE	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total
Province or territory	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Type of library	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of libraries	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Size quartile	98%	100%	94%	93%	93%	**	**	97%
Service points	81%	100%	88%	91%	85%	83%	**	94%
Population of service area	85%	100%	93%	77%	76%	67%	**	91%
Number of librarians	91%	98%	75%	71%	52%	100%	100%	86%
Total number of non-librarians	99%	98%	83%	84%	70%	100%	100%	92%
Staff expenditures	91%	100%	72%	77%	76%	100%	100%	91%
Collections expenditures	96%	100%	81%	86%	84%	100%	100%	94%
Other operating expenditures	88%	100%	45%	67%	63%	100%	100%	86%
Capital expenditures	51%	54%	20%	28%	25%	33%	0%	44%
Book holdings	98%	99%	94%	93%	93%	83%	100%	97%
Other materials	91%	96%	78%	78%	76%	83%	100%	90%
Serials	99%	96%	98%	93%	96%	83%	100%	96%
Informational transactions	70%	89%	61%	78%	68%	67%	100%	81%
Circulation	92%	100%	51%	77%	65%	67%	100%	88%
Number of ILL requests sent	86%	2%	71%	82%	64%	83%	100%	35%
Sent ILLs filled in province	77%	26%	60%	58%	52%	50%	100%	42%
Sent ILLs filled out of province	63%	26%	41%	45%	38%	50%	100%	36%
Sent ILLs filled outside Canada	57%	26%	40%	33%	24%	17%	100%	31%
Number of ILL requests received	86%	2%	58%	71%	60%	83%	100%	32%
Received ILLs filled in province	76%	27%	51%	47%	47%	67%	100%	40%
Received ILLs filled out of province	58%	26%	34%	33%	23%	67%	100%	31%
Received ILLs filled outside Canada	48%	25%	27%	21%	16%	17%	100%	26%
Total staff FTE	100%	98%	100%	95%	87%	100%	100%	96%
Total expenditures	98%	100%	82%	88%	89%	100%	100%	96%
Total holdings	98%	99%	93%	93%	93%	83%	100%	97%

Table 3
Population Served by Academic and Public Libraries

PROVINCE/TERRITORY			(Per Cent)	Change			(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	22,101	29,752	-25.7%	-25.4%	568,474	568,474	0.0%	0.0%
Prince Edward Island	8,200	8,311	-1.3%	-1.3%	131,000	131,000	0.0%	0.0%
New Brunswick	42,750	35,512	20.4%	1.1%	723,900	723,900	0.0%	0.0%
Nova Scotia	17,783	31,415	-43.4%	1.6%	938,198	934,226	0.4%	4.3%
Quebec	433,802	488,220	-11.1%	-28.8%	6,567,664	6,535,405	0.5%	0.1%
Ontario	839,218	389,834	115.3%	12.8%	9,786,624	9,775,797	0.1%	-0.1%
Manitoba	45,469	10,499	333.1%	21.5%	898,300	887,484	1.2%	1.2%
Saskatchewan	48,567	43,645	11.3%	-10.5%	979,233	823,344	18.9%	1.0%
Alberta	81,911	122,009	-32.9%	-45.9%	2,735,259	2,553,230	7.1%	8.0%
British Columbia	532,555	180,113	195.7%	4.7%	3,586,614	3,452,522	3.9%	3.9%
Northwest Territories	12,139	12,139	0.0%	0.0%	41,590	57,649	-27.9%	-27.9%
Yukon	32,000	32,000	0.0%	0.0%	32,635	31,349	4.1%	4.1%
TOTAL	2,116,495	1,339,310	58.0%	-14.2%	26,989,491	26,385,382	2.3%	1.4%

Table 4
Number of Service Points in the Database by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	19	102		38	1		160	131	22.1%	-3.1%
Prince Edward Island	4	24			1		29	29	0.0%	0.0%
New Brunswick	13	66		12	23	1	115	103	11.7%	1.0%
Nova Scotia	12	88	4	17	7	1	129	135	-4.4%	-0.9%
Quebec	55	1062	17	40	86	3	1263	1256	0.6%	1.7%
Ontario	211	1192	46	135	225		1809	1738	4.1%	-4.9%
Manitoba	19	108	1	24	28		180	157	14.6%	3.5%
Saskatchewan	21	406	5	23	24	1	480	419	14.6%	7.2%
Alberta	73	337	13	78	29		530	464	14.2%	6.7%
British Columbia	72	247	12	12	81	2	426	409	4.2%	0.8%
Northwest Territories	2	19		5			26	32	-18.8%	-12.0%
Yukon	13	17		4			34	41	-17.1%	-8.1%
Total	514	3668	98	388	505	8	5181	4914	5.4%	-0.7%
1994 Total	629	3606	99	315	239	10				
Year over Year Change (%)	-18.3%	1.7%	-1.0%	23.2%	111.3%	-20.0%				
Same Library Change	-10.2%	1.9%	20.0%	-12.1%	0.6%	-20.0%				

Table 5
Total Holdings by Type of Library and Province (in thousands of volumes)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Prov- incial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	4400	1301		40	4			5744	5770	-0.4%	2.1%
Prince Edward Island	698	265			2			965	890	8.4%	8.4%
New Brunswick	6820	1578		291	193	3		8885	7413	19.9%	3.4%
Nova Scotia	5197	1996	28	902	90	66		8278	7635	8.4%	2.7%
Quebec	26912	14677	362	1882	1470	3344		48648	45606	6.7%	5.4%
Ontario	60341	35744	615	6677	891		26241	130510	124016	5.2%	10.5%
Manitoba	5649	2697	4	1183	123	158		9814	8469	15.9%	2.5%
Saskatchewan	8068	3921	18	133	316	273		12729	11488	10.8%	8.1%
Alberta	22876	8050	106	834	188			32054	31705	1.1%	1.2%
British Columbia	19708	11283	133	179	595			31899	31515	1.2%	0.1%
Northwest Territories	35	204		40				279	292	-4.4%	12.7%
Yukon	35	92		38				166	81	104.0%	-25.7%
Total	160740	81808	1266	12201	3872	3843	26241	289971	274881	5.5%	6.4%
1994 Total	160845	72343	1654	11945	4493	2318	21283				
Year over Year Change (%)	-0.1%	13.1%	-23.4%	2.1%	-13.8%	65.8%	23.3%				
Same Library Change	2.6%	12.8%	-12.6%	-27.4%	-28.5%	85.4%	23.3%				

Table 6
Total Number of Serials Subscription in Reporting Libraries by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	11758	3950		456	95			16259	15941	2.0%	-0.1%
Prince Edward Island	1925	350			121			2396	2636	-9.1%	-9.1%
New Brunswick	10478	1507		2220	2798	73		17076	13008	31.3%	-4.5%
Nova Scotia	17060	2822	275	3784	286	270		24497	24202	1.2%	0.3%
Quebec	121485	28094	4990	12985	13927	13261		194742	215584	-9.7%	-7.3%
Ontario	174782	54925	7874	58017	12855		49720	358173	397119	-9.8%	-5.4%
Manitoba	14217	3380	165	5255	2087	88		25192	25647	-1.8%	-8.0%
Saskatchewan	20687	4412	1058	1788	218	717		28880	26579	8.7%	3.1%
Alberta	51726	16344	2766	7357	3795			81988	77735	5.5%	1.3%
British Columbia	55003	25037	3000	1788	5489			90317	97589	-7.5%	-10.2%
Northwest Territories	440	173		588				1201	1966	-38.9%	-43.6%
Yukon	500	341		382				1223	1353	-9.6%	5.4%
Total	480061	141335	20128	94620	41671	14409	49720	841944	899359	-6.4%	-5.4%
1994 Total	527859	146734	24938	107516	39159	1211	51942				
Year over Year Change (%)	-9.1%	-3.7%	-19.3%	-12.0%	6.4%	1089.8%	-4.3%				
Same Library Change	-6.3%	0.9%	-5.0%	-9.0%	-13.1%	-1.7%	-4.3%				

Table 7
Total Number of Circulation Transactions in Reporting Libraries by Type of Library and Province
(in thousands of transactions)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Prov- incial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	864.0	1951.6		17.7	14.7			2848.0	2842.9	0.2%	-0.8%
Prince Edward Island	159.8	594.0			0.9			754.7	738.2	2.2%	2.2%
New Brunswick	1340.7	3228.0		25.8	29.4			4623.9	4489.8	3.0%	-0.4%
Nova Scotia	414.3	6215.8	1.8	44.4	4.3	0.6		6681.1	7339.9	-9.0%	2.7%
Quebec	7246.0	36642.6	98.7	158.9	166.7	92.5		44405.3	43646.7	1.7%	2.3%
Ontario	15774.8	98434.9	1301.3	409.2	1057.5		245.9	117223.6	112886.8	3.8%	3.1%
Manitoba	1746.4	7920.5		264.8	110.4	108.7		10150.7	9742.7	4.2%	-28.8%
Saskatchewan	1621.4	10776.1	20.7	17.6	81.1	74.9		12591.9	8866.8	42.0%	12.7%
Alberta	2915.4	27130.3	34.3	101.1	64.5			30245.6	29527.5	2.4%	2.1%
British Columbia	8045.5	40678.3	6.4	45.8	76.1			48852.1	45203.6	8.1%	7.9%
Northwest Territories	11.3	276.1		1.3				288.6	280.7	2.8%	3.5%
Yukon	26.0	174.6		4.6				205.2	175.7	16.8%	2.3%
Total	40165.6	234022.6	1463.3	1091.2	1605.4	276.6	245.9	278870.7	265741.2	4.9%	3.6%
1994 Total	40403.1	222088.0	315.0	929.8	1542.0	185.6	277.7				
Year over Year Change (%)	-0.6%	5.4%	364.5%	17.4%	4.1%	49.0%	-11.4%				
Same Library Change	1.8%	3.9%	35.6%	-3.5%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-11.4%				

Table 8
Total Number of Informational Transactions in Reporting Libraries, by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	105359	162639		7749	2628			278375	256003	8.7%	5.6%
Prince Edward Island	1991				926			2917	2166	34.7%	34.7%
New Brunswick	117962	202825		22409	4053			347249	390817	-11.1%	-18.3%
Nova Scotia	146695	689609	2930	18057	601	1319		859211	850519	1.0%	4.3%
Quebec	1974383	907813	33955	138221	89833	44975		3189180	3365716	-5.2%	7.4%
Ontario	2015353	13968549	119661	341792	241400		553609	17240364	17339218	-0.6%	-0.5%
Manitoba	111067			96934	15123	1000		224124	146503	53.0%	11.0%
Saskatchewan	114943	574432	11575	7453	1330	4260		713993	144637	393.6%	-7.9%
Alberta	728968	3719641	47900	87495	36945			4620949	4515637	2.3%	1.0%
British Columbia	763615	4304501	6950	37537	133370			5245973	5103160	2.8%	2.5%
Northwest Territories	5915	33401		2322				41638	40329	3.2%	8.4%
Yukon		13222		2101				15323	16232	-5.6%	-5.3%
Total	6086251	24576632	222971	762070	526209	51554	553609	32779296	32170937	1.9%	0.7%
1994 Total	5887861	24165950	265495	768191	456595	48019	578826				
Year over Year Change (%)	3.4%	1.7%	-16.0%	-0.8%	15.2%	7.4%	-4.4%				
Same Library Change	3.3%	0.4%	-6.2%	-2.7%	-2.6%	5.8%	-4.4%				

Table 9
Number of Ill Requests Sent to Other Libraries for Each Request Received, by Type of Library

TYPE OF LIBRARY	REQUESTS RECEIVED PER REQUEST SENT	
	1995	94-'95 Same Library Change
Academic	1.0	4.0%
Public	**	**
Profit	0.3	8.5%
Government	0.6	21.7%
Nonprofit	0.4	-37.4%
Provincial	11.9	-13.3%
National	195.7	17.2%
Overall	0.8	-2.8%

Table 10
Number of Librarian FTEs in the Database by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	48	15		8	1			71	66	7.6%	1.6%
Prince Edward Island	10	7			1			18	19	-5.3%	-5.3%
New Brunswick	46	33		11	6	6		101	96	5.3%	-7.8%
Nova Scotia	68	81	5	13	1	10		177	192	-7.6%	-3.5%
Quebec	463	297	22	64	43	25		913	931	-1.9%	-1.7%
Ontario	597	1208	48	251	85		270	2460	2788	-11.8%	-10.3%
Manitoba	71	44	1	23	7	3		149	139	6.9%	1.0%
Saskatchewan	66	91	2	7	3	12		181	180	0.4%	-1.1%
Alberta	145	189	15	30	18			396	379	4.6%	2.1%
British Columbia	277	478	7	14	25	8		809	682	18.6%	17.5%
Northwest Territories	2	4		2				8	10	-20.0%	0.0%
Yukon	3	5		2				10	11	-9.1%	0.0%
Total	1794	2452	100	424	190	63	270	5293	5493	-3.6%	-7.3%
1994 Total	1887	2640	108	385	187	63	223				
Year over Year Change (%)	-4.9%	-7.1%	-7.5%	10.1%	1.6%	0.2%	21.1%				
Same Library Change	-1.7%	-7.1%	1.1%	-1.7%	-2.4%	0.2%	21.1%				

Table 11
Number of Non-Librarian Staff FTEs in the Database by Type of Library and Province

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	188	180		7	2			378	372	1.5%	0.2%
Prince Edward Island	25	28			0			53	55	-2.7%	-2.7%
New Brunswick	168	187		12	14	7		388	362	7.2%	-4.9%
Nova Scotia	233	385	4	42	4	17		686	679	1.0%	5.2%
Quebec	1524	1889	31	138	110	101		3793	3929	-3.5%	-2.6%
Ontario	2321	5143	62	597	170		444	8737	8959	-2.5%	-0.3%
Manitoba	238	421	0	64	19	18		760	735	3.3%	-4.5%
Saskatchewan	218	512	6	15	6	23		781	759	2.8%	2.1%
Alberta	649	974	24	88	33			1768	1871	-5.5%	-7.9%
British Columbia	942	1361	10	25	70	9		2418	2324	4.0%	3.7%
Northwest Territories	4	21		1				25	19	34.0%	61.7%
Yukon	9	11		3				23	16	41.3%	41.3%
Total	6518	11112	137	993	428	176	444	19808	20081	-1.4%	2.2%
1994 Total	6844	11025	210	861	407	189	545				
Year over Year Change (%)	-4.8%	0.8%	-34.7%	15.4%	5.2%	-7.1%	-18.5%				
Same Library Change	-2.4%	1.3%	-36.9%	4.7%	-2.9%	-8.4%	-18.5%				

Table 12
Total Expenditures of Reporting Libraries by Type of Library and Province (in thousands of dollars)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Academic	Public	Profit	Govt	Nonprofit	Provincial	National	Total	Total	(Per Cent)	Change
Newfoundland	14229	6968		903	138			22238	19741	12.6%	9.8%
Prince Edward Island	2724	1480			80			4283	4220	1.5%	1.5%
New Brunswick	12042	11912		985	1131	849		26919	24480	10.0%	-5.0%
Nova Scotia	16124	19736	788	2493	73	1367		40580	40340	0.6%	3.2%
Quebec	126027	151099	3611	12187	8667	10444		312036	309182	0.9%	0.8%
Ontario	217340	391658	7879	52698	16469		69551	755595	672164	12.4%	13.9%
Manitoba	19671	16929	73	4951	1314	1410		44348	43899	1.0%	1.3%
Saskatchewan	19452	30343	611	697	125	1847		53075	47179	12.5%	8.6%
Alberta	49429	62689	1654	6237	2217			122226	130173	-6.1%	-7.8%
British Columbia	90663	104362	1236	1884	7233	1438		206815	208149	-0.6%	-1.5%
Northwest Territories	210	1441		440				2092	3182	-34.3%	-32.4%
Yukon	450	1185		301				1936	1954	-0.9%	1.5%
Total	568362	799803	15852	83776	37446	17355	69551	1592144	1504663	5.8%	5.9%
1994 Total	584318	710959	14567	77242	30629	17469	69477				
Year over Year Change (%)	-2.7%	12.5%	8.8%	8.5%	22.3%	-0.7%	0.1%				
Same Library Change	-0.7%	13.2%	5.1%	-7.0%	4.6%	-0.7%	0.1%				

Table 13
Total Expenditures per Volume Circulated in Different Types of Libraries

TYPE OF LIBRARY	DOLLARS PER VOLUME	
	1995	94-'95 Same Library Change
Academic	\$13.86	-1.9%
Public	\$3.29	8.1%
Profit	\$7.14	-14.2%
Government	\$73.64	-3.8%
Nonprofit	\$17.13	4.1%
Provincial	\$54.47	0.8%
National	\$282.82	13.0%