



1999-2000 Statistics / Statistiques

Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size /
Dépenses institutionnelles et de collections
Supplementary Statistics / Statistiques supplémentaires
Emerging Services / Les services en émergence

2000-2001 Salaries / Salaires

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Users of this survey are advised against making staffing or salary inferences from the data presented here. A highly standardized method of data collection has been used, which may imply organizational patterns that are not valid. Reported information is not audited. The survey of salaries does not include other forms of compensation. Salary information is not published when fewer than four individuals are involved.

Nous mettons en garde les utilisateurs de ce sondage contre toute conclusion regardant le personnel ou les salaires pouvant être tirée des données qui y sont contenues. La méthode de collecte des données fortement normalisées qui a été utilisée peut faire apparaître des modèles administratifs non valides. Ces données ne sont pas apurées. Le sondage sur les salaires n'inclut pas d'autres modes de rémunération. Les données salariales ne sont pas

Foreword

I am glad to present this latest edition of the annual CARL/ABRC *Statistics* for your information and edification.

The format changes last year were well-received and are retained. The content of the four *Sections* also remain unchanged, for the fourth successive year. It is important to define critical time series so that data may be tracked to establish and interpret patterns and trends.

Thanks are due to Gilbert Caron for setting up and operating the web-based *Survey* and to Katherine McColgan, CARL/ABRC Administrative Assistant for her tireless work in tracking and validating the returned *Surveys*. I would again remind members that the value of the annual *Statistics* depends upon the accuracy and the timeliness of the submission from each of us.

The *Statistics* are again enhanced by the addition of a Commentary once again written by Dr. David Holmes, former University Librarian, Carleton University.

This will be my last year as the CARL/ABRC Statistics Coordinator and I would like to thank friends and colleagues across Canada and beyond for the opportunity to have worked with you.

Richard Greene
CARL/ABRC Statistics Coordinator

Préface

Il me fait plaisir de vous présenter cette dernière édition des *Statistiques* annuelles de CARL/ABRC, espérant qu'elle servira tant à votre information qu'à votre édification.

Les modifications apportées l'an dernier à la présentation des statistiques ont semblé plaire et donc été maintenues, le contenu des quatre *Sections* demeurant par ailleurs le même pour la quatrième année consécutive. Il nous a semblé important de bien définir les cadres chronologiques permettant d'identifier les données aux fins d'interprétation des modèles et tendances.

Nos remerciements à Gilbert Caron, qui a conçu et administré ce questionnaire dans le contexte du web, et à Katherine McColgan, adjointe administrative de CARL/ABRC, qui n'a pas ménagé ses efforts pour pourchasser les questionnaires et les valider une fois reçus. Je profite encore une fois de l'occasion pour rappeler aux membres que la valeur de nos statistiques annuelles repose sur la fiabilité et l'à-propos des données fournies par chacun.

Ces *Statistiques* sont encore une fois enrichies par les commentaires du Dr. David Holmes, ex-bibliothécaire en chef de l'Université Carleton.

J'aimerais, puisqu'il s'agit de la dernière année de mon mandat à titre de coordonnateur des statistiques de l'Association, remercier amis et collègues, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, de m'avoir donné l'occasion de travailler avec eux.

Richard Greene
Coordonnateur des statistiques de CARL/ABRC

Table of Contents/Table des matières

Page No.

Commentary on the 1998-1999 CARL Statistics: An Introduction and Retrospective Overview	1
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Commentaires sur les statistiques 1998-1999 de CARL/ABRC: Introduction et aperçu rétrospectif	10
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Section A: Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size/ Dépenses institutionnelles et de collections

<i>Table I</i> - Library Collections	22
<i>Table II</i> - Library Serial Collections.....	24
<i>Table III</i> - Serial Collections Changes.....	26
<i>Table IV</i> - Other Library Materials	27
<i>Table V</i> - Library Materials Expenditures	28
<i>Table VI</i> - Salary and Other Operating Expenditures	30
<i>Table VII</i> - Summary of Library Expenditures	32
<i>Table VIII</i> - Summary of Library Personnel.....	33
<i>Table IX</i> - Summary of Expenditures, Staffing and Collections	34
Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Questionnaire	35
Footnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Questionnaire	38

Section B: Supplementary/Supplémentaires

<i>Table I</i> - Library Electronic Access	45
<i>Table II</i> - Hardware, Software and Electronic Information Expenditures.....	46
<i>Table III</i> - Interlibrary Loans & Document Delivery - Lending.....	48
<i>Table IV</i> - Interlibrary Loans & Document Delivery - Borrowing.....	50
<i>Table V</i> - Service Hours, Library Instructions and Reference.....	52
Supplementary Questionnaire	53
Footnotes to Supplementary Questionnaire	55

Section C: Emerging Services/Les services en émergence

<i>Table I</i> - OPAC Services and Types	60
<i>Table II</i> - Does your library offer?	62
<i>Table III</i> - Does your library participate in any of the following?.....	64
Emerging Services Questionnaire.....	66
Footnotes to Emerging Services Questionnaire	68

Section D: Salaries/Salaires

<i>Table I</i>	- <i>Salary Data</i>	72
<i>Table II</i>	- <i>Administrative Librarians</i>	73
<i>Table III</i>	- <i>Non-Administrative Librarians</i>	74
<i>Table IV</i>	- <i>Other Professional Staff</i>	75
<i>Table V</i>	- <i>Salary Distribution</i>	76
<i>Table VI</i>	- <i>Average & Median Salary per Year of Profession Experience</i>	77
Salary Survey Questionnaire.....		79
Footnotes to Salary Survey Questionnaire.....		80
Libraries Included and Excluded in the Survey		81

Commentary on the 1999-2000 CARL Statistics: An Introduction and Retrospective Overview

General Observations

There are certain inherent difficulties in making inter-library comparisons from annual statistics of the type collected by CARL/ABRC and other library organizations. Firstly there is the philosophical problem of what to count. The things that we count are sometimes crude surrogates for the quality of a library in the context of the clientele that it serves. Unfortunately, measuring what matters: *the frequency with which the patron gets what they want, when they want it, at the lowest possible cost to patron and institution*, is not easily measured. Consequently we must make do with reporting the quantifiable.

Then there are the practical problems. Despite the best efforts of the compilers, it is inevitable that there are different interpretations of the definitions (what is a reference transaction, etc.?). There are different ways of counting (ab initio inventories, linear estimates, etc.) and different internal practices (loan policies, etc.). The reader should also recognize that some of the numbers reported, are frequently only estimates, with significant inherent errors of estimation. For example volume counts are not usually generated from a complete inventory each year but are usually estimated in some way.

On the other hand, some measures, such as expenditure figures can yield valid comparisons, especially when compared to overall university expenditures or student enrolments. As well, year over year comparisons of the same measure, or ratios of measures, for a given library should yield valid information about changes in that library.

In an attempt to improve the value and validity of the annual statistics and to reflect changing circumstances, CARL/ABRC modified and extended its annual statistical questionnaire for the 1996-97 statistics published in May 1998. The present publication represents the fourth annual statistical report using these new definitions and the second to contain a textual commentary. Some data in the new statistics were not previously collected or were collected using a different set of definitions. This means that retrospective comparisons going back further than 1996-97 have to be made with care.

Regrettably, not all libraries provide a complete statistical report every year, so that when making year over year comparisons, it is only valid to do so for libraries that consistently reported data in the same categories for both years.

It is with the above provisos in mind that the reader should turn to the data presented in the annual statistical tables.

1.0 EXPENDITURES

1.1 Collections

Average total expenditures on library materials increased in every region of the country between 1998-99 and 1999-00. This reflects the fact that these expenditures rose in 23 of the 29 CARL/ABRC member libraries. Overall library materials expenditures also rose faster than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in all regions.

Expenditures on monographs (print and electronic combined) rose on average in all but the Prairie region and in 20 CARL/ABRC libraries. The largest relative increase in monograph expenditures was reported by Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) – 73.4%. Although the figures are incomplete, expenditures on electronic monographs were significant in some libraries. Alberta reported spending \$287,763 in this category, 10.4% of overall monograph expenditures. Toronto reported spending \$301,565 on electronic monographs.

Expenditures on serials (print and electronic combined), the largest part of the materials budget in all CARL/ABRC libraries, rose in all regions except the Atlantic, where they fell slightly. Serial expenditures increased substantially at CISTI and slightly at the National Library.

For the first time in several years, the ratio of expenditures on monographic materials to serial library materials did not decline on a year over year basis. In fact, this ratio increased slightly in every region except Ontario.

Region	Average Monograph Expenditure	Average Serial Expenditure 1999-00	Ratio 1999-00	Ratio 1998-99
British Columbia	\$2,109,753	\$5,408,323	0.39	0.38
Prairies	\$1,484,350	\$4,077,559	0.36	0.32
Ontario	\$1,917,082	\$5,003,209	0.38	0.40
Quebec	\$1,279,761	\$3,645,009	0.35	0.35
Atlantic	\$ 793,024	\$2,844,601	0.28	0.24

The pattern of overall library materials expenditures by region remained substantially unchanged from 1998-99. The highest average expenditure was in BC, closely followed by Ontario, with the lowest in the Atlantic Provinces. Toronto continues to have by far the largest materials expenditures of any Canadian library, spending \$21.6 million in 1999-00. The other 9 Ontario CARL/ABRC libraries averaged materials expenditures of \$5.82 million ranking them ahead of the third place Prairie region at \$5.76 million. (Last year the Prairies surpassed Ontario when Toronto was excluded.) As in the previous year, University of British Columbia reported the second biggest materials expenditures of the 27 CARL/ABRC universities, although far behind Toronto. Alberta ranked third. CISTI spent \$12.1 million, ranking it between UBC and Alberta. At the other end of the scale, Regina had the smallest materials expenditures of CARL/ABRC universities (\$1.4 million) just behind New Brunswick (\$1.8

million), a ranking reversed from the previous year. The National Library's expenditures declined from the previous year to a figure of \$1.7 million, although it should be noted that much of their collection is acquired at no cost through legal deposit.

Figure 1: Average Materials Expenditure by Region, 1998-99 and 1999-00

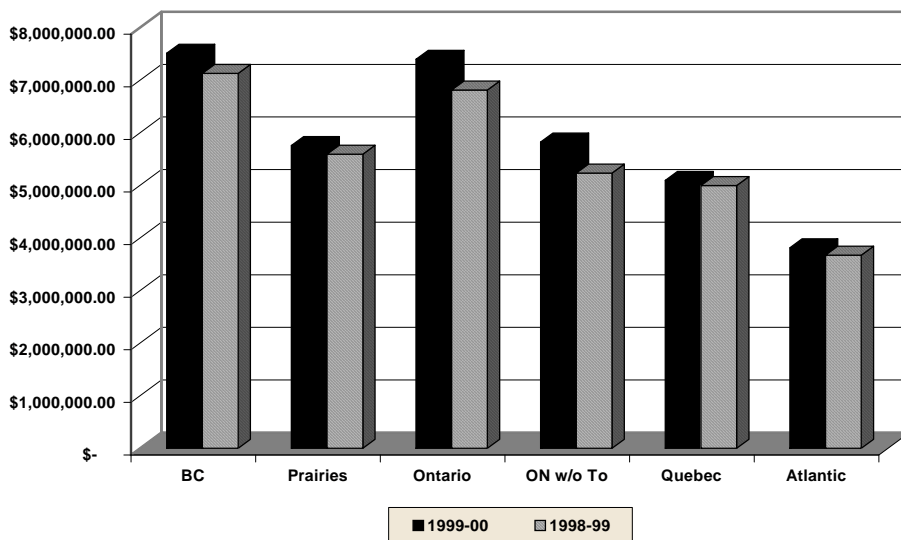


Figure 1 shows the variation in average library expenditures by region compared to the previous year.

1.2 Overall Expenditures

Total library expenditures (salaries, materials and operating) increased in all regions of the country between 1998-99 and 1999-00. As was the case the year before, the average for BC was the highest, followed by Ontario and the Prairies. Total library expenditures dropped at Manitoba, Regina, Saskatchewan, Windsor, Guelph, Concordia and New Brunswick. Expenditures also dropped slightly at the National Library. In the other 21 CARL/ABRC libraries overall expenditures increased year over year.

Taking the average for all 29 CARL/ABRC libraries, compared to the previous year there was a slight shift in the proportion of total expenditures spent on salaries into library materials and operating expenses. In 1999-00 CARL/ABRC libraries averaged 53.05% of expenditures on salaries, 35.26% on materials and 11.69% on operating. The variations by region are not great, but Québec continued to spend a larger proportion of total budget on salaries (58.49%) than the other regions. Of university members, UQAM reported the largest percentage expenditure on salaries (68.32%) and Simon Fraser University the lowest (44.38%). University of Western Ontario reported the highest percentage of overall expenditures on library materials (45.49%) and UQAM the lowest (28.88%).

1.3 Salaries and Employment

Compared to the previous year (1998-99) the proportion of the total library budget spent on salaries dropped slightly in each of the five regions, continuing a downward trend that started several years ago. However, in absolute dollar terms, staffing expenditures increased marginally in most CARL/ABRC libraries. The average staffing expenditure across the country increased by 3.0%. In other words, libraries were continuing to constrain staffing expenditures relative to expenditures on other things, particularly library materials.

Compared to the year before, the total number of professional staff rose marginally across the country – an increase of 1.0 (from 55.5 to 56.5) on a national average basis. Support staff Full-time Equivalent (FTE) rose by an even slimmer margin – from a national average of 130.1 to 130.7. Casual staff FTE also rose slightly – from 24.2 to 25.3.

Comparing the four years of comparable data from 1996-97 to 1999-00 overall staffing levels dropped only slightly on a national basis although there were significant variations between individual institutions. For example, over this four year period, UBC dropped 13.8 FTE librarians (from 105.0), the National Library dropped 15.0 (from 200) and Waterloo dropped 5.0 (from 35.0). A few libraries increased the number of professional librarians, e.g. Alberta went from 58.0 to 64.0, Calgary went from 32.0 to 41.0 and CISTI went from 55.0 to 75.0, but generally the trend for professional librarian employment is downwards. At the same time the number of “other professionals” employed in CARL/ABRC libraries has increased. A similar pattern is observed with support staff. Numbers have declined in most libraries, while increasing substantially in the few better-funded institutions. The number of casual staff FTE’s were up marginally, partially offsetting the decline in regular staff.

The national average professional salary in CARL/ABRC university libraries dropped substantially from \$70.0K to \$62.8K between 1999-00 and 2000-01. Last year York reported the highest mean professional salary, \$84.8K, with Carleton in second place at \$84.0. This year Carleton regained the lead with a mean salary of \$82.6K, significantly ahead of second place New Brunswick at \$74.8K. Meanwhile York’s figure dropped substantially to \$70.2K. Clearly substantial staff turnover is taking place, with younger staff coming in at lower salary levels. This is reflected in the average years of professional experience reported – a number that has dropped across the country by 3.1 years. But, at an average of 19.3 years, there is still considerable room for it to drop further!

Not surprisingly, despite signs of staff renewal at the lower end of the age spectrum, salary creep is moving a greater number of professional library employees into the over \$80,000 bracket. In 1998-99 there were 110 individuals earning over \$80,000. A year later the number had increased to 122. Those universities whose librarians are most closely tied in with their general faculty collective agreements figure the most prominently in the list, notably York, Carleton and UBC. As in previous years, Carleton reported the highest proportion of over \$80K earners.

2.0 COLLECTIONS

With the exception of one institution, Sherbrooke, every CARL/ABRC member reported adding more volumes to their collections than they withdrew in 1999-00. Consequently, 28 of the 29 libraries' collections grew overall, continuing the trend of many years. Toronto with 9,195,841 volumes houses Canada's biggest library collection, followed by the National Library with 7,267,860 volumes, Alberta with 5,527,712 volumes and UBC with 4,106,011 volumes. The National Library increased its collection by 337,164 volumes, Toronto 246,887 volumes and Alberta by 151,262 volumes. At the other end of the scale, Regina's collection grew by only 6,629 volumes, CISTI's by 9,108 and Carleton's by only 12,427 volumes. Meanwhile Sherbrooke actually reduced its collection by 149 volumes.

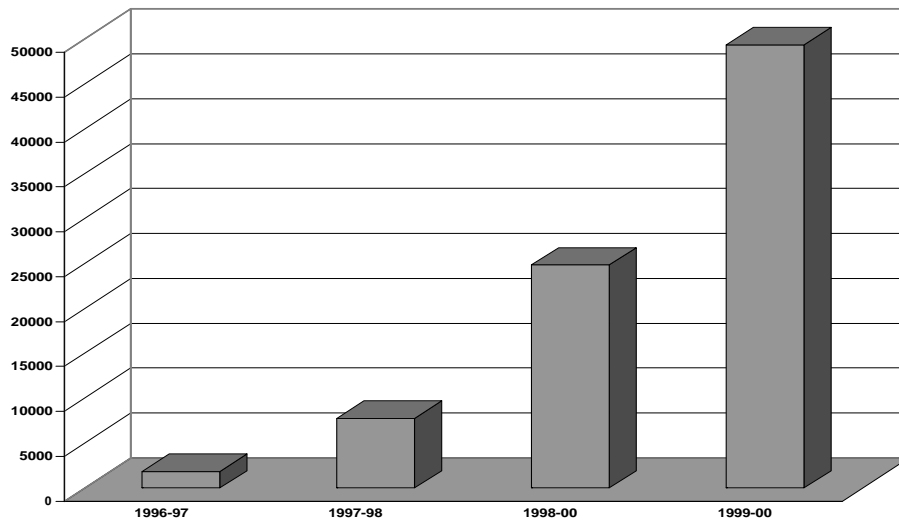
There appears to be an increasing divergence between the size and scope of Canada's largest research libraries and their smaller counterparts. To illustrate this, in 1996-97 the ratio between the aggregate collection sizes of CARL/ABRC's three biggest university libraries (Toronto, Alberta and UBC) to that of the three smallest (Regina, Sherbrooke and New Brunswick) was 6.69. Just four years later that ratio had grown to 7.54.

On average the 22 CARL/ABRC university libraries that reported data in the two years bought 23,508 monograph volumes compared to 22,916 the year before. However, Toronto's enormous tally of 150,745 purchased monographs, an increase of 21,000 from the previous year, skews the average. Without Toronto there would have been a slight drop in the average number of monographs purchased. **However it appears that, at least temporarily, the decline in monograph purchases resulting from a shift of resources into serials has bottomed out.**

The average number of hard copy serial titles purchased dropped between 1998-99 and 1999-00 by 434 titles to 10,481 (for the 21 university libraries reporting consistent data). This continues the trend observed for several years as printed serial costs have escalated faster than libraries' ability to pay for them. **Print serial cancellations continue unabated at libraries across the country. Three libraries, McGill, Alberta and UBC each reported cancelling more than \$700,000-worth of titles in 1999-00. Alberta alone cancelled 2,086 print titles worth over \$800,000.** While these cancellations were partially offset by new subscriptions in every library, the former greatly exceeded the latter in most cases. (The reader is referred to last year's *Commentary* for a fuller discussion of the effects of inflation on serial purchases.)

The trend in the purchase of electronic serial titles, however, is dramatically different. **In just one year the average number of electronic titles purchased by the 20 CARL/ABRC university libraries reporting increased from 1,714 titles to 2,923 - an increase of 70.5%. Toronto now purchases almost one third as many electronic serial titles as print titles (10,396). For the 15 CARL/ABRC libraries that reported data consistently on electronic subscriptions purchased over the four-year period, the total number of subscriptions jumped from 1,842 in 1996-97 to 49,408 in 1999-00.** This is shown graphically in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Electronic Serials Purchased in 15 CARL Libraries, 1996-97 to 1999-00



This surge in electronic serial titles purchased has offset the effect of declining print subscriptions. In many cases, CARL/ABRC libraries now purchase more serials than they did 4 years ago even though they have greatly reduced their print subscriptions. For example, Toronto has over 3,000 fewer print serial titles than it did 4 years ago, but overall purchases subscriptions to over 5,000 more titles when electronic titles are included. Libraries frequently duplicate paper and electronic subscriptions to the same title. This may be as the result of a deliberate policy decision, or it may be a condition of purchase. The statistics on serial subscriptions may include considerable duplication.

In addition to serial titles purchased, CARL/ABRC libraries report a significant number of titles not purchased. In some cases these unpurchased subscriptions increase total holdings by as much as 20%. These may be free materials (print and electronic) as well as titles donated, exchanged, or received on deposit. As few libraries systematically control the free electronic materials to which they may have access, the numbers cited may be incomplete.

3.0 INTER-LIBRARY ACTIVITY

3.1 Lending

In 1999-00 the largest lender of original documents (“returnables”) was once again Alberta filling 102,666 loan requests, up from 78,699 the year before. This far exceeded the volume of lending by any other CARL/ABRC library. CISTI in second place filled 30,241 requests for original material.

In terms of copies (“non-returnables”) CISTI was by far the largest supplier, filling 537,123 requests. The next highest was Toronto, filling 42,218 requests for copies. In general CARL/ABRC libraries are lending and supplying copies to customers within Canada with much of the volume being to other libraries within the same province. The notable exception is presumably CISTI, although they do not

provide a detailed breakdown of where their customers are.

The overall volume of copying and lending, particularly amongst the larger CARL/ABRC libraries, continues to rise rapidly as smaller libraries become more dependent on obtaining materials from beyond their own collections. For example, CISTI, the largest supplier of copies in Canada, reported supplying 406,846 copies in 1996-97. The number reported above for 1999-00 represents an increase of 32.0% in 4 years.

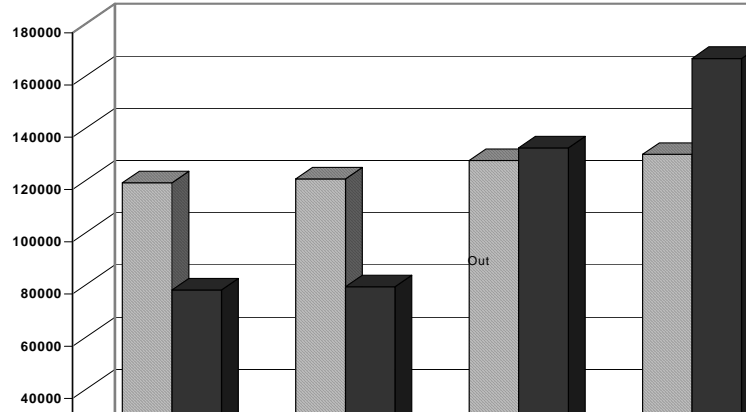
3.2 Borrowing

Guelph was apparently the largest CARL/ABRC borrower of original materials, receiving 53,991 originals, but the figures reported are for all the Tri-University Group (Guelph, Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier). Alberta was the second largest borrower (33,380). Not surprisingly, Toronto with its enormous collection borrowed only 4,656 items, but half of these items were from outside Canada.

In terms of copies “borrowed”, Calgary was the largest consumer receiving 38,142 copies. Six other CARL/ABRC libraries reported receiving over 20,000 copies (UBC, Simon Fraser, Victoria, Guelph, Montreal and Sherbrooke). Approximately 90% of the copies received by CARL/ABRC libraries were supplied from within Canada. The volume of copies received in 1999-00 increased markedly from the year before, continuing a multi-year trend. This increase in copies received is clearly related to the decline in print serial holdings discussed above. It will be interesting to see if the rapid increase in electronic subscriptions results in a levelling off in the demand for “hard copy” journal articles in the future.

Figure 3 below shows the four-year “balance of trade” in photocopies for 14 representative CARL/ABRC libraries that reported data every year. (The libraries are the CARL/ABRC libraries in Ontario and Quebec, except Toronto and Sherbrooke). In the first two years these libraries exported more than they imported, while in the last two years they have become net importers. At the same time the overall volume of traffic has increased in both directions.

Figure 3: Traffic Patterns in Photocopies - 14 CARL Libraries



4.0 EMERGING SERVICES

The emerging services questionnaire looks at a variety of newer library services. The following is a summary of some of the highlights.

Electronic publishing: Ten libraries offer assistance in electronic publishing, an increase of one from the year before.

Quantitative data analysis (data libraries): Nineteen of the twenty-nine libraries now offer this assistance, an increase of one from the year before.

Digital imaging: Ten libraries offer assistance in this area, down one from the previous year. Eighteen libraries also offer **digitization** of text and/or graphics.

Student fee for library service: The number of libraries claiming to charge a fee has declined from four to three. Despite financial constraints, this does not appear to be a revenue source that is being widely exploited.

RECON: Eight libraries state that their Retrospective Conversion of Catalogued Materials (RECON) project is not completed, a number that seems to bounce around from year to year.

Web access from library workstations: All CARL/ABRC university libraries offer web access from library workstations. The number of workstations available in libraries for Web access continues to grow. Toronto has 1,671 such stations and three other libraries have more than 300.

OPAC access: All CARL/ABRC university libraries have a significant number of workstations in the library that can access their Online Public Catalogue (OPAC). This number ranges from 27 in Sherbrooke to 1,131 in Toronto.

Shared storage: Six libraries participate in a shared storage consortium

Library Computer Systems: All CARL/ABRC libraries except Carleton and UQAM, who have home-grown systems, operate library systems supplied by a variety of commercial vendors. All but four libraries have an OPAC that supports Z39.50, although not all are compliant with the Z39.50 Bath Protocol.

5.0 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE EXPENDITURES

Libraries continue to devote significant resources to electronic hardware and software to support the transition to an increasingly digital library world. In 1999-00 electronic hardware expenditures ranged from \$72,335 at Regina to \$2,020,315 at Toronto.

Software expenditures, while considerably less than those on hardware, were also significant, ranging from \$365,777 at Western Ontario to only \$7,316 at York.

6.0 CIRCULATION ACTIVITY

Comparing circulation activity between libraries is difficult to do. Libraries have different circulation policies and different definitions of what is counted. To make matters worse, circulation policies frequently change over time.

Between 1998-99 and 1999-00, 12 university libraries reported an increase in circulation transactions, while 15 reported a drop. This is consistent with the trend reported in last year's CARL/ABRC statistics. **It would appear that, despite local exceptions, there is a long-term decline in circulation transactions per capita taking place in CARL/ABRC university libraries.** One can speculate that this is a reflection of the increasing importance of electronic sources as a source of information.

Despite increased enrolment at most universities, reserve transactions declined more sharply than overall circulation transactions. Only 4 of the 20 CARL/ABRC libraries reporting data experienced an increase in reserve transactions. Again this is consistent with trends reported last year. It would appear that more and more course materials are being distributed by the Web or in copyright-cleared "course-packs" and hand-outs.

Measuring in-house use is notoriously difficult and unreliable, but for those libraries that do report such data, the majority experienced a continuing decline in the volume of transactions. Not surprisingly, this was particularly marked in those libraries with large investments in electronic subscriptions. Toronto reported a year over year decline of 10.1%, at Calgary 12.0%, and at Guelph in-house use declined 8.0%. Presumably users are taking advantage of the ability to access electronic library materials from their desks, rather than consulting printed volumes in the library.

7.0 SERVICE HOURS, INSTRUCTION AND REFERENCE ACTIVITY

In 1999-00 the average number of staffed library service points in all CARL/ABRC libraries was 18.5, a slight increase over the previous year. The average number of weekly public service hours in the university libraries was 91.7, also up slightly from the previous year. Over the four years of comparable statistical data, there have been only minor fluctuations in these two figures, suggesting that libraries have decided that further cuts in basic service are undesirable.

All library reference departments are active in making presentations to groups (mostly students). There does not appear to be any pattern in the statistics on participation in such presentations. While large in absolute terms, participation in such presentations represents a fairly small percentage of the overall student body at most universities.

Counting reference transactions is an inexact science and libraries do not do it in a consistent manner. However these statistics are down in 20 of the 29 CARL/ABRC university libraries compared to the year before. Last year these numbers were down in 21 of the 29 libraries. Given that hours of service have not declined and that enrolments were generally up across the country, one has to surmise that library clients (mostly students) are using other sources of information, such as the Web. An alternative but related explanation is that libraries are experiencing less traffic through their doors, which is also reflected in the declining volumes of in-house collection use. Unfortunately, CARL/ABRC does not report information such as gate counts to measure overall traffic.

David Holmes, May 2001

Commentaires sur les statistiques 1999-2000 de CARL/ABRC: Introduction et aperçu rétrospectif

REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES

On ne peut établir, sans faire face à certains obstacles liés à la nature de l'opération, des comparaisons entre les bibliothèques à partir du genre de statistiques annuelles compilées par CARL/ABRC et d'autres regroupements de bibliothèques. D'abord, un problème philosophique: que compter? Les éléments que nous comptons ne sont parfois que de pâles reflets de la qualité d'une bibliothèque considérée dans le contexte de ses usagers. Il faut bien reconnaître qu'il n'est malheureusement pas facile de mesurer ce qui compte vraiment: *le degré de satisfaction des besoins de l'utilisateur (ce qu'il veut, quand il le veut), et ce au coût le moins élevé possible tant pour lui que pour l'institution*. Ce qui veut dire que nous devons nous contenter du quantifiable.

Il y a aussi des problèmes pratiques. Tous les efforts des compilateurs n'effacent pas la variété inévitable de l'interprétation des définitions (qu'est-ce qu'une question de référence, etc.?). Il existe différentes façons de compter (inventaires détaillés, estimations linéaires, etc.) et différentes pratiques internes (politiques de prêt, etc.). On ne doit pas non plus oublier que certains chiffres ne sont souvent que des estimations entachées d'erreurs inhérentes importantes. On peut en donner comme exemple le calcul du nombre de volumes, qui n'est généralement pas basé sur un inventaire complet annuel, mais fait plutôt habituellement l'objet d'une estimation quelconque.

Certains chiffres en revanche, comme les dépenses, peuvent servir de base à des comparaisons valables, particulièrement en regard des dépenses totales de l'université ou encore des inscriptions. Il en va de même de la comparaison des mêmes données, ou ratios, faite d'une année à l'autre, parce qu'une bibliothèque devrait normalement fournir des données valides sur les changements survenus en son sein.

Désireuse d'améliorer la qualité et la validité de ses statistiques annuelles et de refléter l'évolution des contextes, l'Association a modifié et amplifié son questionnaire statistique annuel à l'occasion de la cueillette des statistiques 1996-97 publiées en mai 1998. Il s'agit donc ici du quatrième rapport statistique annuel utilisant ces nouvelles définitions, et du deuxième accompagné d'un commentaire textuel. Certaines données trouvées dans les nouvelles statistiques n'étaient pas compilées auparavant, ou encore ne l'étaient qu'à partir de définitions différentes. Il s'ensuit qu'on ne doit faire qu'avec prudence de comparaisons rétrospectives utilisant les données antérieures à 1996-97.

Comme malheureusement toutes les bibliothèques ne fournissent pas un rapport statistique complet chaque année, il faut se rappeler que toute comparaison d'une année à l'autre n'est valide que pour les bibliothèques ayant fourni des données dans les mêmes catégories et selon les mêmes critères pour les deux années en question.

C'est donc en tenant compte de ces mises en garde qu'on utilisera les données présentées par les tableaux statistiques annuels.

1.0 DÉPENSES

1.1 Collections

On constate de 1998-99 à 1999-00, dans chacune des régions, une augmentation des dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions, conséquence de l'accroissement de ces dépenses dans les bibliothèques de 23 des 29 membres de l'Association. Ces dépenses ont aussi augmenté dans toutes les régions, de façon générale, plus rapidement que l'index des prix aux consommateurs (IPC).

Les dépenses consacrées aux monographies (tant en format imprimé qu'électronique) ont augmenté en moyenne dans toutes les régions excepté dans les Prairies, et dans 20 des bibliothèques membres. L'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) fait état de la plus importante augmentation relative du budget consacré à l'acquisition des monographies, soit 73.4%. Malgré des chiffres incomplets, on peut constater l'importance des dépenses consacrées dans certaines bibliothèques aux monographies électroniques. Alberta dépensait ainsi 287,763\$ à cette fin, soit 10,4% de toutes ses dépenses en monographies, et Toronto 301,565\$.

Les dépenses consacrées aux périodiques (tant imprimés qu'électroniques) représentent la plus grande partie du budget d'acquisitions dans toutes les bibliothèques membres de l'Association, et ont augmenté dans toutes les régions, à l'exception de l'Atlantique où elles ont chuté légèrement. Ces dépenses ont augmenté substantiellement à l'ICIST mais très peu à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada.

Le ratio des dépenses consacrées aux monographies en regard de celles affectées aux périodiques n'a pas baissé, pour la première fois depuis plusieurs années, lorsqu'on fait la comparaison d'une année à l'autre, augmentant au contraire plutôt légèrement dans toutes les régions à l'exception de l'Ontario.

Tableau 1: ratio des dépenses consacrées aux monographies en regard de celles affectées aux périodiques par région

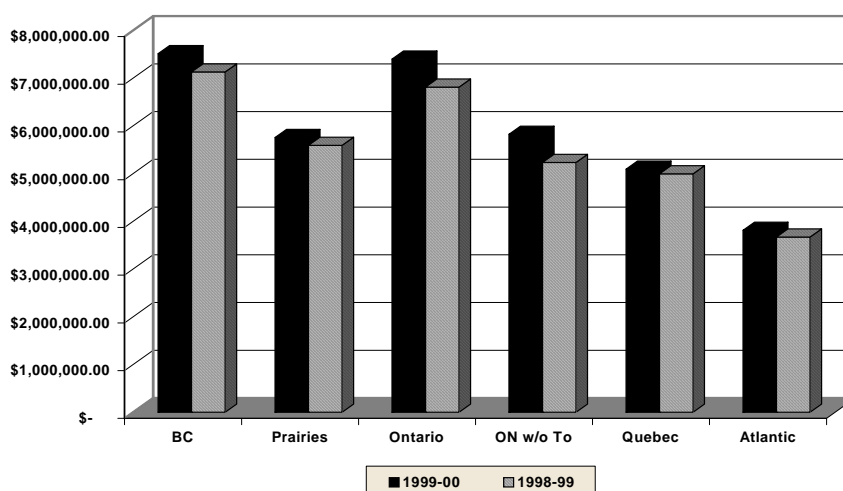
région	dépenses moyennes: monographies 1999-00	dépenses moyennes: périodiques 1999-00	ratio 1999-00	ratio 1998-99
Colombie-Britannique	2,109,753\$	5,408,323\$	0.39	0.38
Prairies	1,484,350\$	4,077,559\$	0.36	0.32
Ontario	1,917,082\$	5,003,209\$	0.38	0.40
Québec	1,279,761\$	3,645,009\$	0.35	0.35
Atlantique	793,024\$	2,844,601\$	0.28	0.24

Le modèle des dépenses totales de bibliothèque en matière d'acquisitions est demeuré substantiellement le même, à l'échelle régionale, par rapport à 1998-99. C'est la Colombie-Britannique qui dépense en moyenne le plus dans cette catégorie, suivie de près par l'Ontario, l'Atlantique arrivant en queue de peloton. Comme par le passé, le budget d'acquisitions de Toronto (21,6\$M en 1999-00) dépasse largement celui de toute autre bibliothèque canadienne. Les neuf autres bibliothèques ontariennes membres de l'Association ont en moyenne un budget d'acquisitions de 5,82M\$, ce qui les situe en deuxième place, avant les Prairies qui avec des dépenses moyennes de 5,76M\$ arrivent en 3e place (alors que l'an dernier les Prairies se classaient avant l'Ontario si on excluait Toronto). L'Université de Colombie-Britannique fait état, comme l'année précédente, du deuxième budget d'acquisitions en

importance parmi les 27 membres universitaires de l'Association, bien qu'encore ici elle se situe loin derrière Toronto. Alberta se retrouve au 3e rang. Avec 12,1M\$ consacrés aux acquisitions, l'ICIST se place entre l'Université de Colombie-Britannique et Alberta. Regina, à l'autre extrémité de l'éventail, possède le plus petit budget d'acquisitions des universités membres de l'Association (soit 1,4M\$), juste après l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick (1,8M\$), renversant ainsi le classement de l'année précédente. Les dépenses consacrées par la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada à ses acquisitions ont baissé par rapport à l'année précédente à 1,7M\$; on doit cependant se rappeler ici que la plus grande partie de ses acquisitions se fait sans déboursés à travers le dépôt légal.

La figure 1 illustre l'évolution des dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions par région en regard de l'année

Figure 1: Average Materials Expenditure by Region, 1998-99 and 1999-00



précédente;

1.2 Dépenses totales

Toutes les régions rapportent une augmentation des dépenses totales des bibliothèques (salaires, acquisitions et fonctionnement) de 1998-99 à 1999-00. La Colombie-Britannique fait état, comme l'année précédente, de la moyenne la plus élevée, suivie de l'Ontario et des Prairies. Les dépenses totales ont chuté aux universités du Manitoba, de Regina, de la Saskatchewan, de Windsor, de Guelph, de Concordia et du Nouveau-Brunswick. Elles ont aussi connu une légère baisse à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, et ont augmenté d'une année à l'autre chez les 21 autres membres de l'Association.

On constate, si l'on compare la moyenne des 29 bibliothèques membres de l'Association aux chiffres de l'année précédente, un léger déplacement de la proportion des dépenses totales affectée aux salaires vers les acquisitions et les dépenses de fonctionnement. Les membres de l'Association consacraient en 1999-00 une moyenne de 53,05% de leurs dépenses aux salaires, de 35,26% aux acquisitions, et de 11,69% au fonctionnement. Ces chiffres ne varient pas sensiblement d'une région à l'autre, Québec cependant continuant de consacrer une plus grande partie de ses dépenses totales aux salaires (58,49%) que les autres régions. Parmi les membres universitaires, l'UQAM fait état du pourcentage le plus élevé des

dépenses totales affectées aux salaires (68,32%), alors que Simon Fraser a le pourcentage le plus bas (44,38%). L'Université de Western Ontario consacre le plus haut pourcentage des dépenses totales aux acquisitions (45,49%), alors que dans cette catégorie l'UQAM se situe en fin de liste (28,88%).

1.3 Salaires et personnel

La proportion du budget total des bibliothèques consacrée aux salaires a chuté légèrement, en comparaison de l'année précédente (1998-99), dans chacune des 5 régions, confirmant une tendance à la baisse perceptible depuis plusieurs années. Cependant, en dollars absolus, les dépenses en matière de personnel ont augmenté légèrement dans la plupart des bibliothèques membres de l'Association. Les dépenses moyennes de personnel ont augmenté de 3,0% à l'échelle nationale. Ceci signifie en d'autres termes que les bibliothèques continuent de réduire leurs dépenses de personnel en comparaison de celles consacrées à d'autres postes budgétaires, particulièrement les acquisitions.

Le nombre total de professionnels, en comparaison de l'année précédente, a augmenté légèrement à l'échelle nationale, soit une augmentation de 1,0 (de 55,5 à 56,5) sur la base d'une moyenne nationale. Le personnel de soutien EPT (équivalent plein temps) s'est accru de façon encore moins importante, passant d'une moyenne nationale de 130,1 à 130,7. Le personnel auxiliaire EPT a aussi augmenté légèrement, de 24,2 à 25,3.

Si l'on regarde les quatre années pour lesquelles nous disposons de données comparables (1996-97 à 1999-00), on constate que le nombre total d'employés n'a chuté que légèrement à l'échelle nationale, bien qu'il existe des variations sensibles lorsqu'on prend chaque institution individuellement. Ainsi, au cours de cette période de 4 ans, l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique voit-elle disparaître 13,8 postes de bibliothécaires EPT (sur 105,0), la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada 15,0 (sur 200), et Waterloo 5,0 (sur 35,0). Même si quelques bibliothèques ont vu croître le nombre de postes de bibliothécaires professionnels, par exemple Alberta (de 58,0 à 64,0), Calgary (de 32,0 à 41,0) et l'ICIST (de 55,0 à 75,0), il n'en reste pas moins que de façon générale la tendance en ce domaine est à la baisse. On constate par ailleurs une augmentation du nombre d'"autres professionnels" employés par les bibliothèques membres de l'Association. Une tendance similaire se retrouve chez le personnel de soutien, dont le nombre diminue dans la plupart des bibliothèques, alors qu'il augmente dans les institutions dotées de budgets plus généreux. Le nombre d'employés auxiliaires EPT n'a augmenté que légèrement, annulant ainsi en partie la chute du nombre d'employés réguliers.

Le salaire professionnel national moyen a chuté substantiellement, dans les universités membres de l'Association, de 70,000\$ à 62,800\$ entre 1999-00 et 2000-01. York faisait état l'an dernier du salaire médian le plus élevé, soit 84,800\$, suivi de Carleton avec 84,000\$. Carleton retrouve cette année le premier rang avec un salaire médian de 82,600\$, dépassant largement l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick en 2e place avec 74,800\$, et York chutant considérablement pour se situer à 70,200\$. Il est évident que le personnel passe par un cycle de renouvellement, et qu'on embauche de jeunes bibliothécaires à des salaires moins élevés. Cette tendance est aussi illustrée par les chiffres concernant la moyenne d'années d'expérience professionnelle, chiffres en baisse de 3,1 années à l'échelle nationale même si, avec une moyenne de 19,3 années, on est loin d'avoir atteint le fond du baril!

Il ne faut pas se surprendre que, malgré la tendance au renouvellement par le rajeunissement des effectifs, les augmentations de salaires fassent passer un plus grand nombre de professionnels dans une échelle salariale supérieure à 80,000\$. Il y avait en 1998-99 110 personnes gagnant plus de 80,000\$, et 122 l'année suivante. Ce sont les universités où les bibliothécaires partagent le plus étroitement les avantages de la convention collective du corps professoral qui viennent en tête de liste, notamment York, Carleton et l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Carleton fait état, comme par les années passées, du pourcentage le plus élevé de professionnels gagnant plus de 80,000\$.

2.0 COLLECTIONS

Tous les membres de l'Association, à l'exception de Sherbrooke, font état d'un enrichissement de leurs fonds, les additions surpassant les retraits en 1999-00. Ainsi, 28 des 29 collections de bibliothèque ont connu un accroissement, poursuivant la tendance de plusieurs années. C'est Toronto qui possède, avec 9,195,841 volumes, la collection canadienne la plus importante, suivie de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada avec 7,267,860 volumes, d'Alberta avec 5,527, 712 volumes, et de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique avec 4,106, 011 volumes. Les collections de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada ont augmenté de 337,164 volumes, celles de Toronto de 246,887, et celles d'Alberta de 151,262 volumes. Regina, à l'autre bout de l'éventail, n'ajoutait que 6,629 volumes à ses collections, l'ICIST 9,108 et Carleton 12,427. Sherbrooke, en réduisant ses collections de 149 volumes, constitue donc un cas à part.

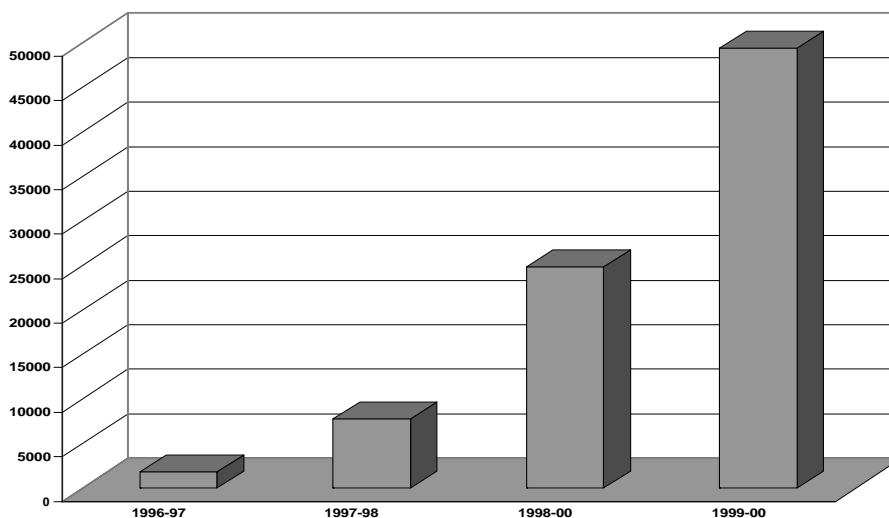
Il semble qu'un fossé de plus en plus important se creuse entre d'une part l'importance et la taille des grandes bibliothèques canadiennes de recherche et leurs consœurs moins bien pourvues. La preuve en est qu'en 1996-97 le ratio entre les collections totales des trois plus importantes bibliothèques universitaires membres de CARL/ABRC (Toronto, Alberta et Colombie-Britannique) et celles des trois plus petites (Regina, Sherbrooke et Nouveau-Brunswick) était de 6,69 alors qu'il grimpeait à 7,54 quatre ans seulement plus tard.

Les 22 bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association ayant fourni des statistiques pour les deux années faisaient en moyenne l'acquisition de 23,508 monographies versus 22,916 l'année précédente. Il faut cependant ici tenir compte de la distorsion de la moyenne apportée par Toronto, avec des acquisitions (énormes) de 150,745 monographies, soit 21,000 de plus que l'année précédente. Le nombre moyen de monographies acquises aurait chuté légèrement si l'on voulait ignorer Toronto. **Il semble cependant que, pour le moment du moins, le transfert de ressources vers l'acquisition de périodiques avec comme corollaire la chute du nombre de monographies acquises ait atteint son plancher.**

Le nombre moyen de titres de périodiques imprimés acquis a chuté entre 1998-99 et 1999-00 de 434 titres, pour s'établir à 10,481 titres pour les 21 universités ayant fourni des données consistantes. Ceci reflète la tendance des dernières années qui ont vu le coût des périodiques imprimés augmenter plus rapidement que le budget des bibliothèques. **Les annulations de périodiques imprimés ne se relâchent pas dans les bibliothèques du pays. Trois bibliothèques, McGill, Alberta et l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, ont chacune annulé des abonnements valant plus de 700,000\$ en 1999-00. L'Université d'Alberta à elle seule a annulé 2,086 titres de périodiques imprimés valant plus de 800,000\$.** Bien que de nouveaux abonnements aient partiellement atténué dans chaque bibliothèque la

sévérité de ces annulations, il n'en demeure pas moins que dans la plupart des cas les annulations l'emportent largement sur les nouveaux abonnements. (On se référera aux *Commentaires* accompagnant les statistiques de l'année dernière pour avoir une meilleure idée des répercussions de l'inflation sur l'acquisition des périodiques). Les tendances dans l'acquisition de périodiques électroniques vont cependant exactement dans le sens inverse. **Le nombre moyen de périodiques électroniques acquis en une seule année par les 20 bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association ayant fourni des données a grimpé de 1,714 à 2,923 titres, soit une augmentation de 70,5%. Les acquisitions de périodiques électroniques par Toronto représentent à l'heure actuelle presque un tiers du nombre de ses périodiques imprimés (10,396). Les 15 bibliothèques membres de l'Association qui ont fourni des données consistantes sur leurs abonnements à des périodiques électroniques pour la période de 4 ans ont vu le nombre total de leurs abonnements passer de 1,842 en 1996-97 à 49,408**

Figure 2: périodiques électroniques acquis par 15 bibliothèques membres de l'Association, 1996-97 à 1999-00.



en 1999-00. On peut en avoir l'illustration graphique à la figure 2 ci-dessous.

Cette augmentation du nombre d'abonnements aux périodiques électroniques a annulé les effets de la diminution des abonnements aux périodiques imprimés. Plusieurs bibliothèques membres de l'Association sont maintenant abonnées à plus de périodiques qu'elles ne l'étaient il y a quatre ans même si le nombre de leurs abonnements aux périodiques imprimés a substantiellement diminué. Toronto par exemple, avec quelque 3,000 titres de périodiques imprimés de moins qu'il y a quatre ans, est abonnée au total, si on prend en compte les périodiques électroniques, à quelque 5,000 titres de plus. Les bibliothèques ont souvent un double abonnement (imprimé et électronique) au même titre, ce qui résulte soit d'une politique interne, soit des conditions d'abonnement à un titre en particulier. Les statistiques d'abonnements aux périodiques peuvent ainsi refléter des dédoublements importants.

Les bibliothèques membres de l'Association, en plus des abonnements aux périodiques, font état d'un nombre important de titres acquis d'une autre façon, et il arrive en certains cas que cette catégorie augmente les fonds à hauteur de 20%. Il peut s'agir autant de titres gratuits (imprimés et électroniques) que de titres reçus en don, par échange, ou encore par dépôt. Comme peu de bibliothèques contrôlent de

façon systématique les documents électroniques auxquels elles ont accès de façon gratuite, il se peut que les chiffres avancés soient incomplets.

3.0 ÉCHANGES ENTRE BIBLIOTHÈQUES

3.1 Prêt

L'Université d'Alberta se rangeait encore, en 1999-00, au premier rang des bibliothèques prêteuses de documents originaux ("retournables") avec 102,666 prêts en comparaison de 78,699 l'année précédente, ce qui dépasse de beaucoup le volume de transactions de tout autre membre de l'Association. L'ICIST arrive en 2e place avec 30,241 prêts de documents originaux.

L'ICIST occupe de loin la première place pour ce qui est de la fourniture des photocopies ("non retournables"), avec 537,123 demandes, suivi de Toronto avec 42,218 demandes. Les prêts faits par les membres de l'Association (monographies et photocopies) vont en général surtout à des usagers canadiens et en majorité à des bibliothèques de la même province. L'ICIST fait présumément exception à cette règle, bien qu'il ne répartisse pas ses prêts selon la situation géographique de ses usagers.

Le nombre total de photocopies et de prêts, spécialement au sein des plus grosses bibliothèques membres de l'Association, continue d'augmenter rapidement, les plus petites bibliothèques devenant de plus en plus tributaires de documents se trouvant dans d'autres collections. L'ICIST par exemple, qui est l'institution fournissant le plus grand nombre de photocopies au Canada, expédiait 406,846 photocopies en 1996-97, les chiffres donnés plus haut pour 1999-00 représentant une augmentation de 32,0% sur 4 ans.

3.2 Emprunt

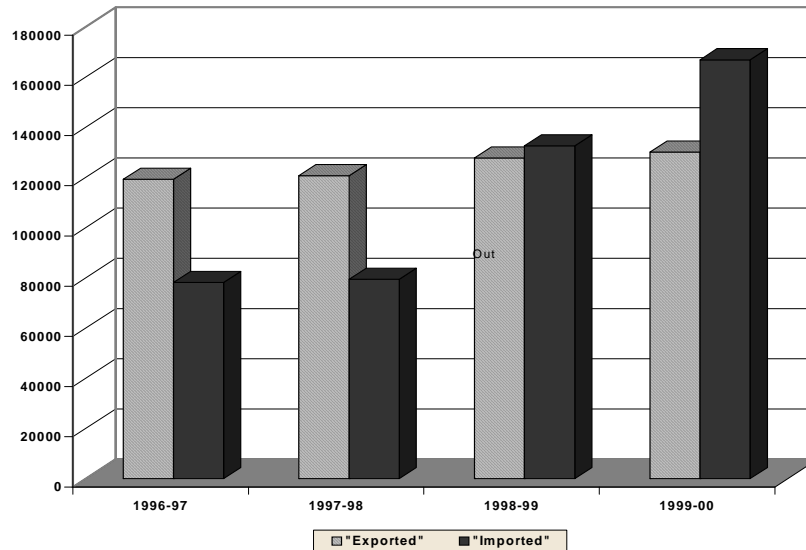
Guelph occupe semble-t-il, parmi les membres de l'Association, la première place pour l'emprunt de documents originaux, soit 53,991 documents reçus; ces chiffres cependant valent pour le Tri-University Group (Guelph, Waterloo et Wilfrid Laurier). L'Université d'Alberta se situe au 2e rang (33,380 documents empruntés). Il n'est pas surprenant de constater que Toronto, dont les collections sont énormes, n'empruntait que 4,656 documents, la moitié venant d'ailleurs de l'étranger.

Calgary se situe au premier rang des "emprunts" de photocopies avec 38,142 photocopies. Six autres membres de l'Association ont reçu plus de 20,000 photocopies, soit l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, Simon Fraser, Victoria, Guelph, Montréal et Sherbrooke. Environ 90% des photocopies reçues par les membres de l'Association provenaient de bibliothèques canadiennes. Le nombre de photocopies reçues en 1999-00 a augmenté de façon importante par rapport à l'année précédente, ce qui confirme une tendance de plusieurs années. Cette augmentation est clairement attribuable au déclin des fonds de périodiques signalé plus haut. Il sera intéressant de voir si l'augmentation rapide des abonnements électroniques aura pour effet dans le futur de stabiliser la demande d'articles tirés de périodiques imprimés.

La figure 3 ci-dessous illustre le niveau des échanges de photocopies, sur quatre ans, au sein de 14 membres représentatifs de l'Association fournissant des données chaque année (il s'agit des bibliothèques de l'Ontario et du Québec à l'exception de Toronto et Sherbrooke). Ces bibliothèques au cours des deux premières années ont prêté plus qu'elles n'ont emprunté, devenant des emprunteurs nets

au cours des deux dernières années. Le total des activités augmentait en même temps dans les deux

Figure 3: Traffic Patterns in Photocopies - 14 CARL Libraries



directions.

PrêtsEmprunts

4.0 SERVICES EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Le questionnaire sur les services en voie de développement s'intéresse à un éventail de nouveaux services offerts par les bibliothèques. Voici un résumé des principaux points saillants:

Édition électronique: dix bibliothèques offrent une forme d'aide à l'édition électronique, soit une de plus que l'année précédente.

Analyse des données quantitatives (bibliothèques de données): dix-neuf des 29 bibliothèques offrent maintenant un tel service, soit une de plus que l'année précédente.

Images numériques: dix bibliothèques offrent leur aide en ce domaine, soit une de moins que l'année précédente. Dix-huit bibliothèques ont aussi des services de numérisation de textes ou de graphiques.

Frais d'utilisation imposés aux étudiants: quatre bibliothèques - comparativement à trois l'année précédente - disent imposer des frais d'utilisation. Il ne semble pas cependant qu'on se tourne massivement vers cette source de revenus, malgré les coupures budgétaires.

Projets de reversion (RECON): huit bibliothèques affirment n'avoir pas encore complété leur projet de reversion rétrospective du catalogue (RECON), chiffre qui ne semble pas varier d'une année à l'autre.

Accès au web par les terminaux de bibliothèque: toutes les bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association offrent ce service, et le nombre de terminaux consacrés à cette fonction est en constante augmentation. Toronto possède 1,671 terminaux dédiés à l'accès au web, et trois autres bibliothèques en mettent plus de 300 à la disposition de leurs usagers.

Terminaux publics: toutes les bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association mettent un nombre important de terminaux à la disposition de leurs usagers pour interroger leur catalogue (OPAC), de 27 à Sherbrooke à 1,131 à Toronto.

Entreposage partagé: six bibliothèques adhèrent à un consortium d'entreposage partagé.

Systèmes informatiques: toutes les bibliothèques membres de l'Association, à l'exception de Carleton et de l'UQAM qui ont un système maison, utilisent des systèmes informatiques d'origine commerciale. Toutes les bibliothèques - sauf quatre - ont un catalogue compatible avec Z39.50, bien que toutes ne respectent pas le protocole Z39.50 de Bath.

5.0 DÉPENSES EN MATÉRIELS ET LOGICIELS

Les dépenses d'acquisition de matériels et de logiciels figurent de façon de plus en plus importante au budget des bibliothèques, nécessaires qu'elles sont pour effectuer la transition vers un environnement numérique en pleine expansion. Les dépenses en matériels électroniques allaient en 1999-00 de 72,335\$ à Regina à 2,020,315\$ à Toronto.

Les dépenses en logiciels sont de beaucoup inférieures aux dépenses en matériels, mais n'en demeurent pas moins importantes, allant de 7,316\$ à York à 365,777\$ à Western Ontario.

6.0 ACTIVITÉS DE PRÊT

Il est difficile de comparer les activités de prêt d'une bibliothèque à l'autre, les bibliothèques appliquant différentes politiques de prêt et utilisant des définitions différentes de leurs transactions. Les politiques de prêt sont aussi souvent modifiées, ce qui ne facilite pas les choses.

Douze bibliothèques universitaires font état, de 1998-99 à 1999-00, d'une augmentation de leurs activités de prêt, alors que 15 enregistrent une baisse à ce chapitre. Ceci est conforme à la tendance illustrée par les statistiques de l'an dernier. **Il semble que se confirme dans les bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association, malgré quelques exceptions de nature locale, une diminution à long terme des activités de prêt par usager.** On peut en inférer qu'il s'agit là du résultat de l'importance croissante des ressources électroniques comme outils d'information.

Les prêts de réserve ont chuté plus radicalement que les prêts généraux, et ceci malgré une augmentation des inscriptions dans la plupart des universités. Seules quatre des 20 bibliothèques membres de l'Association ayant fourni des données à ce sujet font état d'une augmentation des prêts de réserve, ce qui, encore une fois, est conforme aux tendances décelées l'année dernière. Il semble qu'un nombre croissant de documents de cette catégorie soient affichés sur le web ou rendus disponibles sous forme de dossiers répondant aux normes de respect du droit d'auteur.

Les données concernant l'utilisation sur place sont de toute évidence fragmentaires et peu fiables, celles qui sont fournies montrant pour la plupart une tendance persistante à la baisse et, ce qui n'est pas surprenant, ceci surtout dans les bibliothèques ayant investi massivement dans les abonnements électroniques. Toronto fait état d'une baisse de 10,1% d'une année à l'autre, Calgary de 12,0%, et Guelph de 8,0%. On peut penser que les usagers préfèrent l'accès aux documents électroniques à partir de leur poste de travail à la consultation des volumes en bibliothèque.

7.0 HEURES D'ACCUEIL, FORMATION DOCUMENTAIRE ET RÉFÉRENCE

Le nombre moyen de points de service avec préposés s'élevait en 1999-00 dans toutes les bibliothèques membres de l'Association à 18,5, ce qui représente une légère augmentation par rapport à l'année précédente. Le nombre hebdomadaire moyen d'heures d'accueil dans les bibliothèques universitaires se situait à 91,7, ce qui représente aussi une légère augmentation par rapport à l'année précédente. On constate, sur l'ensemble des quatre années pour lesquelles nous disposons de données comparables, que ces chiffres n'ont fluctué que faiblement, ce qui laisse entendre que les bibliothèques ont jugé impolitique toute coupure additionnelle dans les services de base.

Tous les services de référence participent activement aux programmes de formation documentaire, axés surtout sur les groupes d'étudiants. Aucun modèle particulier ne semble ressortir des statistiques de participation à ces programmes et, même si la participation peut sembler importante en chiffres absolus, elle ne représente en fait qu'un assez faible pourcentage de la population étudiante totale dans la plupart des universités.

Les statistiques concernant les activités de référence sont loin d'être fiables, et leur compilation n'est pas cohérente d'une bibliothèque à l'autre. Elles sont en baisse par rapport à l'année précédente dans 20 des 29 bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'Association (elles l'étaient dans 21 des 29 bibliothèques l'année dernière). Comme d'une part il n'y a pas baisse du nombre d'heures d'accueil et comme, d'autre part, les inscriptions continuent généralement d'augmenter à l'échelle nationale, on peut en conclure que les usagers (et surtout les étudiants) utilisent d'autres sources d'information comme le web. On pourrait aussi expliquer ce phénomène par une diminution du nombre d'entrées, laquelle entraîne une diminution de l'utilisation sur place. Les statistiques de l'Association n'incluent malheureusement pas de données sur le nombre d'entrées permettant de mesurer l'achalandage général.

David Holmes
mai 2001

SECTION A:

**Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size
1999/2000**

Dépenses institutionnelles et de collections

Table I: Library Collections

	Notes	Volumes held 1998 - 1999	Volumes added 1999 - 2000	Volumes withdrawn 1999 - 2000
QUESTION NUMBER		1A	2	2A
British Columbia ¹	PGLM	4,025,186	100,118	19,293
Simon Fraser	PG	1,389,252	43,286	856
Victoria	PGL	1,742,730	25,944	1,113
Alberta ²	PGLM	5,376,450	156,851	5,589
Calgary ³	PGLM	2,227,925 ⁴	58,126	4,620
Manitoba	PGLM	1,819,301	86,953	9,018
Regina	PG	815,069	U/A ⁵	U/A ⁵
Saskatchewan *	PGLM	1,762,898	43,092	8,248
Carleton * ⁷	PG	1,649,288	24,987	12,560
Guelph	B	1,788,355 ⁸	26,007	7,679
McMaster	PG M	1,853,323	27,047	2,125
Ottawa	P LM	1,577,028	36,459	7,548
Queen's	P LM	2,200,004	56,128	2,140
Toronto (incl. OISE) ⁹	P LM	8,928,954	267,068	20,181
Waterloo	BG	1,874,560 ¹⁰	38,526 ¹¹	4,259 ¹²
Western Ontario ¹³	PGL	2,420,759 ¹⁴	70,703	26,373
Windsor	PGL	1,564,913	28,527	1,194
York ¹⁵	PGL	2,317,438	48,363	6,600
Concordia	P	1,598,128 ¹⁶	23,866	3,116
Laval	PGLM	2,375,924	42,093	7,815
McGill ¹⁷	BGLM	3,144,789 ¹⁸	62,360	7,253
Montréal	PGLM	2,516,465	55,916	804
Québec	PGL	1,495,292	35,872	14,240
Sherbrooke ¹⁹	PGLM	511,707	8,166	8,315
Dalhousie	PLM	1,759,965	29,452	6,500
Memorial * ²⁰	PM	1,570,266	38,556 ²¹	3,065
New Brunswick ²²	PG	1,141,807	23,778	2,168
CISTI	B	2,553,880 ²³	25,481	16,373
National Library	PG	6,954,724	U/A	U/A

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

P - Physical Unit Count
B - Bibliographical Count
G - Government Documents included in Serials Count
L - Includes Law Library
M - Includes Medical Library

* - Includes Documents & Technical Reports

	Net additions 1999 - 2000	TOTAL VOLUMES HELD 1999 - 2000	Monographs purchased 1999 - 2000
QUESTION NUMBER	3	1	4
British Columbia	80,825	4,106,011	U/A
Simon Fraser	42,430	1,431,682	U/A
Victoria	24,831	1,767,561	U/A
Alberta	151,262	5,527,712	23,147 ²⁴
Calgary	53,506	2,281,431	U/A ²⁵
Manitoba	77,935	1,897,236	15415
Regina	6,629	821,698	U/A
Saskatchewan *	34,844	1,797,742	19,342
Carleton *	12,427	1,661,715	16,294
Guelph	18,328	1,806,683 ²⁶	10,167
McMaster	24,922	1,878,245	10,089
Ottawa	28,911	1,605,939	23,576
Queen's	53,988	2,253,992	16,992
Toronto (incl. OISE) ³	246,887	9,195,841	150,745
Waterloo	34,267 ²⁷	1,908,827	19,117
Western Ontario	44,330	2,465,089	24,579 ²⁸
Windsor	27,333	1,592,246	12,397
York	41,763	2,359,201	16,267
Concordia	20,750	1,618,878 ¹⁶	12,084
Laval	34,278	2,410,202	28,354
McGill	55,107	3,199,896	25,502
Montréal	55,112	2,571,577	23,452
Québec	21,632	1,516,924	25,854
Sherbrooke*	-149	511,558	6,229
Dalhousie	22,952	1,782,917	13,840
Memorial * ²⁰	35,491	1,605,757	18,184
New Brunswick	21,610	1,163,417	5,560
CISTI	9,108	2,562,988	2,842
National Library	313,136	7,267,860	6,688

Table II: Library Serial Collections

QUESTION NUMBER	SERIALS: PURCHASED			
	Print & Microform Titles	Electronic Titles	Total current serials	Electronic Subscriptions
	5.1	5.2.2	5.3	5.2.1
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	7,773	4,761	12,534	U/A
Victoria	6,776	894	7,670	U/A
Alberta ²⁹	20,540 ³⁰	3,954 ³¹	24,635	141
Calgary	8,765	1,718	10,483	139
Manitoba	5,610	5,482	11,092	82
Regina	3,690 ³²	3,560 ³³	7,250	40
Saskatchewan	6,947	83 ³⁴	7,030	82
Carleton	8,941	279	9,220	65
Guelph	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
McMaster	7,364	116	7,480	116
Ottawa	11,499 ³⁵	2,606	14,105	84
Queen's	9,575	1,886	11,461	U/A
Toronto	32,619	10,396	43,015	U/A
Waterloo	7,877	2,939	10,816	182
Western Ontario	10,026	5,268 ³⁶	15,294	47
Windsor	8,694	4,821	13,515	98
York	12,079	3,928	16,007	121
Concordia	5,175	2,941 ³⁷	8,116	110
Laval	7,977	3,870	11,847	7
McGill	9,951	951 ³⁸	10,902	U/A ³⁹
Montréal	12,476	154	12,630	123
Québec	9,408	N/D	N/D	N/D
Sherbrooke	3,858	1,900	3,758	3
Dalhousie	U/A	4,089 ⁴⁰	U/A	1,562
Memorial ²⁰	8,513	1,217	9,730	10
New Brunswick	3,531 ⁴¹	3,918	7,449	61
CISTI	U/A ⁴²	3,253	U/A ⁴³	U/A
National Library	1,343	26	1,369	0

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	SERIALS : NOT PURCHASED					
	Print & Microform	Electronic Titles	Total current serials	Electronic Subscriptions	TOTAL CURRENT SERIALS RECEIVED	
QUESTION NUMBER	6.1	6.2.2	6.3	6.2.1	7	
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	23,103	
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	12,534	
Victoria	3,000	U/A	3,000	U/A	10,670	
Alberta	8,411	U/A ⁴⁴	8,411	U/A	33,046	
Calgary	3,572	869	4,441	37 ⁴⁵	14,924 ⁴⁶	
Manitoba	2,629	35	2,664	U/A	13,756	
Regina	130	20 ⁴⁷	150	0	7,400	
Saskatchewan	5,123	1,122 ⁴⁸	6,245	20	13,275	
Carleton	43	U/A ⁴⁹	43	U/A ⁴⁹	9,263	
Guelph	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	7,814 ⁵⁰	
McMaster	1,849	1,529	3,378	1,529	10,858	
Ottawa	U/A	1,100	1,100 ⁵¹	U/A	15,205	
Queen's	657	U/A	2,657	U/A	14,118	
Toronto	8,162	U/A	10035	1873	53,050	
Waterloo	1,059	U/A	1059	U/A	11,875	
Western Ontario	2,303	U/A	2303	U/A	17,597	
Windsor	303	0	855	0	14,385	
York	0	0	73	73	16,080	
Concordia	202	U/A	212	10	8,328	
Laval	2,263	0	2263	0	14,110	
McGill	4,668	23 ³⁸	4,691	U/A ³⁹	15,593	
Montréal	2,150	N/D	2150	N/D	14,780	
Québec	1,057	N/D	1057	N/D	N/D	
Sherbrooke	1,800	1,001	2,801	0	8,559	
Dalhousie	U/A	U/A	U/A	754	U/A	
Memorial ²⁰	1,436	1,757	3,193	1,797	12,923	
New Brunswick	792 ⁵²	U/A	792	U/A	8,241	
CISTI	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	12,759 ⁵³	
National Library	34,644	896	35,540	0	36,909	

Table III: Serial Collection Changes

	SERIALS: CANCELLED			TOTAL \$ VALUE OF CANCELLED TITLES	SERIALS: NEW TITLES		
	Print & Microform	Electronic	TOTAL		Print & Microform	Electronic	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER	8.1.1	8.1.2	8.1.3	8.2	8.3.1	8.3.2	8.3.3
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	854	\$830,060	77	1,952	2,029
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Victoria	109	U/A	109	\$41,000	446	U/A	446
Alberta	2,086	12	2,098	\$850,668 ⁵⁴	247	44 ⁵⁵	291
Calgary	148	10	158	\$162,240	517	45	562
Manitoba	114	1	115	\$72,314	98	10	108
Regina	149	0	149	\$25,612	55	U/A	55
Saskatchewan	365	2	367	\$355,124	2	4	6
Carleton	144	0	144	\$41,792	197	29	226
Guelph	U/A	U/A	181	\$124,500	U/A	U/A	386
McMaster	110	5	115	\$43,269	42	57	99
Ottawa	248	1	249	\$278,972	82	27	109
Queen's	330	N/A	330	\$280,921	92	N/A	92
Toronto	1,240	U/A	1,240	U/A	637	U/A	637
Waterloo	39	U/A	39	N/A	255	25	280
Western Ontario	837	0	837	U/A	404	59	463
Windsor	468	0	468	\$183,965	67	3,310	3,377
York	336	4	340	\$249,806	431	37	468
Concordia	317	17	334	\$270,386	104	27 ⁵⁶	131
Laval	262	0	262	\$85,150	87	N/D	87
McGill	831	0	831	\$702,218	391	274	665
Montréal	170	N/D	170	\$58,170	67	N/D	67
Québec	691	8	699	\$45,375	408	6	414
Sherbrooke	10	0	10	#VALUE!	28	173	201
Dalhousie	494	5	499	\$356,336	114	625	739
Memorial	427	1	428	\$209,101	152	7	159
New Brunswick	179	N/A	179	\$69,915	U/A	U/A	U/A
CISTI	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
National Library	40	0	40	\$8,000	3,225	342	3,567

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table IV: Library Collections

	Microform units	Government documents	Technical reports units	Computer files	Manuscripts and Archives (linear metres)	Learning kits	Printed music scores	Carto-graphic units	Graphics units	Audio units	Film & video units
QUESTION NUMBER	9	10	10.1	11	12	12.1	12.2	13	14	15	16
British Columbia	4,859,588	837,823	0	3,355 ⁵⁷	3,300	0 ⁵⁸	U/A	540,879	466,655	120,084	10,896
Simon Fraser	1,027,128	0	0	0	209	0	U/A	87,983	48,243	9,033	225
Victoria	2,126,339	U/A	U/A	385	1,046	U/A	31,486	195,269	U/A	48,477	6,567
Alberta	3,638,459	0	0	8,201	5,800	U/A	41,596	1,383,050	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	3,409,937	97,083 ⁵⁹	0	2,566	2,599	767	U/A	1,427,469	65,944	34,397	8,989
Manitoba	1,467,565	557,321	U/A	1,547	3,464	U/A	U/A	107,713	656,690	16,807	3,312
Regina	1,195,645	268,045	N/A	290	1,454	3,680	5,862	352	16,776	13,843	2,852
Saskatchewan	2,984,857	417,615	U/A	1,578	268	2,034	U/A	70,806	19,534 ⁶⁰	10,799	1,671
Carleton	1,241,422	0	0	1,783	357	0	31,114 ⁶¹	171,917	5,305	20,019	105
Guelph	2,203,129 ⁶²	0	0	2,224	2,360	U/A	U/A	72,816	4,404 ⁶³	9,581	7,889
McMaster ⁶⁴	1,493,546	0	0	366	3,735	279	30,371	139,890	1,530	31,375	1,585
Ottawa	1,769,576	806,073	5,231	2,207	495	U/A	32,299	413,130	215,092	16,851	8,362
Queen's	3,629,211	1,139,009	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	151,868	27,265	U/A	U/A
Toronto	4,798,606	N/A	93,349	9,901	9,733 ⁶⁵	2,494	54,665	282,143	617,167	182,855	20,122
Waterloo	1,591,241	N/A	N/A	678	3,786	N/A	N/A	148,385	0	1,531	82
Western Ontario	3,629,853	0	0	1,478	2,876	U/A	60,583	15,245	45,092	48,167	3,342
Windsor	1,624,615	79,488	N/A	N/A	981	1,240	6,944	58,000	1,159	1,601	1,962
York	3,788,957	0	0	1,024	2,593	0	U/A	109,308	8,647	44,181	14,794
Concordia	1,711,190	0 ⁶⁶	0 ⁶⁶	1,281	68	437	2,437	12,582	0	38,147	3,047
Laval	1,277,354	0	0	2,069	0	N/D	24,857	321,736	207,085	18,449 ⁶⁷	16,506
McGill	1,562,257	671,442 ⁶⁸	U/A	0	782	775	42,107	239,530	253,926	42,472	29,153
Montréal	1,575,756	108,000	N/D	4,304	N/D	N/D	27,066	384	128,930	38,297	8,248
Québec	906,292	N/A	N/A	3,431	126	N/A	29,261	326,405	309,273	26,209	13,482
Sherbrooke	1,258,761	0	0	0	0	0	4,885	112,610	42,112	10,077	4,083
Dalhousie	453,721	0	8,500 ⁶⁹	U/A	U/A	U/A	9,712	91,030	U/A	U/A	4,524
Memorial	2,698,689	0 ⁷⁰	2,897	3,572	558	633	4,857	132,551	56,348 ⁷¹	16,196 ⁷²	7,318 ⁷²
New Brunswick	3,130,763	N/A	N/A	1,668	1,668	891	735	49,237	61,625	2,706	1,346
CISTI	3,520,000	0	N/A	4,759	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	427
National Library	6,659,594	3,390,066	N/A	156	2,146	5,000	71,412	N/A	92,776	212,555	9,217

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible
 N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table V: Library Material Expenditures

	Print Monographs	Electronics Monographs	TOTAL MONOGRAPHS	Print Serials	Electronics Serials	TOTAL SERIALS
QUESTION NUMBER	17A	17B		18A	18B	
British Columbia	\$3,245,932	\$89,994	\$3,335,926	\$6,225,731	\$1,538,270	\$7,764,001
Simon Fraser	\$1,709,578	U/A	\$1,709,578	\$3,634,392	\$412,292	\$4,046,684
Victoria	\$658,927	\$133,792	\$792,719	\$2,621,552	\$521,953	\$3,143,505
Provincial average	\$1,952,430	\$111,893	\$2,064,323	\$4,423,642	\$1,030,112	\$5,453,753
Alberta ⁷³	\$2,478,825	\$287,763	\$2,766,588	\$5,550,122	\$1,212,480	\$6,762,602
Calgary	\$1,806,875	\$172,282	\$1,979,157	\$3,347,940	\$759,200	\$4,107,140
Manitoba	\$884,551	U/A	\$884,551	\$3,926,696	U/A	\$3,926,696
Regina	\$395,654	\$60,165	\$455,819	\$782,873	\$160,486	\$943,359
Saskatchewan	\$1,195,815	\$7,815	\$1,203,630	\$3,535,329	\$463,702	\$3,999,031
Regional average	\$1,352,344	\$132,006	\$1,484,350	\$3,428,592	\$648,967	\$4,077,559
Carleton	\$935,631	\$1,098	\$936,729	\$1,817,078	\$234,527	\$2,051,605
Guelph	\$707,906	\$32,131	\$740,037 ⁷⁴	\$2,423,971	\$586,033	\$3,010,004 ⁷⁵
McMaster	\$770,983	\$17,780	\$788,763	\$4,354,687	\$497,158	\$4,851,845
Ottawa	\$1,099,467	U/A	\$1,099,467	\$3,620,307	\$437,573	\$4,057,880
Queen's	\$1,311,257	\$0	\$1,311,257	\$4,878,882	\$743,177	\$5,622,059
Toronto	\$8,365,885	\$301,565	\$8,667,450	\$10,346,180	\$1,591,938	\$11,938,118
Waterloo	\$1,184,116	N/A	\$1,184,116	\$3,474,179	\$1,097,407	\$4,571,586
Western Ontario	\$1,717,677 ⁷⁶	U/A	\$1,717,677	\$5,415,231 ⁷⁷	U/A	\$5,415,231
Windsor	\$686,949	\$9,408	\$696,357	\$1,956,067	\$997,806	\$2,953,873
York	\$1,853,757	\$5,021	\$1,858,778	\$3,647,273	\$1,393,317	\$5,040,590
Provincial average	\$1,863,363	\$52,429	\$1,915,792	\$4,193,386	\$842,104	\$5,035,490
Concordia	\$719,130	N/A	\$719,130	\$1,986,688	\$488,021	\$2,474,709
Laval	\$2,260,416	N/D	\$2,260,416	\$2,917,679	\$649,772	\$3,567,451
McGill	\$2,003,801	\$6,640	\$2,010,441	\$4,865,246	\$1,452,780	\$6,318,026
Montréal	\$913,385	N/D	\$913,385	\$5,031,203	N/D	\$5,031,203

Québec	\$1,312,847	N/D	\$1,312,847	\$1,292,128	\$341,150	\$1,633,278
Sherbrooke	\$449,064	\$0	\$449,064	\$2,259,040	\$0	\$2,259,040
Provincial average	\$1,276,441	\$3,320	\$1,279,761	\$3,058,664	\$586,345	\$3,645,009
Dalhousie	\$780,924 ⁷⁸	U/A	\$780,924	\$3,023,003	\$658,440	\$3,681,443
Memorial	\$1,304,001	\$1,918	\$1,305,919	\$3,472,816	\$80,095	\$3,552,911
New Brunswick	\$288,392	N/A	\$288,392	\$1,138,705	\$160,744	\$1,299,449
Regional average	\$791,106	\$1,918	\$793,024	\$2,544,841	\$299,760	\$2,844,601
CISTI	\$514,910	\$0	\$514,910	\$9,479,310	\$2,025,950	\$11,505,260
National Library	\$591,732	\$0	\$591,732	\$626,320	\$70,001	\$696,321
National average	\$1,453,393	\$62,632	\$1,516,024	\$3,506,119	\$714,395	\$4,220,514
NATIONAL TOTAL	42,148,387	1,127,372	43,275,759	107,650,628	18,574,272	126,224,900

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Other Library Materials	Miscellaneous Print	Miscellaneous Electronic	Total Library Materials	Contract Binding	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER	19	20A	20B	21	22	
British Columbia	\$31,678 ⁷⁹	N/A	\$1,026,480 ⁸⁰	\$12,158,085	\$173,808	\$12,331,893
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	\$0	\$5,756,262	\$197,033	\$5,953,295
Victoria	U/A	\$8,170	\$192,034	\$4,136,428	\$116,781	\$4,253,209
Provincial average	\$31,678	\$8,170	\$406,171	\$7,350,258	\$162,541	\$7,512,799
Alberta	\$0 ⁸¹	\$409,668 ⁸²	\$0	\$9,938,858	\$175,674	\$10,114,532
Calgary	\$108,817 ⁸³	\$225,578	\$42,826	\$6,463,518	\$87,366	\$6,550,884
Manitoba	U/A	\$346,388	U/A	\$5,157,635	\$100,531	\$5,258,166
Regina ⁸⁴	U/A	U/A	U/A	\$1,399,178	\$26,756	\$1,425,934
Saskatchewan	U/A	\$49,544	\$74,905	\$5,327,110	\$111,745	\$5,438,855
Regional average	\$54,409	\$257,795	\$39,244	\$5,657,260	\$100,414	\$5,757,674
Carleton	\$174,427 ⁸⁵	\$349,044 ⁸⁶	U/A	\$3,511,805	\$117,395	\$3,629,200
Guelph	N/A ⁸⁷	\$204,725 ⁸⁸	N/A ⁸⁸	\$3,954,766	\$96,644	\$4,051,410
McMaster	\$0	\$19,947	\$0	\$5,660,555	\$175,157	\$5,835,712
Ottawa	\$0	\$251,781	U/A	\$5,409,128	\$127,287	\$5,536,415
Queen's	\$52,169	\$81,373	\$0	\$7,066,858	\$164,868	\$7,231,726
Toronto	\$435,531	U/A	N/A	\$21,041,099	\$534,583	\$21,575,682
Waterloo	N/A	N/A	\$260,334	\$6,016,036	\$86,011	\$6,102,047
Western Ontario	U/A	\$1,510,916 ⁸⁹	U/A ⁸⁹	\$8,643,824	\$178,507	\$8,822,331
Windsor	\$28,927	\$0	\$49,329	\$3,728,486	\$76,213	\$3,804,699
York	\$144,457	\$125,065	\$0	\$7,168,890	\$210,193	\$7,379,083
Provincial average	\$119,359	\$317,856	\$61,933	\$7,220,145	\$176,686	\$7,396,831
Concordia	U/A	\$0	\$0	\$3,193,839	\$135,765 ⁹⁰	\$3,329,604
Laval	\$157,265	\$92,668	\$0	\$6,077,800	\$9,300	\$6,087,100
McGill	U/A	\$396,673	\$0	\$8,725,140	\$170,809	\$8,895,949
Montréal	\$37,023	\$33,438	N/D	\$6,015,049	\$148,362	\$6,163,411
Québec	N/D	\$123,710	N/D	\$3,069,835	\$48,140	\$3,117,975
Sherbrooke	\$12,871 ⁹¹	\$0	\$206,280 ⁹²	\$2,927,255	\$35,001	\$2,962,256
Provincial average	\$69,053	\$107,748	\$51,570	\$5,001,486	\$91,230	\$5,092,716
Dalhousie	U/A	\$31,849	\$5,917	\$4,500,133	\$80,172	\$4,580,305
Memorial	\$8,894	\$1,972	\$0	\$4,869,696	\$146,979 ⁹³	\$5,016,675
New Brunswick	U/A	U/A	\$183,431	\$1,771,272	\$57,891	\$1,829,163
Regional average	\$8,894	\$16,911	\$63,116	\$3,713,700	\$95,014	\$3,808,714
CISTI	N/A	\$55,725	N/A	\$12,075,895	N/A	\$12,075,895
National Library	\$341,387	\$104,181	\$0	\$1,733,621	\$3,923	\$1,737,544
National average	\$102,230	\$192,279	\$107,449	\$6,120,623	\$128,318	\$6,244,516
NATIONAL TOTAL	1,533,446	4,422,415	2,041,536	177,498,056	3,592,894	181,090,950

Table VI: Salary and Other Operating Expenditures

	Notes	Professional staff	Support staff	Casual staff	Total staffing expenditures
QUESTION NUMBER		23	24	25	26
British Columbia	Y	\$5,781,198	\$7,460,922	\$1,470,256	\$14,712,376
Simon Fraser	N	\$1,878,540	\$2,741,579	\$340,748	\$4,960,867
Victoria	N	\$1,905,934	\$3,353,545	U/A	\$5,259,479
Provincial average		\$3,188,557	\$4,518,682	\$905,502	\$8,310,907
Alberta	N	\$3,894,282	\$6,856,668	\$639,489	\$11,390,439
Calgary	N	\$2,388,733	\$5,088,461	\$450,882	\$7,928,076
Manitoba	Y	\$3,156,146	\$4,035,925	\$533,003	\$7,725,074
Regina	N	\$1,129,708	\$1,270,891	\$162,862	\$2,563,461 ⁹⁴
Saskatchewan	N	\$2,235,584	\$3,001,834	\$297,109	\$5,534,527
Regional average		\$2,560,891	\$4,050,756	\$416,669	\$7,028,315
Carleton	N	\$1,677,269	\$3,284,632	\$388,032	\$5,349,933
Guelph	N	\$1,615,895	\$3,028,670	\$173,989	\$4,818,554
McMaster	Y	\$1,959,182	\$3,676,747	\$179,022 ⁶⁵	\$5,814,951
Ottawa	N	\$2,322,418	\$3,959,151	\$261,249	\$6,542,818
Queen's	Y	\$2,293,795	\$4,087,523	\$365,664	\$6,746,982
Toronto	Y	\$11,423,682	\$12,862,133	\$3,077,194	\$27,363,009
Waterloo	N	\$2,146,230	\$3,378,273	\$456,777	\$5,981,280
Western Ontario	N	U/A	U/A	\$390,039	\$7,218,512
Windsor	Y	\$1,398,889	\$1,805,751	\$158,546	\$3,363,186
York	Y	\$3,914,928	\$4,041,485	\$787,392	\$8,743,805
Provincial average		\$3,194,699	\$4,458,263	\$623,790	\$8,194,303
Concordia	Y	\$2,105,797	\$3,373,315	\$126,749	\$5,605,862
Laval	N	\$3,259,900	\$5,078,230	\$67,869	\$8,405,999
McGill	N	\$4,165,879	\$5,284,421	\$722,134	\$10,172,434
Montréal	Y	\$3,751,178	\$5,755,478	\$235,697	\$9,742,353
Québec	Y	\$2,447,704	\$3,439,663	\$388,766	\$6,276,133
Sherbrooke	N	\$1,094,005	\$1,494,723	\$292,468	\$2,881,196
Provincial average		\$2,804,077	\$4,070,972	\$305,614	\$7,180,663
Dalhousie	Y	\$2,042,646	\$2,326,001	\$239,937	\$4,608,584
Memorial	Y	\$2,226,868	\$3,052,414	\$644,518 ⁹⁵	\$5,923,800
New Brunswick ⁹⁶	Y	U/A	U/A	\$175,841	\$3,460,173
Regional average		\$2,134,757	\$2,689,208	\$353,432	\$4,664,186
CISTI	N	U/A	U/A	U/A	\$14,855,000
National Library	Y	\$11,593,574	\$9,191,239	\$240,642	\$21,025,455
National average		\$3,223,460	\$4,343,449	\$491,366	\$8,102,563
NATIONAL TOTAL		83,809,964	112,929,674	13,266,874	234,974,318

Y - Fringe Benefits are paid from the library budget.

N - Fringe Benefits are paid from the University budget.

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

	Fringe benefits	Other operating expenditures	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER	27	28	29
British Columbia	\$2,218,609 ⁹⁷	\$2,498,412	\$19,429,397
Simon Fraser	\$894,928	\$1,384,581	\$7,240,376
Victoria	\$788,858	\$1,730,098	\$7,778,435
Provincial average	\$1,300,798	\$1,871,030	\$11,482,736
Alberta	\$2,390,450	\$2,229,432	\$16,010,321
Calgary	\$1,259,952	\$2,277,435	\$11,465,463
Manitoba	\$1,305,194	\$1,471,830	\$10,502,098
Regina	U/A	\$448,184	\$3,011,645
Saskatchewan	\$785,997	\$926,466 ⁹⁸	\$7,246,990
Regional average	\$1,435,398	\$1,470,669	\$9,647,303
Carleton	\$941,850	\$461,810	\$6,753,593
Guelph	\$1,048,692	\$545,866 ⁹⁹	\$6,413,112
McMaster	\$837,810	\$929,437	\$7,582,198
Ottawa	\$1,217,010	\$980,205	\$8,740,033
Queen's	\$1,190,955	\$846,130	\$8,784,067
Toronto	\$4,518,308	\$6,683,541 ¹⁰⁰	\$38,564,858
Waterloo	\$841,418	\$1,200,087	\$8,022,785
Western Ontario	\$1,707,450	\$1,644,430	\$10,570,392
Windsor	\$669,289	\$613,262	\$4,645,737
York	\$1,570,360	\$2,913,849	\$13,228,014
Provincial average	\$1,454,314	\$1,681,862	\$11,330,479
Concordia	\$874,379	\$570,596 ¹⁰¹	\$7,050,837
Laval	\$2,072,879	\$427,423	\$10,906,301
McGill	\$2,163,952	\$2,897,745 ¹⁰²	\$15,234,131
Montréal	\$1,282,455	\$1,193,629	\$12,218,437
Québec	\$1,099,382	\$302,623	\$7,678,138
Sherbrooke	\$609,444	\$370,985 ¹⁰³	\$3,861,625
Provincial average	\$1,350,415	\$960,500	\$9,491,578
Dalhousie	\$631,486	\$799,104	\$6,039,174
Memorial	\$689,304	\$941,392	\$7,554,496
New Brunswick	U/A ¹⁰⁴	\$450,759	\$3,910,932
Regional average	\$660,395	\$730,418	\$5,834,867
CISTI	U/A	\$15,508,000	\$30,363,000
National Library	\$3,929,000	\$6,794,003	\$31,748,458
National average	\$1,443,824	\$2,070,390	\$11,467,415
NATIONAL TOTAL	37,539,411	60,041,314	332,555,043

Table VII: Summary of Library Expenditures

	Total materials expenditures (includes binding)	Total staffing expenditures (includes fringe benefits)	Operating expenditures	TOTAL	Percentage		
					Materials	Salaries	Operating
British Columbia	\$12,331,893	\$16,930,985	\$2,498,412	\$31,761,290	38.83%	53.31%	7.87%
Simon Fraser	\$5,953,295	\$5,855,795	\$1,384,581	\$13,193,671	45.12%	44.38%	10.49%
Victoria	\$4,253,209	\$6,048,337	\$1,730,098	\$12,031,644	35.35%	50.27%	14.38%
Provincial average	\$7,512,799	\$9,611,706	\$1,871,030	\$18,995,535	39.55%	50.60%	9.85%
Alberta	\$10,114,532	\$13,780,889	\$2,229,432	\$26,124,853	38.72%	52.75%	8.53%
Calgary	\$6,550,884	\$9,188,028	\$2,277,435	\$18,016,347	36.36%	51.00%	12.64%
Manitoba	\$5,258,166	\$9,030,268	\$1,471,830	\$15,760,264	33.36%	57.30%	9.34%
Regina	\$1,425,934	\$2,563,461	\$448,184	\$4,437,579	32.13%	57.77%	10.10%
Saskatchewan	\$5,438,855	\$6,320,524	\$926,466	\$12,685,845	42.87%	49.82%	7.30%
Regional average	\$5,757,674	\$8,176,634	\$1,470,669	\$15,404,978	37.38%	53.08%	9.55%
Carleton	\$3,629,200	\$6,291,783	\$461,810	\$10,382,793	34.95%	60.60%	4.45%
Guelph	\$4,051,410	\$5,867,246	\$545,866	\$10,464,522	38.72%	56.07%	5.22%
McMaster	\$5,835,712	\$6,652,761	\$929,437	\$13,417,910	43.49%	49.58%	6.93%
Ottawa	\$5,536,415	\$7,759,828	\$980,205	\$14,276,448	38.78%	54.35%	6.87%
Queen's	\$7,231,726	\$7,937,937	\$846,130	\$16,015,793	45.15%	49.56%	5.28%
Toronto	\$21,575,682	\$31,881,317	\$6,683,541	\$60,140,540	35.88%	53.01%	11.11%
Waterloo	\$6,102,047	\$6,822,698	\$1,200,087	\$13,283,414	43.20%	48.30%	8.50%
Western Ontario	\$8,822,331	\$8,925,962	\$1,644,430	\$19,392,723	45.49%	46.03%	8.48%
Windsor	\$3,804,699	\$4,032,475	\$613,262	\$8,450,436	45.02%	47.72%	7.26%
York	\$7,379,083	\$10,314,165	\$2,913,849	\$20,607,097	35.81%	50.05%	14.14%
Provincial average	\$7,396,831	\$9,648,617	\$1,681,862	\$18,727,309	39.50%	51.52%	8.98%
Concordia	\$3,329,604	\$6,480,241	\$570,596	\$10,380,441	32.08%	62.43%	5.50%
Laval	\$6,087,100	\$10,478,878	\$427,423	\$16,993,401	35.82%	61.66%	2.52%
McGill	\$8,895,949	\$12,336,386	\$2,897,745	\$24,130,080	36.87%	51.12%	12.01%
Montréal	\$6,163,411	\$11,024,808	\$1,193,629	\$18,381,848	33.53%	59.98%	6.49%
Québec	\$3,117,975	\$7,375,515	\$302,623	\$10,796,113	28.88%	68.32%	2.80%
Sherbrooke	\$2,962,256	\$3,490,640	\$370,985	\$6,823,881	43.41%	51.15%	5.44%
Provincial average	\$5,092,716	\$8,531,078	\$960,500	\$14,584,294	34.92%	58.49%	6.59%
Dalhousie	\$4,580,305	\$5,240,070	\$799,104	\$10,619,479	43.13%	49.34%	7.52%
Memorial	\$5,016,675	\$6,613,104	\$941,392	\$12,571,171	39.91%	52.61%	7.49%
New Brunswick	\$1,829,163	\$3,460,173	\$450,759	\$5,740,095	31.87%	60.28%	7.85%
Regional average	\$3,808,714	\$5,104,449	\$730,418	\$9,643,582	39.49%	52.93%	7.57%
CISTI	\$12,075,895	\$14,855,000	\$15,508,000	\$42,438,895	28.45%	35.00%	36.54%
National Library	\$1,737,544	\$24,954,455	\$6,794,003	\$33,486,002	5.19%	74.52%	20.29%
National average	\$6,244,516	\$9,397,025	\$2,070,390	\$17,711,931	35.26%	53.05%	11.69%
National Total	181,090,950	272,513,729	60,041,314	512,804,575			

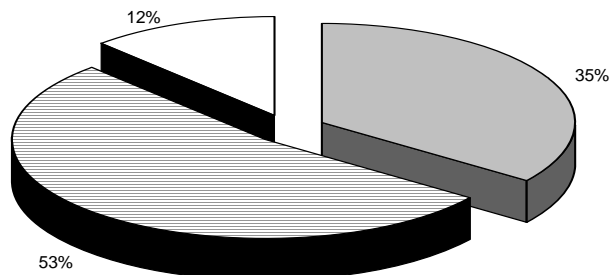
Table VIII: Summary of Library Personnel

	Professional staff	Other professionals	Total professionals	Support staff FTE	Casual staff FTE	TOTAL STAFF FTE
QUESTION NUMBER	30.1	30.2	30.3	31	32	33
British Columbia	91.2	16.0	107.2	222.4	58.4	387.9 ¹⁰⁵
Simon Fraser	26.0	6.0	32.0	88.0	19.0	139.0
Victoria	28.0	7.0	35.0	100.0 ¹⁰⁶	9.0	144.0
Provincial average	48.4	9.7	58.1	136.8	28.8	223.6
Alberta	64.0	6.0	70.0	215.0	55.0	340.0
Calgary	41.0	6.0	47.0	158.0	20.0	225.0
Manitoba	53.0	N/A	53.0	140.0	20.0	213.0
Regina	18.0	6.0 ¹⁰⁷	24.0	47.0	6.0	77.0
Saskatchewan	38.0	7.0	45.0	110.0	13.0	168.0
Regional average	42.8	6.3	47.8	134.0	22.8	204.6
Carleton	22.1	1.0	23.1	75.0	24.9	123.0
Guelph	22.0	4.0	26.0	92.0	22.0	140.0
McMaster	30.0	3.0	33.0	110.0	16.0	159.0
Ottawa	40.0	1.0	41.0	122.0	8.0	171.0
Queen's	40.0	2.0	42.0	120.0	25.0	187.0
Toronto ¹⁰⁸	170.0	14.0	184.0	338.0	133.0	655.0
Waterloo	30.0	7.0	37.0	101.0	27.0	165.0
Western Ontario	37.0	15.0	52.0	124.0	15.0	191.0
Windsor	26.0	0.0	26.0	56.0	16.0	98.0
York	39.0	15.0	54.0	119.0	50.0	223.0
Provincial average	45.6	6.2	51.8	125.7	33.7	211.2
Concordia	36.0	4.0	40.0	121.0	5.0	166.0
Laval	52.0	4.0	56.0	157.0	3.0	216.0
McGill	59.0	5.0	64.0	157.0	46.0	267.0
Montréal	67.0	2.0	69.0	187.0	N/D	256.0
Québec	39.0	3.0	42.0	110.0	10.0	162.0
Sherbrooke	18.0	0.0	18.0	48.0	2.0	68.0
Provincial average	45.2	3.0	48.2	130.0	13.2	189.2
Dalhousie	33.0	3.0	36.0	89.0	24.0	149.0
Memorial ¹⁰⁹	38.0	1.0	39.0	110.0	31.0	180.0
New Brunswick	15.0	1.0	16.0	73.0	8.0 ¹¹⁰	97.0
Regional average	28.7	2.0	30.3	90.7	21.0	142.0
CISTI	75.0	69.0	144.0 ¹¹¹	165.0	N/A	309.0
National Library	185.0	U/A	185.0	235.0	11.0	431.0
National average	45.1	7.5	56.6	130.7	25.1	210.6

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

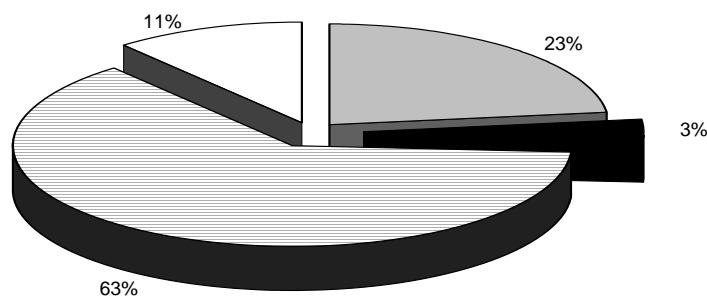
Table IX: Summary Expenditures, Staffing and Collections

Total Expenditures in CARL/ABRC Libraries



Total materials expenditures (includes binding)	\$181,090,950	35%
Total staffing expenditures (includes fringe benefits)	\$272,513,729	53%
Operating expenditures	\$60,041,314	12%
Totals	\$513,645,993	100%

Staffing in CARL Libraries



Professional staff	1,432	23%
Other professionals	208	3%
Total professionals	1,640	27%
Support staff FTE	3,789	63%
Casual FTE	677	11%
Total staff FTE	6,107	100%

* Does not include the University of Toronto

Total Collections in CARL Libraries

Total volumes held in 1999 - 2000	72,570,825
Monographs purchased in 1999 - 2000	526,716
Total current serials received	431,237

Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size Questionnaire

I. Collections

Volumes in library

- 1 a Volumes held at the end of the previous fiscal year (Exclude microforms, uncatalogued govt. Docs, maps, a/v material). Record figure reported last year or footnote adjusted figure in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.
- 2 Volumes added during the year - Gross
- 2a Volumes withdrawn during the year (Exclude microforms, uncatalogued govt. Docs, maps, a/v material)
- 3 Volumes added during the year — Net (Subtract line **2a** from line **2**)
- 1 Volumes held at the end of the current Fiscal year (Add line **1a** to line **3**)
- 4 Number of monograph volumes purchased Volumes for which expenditures are reported on line 17. Please add footnote if titles are reported here.

II. Serials

5. Number of current serials including periodicals **purchased**.

- 5.1 Print and microforms
- 5.2 **Electronic**
- 5.2.1 Number of Electronic subscriptions (licences)
- 5.2.2 Number of Electronic titles
- 5.3 Total (add line **5.1** + line **5.2.2**)

6. Number of current serials including periodicals **received but not purchased**. (Exchanges, gifts, deposits, etc.)

- 6.1 Print and microforms
- 6.2 Electronic
- 6.2.1 Number of Electronic subscriptions not purchased (licences)
- 6.2.2 Number of Electronic titles not purchased
- 6.3 Total (add line **6.1** + line **6.2.2**).
- 7. Number of current serials received (Add lines **5.3** and line **6.3**).

8. Canceled titles and new acquisitions.

- 8.1 *Number of canceled titles*
- 8.1.1 Print and microforms
- 8.1.2 Electronic
- 8.1.3 Total (add line **8.1.1** + line **8.1.2**).
- 8.2 Total \$ value of canceled titles.

- 8.3 *Number of new titles.*
- 8.3.1 Print and microforms
- 8.3.2 Electronic
- 8.3.3 Total (add line **8.3.1** + line **8.3.2**).

III. Other library materials. (At the end of the fiscal year).

- 9 Microforms units
- 10 Government documents not counted elsewhere
- 10.1 Technical reports not counted elsewhere and not catalogued
- 11 Computer files not counted in either 5 or 6).
- 12 Manuscripts and archives (linear meter)
- 12.1 Learning kits
- 12.2 Printed music scores

Audiovisual materials.

- 13 Cartographic
- 14 Graphic
- 15 Audio
- 16 Film and video

IV. Expenditures

Library materials

- 17a Monographs expenditures for Print volumes reported on line 4
- 17b Monographs expenditures for Electronic volumes.
- 18a Current serials print (including periodicals)
- 18b Current serials electronic
- 19 Other library materials (eg. microforms)
- 20a Miscellaneous print (All materials fund expenditures not included above
- 20b Miscellaneous electronic
- 21 Total library materials (add lines **17a & b, 18a & b, 19, and 20a & b**).
- 22 Contract binding

V. Salaries and wages

- 23 Professional staff.
- 24 Support staff
- 25 Casual
- 26 Total staffing expenditures (add lines **23, 24 & 25**)
- 27 Fringe benefits
- 28 Other operating expenditures
- 29 Total library expenditures (add lines **21, 22, 26& 28**)

VI. Personnel (Round figures to nearest whole number).

30. Professional staff, FTE.

- 30.1 Librarians
- 30.2 Other professionals.
- 30.3 Total professionals (add line **30.1** + line **30.2**).
- 31 Support staff FTE.
- 32 Casual staff
- 33 Total staff FTE (Add lines **30.3, 31 & 32**)

VII. Local characteristics.

- 34 Basic volume count is
- 35 Government publications are included in count of Current serials.
- 36 Fringe benefits are included in expenditures for salaries and wages.
- 37 Law Library statistics are included.
- 38 Medical Library statistics are included.
- 39 Other main campus library (Add note)
- 40 Branch Campus libraries. (please, list included and excluded branch libraries)

Included:

Excluded:

Footnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Questionnaire

1. All figures are as of March 31, 2000 except where noted.
2. All figures are as of March 31, 2000
3. Fiscal Year is April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000
4. update to figure provided last year
5. 2 & 2a. - see aggregate recorded in 3.
6. All figures are as of April 30, 2000.
7. Fiscal year covers May 1, 1999 - April 30, 2000.
8. Volumes reported for 1998-99 (2,125,779) was based on an historical base count with net added counts. Starting April 30, 2000 we are reporting new base counts generated by our new integrated library system. The corrected figure for Q1a is 1,788,355. This is calculated based on a new base count report taken at end of fiscal 1999-2000, together with the data for Volumes added and withdrawn in 1999-2000.
9. All figures as of April 30, 2000. Includes all University of Toronto Libraries. 1 - 4: Include monographic series and government documents. Some recounts taken in 1999/2000, resulted in base adjustment to bookform of +260,918 items
10. Volumes held on June 30, 1999. The figure reported was 1,904,449 - this figure was based on a historical base count with net added counts. Starting April 30, 2000, we are reporting new base counts generated by our integrated library system report. This means that the figure 1,904,449 should not be used to generate the current volume counts.
11. Volumes added during last fiscal year - based on counts supplied by the new system
12. Volumes withdrawn during last fiscal year - this is a manual count as our new system is not capable of accurately counting withdrawn and deleted items.
13. All figures are for fiscal year 1 May 1999 - 30 April 2000
14. Includes line 12.2 printed music scores.
15. All figures are as at April 30, 2000
16. 1 & 1a includes catalogued government pubs which were not previously included
17. All Figures are as of May 31, 2000.
18. Previous year's figures revised to include volumes not reported in the past, but which are part of the McGill Library Network.
19. Année fiscale juin 1999 -31 mai 2000
20. 1-9 -- Applies to one branch: total in #1 includes fully catalogued microform & government reports held in Bookstack collection.
21. Includes monographic titles (1,280) in electronic format.

22. Fiscal Year May 1/99 - April 30/00
23. Figure reported last year 1124839
24. Figure is under-reported by an estimated 5%.
25. not able to report the total volumes purchased as our monographic series are treated as serial standing orders and we are currently unable to separate the receipts
26. Volumes held on April 30, 2000. This is our new base count generated by our new integrated library system.
27. Volumes held on April 30, 2000 - this is a new base count - it is based on a new inventory - an amalgam of manual and system counts. We think that this new number is accurate enough to be regarded as the new holdings base count. It includes print volume counts for books, bound periodicals, government documents, musical scores and printed texts.
28. Monographic series are counted as serials.
29. 5-8 Includes monographic series and Government Documents.
30. Figure is down from last year due to cancellations.
31. Includes both purchased and not purchased electronic titles. We are unable to extract the number of purchased electronic titles.
32. COPPUL=25, Provincial=10, with U of S=5.
33. count as per online list on our website. Includes electronic serial titles from 5.2.1
34. Does not include Data Library Initiatives individual titles or ICPSR individual data collections.
35. Question 5.1 - The 1998 - 1999 data should be change to 11,665. The 11,762 number included the 97 subscriptions
36. Number of individual titles purchased. Consortial purchases
37. Includes aggregators and individual titles e.g. MCB Press
38. 5.2.2. and 6.2.2. These figures, and the totals, will be revised when 5.2.1. and 6.2.1. are reported.
39. 5.2.1. and 6.2.1. These figures are not available at the reporting date but will be provided before the end of December.
40. 5.2.2 Law Library titles U/A
41. Includes purchased documents
42. Incorrect data was submitted in 1998-1999.
43. Electronic titles are mainly duplicates of print titles.
44. Included in 5.2.2.
45. correction from previous years reporting
46. includes monographic series
47. listed on our website, not through consortia.

48. Includes 1,102 e-journal titles (full-text) posted on Library Web Site database of e-journals and/or OPAC, including:
1) access that comes with a library print subscription 2) free access.
49. 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 It is impossible to provide a figure for the government documents collection; statistics kept do not segregate priced and non-priced
50. We are including, for the first time, the individual title count of electronic serials acquired as part of aggregated packages such as Academic IDEAL. Government Document serials are not included.
51. The total reported does not include the Print and Microform total, the number is not available.
52. Free government documents not included
53. Due to the method of tracking, only the total number of current serials is known.
54. This is an approximate value in Canadian Dollars.
55. Includes the number of subscriptions only - which may include multiple titles not reflected in this figure.
56. this is the # of new subscriptions only
57. This figure is lower this year because in 98/99 some computer files were added here that had already been counted in (5) or (6).
58. Printed music score are included in 1
59. these items are uncatalogued pamphlets
60. 49,798 mounted photos withdrawn from collection.
61. Prior to the year 2000, the count for this category was done manually. This year (2000) a machine count was done, and the number obtained was significantly lower than last year, i.e. 32669 in 1999, 31,114 in 2000.
62. Complementing the new base count report (Q1), we conducted a manual count review of microform units not included in the library information system generated base count. This resulted in a substantially revised count of microform units (over 40% increase).
63. Our new library information system has enabled us to report a Graphic materials piece count for the first time this year.
64. Questions # 14. Graphic, # 15. Audio, #16. Film and video, # 25. Casual staff, # 32. Casual staff FTE have all decreased since the Science & Engineering Resource Centre in Thode Library closed.
65. Corrected unit measurement (linear metre). 1998/99 figure should be 9,424.
66. 10 and 10.1 the total amount of these two lines of items is 93,931
67. Documents audio: 2600 cassettes ont été élaguées
68. StatsCan collection withdrawn by Management Library.
69. DalTech only
70. Government Documents fully catalogued and counted in #2
71. Ship drawings (blueprints).

72. 15 & 16 - volume count in main branch.
73. 17-19 Expenditures quoted in Canadian Dollars.
74. Large year-over-year increase is largely the result of late ordering in 1998-99 due to implementation of new library information system.
75. Year-over-year increase in part due to budget re-structuring. Large document delivery related costs (CISTI-source contract)moved to Current Serials budget from general operating budget.
76. 17a & b. Monographs expenditures in 17a include print and electronic. Procedures are now being established to count print and electronic monographs expenditures separately.
77. 18a & b. Current serials expenditures in 18a include print and electronic. Procedures are now being established to count print and electronic serials expenditures separately.
78. 17b Included in 17a.
79. Cost recovery expenditures
80. \$1,026,480 expenditures are:
Internet Access 700,000
Electronic Services 194,372
Electronic Document Delivery 132,108
81. Included in Monograph expenditures (17a) and Serials expenditures (18a).
82. Includes GST (Goods and Services Tax), postage, courier, and supplies expenditures as well as membership expenditures not already paid through the materials budget.
83. Microform expenditures are not included as they are in 17 and 18
84. 19 & 20 a/b - included in 17 a/b & 18 a/b.
85. Maps, data and government information.
86. Includes Information Retrieval Services (3394), External Memberships (117196) Theses Filming (5623) Document Delivery (222831)
87. Expenditures for all materials are included in Q17, Q18 and Q20.
88. Document Delivery, Library Institutional Membership expenditures (ARL, CARL, etc.), and other "miscellaneous" fall in this category.
89. Line Searching
90. Error in last years reported figure
91. Documents audiovisuels
92. Sources de l'ICIST
93. Includes cost of microfilming for theses.
94. Paid centrally at Institutional level.

95. Includes \$5470 severance pay in main branch.
96. 23) and 24) cannot be separated from fringe benefits
97. The University pays benefits for professional and support staff from a central pool for operating budget positions. The Library pays benefits for casual staff and positions charged to grant and trust funds.
98. FY 1997/98 revised to \$903,721.
FY 1998/99 revised to \$991,374.
Includes funding from grants and special funds.
99. Decrease largely the result of budget re-structuring. Large document delivery related costs (CISTI-source contract) moved to Current Serials budget from general operating budget.
100. Excludes restricted funds.
101. Figure is lower this past fiscal year, renovations/maintenance to libraries.
102. Includes Hardware \$1,248,983 and Software \$334,907. Extraordinary purchases were made in 99/00 for the new Library Management System.
103. Comprend les dépenses de 33173 \$ pour le PEB
104. Total staff salaries and wages
105. Includes 364.75 Operating Budget FTE; 12.01 Cost Recovery FTE; 8.34 Grant/Other FTE; 2.82 Project FTE for a total of 387.92 FTE
106. 100 should have been reported in 1999.
107. Staff previously recorded as Support, now correctly under ""other professionals"".
108. 30-33:Include libraries in the UTL system: Central libraries, local campus libraries, UT at Mississauga and UT at Scarborough libraries, the federated and affiliated college libraries.
109. 30-33 -- includes fringe benefits in one branch.
110. Student assistants and casual staff
111. A change in the definition of professional staff for this report resulted in a decrease in the number of professional staff reported.

SECTION B:

**Supplementary Statistics
1999-2000**

Statistiques supplémentaires

Table I: Library Electronic Access

	Bibliographical databases	Full-text databases	Numeric databases	Other databases	Total of electronic	Databases access via
QUESTION NUMBER	1A	1B	1C	1D	1	1E
British Columbia	187	129	833 ¹	4,700	5,849	26
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	4,763	U/A
Victoria	65	19	16	0	100	40
Alberta	120	79	10	5	214	29
Calgary	75	28	159	8	270	156
Manitoba	50	35	0	0	85	13
Regina	98 ²	18 ³	10,323 ⁴	20	10,459	10,369
Saskatchewan	86	18	31	0	135	26
Carleton	34	11 ⁵	1,577 ⁶	0	1,622 ⁷	4
Guelph	109	7	191	U/A	307	77
McMaster	65	30	8	0	103	0
Ottawa	84	64	262	U/A	410	265
Queen's	70	37	9	1	117	8
Toronto ⁸	299	12,380	2,608	202	15,489	N/A
Waterloo	162	7	461 ⁹	136	766 ¹⁰	507
Western Ontario	65	27	982	9	101	10
Windsor	85	59	21	22	187	13
York	120	29	4	0	153	8
Concordia	77	29	31	32	169	10
Laval ¹¹	200	80	150	0	430	12
McGill	126	45	U/A ¹²	13	U/A	10 ¹³
Montréal	73	9	3	17 ¹⁴	102	8
Québec	98	67	27	47	239	12
Sherbrooke	233	5	3	0	241	12
Dalhousie	77	23	6	6	112	19
Memorial	73	35	270	8	386	277
New Brunswick	55	14	78	N/A	147	28
CISTI	18	23	N/A	N/A	41	0
National Library ¹⁵	0	5	0	N/A	5	0

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

**Table II: Hardware, Software and Electronic Information Expenditures
- Collection Use**

	Hardware expenditures	Software expenditures	TOTAL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE
QUESTION NUMBER	2A	2B	2
British Columbia	\$534,298	\$159,470	\$693,768
Simon Fraser	\$271,909	\$257,740	\$529,649
Victoria	\$237,438	\$317,373	\$554,811
Alberta ¹⁶	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	\$742,291	\$86,905	\$829,196
Manitoba	\$237,685	\$22,818	\$260,503
Regina	\$72,335	\$42,083	\$114,418
Saskatchewan	\$226,390	\$125,831	\$352,221
Carleton	\$183,239	\$32,294	\$215,533
Guelph	\$139,773	\$102,398	\$242,171
McMaster	\$228,453	\$72,890	\$301,343
Ottawa	\$208,742	\$85,997	\$294,739
Queen's	\$232,858	\$49,180	\$282,038
Toronto	\$2,020,315	\$344,954	\$2,365,269
Waterloo	\$404,323	\$134,226	\$538,549
Western Ontario	\$646,523	\$365,777	\$1,012,300
Windsor	\$270,878	\$25,021	\$295,899
York	\$881,836	\$11,010	\$892,846
Concordia	\$103,751	\$7,316	\$111,067
Laval	\$82,651	\$22,651	\$105,302
McGill	\$1,248,983	\$334,907	\$1,583,890 ¹⁷
Montréal	N/D	N/D	\$920,507 ¹⁸
Québec	\$105,881	N/D	\$105,881
Sherbrooke	\$142,487	\$106,426	\$248,913
Dalhousie	\$130,314	\$50,468	\$180,782
Memorial	\$155,080	\$99,751	\$254,831
New Brunswick	\$133,795	\$34,133	\$167,928
CISTI	U/A	U/A	\$971,700
National Library	\$770,378	\$342,817	\$1,113,195

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Number of Circulation	Journals Included	Number of Reserve circulations	Number of in-house use of materials
QUESTION NUMBER	3	4	5	6
British Columbia	3,395,567	YES ¹⁹	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	347,558	NO	81,149	493,126
Victoria	527,367	NO	U/A	285,525
Alberta	1,033,664 ²⁰	YES ²¹	98,945	U/A
Calgary	898,361 ²²	NO	63,359	962,426
Manitoba	691,709	YES	U/A	428,248
Regina	386,718	YES	U/A	U/A ²³
Saskatchewan	971,754	YES ²⁴	72,980 ²⁵	457,485
Carleton	732,538	YES ²⁶	U/A	U/A
Guelph	337,150 ²⁷	NO	120,976 ²⁸	810,574
McMaster	345,708	NO	272,723	N/A
Ottawa	887,822	YES	138,203	903,197
Queen's	323,662	YES	139,889	647,250
Toronto	2,243,947	YES	158,227	2,793,790
Waterloo	573,111	YES	80,710	N/A
Western Ontario	876,697	YES ²⁹	148,663	759,762
Windsor	313,301	NO	120,307	150,078
York	1,006,590	NO	115,502	1,464,145
Concordia	472,394	NO	67,560	1,117,729
Laval	782,109	NO	91,734	1,004,328
McGill	857,560	YES	184,356	1,939,686
Montréal	790,253	NO	148,749	1,337,673
Québec	692,104	NO	163,319	994,200
Sherbrooke	214,129	NO	28,265	403,709
Dalhousie	378,220	NO	70,284	384,752 ³⁰
Memorial	459,667	YES	209,997	465,864 ³¹
New Brunswick	203,308	YES	124,444	177,529
CISTI	U/A	NO	U/A	U/A
National Library	185,872 ³²	YES	N/A	111,229

Table III: Interlibrary Loans and Document Delivery - Lending

	FILLED REQUESTS PROVIDED : ORIGINALS (RETURNABLES)				
	Total number request received	libraries in the province	libraries outside home province	libraries outside Canada	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER:	9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	10,378
Simon Fraser	22,874	2,724	3,948	597	7,269
Victoria	7,013	592	452	131	1,175
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	102,666
Calgary	27,246	2,076	2,929	107	5,112
Manitoba	U/A	3,546	1,261	18	4,825
Regina	7,795	1,346	903	350	2,599
Saskatchewan	15,299 ³³	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	13,893	3,501	1,344	94	4,939
Guelph	31,095	16,860	143	38	17,041
McMaster	25,405	3,570	2,635	559	6,764
Ottawa	U/A	2,094	1,859	297	4,250
Queen's	14,247 ³⁴	2,944 ³⁵	2,652 ³⁵	6 ³⁵	5,602
Toronto	33,817 ³⁶	7,506 ³⁷	7,658 ³⁷	1,050 ³⁷	16,214
Waterloo	46,120 ³⁸	2,204	1,633	65	3,902
Western Ontario	33,207	4,395	3,566	571	8,532
Windsor	10,452	993	943	364	2,300
York	U/A	3,802	2,137	53	5,992
Concordia	5,080	1,518	558	57	2,133
Laval	32,640	N/D	N/D	N/D	7,454
McGill ³⁹	22,733	U/A	U/A	U/A	4,889
Montréal	20,290	2,565	1,592	77	4,234
Québec	9,829	3,048	424	25	3,497
Sherbrooke	4,273	N/D	N/D	N/D	791
Dalhousie	26,710	4,143	1,440	259	5,842
Memorial	32,060 ⁴⁰	U/A ⁴¹	U/A ⁴¹	U/A ⁴¹	6,427
New Brunswick	8,947 ⁴²	2,585	993	30	3,608
CISTI	860,409	U/A	U/A	U/A	30,241
National Library	76,756	12,322	11,617	5,689	29,628

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	FILLED REQUESTS PROVIDED: COPIES (NON-RETURNABLES)			
	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Home Province	Libraries Outside Canada	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER:	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	31,592
Simon Fraser	4,644	4,291	382	9,317
Victoria	2,143	1,478	75	3,696
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	8,559	9,933	84	18,576
Manitoba	3,303	3,980	4,570	11,853
Regina	1,053	1,206	263	2,522
Saskatchewan	U/A ³³	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	4,436	875	41	5,352
Guelph	8,706	759	10	9,475
McMaster	14,152	4,096	393	18,641
Ottawa	3,157 ³⁵	2,313 ³⁵	87 ³⁵	5,557
Queen's	5,116 ³⁷	2,343 ³⁷	1 ³⁷	7,460
Toronto	6,409	5,288	290	11,987
Waterloo	39,675	2,497	46	42,218
Western Ontario	10,246	3,954	494	14,694
Windsor	2,129	1,800	507	4,436
York	4,137	4,142	89	8,368
Concordia	1,185	484	8	1,677
Laval	N/D	N/D	N/D	17,355
McGill³⁹	U/A	U/A	U/A	10,523
Montréal	5,481	4,544	97	10,122
Québec	3,906	509	30	4,445
Sherbrooke	N/D	N/D	N/D	2,244
Dalhousie	7,119	9,448	646	17,213
Memorial	U/A ⁴¹	U/A ⁴¹	U/A ⁴¹	17,725
New Brunswick	2,044	1,593	14	3,651
CISTI	U/A	U/A	U/A	537,123
National Library	4,564	3,570	1,640	9,774

Table IV: Interlibrary Loans and Document Delivery - Borrowing

	FILLED REQUESTS RECEIVED: ORIGINALS (RETURNABLES)						
	Total number of requests sent (filled & unfilled)	National Institutions (NLC, CISTI)	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Home Province	Libraries Outside Canada	Service Providers	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER	10	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	5,536
Simon Fraser	36,999	247	5,538	348	892	0	7,025
Victoria	32,777	152	1,165	2,589	1,010	U/A	4,916
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	33380
Calgary	57963	338 ⁴³	2208	3963	1868	U/A	8377
Manitoba	16678	U/A	283	859	14	U/A	1156
Regina	18928	128	237	2783	486	5	3639
Saskatchewan	22104 ⁴⁴	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	25423	953	1896	403	396	0	3648
Guelph	67878	168	32552	477	410	0	33607
McMaster	14139	U/A	3340	391	969	U/A	4700
Ottawa	U/A	324	1301	474	671	0	2770
Queen's	13285 ³⁴	486 ³⁵	2105 ³⁵	500 ³⁵	395 ³⁵	N/A ³⁵	3486 ³⁵
Toronto	10571 ⁴⁵	239 ⁴⁶	1467 ⁴⁶	583 ⁴⁶	2344 ⁴⁶	23 ⁴⁶	4656 ⁴⁶
Waterloo	32526 ³⁸	212	13876	244	512	0	14844
Western Ontario	6475	160	1176	275	356	0	1967
Windsor	10254	169	1204	190	588	N/A	2320
York	U/A	178	1226	455	710	0	2569
Concordia	10095	296	1384	1531	830	0	4041
Laval	18234	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	5393
McGill ³⁹	43803 ⁴⁷	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	6475
Montréal	10323	24	1682	1633	1123	20	4482
Québec	8477	120	1560	589	354	0	2623
Sherbrooke	7826	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2390
Dalhousie	27041	366	2619	2331	879	0	6195
Memorial ⁴⁸	16177	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	3789
New Brunswick	15798	187	776	2597	450	N/A	4010
CISTI	29652	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
National Library	997	103	236	187	185	0	711

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

FILLED REQUESTS RECEIVED: COPIES (NON-RETURNABLES)						
	National Institutions (NLC, CISTI)	Libraries in Province	Libraries Outside Home Province	Libraries Outside Canada	Service Providers	TOTAL
QUESTION NUMBER	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	28,921
Simon Fraser	6,673	4,195	12,093	1,625	0	24,586
Victoria	9,281	1,082	11,749	805	U/A	22,917
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	15997	8991	10155	2999	U/A	38142
Manitoba	U/A	1208	4129	3225	U/A	8562
Regina	907	440	10576	604	55	12582
Saskatchewan	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	2730	2646	671	534	13308	19889
Guelph	11553	13996	1019	1139	0	27707
McMaster	U/A	6645	1137	1657	U/A	9439
Ottawa	6093	5726	745	519	0	13083
Queen's	4675 ³⁵	1817 ³⁵	1222 ³⁵	1091 ³⁵	N/A ³⁵	8805
Toronto	1295 ⁴⁶	1075 ⁴⁶	334 ⁴⁶	1524 ⁴⁶	238 ⁴⁶	4466
Waterloo	4720	8416	749	951	2846	17682
Western Ontario	1550	885	311	310	39	3095
Windsor	2110	3857	1195	941	0	10213
York	307	756	241	230	434	1968
Concordia	3737	668	309	216	16	4946
Laval	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	7670
McGill ³⁹	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	32450
Montréal	3157	806	753	665	0	5381
Québec	570	2366	980	554	37	4507
Sherbrooke	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	18928	23332
Dalhousie	6566	1352	5441	2190	753	16302
Memorial ⁴⁸	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	11362
New Brunswick	1404	227	7070	683	53	9437
CISTI	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	19867
National Library	29	52	39	42	0	162

Table V: Service Hours, Library Instructions and Reference

	Number of staffed library service points	Number of weekly public service hours	Number of library presentations to groups	Number of participants in group presentations	Number of reference transactions
QUESTION NUMBER:	7	8	11	12	13
British Columbia	32	101.0	1,962	21,457	230,266
Simon Fraser	7	99.0	344	5,514	82,367
Victoria	12	86.0	251	2,685	62,514
Alberta	23	102.0	721	14,928	169,135
Calgary	19	89.0	742 ⁴⁹	19,188	103,818
Manitoba	34	82.5	863	7,793	88,275
Regina	16	83.0	78	2,127	20,842 ⁵⁰
Saskatchewan	11	90.0	395	7,324	51,201
Carleton	8	101.0	215	3,730	33,558
Guelph	12	106.0	202	4,276	44,244
McMaster	13	100.0	719	7,541	60,959
Ottawa	9	86.0	U/A	6,376	169,310
Queen's	17	95.0	513	12,219	45,789
Toronto	85	100.0	1,239	16,032	579,192
Waterloo	16	95.0	206	3,311	48,021
Western Ontario	14	107.0	652	14,209	124,067
Windsor	6	93.0	116	5,009	35,597
York	22	93.0	699	13,296	121,998
Concordia	10	78.0	248	5,241	105,009
Laval	17	88.0	886	9,011	172,179
McGill	34	78.0	856	11,145	175,666
Montréal	51	94.5	2,281	10,798	43,848
Québec	12	75.0	726	11,186	157,801
Sherbrooke	6	80.0	337	3,363	69,287
Dalhousie	15	91.0	402	6,905	71,537
Memorial	20	86.0	255	4,258	64,666
New Brunswick	9	101.0	208	4,878	65,070
CISTI	3	40.0	U/A ⁵¹	1,240 ⁵¹	15,469
National Library	4 ⁵²	42.5 ⁵³	2,456	17,160	23,375

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire

I. Electronic access

- 1a Number of bibliographical databases.
- 1b Number of full-text databases.
- 1c Number of numeric databases.
- 1d Number of "other" databases.
- 1 **Total number of electronic databases available** (Add lines **1a to 1d**)
- 1e Number of databases (all types) which are accessed through a consortium.

II. Expenditures

- 2a Hardware
- 2b Software
- 2 Computer Hardware and Software expenditures (Add lines **2a + 2b**)

III. Collection use

- 3 Number of general circulation transactions
- 4 Are journal volumes included in 3?
- 5 Number of Reserve circulation transactions
- 6 Number on in-house uses of materials

IV. Services Hours and staffed Service Points

- 7 Number of staffed library service points
- 8 Number of weekly public service hours

V. Interlibrary Loan and document delivery

- 9. Total number of requests for material received from an other institution (filled and unfilled)

Lending. Number of filled requests (**Originals and Copies**) for material provided to:

- 9.1 libraries in the province.
- 9.2 Canadian libraries outside the province.
- 9.3 libraries outside Canada.
- 9.4 total number of filled requests.(add lines **9.1 +9.2+ 9.3**)

- 10. Total number of requests for material send to other institutions (filled and unfilled)

Borrowing. Number of filled requests (**Originals and Copies**) for material received from:

- 10.1 national institutions (NLC, CISTI and other federal organizations).
- 10.2 libraries in the province.
- 10.3 Canadian libraries outside the province.
- 10.4 libraries outside Canada.
- 10.5 service providers.
- 10.6 total number of filled requests.(add lines **10.1 + 10.2 + 10.3 + 10.4 + 10.5**)

VI. Library instruction

- 11 Number of library presentations to groups.
- 12 Number of total participants in group presentation reported on line 11.

VII. Reference.

- 13 Number of reference transactions.

Footnotes to Supplementary Questionnaire

1. UBC counts locally mounted and remotely accessed separate titles, with ""title"" being defined as a data set catalogued separately.
2. 1a - 8 local + 90 remote.
3. 3. 1b - 18 remote.
4. 1c - 45 local, 10278 remote.
5. 1b Count includes databases that are at least partially full-text. We also have access to the Depository Services Program (which presently includes Statistics Canada, Library of Parliament, Translation Bureau, Treasury Board, Finance Canada, Industry Canada and NAFTA Secretariat) as a full text database by IP restriction.
6. In addition to numeric files we have 3,598 UNIX text files (metadata) supporting the numeric files. It is impossible to determine access as all files are networked. We also have access to ICPSR and DLI.
7. 1 Free resources (7 bibliographic databases and 5 full-text databases) are not included in this count.
8. 1a - 1e: Remote and local database estimated using EIR summary as of May 1st, 2000.
9. Numeric databases - this is very problematic - we report only sets that we can identify on our web site, but we may be reporting too few - it all is debatable. Depending on the definition of a numeric database (which we do not really have) we could actually report thousands here.
10. In general there is a real problem with the lack of detailed definition of what constitutes a database. We also have difficulties sometimes distinguishing between bibliographic and full-text and other.

Proposal - ACRL should convene a panel of ""experts - practitioners"" to discuss and frame clearer guidelines - maybe together with the ARL folks.
11. Questions 1a & 1d: les données sont le résultat d'un échantillonnage
12. Our figure is being recounted in light of recent correspondence and will be provided before the end of December.
13. Total will be available with figure for 1c.
14. 1d-Bases de données autres:Liste

1-ARTFL project,University of Chicago	Encyclopédies	RUM
2-CHEMINFO	Fiches techniques	RUM
3-Encyclopedia of life sciences	Encyclopédies	RUM
4-FTSS	Fiches techniques	RUM
5-MSDS	Fiches techniques	RUM
6-Programme de recherche en démographie historique	Répertoires	RUM
7-RTECS	Fiches techniques	RUM
8-Protein databank	Images	

9-AIDSDRUGS	Dictionnaires
10-AIDSTRIALS	Répertoires
11-Année politique au Québec	Annuaire
12-DIRLINE	Répertoires
13-HSRPROJ	Répertoires
14-ChemID	Dictionnaires
15-GenBank	Divers
16-Banque de données sur les produits chimiques ou biologiques du Répertoire	Fiches techniques
17-Fishbase	Dictionnaires

15. The exclusions cited make it difficult to provide a complete answer.
16. 2a, 2b, and 2: Data may be provided at a later date
17. Extraordinary purchases were made in 99/00 for the new Library Management System.
18. Dépenses Matériel informatique: L'université a obtenu un budget ponctuel pour la mise à jour de son système informatique de gestion (ATRIUM).
19. In general UBC journals do not circulate
20. Excludes reserves.
21. Journal circulation is limited to weekends.
22. Includes circulation charge-out transactions and renewals. Our loan policy changed from indefinite to a two-week definite for undergrads and term loan for grad students/faculty/staff
23. Inhouse use materials shelved directly on floors.
24. Includes initial charges, renewals, reserve, and in-house use.
25. Includes reserve check-outs and reserve renewals.
26. Yes, but only the second copy of older, bound journals circulates. This is a negligible percentage of the total in question 3.
27. Includes charges + renewals. Does not include discharges.
28. Includes Reserve charges (116060) + Special Collections items used in controlled area (4916).
29. Journals in some locations are non-circulating.
30. Killam and Kellogg libraries only.
31. Unavailable from one branch
32. There are no expenditures for electronic information. Electronic material is received via legal deposit or by gift.

33. Lending: Breakdown by region and between originals versus copies is unavailable.
34. Question #9, #10 - We only keep stats for filled requests.
35. Question #9.1 - 9.4 and 10.1 - 10.6 - Does not included the Law or Education Faculty Libraries.
36. Includes filled ILL lending requests for all UT libraries. Counts for unfilled are unavailable in 1999/00.
37. 9.1 - 9.4: Reported figures are for Central Libraries only (total 29,201).
38. Q 9 & 10 - includes counts for internal TUG transactions of copies and of holds and recalls - we can do this because of our new system.
39. 9 and 10. Details will be available in 00/01.
40. unavailable from one branch
41. 9.1-9.3--no breakdown available; totals provided
42. The significant increase in this number over previous years is because loans and copies supplied to patrons at the Ward Chipman Library, UNB Saint John campus, are now included
43. Includes figures for CISTI only, some requests for national institutions are also included in 10.3 and 10.4
44. Borrowing: Breakdown by region and between originals versus copies is unavailable.
45. Includes filled ILL borrowing requests for all UT libraries. Counts for unfilled are unavailable in 1999/00.
46. 10.1 - 10.6: Reported figures are for Central Libraries only (total 9,122).
47. Includes unmediated, subsidized, patron-initiated borrowing.
48. 10.1-10.5--no breakdown available; totals provided.
49. Estimate based on number of hours of library instruction.
50. Reference & research question sampling, directional questions are not included.
51. 11, 12 - Data is collected as number of individuals who received a presentation, whether in a group or not.
52. There are 4 public service points at NLC; other specialized services are also available either by telephone, by appointment or electronically. These are not considered "staffed library service points".
53. The Reference Room, Copying Services and Circulation Services are all open from 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays. The last retrieval is made at 4:30 p.m. The Main Reading Room and Microform Reading Room are open from 7:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. daily all year.

SECTION C:

Emerging Services

1999-2000

Les services en émergence

Table I: Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) Services and Types

	Number of Libraries Included in this Survey	OPAC Part of Integrated Network System	Type of Integrated Network System	ILL / Doc Delivery Through Integrated System
QUESTION NUMBER:	1	2	3	4
British Columbia	29	Yes	Academic	Yes
Simon Fraser	2	No	N/A	N/A
Victoria	2	No	N/A	N/A
Alberta ¹	11	Yes	Multi Type	Yes
Calgary	7	Yes	Multi Type	No
Manitoba	12	No	N/A	N/A
Regina	1	Yes	Multi Type	Yes ²
Saskatchewan	8	No	N/A	N/A
Carleton	1	No	N/A	N/A
Guelph	2 ³	Yes	Academic	Yes
McMaster	4	Yes	Academic	No
Ottawa	5	No	N/A	N/A
Queen's	7	No	Academic	N/A
Toronto	31	Yes	Academic	No
Waterloo	1	Yes	Academic	Yes
Western Ontario	6	No	N/A	N/A
Windsor	2	No	Academic	N/A
York	8	Yes	Academic	No
Concordia	2	No	N/A	N/A
Laval	1	Oui	Réseau	N/A
McGill ⁴	14	No	Academic	N/A
Montréal	18	Non	Universitaire	N/A
Québec	6	Oui	Universitaire	N/A
Sherbrooke	6	Non	Universitaire	N/A
Dalhousie	4	Yes	Academic	Yes
Memorial	4	No	Academic	N/A
New Brunswick	3	No	N/A	N/A
CISTI	1	No	N/A	N/A
National Library	1	Yes	Multi Type	No ⁵

U/A - Unavailable
 N/D - Non disponible
 N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Primary vendor of the OPAC system	OPAC system server Z39.50 compliant	Z39.50 compliant to Bath Protocol
QUESTION NUMBER:	5	6	7
British Columbia	DRA+ELN	Yes	No
Simon Fraser	Innovative Interfaces Inc	Yes	No
Victoria	Endeavor/Voyager	Yes	No
Alberta	DRA	Yes	Yes
Calgary	SIRSI	Yes	No
Manitoba	Data Research	Yes	Yes
Regina	Endeavor and RegLIN Consortium	Yes	No
Saskatchewan	Innovative Interfaces Inc.	Yes	No
Carleton	N/A In house system	No	N/A
Guelph	Endeavor Voyager and TUG	Yes	No
McMaster	Epixtech	Yes	No
Ottawa	Epixtech	No	N/A
Queen's	NOTIS	Yes	Yes
Toronto	DRA	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	Endeavor	Yes	N/A
Western Ontario	Innovative	Yes	Yes
Windsor	Voyager	Yes	Yes
York	SIRSI	No	N/A

Concordia	Innovative Interfaces		Yes		No	
Laval	DRA-Multilis		Oui		N/A	
McGill	Notis-Epxitech, ExLibris		Yes		Yes	
Montréal	GEAC		Oui		Oui	
Québec	Système maison		Non		N/A	
Sherbrooke	DRA		Oui		Oui	
Dalhousie	GEAC and Novanet		Yes		Yes	
Memorial	SIRSI		Yes		Yes	8
New Brunswick	SIRSI		Yes		No	
CISTI	Innovative		Yes		Yes	
National Library ⁹	DYNIX		Yes		Yes	

Table II: Does Your Library Offer?

	Renewal via Phone	Un- mediated Circulation Renewal via E-mail/ Web	Un- mediated Circulation Renewal via OPAC	Circulation Recall via Phone	Un-mediated Circulation Recall via E-mail / Web	Un-mediated Circulation Recall via OPAC	On-campus Document Delivery (Original)	Off-campus Document Delivery (Original)	On-campus Fax Document Delivery
QUESTION NUMBER:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Columbia	Yes	Yes ¹⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Simon Fraser	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alberta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Manitoba	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹²	No
Saskatchewan	No	Yes ¹³	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁴	Yes	No
Carleton	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
McMaster	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ottawa	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Queen's	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
York	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Concordia	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Laval	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui
McGill	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes ¹⁵	No	Yes ¹⁵
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui
Québec	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non
Sherbrooke	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial ¹⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
CISTI	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Library ¹⁷	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

U/A - Unavailable
 N/D - Non disponible
 N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Off-campus Fax Document Delivery	Email Notification to ILL Patrons	Fee-based Services to Non-affiliated Users	Fee-based Services to Affiliated Users	Tele- conference Facilities	Patron Initiated ILL/DD via Phone	Patron Initiated ILL/DD via E-mail	Patron Initiated ILL/DD Directly into System
QUESTION NUMBER:	17	18	19	20	21	22	22.1	22.2
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Simon Fraser	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Alberta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Regina	Yes ²¹	Yes	No	Yes ²²	Yes	No	No	No
Saskatchewan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁸	Yes
Carleton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
McMaster	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ottawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Queen's	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Waterloo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Windsor	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
York	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Concordia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Laval	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Non
McGill	No	Yes	Yes ¹⁹	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui
Québec	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Oui
Sherbrooke	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Non
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial ¹⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
New Brunswick	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
CISTI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Library	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁵

Table III: Does Your Library Participate in Offering any of the Following?

	Number of Workstations Users Can Access the Web	Digitization of Text and /or Graphics	Number of Public Workstations in Library that Provide OPAC Access	Library Participate in a Shared Storage Consortia	Offer Assistance to Patrons for Electronic Publishing
QUESTION NUMBER:	23	24	25	26	27
British Columbia	340	Yes	350	No	Yes
Simon Fraser	120	Yes	120	No	No
Victoria	100	Yes	100	No	No
Alberta	290	Yes	640 ²⁰	Yes	No
Calgary	370	Yes	370	Yes	No
Manitoba	190	Yes	289	No	No
Regina	94 ²³	No	94	Yes	No
Saskatchewan	112	Yes	130	No	No
Carleton	22 ²⁴	No	80	No	Yes
Guelph ²⁵	268	Yes	268	Yes	Yes
McMaster	69	No	106	No	No
Ottawa	42	Yes	135	No	No
Queen's	161	Yes	161	No	No
Toronto	1532	Yes	1671 ²⁶	No	Yes
Waterloo	114	Yes	114	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	450	No	450	No	No
Windsor	80	No	80	No	No
York	271	No	271	No	No
Concordia	39	No	111	Yes	No
Laval	110	Oui	110	Non	Oui
McGill	267	Yes	267	No ²⁷	No
Montréal	92	Oui	219	Non	Oui
Québec	127	Non	226	Non	Non
Sherbrooke	12	Non	27	Non	Non
Dalhousie	165	Yes	216	No	Yes
Memorial	9	No	63	No	No
New Brunswick	60	Yes	60	No	Yes
CISTI	None	No	8	No	Yes
National Library	3	Yes	14	No	No

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Offer Assistance to Patrons in Data Analysis	Offer Assistance to Patrons in Digital Imaging	Student Fee for Any Library Services	Explanation of Fees	RECON Project Completed
QUESTION NUMBER:	28	29	30	30.1	31
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	see footnote ²⁸	No ²⁹
Simon Fraser	Yes	No	No		Yes
Victoria	Yes	No	No	N/A	No
Alberta	Yes	No	No		Yes
Calgary	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Manitoba	No	Yes	No		Yes
Regina	No	No	No		Yes
Saskatchewan	Yes	No	No		Yes
Carleton	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	Yes
Guelph	Yes	No	No	N/A	Yes
McMaster	Yes	No	No		Yes
Ottawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 2 per ILL	No
Queen's	Yes	No	No		Yes
Toronto	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Waterloo	Yes	No	No		No
Western Ontario	No	No	No		Yes
Windsor	No	No	No		Yes
York	Yes	No	No		Yes
Concordia	No	No	No		Yes
Laval	Oui	Oui	Non		Oui
McGill	Yes ³⁰	No	No ³¹		Yes ³²
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui		Oui
Québec	Non	Non	Non		Non ³³
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Non		Oui
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	No		No ³⁴
Memorial	No	No	No		No ³⁵
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
CISTI	No	No	No		No ³⁶
National Library	No	No	No		Yes

Emerging Services Questionnaire

- 1 Number of libraries included in this survey (If different than what was reported at question #39 & 40 of the Establishment, Expenses... questionnaire, please include a note)
- 2 Is your library's OPAC part of an integrated local, regional or provincial networked OPAC? (If "no" skip to Question 5).
- 3 If "yes" to Question 2, select "Academic Library System" or "Multi Type Library System".
- 4 If "yes" to Question 2, does the system provide an unmediated (i.e., patron-initiated) interlibrary loan/document delivery interface? * Only institutions answering "YES" to question 2 can answer "YES / NO" to this question all others are "N/A"
- 5 Please provide the name of the primary vendor of your OPAC system and the name of the regional or provincial system, (e.g. GEAC and Novanet)
- 6 Is your OPAC system server Z39.50 compliant.
- 7 If "yes" to Question 6, does your Z39.50 compliant with the Bath protocol.

Does your library offer:

- 8 Circulation renewal via telephone?
- 9 Unmediated circulation renewal electronically via E-Mail or WEB?
- 10 Unmediated circulation renewal electronically via OPAC?
- 11 Circulation recall via telephone?
- 12 Unmediated circulation recall electronically via E-Mail or WEB ?
- 13 Unmediated circulation recall electronically via OPAC?
- 14 On-campus document delivery (originals)?
- 15 Off-campus document delivery (originals)?
- 16 On-campus fax document delivery?
- 17 Off-campus fax document delivery?
- 18 E-mail to patron's address as a notification that interlibrary loan document has been received in the library? (see Instructions Q18).
- 19 Fee-based services for users not affiliated with the institution?
- 20 Fee-based services for users affiliated with the institution?
- 21 Teleconferencing facilities?
- 22 Patron initiated ILL/DD requests via telephone? (see Instructions Q22).
- 22.1 Patron initiated ILL/DD requests via E-Mail?
- 22.2 Patron initiated ILL/DD requests directly into a system without staff intervention (i.e. VDT, Relais, RSS)

Does your library participate in offering any of the following?

- 23 From how many workstations can users access the WEB? (Include workstations in the library not funded by other campus agencies)
- 24 Digitization of text and/or graphics.
- 25 How many public workstations and/or terminals in the library provide access to your OPAC? (Include workstations in the library not funded by other campus agencies)

Does your library participate in consortia to accomplish any of the following

- 26 Shared storage.

Does your library offer assistance to patrons for

- 27 Electronic publishing of textual material.
- 28 Quantitative and qualitative data analysis and interpretation?
- 29 Digital imaging?
- 30 Does your institution collect a student fee for any library services?
- 30.1 If yes, please explain (e.g., a flat dollar amount per term, per credit-hour charge).
- 31 Has your library completed a Retrospective conversion of its catalogue. If "NO" please add a footnote to indicate which collection, shelflist sequence has not been completed.

Footnotes to Emerging Services Questionnaire

All figures are as at March 31, 2000.

2. Yes, but we haven't purchased it.
3. McLaughlin Library (main) plus one branch (Veterinary Science).
4. All figures are as of May 31, 2000.
5. 4 & 22.2 Patrons in the form of other libraries can initiate ILL/DD requests directly.
6. Our Z39.50 server is not compliant with the Bath protocol but will be with the 2001 version of SIRSI Unicorn.
7. No, not completely compliant.
8. Functional Area A - Level 0 & 1, Functional Area B - Level 0
9. 6 & 7 Access to AMICUS is Z39.50 compliant.
10. UBC only has unmediated circulation renewal electronically via WEB
11. UBC only has unmediated circulation recall electronically via WEB
12. UREAD - Distance Education.
13. Unmediated circulation renewal electronically is done via the WEB to our ILS (not via e-mail).
14. On-campus document delivery (originals) is done for faculty, graduate students and staff if ordered through ARIEL.
15. 14 and 16. Limited to delivery between campus libraries.
16. Answers vary among branches. Dominant answer prevails.
17. 8 & 9 There is a telephone service for renewal for ILL but not for general circulation.
18. Patron initiated ILL/DD requests via e-mail: the on-line request form is sent via e-mail.
19. Library memberships are sold to Alumni and the General Public.
20. Figure includes 290 Public work stations and 350 Staff work stations. Figure for last year may have included Staff work stations.
21. UREAD - Distance Education.
22. Inter-library Loans.
23. 94 public.
24. Web access is limited.
25. Q23,25 This total includes:
 - workstations in the library fully funded by the library; and
 - workstations in the library which are provided in partnership with other campus agencies.
26. Some academic units and dormitories provide UT Network connections to the OPAC, Web, and E-mail.

27. Assuming this means physical storage.
28. For 30 items (books or articles) per three-unit course or 60 items per six-unit course:
- . Book retrieved for pick up Free
 - . Book/article delivered by mail Free
 - . Article faxed \$6.00 (up to 30 pages)

When the 30 or 60 items limit is exceeded the following charges apply:

- . Book retrieved for pick up \$3.00 per item
- . Book delivered by mail \$5.00 per item
- . Article delivered by mail \$5.00 (up to 30 pages)
- . Article faxed \$6.00 (up to 30 pages)

29. The classes not done yet are:
- A.....32 drawers done; 85 not done.
 - H.....36 drawers done; 138 not done
 - J.....8 drawers done; 30 not done.
 - L.....36 drawers done; 23 not done.
 - P.....325 drawers done; 29 not done.
 - Q.....84 drawers done; 52 not done.
 - Z.....18 drawers done; 32 not done.
30. Electronic Data Resources Service.
31. Library usage is included in the tuition fee.
32. 8% of the collection is left to be RECON'd.
33. Compléter la conversion des fichiers d'autorité.
34. Killam Library - No - Government documents and maps (5-10%) remaining
 Kellogg Library - No - pre-1980 dead serial titles (2%)
 DalTech Library - Yes
 Law Library - Yes
35. Complete in two of three branches. Not complete: main, microforms, and government documents shelflist.
36. Pre-1978 collection has not been completely converted yet.

SECTION D:

**Salaries
2000-2001
Salaires**

Table I: Salary Data

	Number of Professional Staff	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience In Reporting Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	91	19.56	0.00	\$63,059.51	\$62,884.00
Simon Fraser	34	17.06	13.22	\$57,549.09	\$56,184.00
Victoria	35	19.12	12.27	\$58,649.12	\$57,476.00
Provincial average	53.33	18.58	8.50	\$59,752.57	\$58,848.00
Alberta	59	17.66	13.86	\$63,854.32	\$67,591.00
Calgary	37	18.66	11.71	\$61,453.35	\$62,111.00
Manitoba	54	19.19	13.30	\$58,000.78	\$59,678.00
Regina	23	17.62	15.00	\$61,625.78	\$64,053.00
Saskatchewan	30	17.73	11.73	\$63,668.50	\$63,993.50
Regional average	40.60	18.17	13.12	\$61,720.55	\$63,485.30
Carleton ¹	25	24.12	19.16	\$80,259.12	\$82,601.00
Guelph	25	20.48	16.88	\$65,238.32	\$67,971.00
McMaster	30	20.53	16.20	\$62,323.13	\$60,785.00
Ottawa ²	40	22.40	17.43	\$63,953.15	\$64,345.00
Queen's	42	19.21	14.33	\$60,604.14	\$59,085.00
Toronto	147	17.35	16.85	\$67,003.14	\$71,804.00
Waterloo	37	19.11	16.38	\$60,726.38	\$60,297.00
Western Ontario	52	15.69	13.86	\$53,789.55	\$54,230.50
Windsor	24	19.00	14.29	\$61,957.67	\$57,315.50
York	53	17.04	15.81	\$71,442.53	\$70,176.00
Provincial average	47.50	19.49	16.12	\$64,729.71	\$64,861.00
Concordia	39	19.39	15.03	\$56,262.41	\$55,549.00
Laval	55	23.62	21.84	\$63,938.25	\$63,514.00
McGill	63	19.86	17.24	\$63,240.06	\$63,900.00
Montréal	68	20.75	18.16	\$57,987.04	\$57,846.00
Québec	42	20.71	17.81	\$62,420.17	\$58,978.00
Sherbrooke	17	16.82	14.53	\$59,541.53	\$60,372.00
Provincial average	47.33	20.19	17.43	\$60,564.91	\$60,026.50
Dalhousie	32	17.00	13.22	\$59,161.88	\$61,303.50
Memorial ³	38	19.84	15.92	\$57,611.26	\$58,088.00
New Brunswick ⁴	16	20.69	16.56	\$71,287.88	\$74,808.50
Regional average	28.67	19.18	15.23	\$62,687.00	\$64,733.33
National Average	44.74	19.27	14.91	\$62,466.97	\$62,849.61

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table II: Administrative Librarians

	Number of Administrative Librarians	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Reporting Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	27	21.52	0.00	\$81,032.63	\$83,783.00
Simon Fraser	8	19.14	12.86	\$63,975.71	\$61,878.00
Victoria	15	19.87	13.07	\$65,902.27	\$68,330.00
Provincial average	16.67	20.18	8.64	\$70,303.54	\$71,330.33
Alberta	13	24.15	16.92	\$81,229.92	\$82,880.00
Calgary	11	21.82	12.73	\$70,829.55	\$73,515.00
Manitoba	20	20.50	15.25	\$66,849.25	\$68,498.00
Regina	5	18.75	12.50	\$61,185.80	\$65,922.00
Saskatchewan	12	22.42	12.67	\$72,088.00	\$74,757.50
Regional average	12.20	21.53	14.01	\$70,436.50	\$73,114.50
Carleton	8	29.13	21.50	\$84,940.00	\$85,337.00
Guelph	12	22.75	20.25	\$70,022.50	\$71,572.50
McMaster	19	21.89	17.84	\$68,962.74	\$63,888.00
Ottawa	12	24.08	14.50	\$73,337.00	\$73,490.50
Queen's	14	23.50	17.79	\$70,904.29	\$70,972.50
Toronto	44	19.30	18.52	\$77,305.98	\$77,410.00
Waterloo	6	23.83	18.67	\$72,615.83	\$71,938.00
Western Ontario	10	20.50	17.70	\$67,492.10	\$64,757.00
Windsor	6	18.33	12.00	\$61,527.17	\$57,315.50
York	9	26.56	17.11	\$88,126.44	\$89,983.00
Provincial average	14.00	22.99	17.59	\$73,523.40	\$72,666.40
Concordia	11	25.50	20.20	\$68,814.00	\$69,000.00
Laval	13	24.08	23.15	\$68,027.62	\$67,120.00
McGill	20	23.30	20.75	\$74,386.55	\$70,145.00
Montréal	22	24.86	19.05	\$65,531.82	\$62,747.00
Québec	8	25.88	20.50	\$86,441.88	\$88,273.00
Sherbrooke	6	15.83	16.33	\$64,462.50	\$62,350.00
Provincial average	13.33	23.24	20.00	\$71,277.39	\$69,939.17
Dalhousie	16	19.81	14.06	\$64,763.63	\$63,965.50
Memorial	14	22.50	17.00	\$64,736.29	\$65,040.00
New Brunswick	8	24.00	18.63	\$77,825.38	\$78,457.00
Regional average	12.67	22.10	16.56	\$69,108.43	\$69,154.17
National Average	13.67	22.36	16.35	\$71,604.33	\$71,604.63

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table III: Non-Administrative Librarians

	Number of Administrative Librarians	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Reporting Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	47	21.21	0.00	\$59,779.45	\$62,788.00
Simon Fraser	20	16.84	12.47	\$56,581.47	\$56,184.00
Victoria	11	23.91	17.36	\$59,040.55	\$56,959.00
Provincial average	26.00	20.65	9.95	\$58,467.16	\$58,643.67
Alberta	40	17.30	14.05	\$59,039.43	\$64,669.00
Calgary	26	17.21	11.25	\$57,486.50	\$58,549.50
Manitoba	34	18.39	12.12	\$52,795.79	\$54,272.50
Regina	13	21.58	19.42	\$65,696.00	\$64,053.00
Saskatchewan	18	14.61	11.11	\$58,055.50	\$57,415.50
Regional average	26.20	17.82	13.59	\$58,614.64	\$59,791.90
Carleton	16	22.69	18.75	\$79,245.44	\$81,293.50
Guelph	13	18.38	13.77	\$60,822.15	\$60,516.00
McMaster	9	15.22	11.56	\$49,100.00	\$49,224.00
Ottawa	27	21.63	18.52	\$59,325.89	\$58,826.00
Queen's	25	17.40	12.80	\$55,580.24	\$56,295.00
Toronto	91	17.05	16.62	\$63,092.21	\$67,545.00
Waterloo	24	20.88	18.13	\$58,484.46	\$59,121.00
Western Ontario	28	18.81	17.04	\$53,006.26	\$54,955.00
Windsor	18	19.22	15.06	\$62,101.17	\$62,942.00
York	30	16.17	13.43	\$72,238.77	\$69,787.50
Provincial average	28.10	18.75	15.57	\$61,299.66	\$62,050.50
Concordia	24	19.09	14.41	\$52,496.88	\$50,373.00
Laval	40	24.30	22.30	\$63,668.35	\$63,514.00
McGill	37	18.86	16.92	\$59,292.03	\$59,567.00
Montréal	44	18.84	17.77	\$53,678.32	\$57,846.00
Québec	30	18.80	16.33	\$56,473.33	\$58,978.00
Sherbrooke	11	17.36	13.55	\$56,857.36	\$60,372.00
Provincial average	31.00	19.54	16.88	\$57,077.71	\$58,441.67
Dalhousie	16	14.19	12.38	\$53,560.13	\$56,422.50
Memorial	24	18.29	15.29	\$53,455.00	\$53,764.00
New Brunswick	7	17.86	15.71	\$67,132.14	\$67,547.00
Regional average	15.67	16.78	14.46	\$58,049.09	\$59,244.50
National Average	26.78	18.74	14.74	\$59,188.33	\$60,139.96

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table IV: Other Professional Staff

	Number of Professional Staff	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience In Reporting Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	17	11.88	0.00	\$43,582.35	\$42,000.00
Simon Fraser	6	15.33	16.00	\$53,115.50	\$49,704.00
Victoria	7	10.00	2.57	\$42,491.57	\$39,606.00
Provincial average	10.00	12.41	6.19	\$46,396.47	\$43,770.00
Alberta	6	6.00	6.00	\$58,306.50	\$57,745.00
Calgary	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
Regina	5	7.20	6.40	\$51,483.20	\$43,265.00
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0
Regional average	2.20	2.64	2.48	\$21,957.94	\$20,202.00
Carleton	1	7.00	7.00	*	*
Guelph	0	0	0	0	0
McMaster	2	31.50	21.50	*	*
Ottawa	1	23.00	23.00	*	*
Queen's	3	14.33	11.00	*	*
Toronto	12	12.50	12.50	\$58,883.92	\$58,566.00
Waterloo	7	9.00	8.43	\$58,222.00	\$53,244.00
Western Ontario	14	6.21	5.00	\$45,512.64	\$45,498.50
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0
York	14	12.79	20.07	\$59,010.93	\$57,899.50
Provincial average	5.40	11.63	10.85	\$36,938.25	\$35,868.00
Concordia	4	5.75	5.50	\$44,338.75	\$47,537.50
Laval	2	7.00	4.00	*	*
McGill	6	14.50	7.50	\$50,431.33	\$44,955.50
Montréal	2	17.50	17.00	*	*
Québec	4	24.75	23.50	\$58,978.00	\$58,978.00
Sherbrooke	0	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Provincial average	3.00	11.58	9.58	\$38,437.02	\$37,867.75
Dalhousie	0	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Memorial	0	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Brunswick	1	14.00	6.00	*	*
Regional average	0.33	4.67	2.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
National Average	4.22	9.27	7.52	\$31,217.83	\$29,949.95

U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponible
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table V: Salary Distribution

	>80,000	75,000 to 79,999	70,000 to 74,999	65,000 to 69,999	60,000 to 64,999	57,500 to 59,999	55,000 to 57,499	52,500 to 54,999
British Columbia	18	2	5	15	13	3	5	4
Simon Fraser	0	1	2	2	10	1	1	4
Victoria	0	0	5	9	2	1	3	2
Alberta	7	6	4	15	9	2	3	2
Calgary	0	8	3	5	7	1	1	1
Manitoba	2	3	5	10	6	2	3	3
Regina	3	1	2	4	3	0	0	1
Saskatchewan	2	4	6	3	3	2	4	0
Carleton	16	2	4	1	0	2	0	0
Guelph	3	3	4	5	2	1	1	2
McMaster	4	0	2	3	7	2	3	1
Ottawa	2	4	9	0	10	3	2	7
Queen's	2	3	2	1	12	4	6	5
Toronto	19	41	18	12	11	3	4	4
Waterloo	2	0	3	6	9	1	3	7
Western Ontario	1	1	1	2	4	11	5	3
Windsor	2	4	4	1	0	1	5	1
York	20	2	5	5	4	3	6	3
Concordia	1	2	1	5	7	3	1	1
Laval	3	0	3	14	28	0	1	0
McGill	9	1	7	10	10	6	0	2
Montréal	0	6	3	1	13	28	3	0
Québec	5	1	2	0	1	24	1	4
Sherbrooke	0	1	0	1	10	1	1	0
Dalhousie	3	0	2	8	3	4	1	2
Memorial	1	3	1	6	5	4	2	0
New Brunswick	6	2	1	3	2	0	0	0

	50,000 to 52,499	47,500 to 49,999	45,000 to 47,499	42,500 to 44,999	40,000 to 42,499	35,000 to 39,999	30,000 to 34,999	< 29,999
British Columbia	4	5	3	1	4	2	4	3
Simon Fraser	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	2
Victoria	4	1	1	0	1	4	0	2
Alberta	0	1	0	1	3	3	2	1
Calgary	3	1	3	0	3	0	1	0
Manitoba	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	1
Regina	3	1	0	3	0	2	0	0
Saskatchewan	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Carleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guelph	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
McMaster	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Ottawa	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Queen's	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Toronto	3	2	8	5	3	9	2	3
Waterloo	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Western Ontario	2	4	4	10	2	1	0	1
Windsor	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
York	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Concordia	2	9	3	0	0	3	1	0
Laval	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
McGill	2	6	3	2	1	2	2	0
Montréal	4	1	3	2	0	3	0	1
Québec	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sherbrooke	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dalhousie	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	0
Memorial	4	4	4	2	0	1	1	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table VI: Average and Median Salary per Year of Professional Experience

	YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE																	
	Less than 7			7 to 13			14 to 20			21 to 27			28 to 34			more than 35		
	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median
British Columbia	5	\$51,618	\$49,609	12	\$55,902	\$56,858	14	\$69,852	\$70,515	24	\$70,217	\$66,531	13	\$78,907	\$79,640	6	\$63,279	\$64,533
Simon Fraser	2			10	\$52,934	\$51,462	6	\$62,488	\$61,878	4	\$62,328	\$61,878	1			3		
Victoria	1			4	\$53,018	\$52,516	7	\$65,761	\$67,065	7	\$66,963	\$69,600	4	\$66,923	\$68,742	3		
Provincial⁵		\$50,689	\$49,848		\$54,317	\$54,842		\$67,155	\$66,492		\$68,664	\$65,875		\$75,789	\$70,809		\$63,333	\$63,284
Alberta	6	\$41,378	\$39,869	4	\$42,397	\$42,834	21	\$67,991	\$67,768	13	\$72,474	\$70,673	9	\$69,970	\$67,921	0	*	*
Calgary	6	\$47,265	\$45,907	6	\$52,061	\$48,474	4	\$63,054	\$62,647	13	\$69,031	\$68,585	6	\$73,783	\$77,897	0	*	*
Manitoba	7	\$36,782	\$39,529	9	\$47,347	\$44,660	8	\$59,991	\$59,250	17	\$67,768	\$68,964	11	\$64,992	\$65,804	1		

Regina	1			2			5	\$76,776	\$65,922	5	\$65,944	\$65,885	3			0	*	*
Saskatchewan	3			9	\$55,231	\$57,028	4	\$73,821	\$74,460	11	\$71,677	\$74,008	3			0	*	*
Regional ⁵		\$41,068	\$40,057		\$49,847	\$47,358		\$67,598	\$66,041		\$69,657	\$69,678		\$69,296	\$68,704			
Carleton	1			3			3			4	\$81,202	\$81,294	11	\$86,401	\$85,540	2		
Guelph	2			5	\$55,752	\$56,061	6	\$62,916	\$67,029	5	\$72,785	\$75,359	4	\$76,799	\$76,932	3		
McMaster	1			6	\$50,834	\$49,878	9	\$58,617	\$58,656	8	\$68,925	\$65,052	4	\$73,371	\$73,050	1		
Ottawa	1			3			11	\$60,356	\$58,000	11	\$66,623	\$64,345	12	\$69,305	\$67,685	0	*	*
Queens	2			6	\$53,356	\$52,920	14	\$60,058	\$58,255	10	\$63,416	\$62,693	7	\$70,959	\$74,050	0	*	*
Toronto	24	\$49,425	\$46,072	23	\$63,440	\$65,000	31	\$68,704	\$71,382	32	\$75,942	\$76,268	21	\$77,533	\$77,675	4	\$77,340	\$77,063
Waterloo	1			6	\$55,329	\$54,823	3			14	\$60,982	\$60,274	5	\$65,342	\$66,953	1		
									Western Ontario	6	\$43,643	\$43,588	7	\$53,410	\$53,781	5	\$66,150	\$65,233

Windsor	5	\$40,678	\$38,385	2			6	\$59,013	\$56,832	5	\$73,684	\$70,971	4	\$76,821
York	11	\$58,858	\$57,329	5	\$69,067	\$69,399	3			5	\$85,113	\$83,677	12	\$90,075
Provincial ⁵		\$49,128	\$45,981		\$59,115	\$57,829		\$63,915	\$62,928		\$69,259	\$67,720		\$75,636
Concordia	2			8	\$49,169	\$48,283	4	\$53,120	\$52,656	7	\$59,748	\$58,072	7	\$68,230
Laval	3			5	\$61,281	\$63,514	2			25	\$65,917	\$63,514	15	\$65,970
McGill	3			14	\$51,307	\$49,412	12	\$65,468	\$63,535	14	\$65,209	\$65,542	11	\$83,888
Montréal	10	\$56,149	\$55,500	8	\$50,667	\$51,535	7	\$60,527	\$57,846	22	\$56,583	\$57,846	13	\$62,581
Québec	2			5	\$57,415	\$54,396	10	\$58,248	\$58,978	12	\$64,266	\$58,978	8	\$70,065
Sherbrooke	4	\$54,825	\$54,584	3			2			6	\$64,810	\$60,512	2	
Provincial ⁵		\$50,473	\$50,515		\$52,891	\$50,432		\$60,866	\$58,978		\$62,409	\$62,747		\$68,284
Dalhousie	2			3			8	\$58,415	\$58,837	12	\$70,057	\$66,827	3	
Memorial	3			9	\$47,361	\$45,368	8	\$57,137	\$57,050	12	\$61,787	\$61,268	4	\$71,979
New Brunswick	1			0	*	*	6	\$69,283	\$67,245	6	\$78,518	\$78,710	1	
Regional ⁵		\$38,472	\$39,021		\$48,218	\$47,276		\$60,914	\$60,775		\$68,441	\$66,130		\$71,947
National ⁵		\$47,349	\$45,307		\$54,448	\$53,853		\$64,559	\$63,239		\$67,633	\$66,000		\$72,948

	YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE													
	Less than 7			7 to 13			14 to 20			21 to 27			28 to 34	
	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average	median	No. of staff	average
British Columbia	5	\$51,618	\$49,609	12	\$55,902	\$56,858	14	\$69,852	\$70,515	24	\$70,217	\$66,531	13	\$78,907
Simon Fraser	2			10	\$52,934	\$51,462	6	\$62,488	\$61,878	4	\$62,328	\$61,878	1	
Victoria	1			4	\$53,018	\$52,516	7	\$65,761	\$67,065	7	\$66,963	\$69,600	4	\$66,923
Provincial ⁵		\$50,689	\$49,848		\$54,317	\$54,842		\$67,155	\$66,492		\$68,664	\$65,875		\$75,789
Alberta	6	\$41,378	\$39,869	4	\$42,397	\$42,834	21	\$67,991	\$67,768	13	\$72,474	\$70,673	9	\$69,970
Calgary	6	\$47,265	\$45,907	6	\$52,061	\$48,474	4	\$63,054	\$62,647	13	\$69,031	\$68,585	6	\$73,783
Manitoba	7	\$36,782	\$39,529	9	\$47,347	\$44,660	8	\$59,991	\$59,250	17	\$67,768	\$68,964	11	\$64,992
Regina	1			2			5	\$76,776	\$65,922	5	\$65,944	\$65,885	3	
Saskatchewan	3			9	\$55,231	\$57,028	4	\$73,821	\$74,460	11	\$71,677	\$74,008	3	
Regional ⁵		\$41,068	\$40,057		\$49,847	\$47,358		\$67,598	\$66,041		\$69,657	\$69,678		\$69,296
Carleton	1			3			3			4	\$81,202	\$81,294	11	\$86,401
Guelph	2			5	\$55,752	\$56,061	6	\$62,916	\$67,029	5	\$72,785	\$75,359	4	\$76,799
McMaster	1			6	\$50,834	\$49,878	9	\$58,617	\$58,656	8	\$68,925	\$65,052	4	\$73,371
Ottawa	1			3			11	\$60,356	\$58,000	11	\$66,623	\$64,345	12	\$69,305
Queens	2			6	\$53,356	\$52,920	14	\$60,058	\$58,255	10	\$63,416	\$62,693	7	\$70,959
Toronto	24	\$49,425	\$46,072	23	\$63,440	\$65,000	31	\$68,704	\$71,382	32	\$75,942	\$76,268	21	\$77,533
Waterloo	1			6	\$55,329	\$54,823	3			14	\$60,982	\$60,274	5	\$65,342
									Western Ontario	6	\$43,643	\$43,588	7	\$53,410
Windsor	5	\$40,678	\$38,385	2			6	\$59,013	\$56,832	5	\$73,684	\$70,971	4	\$76,821

York	11	\$58,858	\$57,329	5	\$69,067	\$69,399	3			5	\$85,113	\$83,677	12	\$90,075
Provincial ⁵		\$49,128	\$45,981		\$59,115	\$57,829		\$63,915	\$62,928		\$69,259	\$67,720		\$75,636
Concordia	2			8	\$49,169	\$48,283	4	\$53,120	\$52,656	7	\$59,748	\$58,072	7	\$68,230
Laval	3			5	\$61,281	\$63,514	2			25	\$65,917	\$63,514	15	\$65,970
McGill	3			14	\$51,307	\$49,412	12	\$65,468	\$63,535	14	\$65,209	\$65,542	11	\$83,888
Montréal	10	\$56,149	\$55,500	8	\$50,667	\$51,535	7	\$60,527	\$57,846	22	\$56,583	\$57,846	13	\$62,581
Québec	2			5	\$57,415	\$54,396	10	\$58,248	\$58,978	12	\$64,266	\$58,978	8	\$70,065
Sherbrooke	4	\$54,825	\$54,584	3			2			6	\$64,810	\$60,512	2	
Provincial ⁵		\$50,473	\$50,515		\$52,891	\$50,432		\$60,866	\$58,978		\$62,409	\$62,747		\$68,284
Dalhousie	2			3			8	\$58,415	\$58,837	12	\$70,057	\$66,827	3	
Memorial	3			9	\$47,361	\$45,368	8	\$57,137	\$57,050	12	\$61,787	\$61,268	4	\$71,979
New Brunswick	1			0	*	*	6	\$69,283	\$67,245	6	\$78,518	\$78,710	1	
Regional ⁵		\$38,472	\$39,021		\$48,218	\$47,276		\$60,914	\$60,775		\$68,441	\$66,130		\$71,947
National ⁵		\$47,349	\$45,307		\$54,448	\$53,853		\$64,559	\$63,239		\$67,633	\$66,000		\$72,948

	Not published because results involve less than 4 individuals. Figures are included in regional, provincial, and national averages.										U/A	Years of professional experience not available			
*	Not part of the regional, provincial and national average														

Salary Survey

You can submit your data using the WEB form (one by one) or by EMAIL using a spreadsheet like Excel or Quattro, please follow the example below.

Institution:

Staff ID	Salary July 1, 2000	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution

Please read the [Specific Instructions](#) for this survey.

EXAMPLE

- \$ You can also enter your data on a spreadsheet using Excel or Quattro,
- \$ Please use the following model,
- \$ Please Email your spreadsheet as an attachment to : gilbert@uottawa.ca

Institution	Staff ID	Salary July 1, 2000	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
University of Ottawa	1		NONADMIN		
University of Ottawa	2		ADMIN		
University of Ottawa	3		OTHERS		
University of Ottawa	4				
University of Ottawa	5				
University of Ottawa	6				
				

Footnotes to Salary Survey

1. Salary information as of November 1, 2000 (includes CDI).
2. No salary increase have been granted in July 2000, they are negotiating a new agreement.
3. The July 1, 2000, salaries for librarians were under negotiations at time of reporting.
4. Professional salaries @ July 1, 2000. Administrative responsibilities include a stipend of \$1750.
5. National, provincial & regional averages and medians are based the total population for each group.

Libraries Included and Excluded

BRITISH COLUMBIA

University of British Columbia

Included libraries:

Asian Library
Biomedical Branch Library
Education Library
Extension Library
Fine Arts Library
Walter C. Koerner Library
Main Library
David Lam Management Library
Hamber Library
Law Library
MacMillan Library
Mathematics Library
Music Library
Science and Engineering Division
St. Paul's Hospital Library
Woodward Biomedical Library
Special Collections Division.

As well the following reading rooms are included as their collections are available to the campus community:

- Adult Education
- Architecture
- Asian Studies
- Chem/Physics
- CICSR
- Engineering
- Geography
- Geology
- Geophysics/Astronomy
- LERC
- Psychiatry
- XW17XWA
- Crane Resource Centre

Simon Fraser University

Samuel and Frances Belzberg Library

University of Victoria

Included libraries:

McPherson Library

Diana M. Priestly Law Library

ALBERTA

University of Alberta

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University of Saskatchewan

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University of Regina

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MANITOBA

University of Manitoba

Included libraries:

Albert D. Cohen Management Library
Architecture & Fine Arts Library
D. S. Woods Education Library
E. K. Williams Law Library
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
Donald W. Craik Engineering Library
Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library
Ekhardt Gramatte Music Library
St. John's College Library
Father Harold Drake (St. Paul's College)
Sciences & Technology Library
William R. Newman Agriculture Library

ONTARIO

Carleton University

Main Library (Macodrum)

CISTI - National Research Council of Canada

Collections have been centralized; branch libraries are virtual.

University of Guelph

Included libraries:

Main Library
Veterinary Science

Excluded libraries:

Alfred College
Kemptville College
Ridgetown College
Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario

McMaster University

Health Sciences Library

National Library

National Library of Canada

University of Ottawa

Included libraries:

Morisset Library (arts, humanités & sciences)

Fauteux Library (Law)
Health Sciences Library
Perez Library (Music)

Centre de ressources pédagogiques (Education)

Queen's University

Included libraries:

Stauffer Library (Humanities & Social Sciences)
Douglas Library (Engineering/Sciences)
Education Library
Law Library
Health Sciences Library
Art Library
Industrial Relations Library
Special collections & Music Library (W.D. Jordan)

Industrial Relations
Innis College
Law
Music
New College
Trinity College
University College
Victoria College
Zoology

Excluded libraries:

UT at Mississauga (formerly Erindale College)
UT at Scarborough (formerly Scarborough
College)
Education (OISE)
Mathematics
Physics
St. Michael's College

University of Toronto

Included libraries:

Architecture
Astronomy
Business
Chemistry
Criminology
Dentistry
Earth Sciences
Engineering and Computer Science
Fine Arts

University of Waterloo

Included libraries:

Dana Porter Library
Davis Centre Library

University Map and Design Library

University of Western Ontario

Included libraries:

Education Library
Law Library
MusicLibrary

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Included Libraries:

Leddy Library-Main Library

Paul Martin Law Library

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York University

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Included libraries:

Scott Library (Main library)

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Bibliothèque scientifique

McGill University

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éducation psysique
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Bibliothèque des sciences de l'éducation
Bibliothèque des arts
juridiques
Bibliothèque de musique

Université de Sherbrooke

Inclus :
Cartothèque
Bibliothèque de musique
Bibliothèque des sciences
Bibliothèque des sciences humaines
Bibliothèque de droit
Bibliothèque des sciences de la santé

Exclus :
Centre de Longueuil

NOVA SCOTIA

Dalhousie University

Included libraries:

Killam Memorial Library
Kellogg Health Sciences Library
Sir James Dunn Law Library
DalTech Library

NEWFOUNDLAND

Memorial University of Newfoundland

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NEW BRUNSWICK

University of New Brunswick

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