



Expenditures and Collections	Dépenses et les collections
Emerging Services	Les services en émergence
Use, Facilities and Services	L'utilisation, installations, et services

2005–2006  
Statistics / Statistiques

2005–2006  
Salaries / Salaires

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**Canadian Association of Research Libraries**  
**Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada**

Room / Pièce 239, Pavillon Morisset Hall  
65 University Private  
Ottawa, ON K1N 9A5

[www.carl-abrc.ca](http://www.carl-abrc.ca)

Tel. / Tél. 613.562.5385 Fax / Téléc. 613.562.5195 E-mail / Courriel [carladm@uottawa.ca](mailto:carladm@uottawa.ca)

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this publication is accurate. Nevertheless, limitations exist as regards the reported data. Definitions, collection and reporting methods may vary amongst institutions. Conclusions and comparisons should be made only in conjunction with other assessment methods and with due regard to different organizational structures, goals, priorities and practices.

Nous avons fait tous les efforts nécessaires pour assurer l'exactitude des renseignements dans cette publication. Il existe toutefois des limites en ce qui concerne les données déclarées. Les définitions, ainsi que les méthodes de collecte et de déclaration peuvent varier selon les établissements. Pour tirer des conclusions et faire des comparaisons, il faut absolument avoir recours aussi à d'autres méthodes d'évaluation et tenir compte du fait qu'il y a des différences entre les structures, les buts, les priorités et les pratiques des établissements.

## Foreword

I am pleased to present this latest issue of the CARL annual *Statistics* and to have the opportunity to thank those responsible for their respective contributions to the publication.

Firstly, my thanks to all CARL members for submitting their data promptly.

The CARL office undertakes the planning, implementation and coordination of this annual work under the direction and tireless enthusiasm of Katherine McColgan. This year Alan Gale, Evaluation & Analysis, University of Guelph, undertook the verification and correction of statistical anomalies. Alan's work is much appreciated, as is the support of the University of Guelph.

Special thanks are owing to M. Gilbert Caron, Chief Administrative Officer, Library Network, University of Ottawa, for the compilation of the Tables and Charts.

Finally, my thanks to Dr. David Holmes, (former Director of Institutional Research and Planning), Carleton University, for writing the annual *Commentary*.

I hope that the reader will find the CARL annual *Statistics* an interesting and valuable compilation.

Sylvie Belzile,  
Chair, CARL Committee on Effectiveness Measures  
and Statistics  
September 2006

## Préface

Je suis heureuse de présenter cette dernière édition des *Statistiques de l'ABRC* et d'avoir l'occasion de remercier toutes les personnes qui ont participé à sa publication.

D'abord je tiens à remercier tous les membres de l'ABRC d'avoir soumis leurs données promptement.

Le secrétariat de l'ABRC planifie, réalise et coordonne ce travail annuel sous la direction et l'enthousiasme soutenu de madame Katherine McColgan. Cette année monsieur Alan Gale, Evaluation & Analysis, Université de Guelph s'est chargé de la vérification et de la correction des anomalies statistiques. Le travail d'Alan est très apprécié, ainsi que le soutien de l'Université de Guelph.

Monsieur Gilbert Caron, directeur administratif, Université d'Ottawa, mérite un remerciement tout spécial pour la réalisation des tableaux et graphiques.

Enfin j'aimerais remercier monsieur David Holmes (auparavant Director of Institutional Research and Planning), Université Carleton, d'avoir rédigé le *Commentaire* annuel.

J'espère que le lecteur trouvera que cette édition des *Statistiques de l'ABRC* est une compilation intéressante et précieuse.

Sylvie Belzile, présidente  
Comité sur l'évaluation de performance et les  
statistiques de l'ABRC  
septembre 2006



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# CARL Statistics 2005–2006

## Trends and Observations

### Introduction

*“A man will turn over half a library to make one book.”*  
Samuel Johnson, 1775

This issue of the annual *CARL Statistics* is the latest in a long line that originated in 1969. During this time Canadian research libraries have undergone radical changes and the annual statistics continue to evolve to reflect these changes.<sup>1</sup> CARL academic library members exist to meet the educational and research needs of their university user communities, while the national institutions have a rather broader mandate. Librarians attempt to meet these needs by building and organizing local collections, providing access to networked resources and delivering a variety of services that are based on these resources. The annual *CARL Statistics* emphasize input measures (expenditures, titles available, collection size, etc.) and quantifiable service outputs (circulation volume, reference questions, seminar attendance, etc.) but as yet make no attempt to measure the effectiveness of library services from a user’s perspective. To quote last year’s edition of this publication, “*Other methods and resources are necessary to document the impact of research library collections and services and to show the importance of collaborative arrangements for our national information infrastructure.*”<sup>2</sup> CARL libraries are indeed engaged in a number of such projects to measure library effectiveness such as the LibQUAL+™ project<sup>3</sup>. This being said, the annual *CARL Statistics* provide the reader with an invaluable longitudinal picture of the main trends in Canadian research libraries and provide standardized comparative data for comparing libraries within and across regions of the country.

As in all compilations of this type, the reader has to be aware of the limitations of the data. While every effort is made to ensure the quality and consistency of the data, there are inherent difficulties in the definition and reporting of some measures. As well, owing to sporadic gaps in reporting and periodic changes to the definitions used, care must be taken in making multi-year comparisons. For further information and clarification the reader should consult the footnotes that accompany the text.

As was reported in last year’s publication, Library and Archives Canada was created from the merger of the National Library of Canada and the National Archives of Canada. As these two formerly distinct organizations have gradually integrated their operations some of the statistics reported by the merged organization have changed abruptly. CARL’s newest member, the Library of Parliament, is not yet reporting its annual statistics.

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<sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/statistics/statistics-e.html>

<sup>2</sup> Hoffmann, Ellen. “CARL Statistics 2003-2004. Trends and Observations.” April 2005.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.libqual.org/>

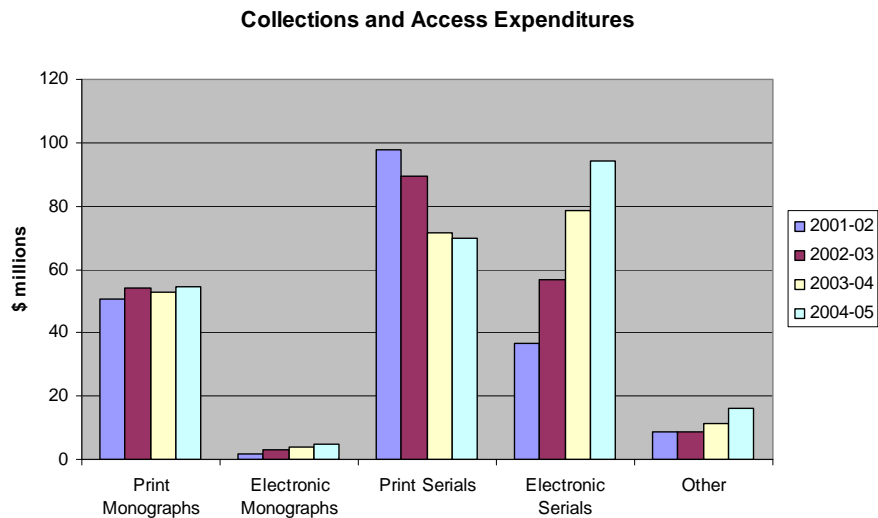
## Collections and Access

It is now well accepted that research libraries are in the business both of building local collections and providing networked access to electronic and other resources. Developing collections and providing access are increasingly inter-related activities.

In 2004–2005 total investments in collections and access rose to \$242.9 million from \$236.1 million in the year before. This represents an annual increase of 2.9%, only slightly over the increase in the Canadian Consumer Price Index, which rose by 2.4% in the year starting April 2004. Total expenditures rose in all but 6 of the 29 CARL libraries reporting. With the end of the federal and provincial matching funding of the Canadian Research Knowledge Network (formerly the Canadian National Site Licensing Project), funding by external agencies for this major national initiative is now absent. The vast majority of library collections/access expenditures are funded by university operating grants, either institutionally or through a variety of consortial arrangements. External funding, while small for the system as a whole, is significant at a few institutions.

The shift of resources from print to electronic access continues unabated (Fig. 1). Of the 28 CARL members reporting, only 3 continue to spend more on print serials than on electronic serials. These 28 libraries spent a total of \$94.3 million on electronic serials in 2004–2005, an increase of 20.2% over the previous year. At the same time total expenditures on print serials dropped to \$69.6 million, a drop of 2.9%. The results of this ongoing shift is evident in the fact that CARL libraries collectively held a total of 290,520 serial titles in print or microform (median 7,648) compared to offering access to 451,520 serial titles in electronic format (median 13,285) in 2004–2005. At the same time the total value of serial cancellations held steady at just over \$3 million. Whether the apparent slowing of the decline in print serial expenditures will continue remains to be seen.

Fig.1



Overall expenditures on monographs in all formats were up 4.5% from the previous year to \$59.3 million. The total amount spent to acquire access to electronic monographs, while still small, continues to grow. In 2004–2005 24 CARL libraries spent a total of \$4.81 million on electronic monographs. At one library, the University of Toronto, expenditures in this category more than



tripled to \$679,323. Unfortunately, reporting on this emerging area of expenditure is not yet consistent from year to year. It also remains to be seen whether the new generation of electronic book readers, such as the one announced by Sony in 2006<sup>4</sup>, will stimulate greater interest in electronic monographs.

Library collections are not static things. New volumes are added and unneeded volumes are discarded or placed in storage on a continuous basis. Overall CARL libraries added 1.52 million total new volumes to their collections in 2004–2005 (a median of 36,124) while 0.4 million volumes were withdrawn resulting in a net increase of 1.48 million volumes. Although all but a single library reported withdrawing volumes from their collections, only one library (UQAM) withdrew more volumes than were added. The University of Toronto continues to house the largest research library collection in Canada with 10.3 million volumes, while Library and Archives Canada (LAC) is a close second with 9.0 million volumes. However, LAC grew faster than the University of Toronto, adding 354,808 net total volumes to the collection. The 29 CARL libraries reporting held a total of 81.8 million volumes—an increase of 1.9% over the year.

Even in the age of electronic access, no research library can meet all the needs of its users from resources available on site. The gap is filled by inter-library lending (ILL) and contract document delivery services. There is a gradually declining trend in the number of ILL requests sent out by CARL university libraries and filled on their behalf. For the 26 university libraries (excluding the University of Alberta) this number declined from 549,000 in 2002–2003 to 494,000 in 2003–2004 and to 488,000 in 2004–2005. At the same time contract document delivery numbers also appear to be dropping (though reporting of this category is sporadic). On the other side of the coin, CARL university libraries filled 640,000 requests from other institutions, up slightly from the year before. CISTI, Canada's largest document delivery provider, filled 620,000 requests in 2004–2005. This number was down on the previous year's 690,000 and down again from the 760,000 of two years ago.

## Services

The annual compilation of *CARL Statistics* presents information on some of the more readily quantifiable aspects of the services provided by each institution. They also try to capture information on newly emerging services which may or may not become features of their ongoing activities in the future.

The major indicator of library collection use in academic libraries is circulation. There are always difficulties in comparing circulation data, owing to differing local rules on what circulates and for how long. The number of initial loans was down in all but 6 of the 27 CARL university libraries compared to the previous year. Overall these libraries made a total of 11.9 million initial loans in 2004–2005 down by 8.3% from the previous year, this despite an apparent ongoing increase in total student enrolment.<sup>5</sup> While the previous year's volume of initial loans showed an increase of 5%, that increase was less than the increase in student enrolment. The long term trend in circulation volume over the last 5 years appears to be downwards, although there are significant local

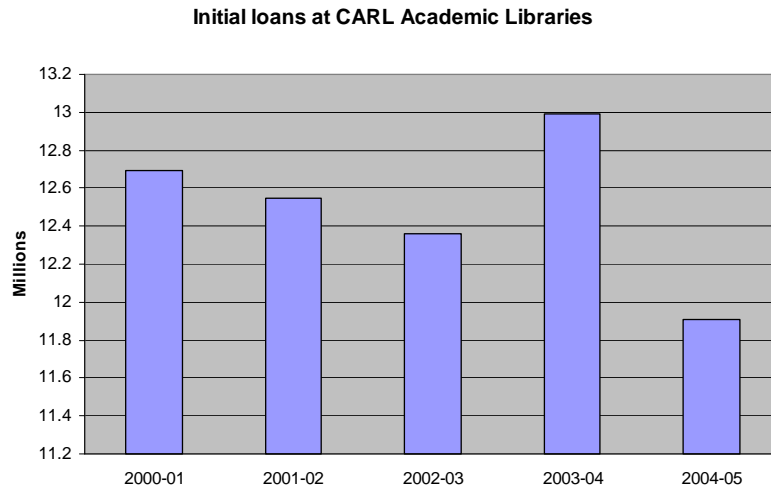
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<sup>4</sup> <http://products.sel.sony.com/pa/prs/index.html>

<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately the release of the official national data on student enrolment compiled by Statistics Canada lags at least 2 years behind the publication of the *CARL Statistics* making it difficult to relate changes in use to student numbers with any precision.

variations (Fig. 2). As some libraries allow serials to circulate, some of the drop in loans can be attributed to the transition to electronic serial subscriptions, but it is not clear that this is the only factor at work. It will be interesting to see if this trend changes over the next few years with the anticipated increase in graduate student enrolments.

Fig. 2



The trend in the statistics on in-house use (for those libraries that measure such use) is also down from the previous year. Of the 22 academic libraries who track such activity, in-house use is down in 19 libraries, in some cases by a considerable amount. There is no discernable trend in reserve-borrowing statistics.

Turnstile counts are a measure of traffic entering or leaving the library building(s). For the 20 academic libraries reporting such counts in a seemingly consistent manner, total traffic was up slightly from the previous year, from 18.9 million to 19.2 million—an increase perhaps reflecting increasing student numbers.

Another way in which academic libraries serve their user community is by answering users' questions and educating users on effective use of library resources. Reference questions counted at CARL university libraries dropped slightly from the previous year, from 2.5 million to 2.3 million, a drop of 4.2%. Over the past 5 years this number has oscillated up and down, but in a generally downward direction. Total public service hours and the number of public service points staffed remained approximately the same. The total number of participants in library presentations at CARL universities also dropped slightly in 2004–2005 compared to the previous year, from 333,933 to 324,808—a drop of 2.7%. Given rising student numbers, there is no clear answer to the decline in these service indicators.

A number of emerging service trends continue to unfold. Another library (York) added a “learning commons”, bringing the total to 21 such facilities. Carleton was on the point of increasing this number to 22. The number of academic libraries lending laptop computers has increased from 10 to 11. At the same time, 24 out of 29 CARL libraries have undertaken at least one digitization project—up from 22 the previous year.

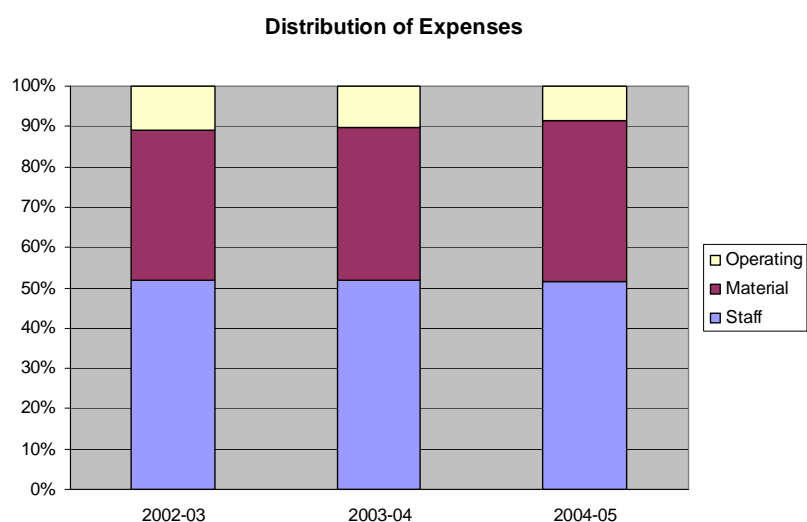
## Personnel

The renewal of the professional library cohort continued in 2004–2005, but the rate of increase slowed from that of the year before. The number of professional staff stayed the same or increased at 21 of 27 academic libraries. The number of professional staff at LAC showed a massive jump in 2004–2005 compared to the year before, presumably because of the amalgamation of the former National Library of Canada and the National Archives of Canada. Overall the total number of professional librarians increased nationally by only 3 to a total of 1,482.

On the other hand, leaving LAC aside, support staff numbers dropped from 3,523 nationally to 3,482. (Including LAC overall support staff numbers increased due to the inclusion of the Archives.) The downward trend in support staff employment perhaps reflects the ongoing switch to electronic serials and the continuing automation of library processing. Probably for similar reasons, total casual staff employment also dropped from 715 FTE to 673 FTE across the country.

As Fig. 3 demonstrates, personnel costs continue to be the largest expenditure item for CARL libraries. The overall proportion of library expenses devoted to personnel across the country remained fairly constant in 2004–2005 at 51.6% of overall expenses. The proportion of expenditures on library materials continued to increase marginally to 39.7%. Other operating expenses meanwhile dropped to 8.7% of total expenditures (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3



The *CARL Statistics* include the annual salary survey of the 27 academic libraries for 2005–2006. The median salary for professional library staff continues to increase, growing from \$71,219 to \$72,873, an increase of 2.3% from the previous year and in line with the Canadian Price Index. There continues to be a wide variation in professional salaries with Carleton continuing to top the list with a median salary of \$96,413, while Western Ontario brings up the rear with a median salary of \$56,929. Some of the differences are accounted for by differences in average years of experience, but most of the differences are due to contractual factors. The overall average years of professional experience of CARL librarians is fairly steady at 17.9 (18.1 the previous year), as is the average of years spent in the reporting library at 13.9. The national median salary for non-

administrative librarians is \$67,543, while for administrative librarians the national median is \$85,884. York tops the list for the former, while Carleton tops the list for the latter.

## Summary

2004–2005 was a good year for CARL libraries. As public finances have improved across the country there has been an increased level of transfers to universities both for teaching and research. In Ontario the year marked the year that the “double cohort” passed into second year and student enrolments were generally up across the country. At the same time the Canadian dollar continued to increase in value against the currencies of most major publishing countries. Library materials costs did not increase at the same rates seen in earlier years. Meanwhile general inflation was held at modest levels, reducing pressures on salaries. Against this background, library collections were able to grow, staff renewal was able to take place and the continuing transition to an information-rich electronic environment was able to take place without substantial financial constraints.

The continuing decline in library usage indicators, not all of which can be attributed to the electronic revolution is a cause for concern that should be addressed.

In closing it is worth noting that according to the 2005 Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium of 12,800 first year undergraduate students at 28 universities across Canada, of those attending 10 of the larger universities (all CARL members), 87% reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their library facilities. It is also noteworthy that the library is one of the few services that 100% of respondents claimed to have used on their campus.

David Holmes

Former Director of Institutional Research and Planning, Carleton University  
Ottawa, May 2006

# Statistiques de l'ABRC 2005–2006

## Tendances et observations

### Introduction

*« Pour écrire un livre, un homme retournera toute une bibliothèque. »  
Samuel Johnson, 1775*

Le présent numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC est le dernier d'une longue série qui a commencé en 1969. Dans l'intervalle, il y a eu des changements radicaux dans les bibliothèques de recherche du Canada et les statistiques annuelles continuent d'évoluer pour refléter ces changements<sup>1</sup>. La raison d'être des bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'ABRC est de répondre aux besoins des utilisateurs universitaires en matière d'enseignement et de recherche, alors que les établissements nationaux ont un mandat un peu plus large. Les bibliothécaires tentent de répondre à ces besoins en rassemblant et en organisant les collections locales, en donnant accès à des ressources en réseau et en offrant une gamme de services à partir de ces ressources. Le numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC met l'accent sur les mesures de données d'entrée (les dépenses, les titres disponibles, la taille de la collection, etc.) et les données de sortie des services quantifiables (le volume de circulation, les questions de référence, la présence aux séminaires, etc.) mais, à ce jour, on n'a fait aucune tentative pour mesurer l'efficacité des services de bibliothèque du point de vue de l'utilisateur. Pour citer l'édition de l'année dernière de la présente publication, « D'autres méthodes et ressources sont nécessaires pour mettre en lumière les retombées des collections et des services des bibliothèques de recherche et démontrer l'importance des ententes de collaboration pour notre infrastructure nationale d'information. »<sup>2</sup> En effet, les bibliothèques de l'ABRC sont engagées dans un certain nombre de projets du genre afin de mesurer l'efficacité des bibliothèques, comme le projet LibQUAL+™<sup>3</sup>. Ceci étant dit, le numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC donne au lecteur un portrait longitudinal inestimable des principales tendances des bibliothèques de recherche canadiennes et produit des données comparatives normalisées qui permettent de comparer les bibliothèques dans les régions et dans l'ensemble du pays.

Comme dans toutes les compilations du genre, le lecteur doit être conscient des limites des données. Bien qu'on déploie tous les efforts pour s'assurer de la qualité et de la cohérence des données, il y a des difficultés inhérentes à la définition de certaines mesures et à la production de rapports sur ces mesures. De plus, à cause de manques sporadiques dans les rapports et d'un changement périodique des définitions utilisées, il faut faire attention lorsqu'on fait des comparaisons pluriannuelles. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements et des éclaircissements, le lecteur devrait lire les notes en bas de page qui accompagnent le texte.

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<sup>1</sup> Voir : <http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/statistics/statistics-f.html>

<sup>2</sup> Hoffman, Ellen, « Statistiques de l'ABRC 2003-2004. Tendances et observations ». Avril 2005.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.libqual.org/>

Comme il a été mentionné dans la publication de l'an dernier, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada est le résultat de la fusion de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et des Archives nationales du Canada. Comme ces deux organismes anciennement distincts ont graduellement intégré leurs activités, certaines des statistiques produites par les organismes fusionnés ont changé brusquement. Le tout nouveau membre de l'ABRC, la Bibliothèque du Parlement, n'a pas encore rendu compte de ses statistiques annuelles.

## Collections et accès

Le fait que le mandat des bibliothèques de recherche consiste à rassembler des collections locales et à offrir un accès réseauté à des ressources électroniques et autres est maintenant bien accepté. Élaborer des collections et donner accès au réseau sont des activités de plus en plus interdépendantes.

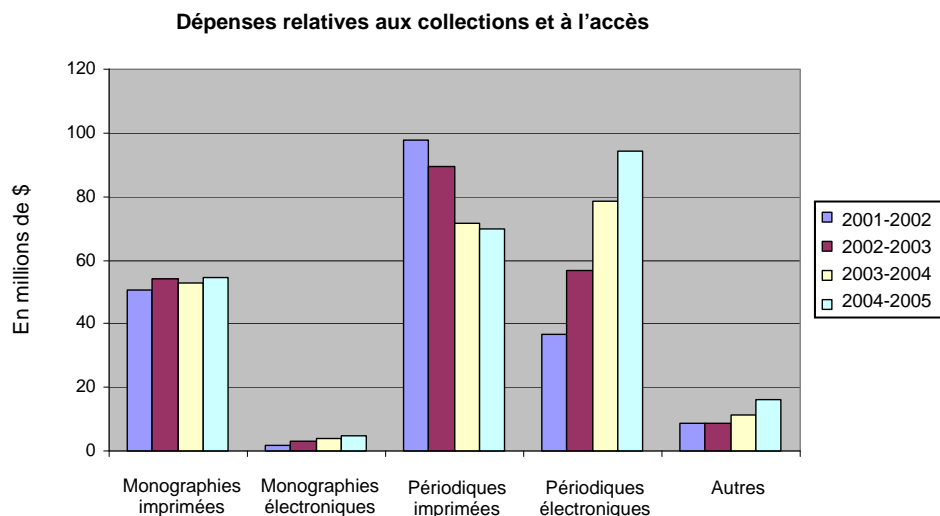
En 2004–2005, l'investissement total pour les collections et l'accès est passé à 242,9 millions de dollars en comparaison de 236,1 millions de dollars l'année précédente. Il s'agit d'une augmentation annuelle de 2,9 %, seulement légèrement au dessus de l'augmentation de l'Indice des prix à la consommation au Canada, lequel a augmenté de 2,4 % l'année débutant en avril 2004. Les dépenses totales ont augmenté dans 23 des 29 bibliothèques de l'ABRC qui rendaient compte de leurs dépenses. Maintenant que les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont mis fin au financement de contrepartie qui s'ajoutait au financement du Réseau canadien de documentation pour la recherche (anciennement le Projet canadien de licences de site nationales), le financement provenant d'organismes externes pour cette initiative nationale importante est maintenant inexistant. La plus grande part des dépenses relatives à l'accès et aux collections des bibliothèques est financée par les subventions de fonctionnement des universités, obtenues par les établissements ou à l'aide de diverses ententes de consortium. Le financement externe, bien que minime pour le système dans son ensemble, est important dans quelques établissements.

Le déplacement des ressources du texte imprimé vers l'accès électronique reste constant (fig. 1). Des 28 membres déclarants de l'ABRC, trois seulement continuent de dépenser davantage pour les périodiques imprimés que pour les périodiques électroniques. Ces 28 bibliothèques ont dépensé un total de 94,3 millions de dollars pour les périodiques électroniques en 2004–2005, ce qui représente une augmentation de 20,2 % en comparaison de l'année précédente. Au même moment, les dépenses totales pour les périodiques imprimés ont chuté de 2,9 %, atteignant 69,6 millions de dollars. Les résultats de ce déplacement continu sont évidents quand on constate que les bibliothèques de l'ABRC détenaient collectivement un total de 290 520 titres de publications en format imprimé ou en microforme (une médiane de 7 648) en comparaison des 451 520 titres de périodiques offerts en format électronique (une médiane de 13 285) en 2004–2005. Au même moment, la valeur totale des annulations de publications est restée constante, située juste au dessus de 3 millions de dollars. Il reste à voir si le ralentissement apparent du déclin des dépenses relatives aux périodiques imprimés continuera.

Les dépenses totales pour les monographies de tous les formats étaient à la hausse de 4,5 % en comparaison de l'année précédente et se chiffraient à 59,3 millions de dollars. Le montant total dépensé pour avoir accès aux monographies électroniques, bien qu'assez modeste, continue d'augmenter. En 2004–2005, 24 bibliothèques de l'ABRC ont dépensé un total de 4,81 millions de

dollars pour les monographies électroniques. Dans une bibliothèque, celle de l'Université de Toronto, les dépenses pour cette catégorie ont plus que triplé, grimant à 679 323 \$.

Fig. 1



Malheureusement, les rapports relatifs à ce nouveau secteur de dépenses ne sont pas toujours constants d'une année à l'autre. Il reste encore à voir si les nouvelles générations de lecteurs de livres électroniques, comme ceux que Sony a annoncés en 2006<sup>4</sup>, stimuleront un plus grand intérêt pour les monographies électroniques.

Les collections de bibliothèque ne sont pas des choses statiques. On ajoute continuellement de nouveaux volumes et on jette les volumes qui ne sont plus utiles ou on les entrepose. Dans l'ensemble, les bibliothèques de l'ABRC ont ajouté au total 1,52 million de nouveaux volumes à leurs collections en 2004–2005 (une médiane de 36 124), tandis qu'elles en retiraient 0,4 million, pour donner une augmentation nette de 1,48 million de volumes. Bien que toutes les bibliothèques à l'exception d'une seule aient déclaré avoir retiré des volumes de leurs collections, une seule bibliothèque (UQAM) a retiré plus de volumes qu'elle en a ajouté. L'Université de Toronto continue de renfermer la plus vaste collection de bibliothèques de recherche au Canada avec 10,3 millions de volumes, alors que Bibliothèque et Archives Canada (BAC) vient immédiatement en deuxième place, avec 9,0 millions de volumes. Cependant, la collection de BAC s'est élargie plus rapidement que celle de l'Université de Toronto, alors qu'on a ajouté un total net de 354 808 volumes à la collection. Les 29 bibliothèques déclarantes de l'ABRC détenaient un total de 81,8 millions de volumes, c'est-à-dire une augmentation de 1,9 % pour l'année.

Même à l'ère de l'accès électronique, aucune bibliothèque de recherche ne peut satisfaire tous les besoins de ses utilisateurs à partir des ressources accessibles sur place. Le manque est comblé par les prêts entre bibliothèques (PEB) et par les services de livraison des documents. La tendance dans le nombre de demandes de PEB envoyées par les bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC ou en leur nom est en déclin graduel. Pour les 26 bibliothèques universitaires (à l'exclusion de l'Université de l'Alberta), ce nombre a diminué; il est passé de 549 000 en 2002–2003 à 494 000 en 2003–2004, puis à 488 000 en 2004–2005. Au même moment, les chiffres relatifs à la livraison des documents

<sup>4</sup> <http://products.sel.sony.com/pa/prs/index.html>

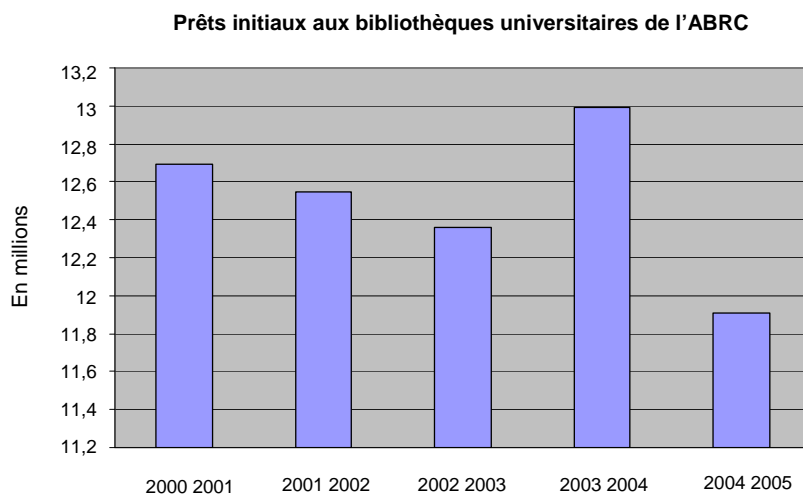
semblent aussi en chute (bien que les données dans cette catégorie soient sporadiques). Par contre, les bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC ont répondu à 640 000 demandes provenant d'autres établissements, une légère hausse en comparaison de l'année précédente. L'ICIST, le plus grand fournisseur de documents, a répondu à 620 000 demandes en 2004–2005. Ce chiffre était en baisse en comparaison de l'année précédente où il y avait eu 690 000 demandes, et en comparaison d'il y a deux ans où il y avait eu 760 000 demandes.

## Services

La compilation annuelle des Statistiques de l'ABRC contient des renseignements sur certains des aspects plus facilement quantifiables des services offerts par chaque établissement. On tente aussi de saisir de l'information sur les nouveaux services émergents qui feront peut-être partie des activités permanentes à l'avenir.

Le principal indicateur de l'utilisation des collections de bibliothèques dans les bibliothèques universitaires est la circulation. Il est toujours difficile de comparer les données sur la circulation, à cause des différentes règles locales applicables à la circulation des documents et à la durée des prêts. Le nombre de prêts initiaux était en baisse dans 21 bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC en comparaison de l'année précédente. Dans l'ensemble, ces bibliothèques ont effectué un total de 11,9 millions de prêts initiaux en 2004–2005, une baisse de 8,3 % en comparaison de l'année précédente, malgré une augmentation continue apparente au niveau du total des inscriptions étudiantes<sup>5</sup>. Bien que le volume des prêts initiaux de l'année précédente ait augmenté de 5 %, cette augmentation était plus faible que l'augmentation des inscriptions d'étudiants. La tendance à long terme dans le volume de circulation au cours des cinq dernières années semble être en baisse, bien qu'il y ait certaines variations locales importantes (fig. 2). Comme certaines bibliothèques permettent le prêt des périodiques, une part de la chute des prêts peut être attribuée à la transition vers les abonnements aux périodiques électroniques, mais il n'est pas clair s'il s'agit de l'unique facteur en cause. Il sera intéressant de constater si cette tendance évolue au cours des prochaines années avec l'augmentation anticipée des inscriptions d'étudiants diplômés.

Fig. 2



<sup>5</sup> Malheureusement, la diffusion des données nationales officielles sur l'inscription des étudiants et compilées par Statistique Canada accuse un retard de deux ans par rapport à la publication des *Statistiques de l'ABRC* rendant ainsi difficile l'établissement d'un rapport précis entre l'évolution de l'utilisation et le nombre d'étudiants.



La tendance dans les statistiques sur l'utilisation interne (pour les bibliothèques qui mesurent une telle utilisation) est aussi à la baisse en comparaison de l'année précédente. Des 22 bibliothèques universitaires qui font le suivi d'une telle activité, l'utilisation interne est en baisse dans 19 bibliothèques, et dans certains cas, il s'agit d'une forte baisse. Il n'y a pas de tendances visibles dans les statistiques sur les emprunts réservés.

Les comptes de tourniquet sont une mesure du nombre de personnes qui entrent ou qui sortent des immeubles de la bibliothèque. Sur 20 bibliothèques universitaires qui ont déclaré de tels comptes d'une manière apparemment uniforme, la fréquentation totale était légèrement en hausse en comparaison de l'année précédente, puisqu'elle est passée de 18,9 millions à 19,2 millions—une augmentation qui est peut-être le reflet d'un plus grand nombre d'étudiants.

Les bibliothèques universitaires servent aussi leurs utilisateurs en répondant à leurs questions et en les informant de la façon d'utiliser efficacement les ressources des bibliothèques. Les questions de référence comptabilisées dans les bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC ont chuté légèrement en comparaison de l'année précédente, alors qu'elles sont passées de 2,5 millions à 2,3 millions; une baisse de 4,2 %. Au cours des cinq dernières années, ce nombre a oscillé entre le haut et le bas pour prendre une orientation générale à la baisse. Le nombre total d'heures de service au public et le nombre de points de service au public pourvus de personnel sont demeurés approximativement les mêmes. Le nombre total de participants aux présentations des bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC a aussi chuté légèrement en 2004–2005 en comparaison de l'année précédente, passant de 333 933 à 324 808; une chute de 2,7 %. Étant donné que le nombre d'étudiants est à la hausse, il n'y a aucune indication claire quant au déclin de ces indicateurs de service.

Un certain nombre de tendances dans les services émergents continuent à se dessiner. Une autre bibliothèque (York) a ajouté une « aire d'apprentissage » augmentant ainsi à 21 le nombre total de ses installations. Carleton était sur le point d'augmenter ce nombre à 22. Le nombre de bibliothèques universitaires qui font des prêts d'ordinateurs portatifs est passé de 10 à 11. Au même moment, 24 des 29 bibliothèques de l'ABRC ont entrepris au moins un projet de numérisation; une hausse en comparaison de 22 l'an dernier.

## **Personnel**

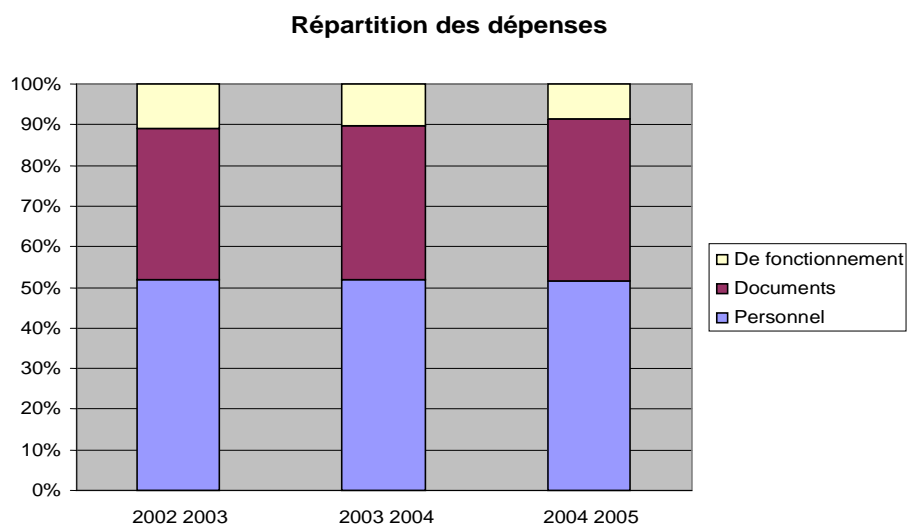
Le renouvellement du personnel professionnel des bibliothèques a continué en 2004–2005, mais le taux d'augmentation a diminué en comparaison de celui de l'année précédente. Le nombre d'employés professionnels est demeuré le même ou a augmenté dans 21 des 27 bibliothèques universitaires. Le nombre d'employés professionnels à BAC a fait un bond foudroyant en 2004–2005 en comparaison de l'année précédente, sans doute à cause de la fusion de l'ancienne Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et des Archives nationales du Canada. Dans l'ensemble, le nombre total de bibliothécaires professionnels a augmenté seulement de trois à l'échelle nationale pour atteindre un total de 1 482.

En revanche, si on exclut BAC, le nombre d'employés de soutien a chuté à l'échelle nationale, passant de 3 523 à 3 482. (Quant on inclut BAC, le nombre global d'employés de soutien a augmenté à cause de l'inclusion des Archives.) La tendance à la baisse dans l'emploi du personnel de soutien est peut-être un reflet de la transition en cours vers les périodiques électroniques et de l'automatisation continue du traitement dans les bibliothèques. Probablement pour des raisons

similaires, le nombre total d'employés occasionnels a aussi chuté, alors qu'il est passé de 715 ETP à 673 ETP dans l'ensemble du pays.

Comme le démontre la figure 3, les coûts relatifs au personnel continuent d'être le plus grand élément de dépenses pour les bibliothèques de l'ABRC. La proportion globale des dépenses de bibliothèque consacrées au personnel pour l'ensemble du pays est demeurée assez constante en 2004–2005 à 51,6 % de l'ensemble des dépenses. La proportion des dépenses consacrées aux documents de bibliothèque continue d'augmenter de façon marginale à 39,7 %. Pendant ce temps, la proportion consacrée aux autres dépenses de fonctionnement a chuté pour atteindre 8,7 % des dépenses totales (fig. 3).

Fig. 3



Les Statistiques de l'ABRC comprennent l'enquête annuelle sur les salaires pour les 27 bibliothèques universitaires, pour 2005–2006. Le salaire médian des employés professionnels de bibliothèque continue d'augmenter, alors qu'il passe de 71 219 \$ à 72 873 \$. Il s'agit d'une hausse de 2,3 % en comparaison de l'année précédente, laquelle est conforme à l'Indice des prix au Canada. Il y a toujours un vaste écart dans les salaires professionnels, alors que Carleton continue d'être en tête de liste avec un salaire médian de 96 413 \$, tandis que Western Ontario ferme la marche avec un salaire médian de 56 929 \$. Certaines différences salariales s'expliquent par des différences au niveau de la moyenne d'années d'expérience, mais la plus grande part des écarts sont attribuables à des facteurs contractuels. La moyenne globale d'années d'expérience professionnelle des bibliothécaires de l'ABRC est assez stable à 17,9 (18,1 l'année précédente), tout comme la moyenne d'années passées dans les bibliothèques déclarantes à 13,9. Le salaire médian national des bibliothécaires non administratifs est de 67 543 \$, tandis que pour les bibliothécaires administratifs, la moyenne nationale est de 85 884 \$. York est en tête de liste pour la première catégorie, tandis que Carleton est en tête de liste pour la deuxième.

## Résumé

L'année 2004–2005 a été une bonne année pour les bibliothèques de l'ABRC. Au moment où les finances publiques se sont améliorées dans l'ensemble du pays, il y a eu une augmentation du niveau des transferts aux universités, tant pour l'enseignement que pour la recherche. En Ontario, cette année était marquée par le passage de la « double cohorte » en deuxième année et les inscriptions étudiantes étaient généralement à la hausse dans l'ensemble du pays. Au même moment, le dollar canadien a continué d'augmenter en valeur en comparaison des devises de la plupart des pays éditeurs importants. Les coûts des documents de bibliothèque n'ont pas augmenté au rythme des années précédentes. Pendant ce temps, l'inflation générale est demeurée à un niveau modeste, ce qui a eu pour effet de réduire la pression sur les salaires. Dans ce contexte, les collections de bibliothèque ont pu s'enrichir, le personnel s'est renouvelé et la transition continue vers un environnement électronique riche en information a eu lieu sans contraintes financières substantielles.

Le déclin continu dans les indicateurs d'utilisation des bibliothèques, qui ne peut être attribué totalement à la révolution électronique, est une source de préoccupation qu'il faudrait examiner. En conclusion, il importe de souligner que selon le Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium de 2005, des 12 800 étudiants en première année du premier cycle dans 28 universités canadiennes, parmi ceux qui fréquentaient dix des plus grandes universités (toutes membres de l'ABRC), 87 % ont déclaré être satisfaits ou très satisfaits de leurs aménagements de bibliothèque. Il convient aussi de noter que la bibliothèque est l'un des rares services que 100 % des répondants ont affirmé avoir utilisé sur leur campus.

David Holmes

Ancien directeur de la recherche et de la planification institutionnelles à l'Université Carleton  
Ottawa, mai 2006



## **SECTION A**

### **Expenditures and Collection Size**

**2005–2006**

**Table I - Library collections**

	Notes	Financial year begins	Volumes held 2003-2004	Volumes added 2004-2005
Question number		Date	1.1	1.2
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	PGLM	1-Apr-05	5 456 067 <sup>2</sup>	109 529
Simon Fraser <sup>3</sup>	PG	1-Apr-05	1 484 042	42 463
Victoria	PGL	1-Apr-05	1 873 525	25 145
Alberta	PGLM	1-Apr-05	6 093 291 <sup>4</sup>	82 167 <sup>5</sup>
Calgary	PGLM	1-Apr-05	2 535 714	65 983
Manitoba	PGLM	1-Apr-05	2 054 946	40 744
Regina	P	1-May-05	1 028 983 <sup>6</sup>	23 725
Saskatchewan <sup>7</sup>	PGLM	1-May-05	1 976 606	35 466
Carleton	PG	1-May-05	1 747 091 <sup>8</sup>	26 183 <sup>9</sup>
Guelph	PG	1-May-05	1 559 078	20 131
McMaster	PG	1-May-05	1 990 867	27 495
Ottawa	PLM	1-May-05	1 733 292	55 356
Queen's	PLM	1-May-05	2 437 168	45 541
Toronto (incl. OISE)	PGL	1-May-05	10 342 574 <sup>10</sup>	216 531
Waterloo	PG	1-May-05	2 006 887	23 056
Western Ontario	PGL	1-May-05	3 056 368 <sup>11</sup>	52 337
Windsor	PGL	1-May-05	1 696 389	19 536
York	PGL	1-May-05	2 489 193	46 039
Concordia	P	1-Jun-05	3 012 657	22 079
Laval	PGLM	1 juin-05	2 731 341	60 462
McGill	PGLM	1-Jun-05	3 523 378	75 390
Montréal	PGLM	1 juin-05	2 408 137 <sup>12</sup>	55 646
Québec	PGL	1 juin-05	1 590 018	54 115
Sherbrooke <sup>13</sup>	PGLM	1 juin-05	824 432	12 812
Dalhousie	PGLM	1-Apr-05	1 860 834	23 724
Memorial	PGM	1-Apr-05	1 776 992	37 611
New Brunswick <sup>14</sup>	PG	1-May-05	1 235 113	12 219
CISTI	PG	1-Apr-05	2 687 072	29 486
Library and Archives Canada	PG	1-Apr-05	9 052 702	U/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

B= Bibliographic count  
P= Physical unit count

L= Includes Law Library  
M= Includes Medical Library

G= Government Documents included in Serials Count

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Volumes withdrawn 2005–2006	Net additions 2005–2006	Total volumes held 2005–2006
Question number	1.3	1.4	1.5
British Columbia	0	109 529	5 565 596
Simon Fraser	1 228	41 235	1 525 277
Victoria	8 288	16 857	1 890 382
Alberta	30 117 <sup>15</sup>	52 050 <sup>16</sup>	6 145 341
Calgary	4 683	61 300	2 597 014
Manitoba	8 588	32 156	2 087 102
Regina	12 985	10 740	1 039 723 <sup>17</sup>
Saskatchewan	15 171	20 295	1 996 901
Carleton	1 014	25 169	1 772 260
Guelph	21 467	-1 336	1 557 742
McMaster	13 082	14 413	2 005 280
Ottawa	1 105	54 251	1 787 543
Queen's	5 572	39 969	2 477 137
Toronto (incl. OISE)	22 237	194 294	10 536 868
Waterloo	21 711	1 345	2 008 232
Western Ontario	1 200	51 137	3 107 505
Windsor	2 930	16 606	1 712 995
York	9 017	37 022	2 526 215
Concordia	4 662	17 417	3 030 074
Laval	6 593	53 869	2 785 210
McGill	13 062	62 328	3 585 706
Montréal	15 228	40 418	2 448 555
Québec	10 038	44 077	1 634 095
Sherbrooke	5 986	6 826	831 258
Dalhousie	4 720	19 004	1 879 838
Memorial	10 486	27 125	1 804 117
New Brunswick	628	11 591	1 246 704
CISTI	21 440	8 046	2 695 118
Library and Archives Canada	U/A	363 678 <sup>18</sup>	9 416 380
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table II - Library collections other formats**

	Microform units	Government documents	Manuscripts and archives (linear metre)	Printed music scores
Question number	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
British Columbia	5 225 508	U/A	3 770	U/A
Simon Fraser	1 259 370	N/A	722	N/A
Victoria	2 287 791	U/A	1 152	35 285
Alberta	3 726 833	0	6 778	50 044
Calgary	3 609 892	0 <sup>19</sup>	3 083	U/A
Manitoba	1 469 948	224 980	3 507	U/A
Regina	1 215 166	N/A	2 484	8 006 <sup>20</sup>
Saskatchewan	3 084 671	414 542	268	U/A
Carleton	1 371 356	0	368	32 440
Guelph	2 326 827	0	3 919	U/A
McMaster	1 612 607	0	4 132	29 605
Ottawa	1 903 382	907 574	737	40 810
Queen's	3 885 140	1 106 135	U/A	U/A
Toronto	5 425 323	N/A	11 877	65 256
Waterloo	1 708 666	0	1 635	0
Western Ontario	3 991 614	0	3 610	71 577
Windsor	1 673 004	111 465	1 190	7 621
York	4 057 687	0	3 249	10 253
Concordia	1 755 182	121 909	71	3 351
Laval	1 330 408	0	0	56 293
McGill	1 826 291	672 147	U/A	46 772
Montréal	1 492 921	0	0	32 971
Québec	924 542	0	138	74 015
Sherbrooke	1 338 174	0	0	7 651
Dalhousie	479 886	0	5 481	10 535
Memorial	2 853 097	0	1 359	7 583
New Brunswick	3 216 267	N/A	1 884	735
CISTI	5 000 000	U/A	N/A	N/A
Library and Archives	8 046 379 <sup>21</sup>	3 734 488 <sup>22</sup>	169 402	87 189
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply



	<b>Cartographic materials</b>	<b>Graphic materials</b>	<b>Audio materials</b>	<b>Film and video materials</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
British Columbia	588 737	893 245	97 566	29 512
Simon Fraser	115 140	52 595	9 022	6 367
Victoria	198 235	U/A	65 152	8 181
Alberta	1 512 114	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	1 433 050	1 075 469	39 158	11 542
Manitoba	108 196	272 589	27 437	9 502
Regina	0 <sup>23</sup>	0 <sup>24</sup>	11 024	1 334
Saskatchewan	73 244	18 586	16 883	1 920
Carleton	179 051	9 557	2 145	15 420
Guelph	73 893	7 566	12 223	8 021
McMaster	146 720	10	30 148	2 316
Ottawa	418 506	224 818	18 976	10 938
Queen's	161 868	28 165	U/A	U/A
Toronto	280 271	762 105	199 736	29 949
Waterloo	147 181	41	1 034	190
Western Ontario	15 103 <sup>25</sup>	1 600 000 <sup>26</sup>	47 461 <sup>27</sup>	252 <sup>28</sup>
Windsor	62 162	1 720	3 103	5 194
York	113 319	8 647	34 063	23 314
Concordia	13 002	0	39 943	4 215
Laval	314 891	215 205	20 686	25 144
McGill	240 711	258 190	49 197	37 278
Montréal	343	142 279	40 385	10 938
Québec	327 472	596 597	37 781	22 099
Sherbrooke	120 996	43 311	12 926	4 527
Dalhousie	94 990	U/A	11 147 <sup>29</sup>	1 741
Memorial	155 067	50 692	17 640	5 786
New Brunswick	70 046	66 591	3 017	1 752
CISTI	N/A	N/A	N/A	748
Library and Archives	2 939 959	24 627 021	333 102 <sup>30</sup>	196 820 <sup>31</sup>
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table III - Monograph collections**

	<b>Print monograph titles</b>	<b>Monographs purchased</b>	<b>Electronic monograph Titles</b>	<b>Electronic monograph titles purchased</b>	<b>Total monograph titles</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
British Columbia	2 715 402	U/A	254 961	254 222	2 970 363
Simon Fraser	999 072	30 611	467 567	164 527	1 466 639
Victoria	1 238 422	21 062	242 127	241 299	1 480 549
Alberta	2 557 056	U/A <sup>32</sup>	270 913 <sup>33</sup>	U/A <sup>34</sup>	2 823 213
Calgary	156 7 019	37 052	1 253 589 <sup>35</sup>	895 413	2 820 608
Manitoba	1398 729	26 146	139 907	6 483 <sup>36</sup>	1 538 336
Regina	574 054 <sup>37</sup>	U/A	63 396	65	637 450
Saskatchewan	1019 552	20 236	221 074 <sup>38</sup>	34	1 240 626
Carleton	924 256	13 550	266 935 <sup>39</sup>	176 493	1 191 191
Guelph	1222 209	16 950	U/A <sup>40</sup>	U/A	U/A
McMaster	1282 640	16 691	58 949	30 499	1 341 589
Ottawa	1338 081	43 579	322 792	104 632	1 660 873 <sup>41</sup>
Queen's	U/A	25 950	U/A	U/A	2 017 016
Toronto	N/A	136 956	299 121	291 568	299 121
Waterloo	1459 476	21 567	53 061	U/A <sup>42</sup>	1 493 616
Western Ontario	2234 786	26 961	280 871	132 745	2 515 657
Windsor	1000 930	12 575	316 221	177 196 <sup>43</sup>	1 317 151
York	1537 280	30 729	163 231	49 474	1 700 493
Concordia	1451 976	16 234	8 403	193	1 460 379
Laval	1279 852	32 437	15 991	115	1 344 421
McGill <sup>44</sup>	2118 186	46 334	992 382	354 192	3 110 568
Montréal	1432 191	26 254	6 124	9	1 438 315
Québec	960 842	22 264	4 318	879	983 106
Sherbrooke	561 183	9 016	12 751	N/A	68
Dalhousie	982 138	14 415	22 989	3 929	1 007 768
Memorial	1364 357	30 202	14 349	2 475	1 380 203
New Brunswick	916 815	643	26 384	N/A <sup>45</sup>	943 199
CISTI	736 461	2 609	17 800	3 904	754 261
Library and Archives	3213 198	9 522	15 474	23	2 133 938
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table IV - Serials collections**

	<b>Print &amp; microform serial titles</b>	<b>Electronic serial Titles</b>	<b>Total serial Titles</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1 + 4.2</b>
British Columbia	25 826	31 841	57 667
Simon Fraser	6 464	47 373	53 837
Victoria	7 362	24 785 <sup>46</sup>	32 147
Alberta	25 662	18 280	43 942
Calgary	11 041	17 038	28 079
Manitoba	7 574	18 686	26 260
Regina	1 785	12 270	14 055
Saskatchewan	9 876	22 788	32 664
Carleton	6 380	8 876 <sup>47</sup>	15 256
Guelph	2 606	8 891 <sup>48</sup>	11 497
McMaster	5 034	21 419	26 453
Ottawa	7 809	14 883	22 692
Queen's	8 351	37 120	45 471
Toronto	31 331	37 459	68 790
Waterloo	6 607	13 917	20 524
Western Ontario	9 382	37 469 <sup>49</sup>	46 851
Windsor	5 748	41 386	47 134
York	10 296	18 511	28 807
Concordia	3 304	5 349	8 653
Laval	6 274	21 042 <sup>50</sup>	27 316
McGill	14 004	23 701 <sup>51</sup>	37 705
Montréal	8 256	14 677	22 933
Québec	8 702	14 885	23 587
Sherbrooke	3 966	12 876	16 842
Dalhousie	4 350	36 245	40 595
Memorial	6 542	37 767	44 309
New Brunswick	2 747	18 341	21 088
CISTI	7 324	5 108	12 432
Library and Archives	43 228	3 107	46 335
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	<b>Serial subscriptions</b>	<b>Electronic serial titles in aggregator packages</b>	<b>Cancelled serial titles</b>	<b>Value of cancelled serial titles</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
British Columbia	57 667	U/A	379	227 472
Simon Fraser	9 026	38 347	544	U/A
Victoria	15 940	18 700	103	115 978
Alberta	9 500	U/A	240	36 673
Calgary	21 025	32 159 <sup>52</sup>	114	93 428
Manitoba	17 827	14 363	21	19 467
Regina	1 842	22 087	21	5 688
Saskatchewan	24 685	22 788	267	23 491
Carleton	9 561	28 101 <sup>53</sup>	8	739
Guelph	10 997	13 484 <sup>54</sup>	0	0
McMaster	21 750	10 163	81	72 150
Ottawa	U/A	U/A	175	73 293
Queen's	32 372	67 42	U/A	U/A
Toronto	58 572	25 541	U/A	U/A
Waterloo	U/A <sup>55</sup>	U/A	11	21 794
Western Ontario	6 653	21 425	744	241 093
Windsor	46 958	24 146 <sup>56</sup>	276	4 637
York	8 066	20 258	387	140 873
Concordia	13 594	15 316	70	46 422
Laval	22 796 <sup>57</sup>	14 622	277	32 718
McGill <sup>58</sup>	27 633	12 289	12	14 966
Montréal	21 941	4 623	276	31 156
Québec	N/A	N/A	522	N/A
Sherbrooke	16 842	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dalhousie	6 565	34 320	260	205 320
Memorial	45 528	33 211	12	5 251
New Brunswick	18 568	8 867	54	35 719
CISTI	8 803	4 529	63	46 808
Library and Archives	1 673	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table V - Library materials expenditures**

	<b>Print monographs</b>	<b>Electronic monographs</b>	<b>Total monographs</b>	<b>Print Serials</b>	<b>Electronic serials</b>	<b>Total Serials</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>		<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
British Columbia	2 591 325	320 081	2 911 406	4 376 300	8 234 386	12 610 686
Simon Fraser	2 925 641	224 802	3 150 443	2 498 098	2 298 626	4 796 724
Victoria	1 206 071	76 184	1 967 920	904 457	3 258 987	4 163 444
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$2 241 012</b>	<b>\$435 577</b>	<b>\$2 676 590</b>	<b>\$2 592 952</b>	<b>\$4 597 333</b>	<b>\$7 190 285</b>
Alberta <sup>59</sup>	5 370 123 <sup>60</sup>	80 313	6 350 436	2 708 477	7 167 069	9 875 546
Calgary	2 689 893	556 193	3 246 086	2 176 920	4 516 563	6 693 483
Manitoba	1 681 689	300 978	1 982 667	2 056 924	3 098 398	5 155 322
Regina	980 826	27 051	1 007 877	447 041	1 470 618	1 917 659 <sup>61</sup>
Saskatchewan	2 530 395	19 435	2 549 830	1 721 962	4 566 908	6 288 870
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$2 650 585</b>	<b>\$376 794</b>	<b>\$3 027 379</b>	<b>\$1 822 265</b>	<b>\$4 163 911</b>	<b>\$5 986 176</b>
Carleton	979 761	N/A <sup>62</sup>	979 761	765 354	2 626 138	3 391 492
Guelph	1 214 493	194 803 <sup>63</sup>	1 409 296	346 568	3 427 390	3 773 958
McMaster	1 120 202	443 584	1 563 786	1 213 870	4 415 501	5 629 371
Ottawa	2 685 792	U/A	2 685 792	1 721 904	4 199 276	5 921 180
Queen's	1 406 799	U/A	1 406 799	1 902 383	5 207 822	7 110 205
Toronto	8 522 551	869 867	9 392 418	11 641 324	3 388 564	15 029 888
Waterloo	1 276 591	19 093	1 265 684	1 202 007 <sup>64</sup>	4 077 983 <sup>65</sup>	5 279 990
Western Ontario	1 889 631	63 680	1 953 311	2 321 997	6 388 901	8 710 898
Windsor	769 397	19 631 <sup>66</sup>	759 028	983 832	2 611 199	3 595 031
York	2 333 659	209 594	254 323	2 141 840	4 902 039	7 043 879
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$2 213 888</b>	<b>\$260 036</b>	<b>\$2 395 913</b>	<b>\$2 424 108</b>	<b>\$4 124 481</b>	<b>\$6 548 589</b>
Concordia	990 051	46 692	1 036 743	764 648	2 673 853	3 438 501
Laval	2 500 058	0	2 500 058	2 452 443	5 027 837	7 480 280
McGill	3 475 266	657 199	4 132 465	1 978 221	5 812 182	7 790 403
Montréal	1 782 476	30 137	1 812 613	3 509 550	4 061 724	7 571 274
Québec	112 811	N/A	1 128 119	789 144	1 649 325	2 438 469
Sherbrooke	556 928	N/A	556 928	2 538 183	N/A	2 538 183
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$1 738 816</b>	<b>\$183 507</b>	<b>\$1 861 154</b>	<b>\$2 005 365</b>	<b>\$3 844 984</b>	<b>\$5 209 518</b>
Dalhousie	598 948	50 727	649 675	1 386 038	3 741 615	5 127 653
Memorial	1 581 155	98 549	1 679 704	1 437 581	3 134 302	4 571 883
New Brunswick	439 683	37 612	477 295	597 604	949 694	1 547 298
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$ 873 262</b>	<b>\$62 296</b>	<b>\$ 935 558</b>	<b>1 140 408</b>	<b>\$2 608 537</b>	<b>\$3 748 945</b>
CISTI	510 468	31 038	541 506	9 463 770	1 935 963	11 399 733
Library and Archives	753 840	85 583	839 423	662 761	40 376	70 3137
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>	<b>\$1 945 925</b>	<b>\$252 020</b>	<b>\$2 154 494</b>	<b>\$2 300 386</b>	<b>\$3 745 830</b>	<b>\$5 917 050</b>
<b>National total</b>	<b>\$56 431 831</b>	<b>\$6 048 491</b>	<b>\$62 480 322</b>	<b>\$66 711 201</b>	<b>\$104 883 239</b>	<b>\$171 594 440</b>

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Other library materials	Miscellaneous materials	Total library materials	Contract binding	External funding	Funding from external agencies
Question	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.10
British Columbia	0	0	15 522 092	199 388	0	0
Simon Fraser	761 791	135 961	8 844 919	117 400	460 976	U/A
Victoria	U/A	232 966	6 364 330	140 736	129 701	0
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$380 896</b>	<b>\$ 122 976</b>	<b>\$10 243 780</b>	<b>\$152 508</b>	<b>\$195 892</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Alberta <sup>67</sup>	0	741 146	16 967 128	145 733	U/A <sup>68</sup>	N/A
Calgary	1 064 648	419 328 <sup>69</sup>	11 423 545	108 168	U/A	U/A
Manitoba	375 855	346 092	7 859 936	153 562	N/A	N/A
Regina	158 896	7 093	3 091 525	3 608	7 457 <sup>70</sup>	N/A
Saskatchewan	U/A	189 781	9 028 481	84 068	1 677 630 <sup>71</sup>	0
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$399 850</b>	<b>\$340 688</b>	<b>\$9 674 123</b>	<b>\$99 028</b>	<b>\$842 544</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Carleton	226 820 <sup>72</sup>	88 787	4 686 860	112 616	N/A	N/A
Guelph	175 071 <sup>73</sup>	501 543 <sup>74</sup>	5 859 868	32 153	0	0
McMaster	490 593 <sup>75</sup>	257 958	7 941 708	145 753	0	0
Ottawa	U/A	194 110	8 801 082	112 976	0	0
Queen's	134 045	514 411 <sup>76</sup>	9 165 460	100 334	U/A	U/A
Toronto	104 867	N/A	23 918 320	463 590	N/A	N/A
Waterloo	299 449 <sup>77</sup>	342 392 <sup>78</sup>	7 187 515	37 241	76 562	N/A
Western Ontario	U/A	4 997	10 669 206	126 424	0	N/A
Windsor	0	63 552	4 417 611 <sup>79</sup>	29 598	9 870	U/A
York	163 170	N/A	9 750 302	158 705	N/A	N/A
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$199 252</b>	<b>\$245 969</b>	<b>\$9 239 793</b>	<b>\$135 539</b>	<b>\$144 05</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Concordia	33 586 <sup>80</sup>	8 386	4 517 216	79 690	254 491	N/A
Laval	104 821	0	10 085 159	54 510	200 500	0
McGill	1 439 126	69 332	13 431 326	229 981	1 113 344	0
Montréal	90 933	133 661	9 608 481	203 819	889	0
Québec	63 895	6 583	3 637 066	74 360	359 534	U/A
Sherbrooke	764 952	265 346	1 425 409	38 839	109 605	U/A
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$416 219</b>	<b>\$80 551</b>	<b>\$7 567 443</b>	<b>\$113 533</b>	<b>\$339 727</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Dalhousie	0	111 552	5 664 721	41 710	12 183	0
Memorial	120 87	41 900	6 305 574	89 115	0	0
New Brunswick	585 331	252 161	2 860 285	48 737	N/A	N/A
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$119 139</b>	<b>\$135 201</b>	<b>\$4 944 127</b>	<b>\$59 854</b>	<b>\$6 092</b>	<b>\$0</b>
CISTI	1 583 330	N/A	13 524 569	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library and Archives	239 559	20 045	1 802 164	U/A	N/A	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>	<b>\$354 913</b>	<b>\$190 349</b>	<b>\$8 519 436</b>	<b>\$117 363</b>	<b>\$232 092</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>National total</b>	<b>\$8 872 825</b>	<b>\$4 949 083</b>	<b>\$247 063 658</b>	<b>\$3 168 814</b>	<b>\$4 409 742</b>	<b>\$0</b>

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table VI - Salary and other operating expenditures**

	Notes	Professional staff	Support staff	Casual staff
Question	8.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
British Columbia	N	7 681 298	7 515 179	927 964
Simon Fraser	N	3 154 645	3 477 062	546 145
Victoria	N	2 474 666	3 758 170	U/A
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$4 436 870</b>	<b>\$4 916 804</b>	<b>\$737 055</b>
Alberta <sup>81</sup>	N	5 994 083	9 130 644	933 897
Calgary	N	3 703 735	6 448 712	530 600
Manitoba	N	4 851 363	5 282 742	800 386
Regina	N	1 537 718	1 373 226	68 553
Saskatchewan	N	3 348 348	3 179 954	308 294
<b>Regional average</b>		<b>\$3 887 049</b>	<b>\$5 083 056</b>	<b>\$528 346</b>
Carleton	N	2 268 457	3 917 171	541 709
Guelph	N	2 770 228	2 997 448	290 926
McMaster	Y	2 157 960	3 986 980	403 625
Ottawa	N	2 776 468	4 577 252	321 258
Queen's	N	2 668 876	4 460 434	294 483
Toronto	N	14 530 423	16 157 780	3 991 028
Waterloo <sup>82</sup>	N	2 470 442	3 746 203	761 599
Western Ontario	N	4 088 520	3 632 756	387 255
Windsor	N	2 013 278	2 730 936	79 440
York	N	4 939 032	4 886 995	1 157 301
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$4 069 368</b>	<b>\$5 109 396</b>	<b>\$822 862</b>
Concordia	N	3 161 520	4 295 455	90 108
Laval	Y	3 681 209	5 656 870	451 437
McGill	Y	5 544 269	5 946 029	721 866
Montréal	N	5 941 741	10 043 883	36 500
Québec	Y	3 140 666	4 630 923	442 220
Sherbrooke	Y	1 567 050	1 820 575	377 142
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$3 839 409</b>	<b>\$5 398 956</b>	<b>\$353 212</b>
Dalhousie	Y	2 441 126	2 719 616	378 497
Memorial	Y	2 934 126	3 858 218	778 845
New Brunswick	N	U/A <sup>83</sup>	U/A <sup>84</sup>	152 574
<b>Regional average</b>		<b>\$2 687 626</b>	<b>\$3 288 917</b>	<b>\$436 639</b>
CISTI	N	U/A	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	Y	3 854 6956	26 060 044	1 413 254
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>		<b>\$5 199 569</b>	<b>\$5 788 565</b>	<b>\$636 552</b>
<b>National total</b>		<b>\$140 388 203</b>	<b>\$156 291 257</b>	<b>\$17 186 906</b>

Y= Fringe benefits are paid from the library budget

N= Fringe benefits are paid from the University budget

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Total staffing expenditures	Fringe benefits	Other operating expenditures	Totals
Question	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4+6.5+6.6
British Columbia	16 124 441	2 634 531	3 530 005	22 288 977
Simon Fraser	7 177 852	1 493 541	1 652 452	10 323 845
Victoria	6 232 836	934 366	1 323 621	8 490 823
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$9 845 043</b>	<b>\$1 687 479</b>	<b>\$2 168 693</b>	<b>\$13 701 215</b>
Alberta <sup>85</sup>	16 058 624	3 048 965	2 399 262 <sup>86</sup>	21 506 851
Calgary	10 683 047	1 989 936	1 034 208	13 707 191
Manitoba	10 934 491	1 684 650	1 735 084	14 354 225
Regina	2 979 497	U/A <sup>87</sup>	789 322	3 768 819
Saskatchewan	6 836 596	1 079 937	1 296 175	9 212 708
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$9 498 451</b>	<b>\$1 950 872</b>	<b>\$1 450 810</b>	<b>\$12 509 959</b>
Carleton	6 727 337	1 162 780	738 455	8 628 572
Guelph	6 058 602	1 451 731	1 322 166 <sup>88</sup>	8 832 499
McMaster	6 548 565	1 742 687	1 209 630	9 500 882
Ottawa	7 674 978	1 470 744	1 582 405	10 728 127
Queen's	7 423 793	1 412 466	2 217 879	11 054 138
Toronto	34 679 231	7 433 992	6 908 106	49 021 329
Waterloo	6 978 244	1 407 142	3 016 135 <sup>89</sup>	11 401 521
Western Ontario	8 108 531	2 238 028	873 935	11 220 494
Windsor	4 823 654	1 069 966	480 937	6 374 557
York	10 983 328	2 576 219	1 313 036	14 872 583
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$10 000 626</b>	<b>\$2 196 576</b>	<b>\$1 966 268</b>	<b>\$14 163 470</b>
Concordia	7 547 083	1 539 409	533 749	9 552 221
Laval	9 789 516	2 732 943	488 397	13 010 856
McGill	12 212 164	2 257 750	4 227 551	18 697 465
Montréal	16 022 124	3 407 438	1 150 797	20 580 359
Québec	8 213 809	1 579 662	503 099	10 296 570
Sherbrooke	3 764 767	750 645	261 595	4 777 007
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$9 591 577</b>	<b>\$2 044 641</b>	<b>\$1 194 198</b>	<b>\$12 830 416</b>
Dalhousie	5 539 239	1 014 007	1 056 018	7 609 264
Memorial	7 571 189	1 131 973	1 250 018	9 953 180
New Brunswick	4 354 116	U/A	485 522	4 839 638
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$5 821 515</b>	<b>\$1 072 990</b>	<b>\$930 519</b>	<b>\$7 467 361</b>
CISTI	18 987 000	U/A	13 965 431	32 952 431
Library and Archives	66 020 254	N/A	34 687 723	100 707 977
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>	<b>\$11 622 583</b>	<b>\$1 969 820</b>	<b>\$3 171 196</b>	<b>\$16 494 246</b>
<b>National total</b>	<b>\$337 054 908</b>	<b>\$49 245 508</b>	<b>\$92 032 713</b>	<b>\$478 333 129</b>

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

(Revised: September 2008)



**Table VII - Summary of library expenditures**

	Total materials expenditure (includes binding)	Total staffing expenditure (includes fringe benefits)	Operating expenditure	Totals	Percentage		
					Material	Salaries	Operating
<b>Question</b>	<b>5.7 + 5.8</b>	<b>6.4 + 6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7+5.8+6.4+6.5</b>			
British Columbia	15 721 480	18 758 972	3 530 005	38 010 457	41.36	49.35	9.28
Simon Fraser	8 962 319	8 671 393	1 652 452	19 286 164	46.47	44.96	8.56
Victoria	6 505 066	7 167 202	1 323 621	14 995 889	43.37	47.79	8.82
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$103 926 288</b>	<b>\$11 532 522</b>	<b>\$2 168 693</b>	<b>\$24 097 503</b>	<b>43.16%</b>	<b>48.04%</b>	<b>8.79%</b>
Alberta <sup>90</sup>	17 112 861	19 107 589	2 399 262 <sup>91</sup>	38 619 712	44.31	49.47	6.21
Calgary	11 531 713	12 672 983	1 034 208	25 238 904	45.69	50.21	4.10
Manitoba	8 013 498	12 619 141	1 735 084	22 367 723	35.82	56.41	7.75
Regina	3 095 133	2 979 497	789 322	6 863 952	45.09	43.40	11.49
Saskatchewan	9 112 549	7 916 533	1 296 175	18 325 257	49.72	43.20	7.07
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$9 773 151</b>	<b>\$11 059 149</b>	<b>\$1 450 810</b>	<b>\$22 283 110</b>	<b>44.13%</b>	<b>48.54%</b>	<b>7.33%</b>
Carleton	4 799 476	7 890 117	738 455	13 428 048	35.74	58.76	5.50
Guelph	5 892 021	7 510 333	1 322 166	14 724 520	40.02	51.00	8.98
McMaster	8 087 461	8 291 252	1 209 630	17 588 343	45.98	47.14	6.88
Ottawa	8 914 058	9 145 722	1 582 405	19 642 185	45.38	46.56	8.05
Queen's	9 265 794	8 836 259	2 217 879	20 319 932	45.59	43.48	10.91
Toronto	24 381 910	42 113 223	6 908 106	73 403 239	33.21	57.37	9.41
Waterloo	7 260 756	8 385 386	3 016 135	18 662 277	38.91	44.93	16.16
Western Ontario	10 795 630	10 346 559	873 935 <sup>92</sup>	22 016 124	49.03	46.99	3.97
Windsor	4 447 209	5 893 620	480 937	10 821 766	41.10	54.46	4.44
York	9 909 007	13 559 547	1 313 036	24 781 590	39.99	54.71	5.29
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$9 375 332</b>	<b>\$12 197 201</b>	<b>\$1 966 268</b>	<b>\$23 538 802</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>50.54%</b>	<b>7.96%</b>
Concordia	4 596 906	9 086 492	465 729	14 149 127	32.49	64.21	3.29
Laval	10 139 669	12 522 459	488 397	23 150 525	43.80	54.09	2.11
McGill	13 661 307	14 469 914	4 227 551	32 358 772	42.22	44.71	13.06
Montréal	9 812 300	19 429 562	1 150 797	30 392 659	32.29	63.92	3.79
Québec	3 711 426	9 793 471	503 099	14 007 996	26.50	69.91	3.59
Sherbrooke	4 164 248	4 515 412	261 595	8 941 255	46.57	50.50	2.93
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>\$7 680 976</b>	<b>\$11 636 218</b>	<b>\$1 182 861</b>	<b>\$20 500 055</b>	<b>37.31%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Dalhousie	5 706 431	6 553 246	1 056 018	13 315 695	42.85	49.21	7.93
Memorial	6 394 689	8 703 162	1 250 018	16 347 869	39.12	53.23	7.65
New Brunswick	2 910 822	4 354 116	485 522	7 750 460	37.56	56.17	6.26
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>\$5 003 981</b>	<b>\$6 536 841</b>	<b>\$930 519</b>	<b>\$12 471 341</b>	<b>39.85%</b>	<b>52.88%</b>	<b>7.28%</b>
CISTI	13 524 569	18 987 000	13 965 431	46 477 000	29.1	40.85	30.04
Library and Archives	1 802 164	66 020 254	34 687 723	102 510 141	17.58	64.4	33.84
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>	<b>\$8 628 706</b>	<b>\$13 320 704</b>	<b>\$3 171 196</b>	<b>\$25 120 606</b>	<b>39.35%</b>	<b>51.76%</b>	<b>88.77%</b>
<b>National total</b>	<b>\$250 232 472</b>	<b>\$386 300 416</b>	<b>\$91 964 693</b>	<b>\$728 497 501</b>			

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

(Revised: November 15, 2006)

**Table VIII - Summary of library personnel**

	Professional staff	Other professionals	Total professionals	Support staff FTE	Casual staff FTE	Total staff FTE
<b>Question</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>
British Columbia	83.25	28.35	111.6	199.15	37.56	348.31
Simon Fraser	41.75	9.3	51.05	87.57	14.35	152.97
Victoria	32	9	41	100	15	156
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>52.33</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>67.88</b>	<b>128.91</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>219.09</b>
Alberta	74	8	82	215	27	324
Calgary	46.3	5	51.3	139.8	27.2	218.3
Manitoba	61	0	61	133	30.09	224.09
Regina	20	4	24	45	3	72
Saskatchewan	33	14	47	94	11	152
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>46.86</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>53.06</b>	<b>125.36</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>198.08</b>
Carleton	26.8	0	26.8	76.05	28.68	131.53
Guelph	29	11	40	72	19	131
McMaster	30	4	34	107	24	165
Ottawa	34.6	2	36.6	116.08	7.4	160.08
Queen's	43 <sup>93</sup>	2 <sup>94</sup>	45 <sup>95</sup>	108 <sup>96</sup>	16	169
Toronto	170	17	187	352	148 <sup>97</sup>	686
Waterloo	30	4.8	34.8	96.16	43.39	174.35
Western Ontario	55	16	71	103	21	195
Windsor	27	1 <sup>98</sup>	28	59	16	104
York	44.1	14.7	58.8	111.5	57	227.3
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>48.95</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>120.08</b>	<b>38.05</b>	<b>214.33</b>
Concordia	37	4	41	115	3	159
Laval	55	5	60	154	12	226
McGill	58	4	62	162	31	255
Montréal	83.5	4	87.5	223	1	311.5
Québec	45	1	46	122	10.95	178.95
Sherbrooke	22	1	23	52.8	2	77.8
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>50.08</b>	<b>3.167</b>	<b>53.25</b>	<b>138.13</b>	<b>9.992</b>	<b>201.38</b>
Dalhousie	32.5	0	32.5	83.44	35.6	151.54
Memorial	39.03	0	39.03	112.2	30.35	181.58
New Brunswick	20.5 <sup>99</sup>	3 <sup>100</sup>	23.5	65.24	6.78	95.52
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>30.68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31.68</b>	<b>86.96</b>	<b>24.24</b>	<b>142.88</b>
CISTI	59	123	182	150	0	332
Library and Archives	117	376	493	581	34	1108
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
<b>National average</b>	<b>49.98</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>73.12</b>	<b>139.14</b>	<b>24.56</b>	<b>236.82</b>
<b>National total</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>671.2</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>4035</b>	<b>712.4</b>	<b>6 867.8</b>

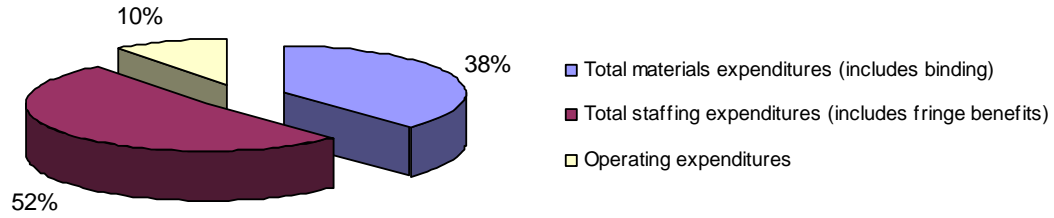
U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

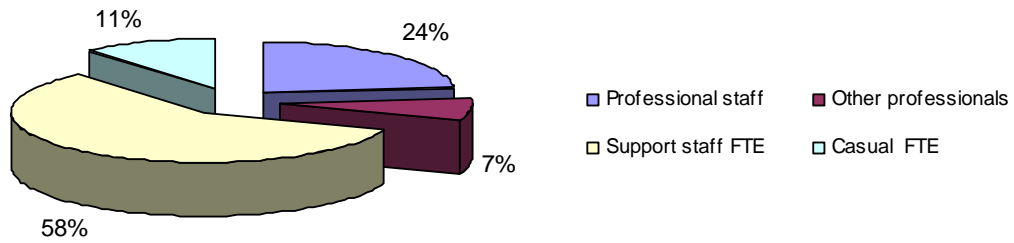
N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table IV - Summary expenditures staffing and collections**



Total materials expenditures (includes binding)	\$236 094 317
Total staffing expenditures (includes fringe benefits)	\$323 713 751
Operating expenditures	\$63 289 302
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$623 097 370</b>



Professional staff	1 479
Other professionals	435
Total professionals	1 914
Support staff FTE	3 624
Casual FTE	715
<b>Total staff FTE</b>	<b>6 298</b>

**Total Collections in CARL Libraries**

Total volumes held in 2003–2004	80 334 246
Total print monographs titles	36 200 486
Monographs purchased in 2003–2004	656 717
Total electronic monographs titles	934 086
Electronics monographs titles purchased in 2003–2004	940 561
Total current serials received	573 630

## Expenditures Establishment and Collections Size Questionnaire

### I. Collections

Question 1: Print volumes

- 1.1 Volumes held at the end of the previous year
- 1.2 Volumes added during the year—Gross
- 1.3 Volumes withdrawn during the year
- 1.4 Net additions (Subtract line 1.3 from line 1.2)
- 1.5 Total volumes (Add line 1.1 and line 1.4)

Question 2: Other formats

- 2.1 Microform units
- 2.2 Government documents not counted elsewhere
- 2.3 Manuscripts and archives (linear metre)
- 2.4 Printed music scores
- 2.5 Cartographic materials
- 2.6 Graphic materials
- 2.7 Audio materials
- 2.8 Film and video materials

Question 3: Monographs

- 3.1 Print monograph titles
- 3.2 Monograph volumes purchased
- 3.3 Electronic monograph titles
- 3.4 Electronic monograph titles purchased
- 3.5 Total monograph titles

Question 4: Current serials received

- 4.1 Number of print and microform titles
- 4.2 Number of electronic titles
- 4.3 Number of subscriptions purchased
- 4.4 Number of electronic serial titles included in aggregator packages
- 4.5 Number of titles cancelled
- 4.6 Total value of cancelled titles

### II. Expenditures

Question 5: Library materials

- 5.1 Expenditures for print monograph volumes
- 5.2 Expenditures for electronic monograph titles
- 5.3 Expenditures for current print and microform serials
- 5.4 Expenditures for current electronic serials
- 5.5 Expenditures for other library materials (e.g. microforms)
- 5.6 All materials fund expenditures not included above
- 5.7 Total library materials (add lines 5.1 to 5.6)
- 5.8 Contract binding
- 5.9 Total institutional funding received from external sources (eg. O.I.T., B.C.K.N.)
- 5.10 Expenditures on behalf of the institutions by external agencies

**Question 6: Salaries and wages**

- 6.1 Professional staff
- 6.2 Support staff
- 6.3 Casual staff
- 6.4 Total staffing expenditures (add lines 6.1 to 6.3)
- 6.5 Fringe benefits
- 6.6 Other operating expenditures
- 6.7 Total library expenditures (add lines 5.7, 5.8, 6.4 & 6.6)

**III. Personnel**

- 7.1 Librarians FTE
- 7.2 Other professionals FTE
- 7.3 Total professionals FTE (add line 7.1 and 7.2)
- 7.4 Support staff FTE
- 7.5 Casual staff FTE
- 7.6 Total staff FTE (Add lines 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5)

**IV. Local characteristics**

- 8.1 Basic volume count is
- 8.2 Government publications are included in count of current serials.
- 8.4 Law Library statistics are included.
- 8.5 Medical Library statistics are included.
- 8.6 List all libraries included:

## Endnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size questionnaire

<sup>1</sup> General: New campus New campus UBC-Okanagan as of July 1, 2005; 1.1 New base count, includes UBCO base; 1.2 Excludes e-books, includes UBCO; 2.6 Includes UBCO additions; 2.8 Includes UBCO additions; 3.2 Current count includes base counts in 1.1 - therefore, not a valid count here; 3.3 and 3.4 Partial duplicate of 04-05 figures - refer to 05-06 figures instead 3.5; Total of 3.1 and 3.3; 4.3 Includes print, e-serials, UBCO additions; 5.1 UBCO volumes are not "purchased" in 05-06 - volume increase does not match expenditure increase; 5.3 Additions: from UBCO 5.7; Includes UBCO; 6.4 Includes UBCO; 6.5 Fringe: partial figures only for reading rooms/affiliated libraries; 6.7 Includes UBCO - 9 months; 7.1-7.13 includes UBCO- 9 months; change in support staff due to some ETA's, some staff moved to professional category (M&P); decrease in casual due to closure of Chapman Learning Commons for renovation .

<sup>2</sup> New base count, includes UBCO base

<sup>3</sup> Section #3 Monographs 3.1 Print monograph titles should be 999,072 3.2 Monograph volumes purchased should be 30,611 3.5 Total monograph title should be 1,466,639

<sup>4</sup> URL - <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/kcommon>

<sup>5</sup> Volumes added figure varies from year to year.

<sup>6</sup> Figure based on recount of collection.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes Theological College Libraries on campus that are not part of the library system

<sup>8</sup> The total includes government docs as an item count. Carleton does not keep a volume count for government docs.

<sup>9</sup> The total includes government docs as an item count. Carleton does not keep a volume count for government docs.

<sup>10</sup> Revised total to include Baycrest, Bloorview and Toronto Rehab collections

<sup>11</sup> We are continuing to change over to an automated count only for volumes. We have achieved this except in one library that is continuing to count manually. As a result we have changed the volumes held as recorded the year previous.

<sup>12</sup> Le chiffre au 31 mai 2005 a été ajusté, passant de 2 389 108 à 2 408 137, en raison d'une harmonisation dans le compte de notre état de collection.

<sup>13</sup> Les notes pour l'année 2004-2005 sont encore valables.

<sup>14</sup> Fiscal Year May 1, 2005 - April 30, 2006

<sup>15</sup> Volumes withdrawn figure varies from year to year.

<sup>16</sup> Volumes added figure varies from year to year.

<sup>17</sup> Figure based on recount of base collection done Summer, 2006 (as a result, sum of 1.1 and 1.4 will be different).

<sup>18</sup> estimate, calculated 2.5% increase

<sup>19</sup> Government documents are integrated into other counts

<sup>20</sup> Based on recount

<sup>21</sup> estimate, calculated 1% increase

<sup>22</sup> estimate, calculated 1% increase

<sup>23</sup> Items transferred to Geography/Map Library

<sup>24</sup> Items withdrawn

<sup>25</sup> Includes cartographic and graphic items in the Western Archives collections in the Archives and Research Collections Centre only.

<sup>26</sup> Includes cartographic and graphic items in the Western Archives collections in the Archives and Research Collections Centre only.

<sup>27</sup> Includes audio and visual materials in the Music Library only.

<sup>28</sup> Includes audio and visual materials in the Music Library only.

<sup>29</sup> Note from 2004/05 no longer valid

<sup>30</sup> numbers represent total hours of content

<sup>31</sup> numbers represent total hours of content

<sup>32</sup> Past figures were inaccurately reported. Precise number of monographs purchased from 2000-01 onward is unavailable. All monographs purchased are included in gross volumes added (1.2).

<sup>33</sup> We are ordering many more electronic monographs.

<sup>34</sup> Precise number of electronic monograph titles purchased is unavailable. All electronic monograph titles purchased are included in electronic monograph titles (3.3).

<sup>35</sup> includes large digital text sets such as "Early English Books On-Line" & Eighteenth Century Collections".

<sup>36</sup> 2004/05 figure included titles on which annual access fees were paid. 05/06 figures are for new titles only.

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<sup>37</sup> Based on recount

<sup>38</sup> increase from last year from 75,786 to 221,074 justified due to more and more electronic material being loaded into our database. Probably the largest number of records added this past year are from the Eighteenth Century Collections.

<sup>39</sup> 155,000 are Eighteenth Century Online titles.

<sup>40</sup> The Library provides access to a broad range of electronic monographs such as : Early English Books Online, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, National Bureau of Economic Research publications, the World Bank e-library, Source OECD, and several thousand titles from NetLibrary. An accurate count of all such holdings is currently unavailable.

<sup>41</sup> Figures provided as at December 2006

<sup>42</sup> We cannot separate out the electronic monograph titles received in publishers' packages.

<sup>43</sup> Includes 18th C. online, 150,000 titles

<sup>44</sup> 3.3 & 3.5 Includes 600,000 title count for "Proquest Dissertations and Theses Full text"

<sup>45</sup> Most of ebooks are leased through ebrary

<sup>46</sup> Please note, last year's footnote is no longer valid.

<sup>47</sup> Number does not include titles included in aggregator services.

<sup>48</sup> Does not include counts of titles available through JSTOR. These were not viewed as 'current serials.'

<sup>49</sup> Includes e-titles in aggregator packages. We are also in the process of moving over to a new system for counting serials and this is affecting our counts as we work off of two systems.

<sup>50</sup> Comprend 4520 périodiques électroniques gratuits mais ne comprend pas de doublons.

<sup>51</sup> Figures much lower than 04-05 because we were able to de-dup the subscriptions from the aggregations.

<sup>52</sup> Count includes duplicate titles and closed holdings

<sup>53</sup> Information from vendors. CARL requested full-text titles only.

<sup>54</sup> Increase in "aggregator" serials due to subscription to products like Business Source Premier, Academic Search Premier and Factiva.

<sup>55</sup> Subscription title count available for print only.

<sup>56</sup> added Business Source Premier (9257) and Factiva ( 10,000)

<sup>57</sup>  $16\,522 + 6\,274 = 22\,796$

<sup>58</sup> 4.3 and 4.4 Figures much lower than 04-05 because we were able to de-dup the subscriptions from the aggregations.

<sup>59</sup> All expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

<sup>60</sup> The library decided not to lend them anymore - that was a policy change;

<sup>61</sup> Please note that we have corrected the accounting for this questionnaire number. Previously, this number included expenditures for data resources, databases, and indices. These are now recorded as "other Library materials" as detailed above.

<sup>62</sup> The amount is part of our expenditures on Electronic Information Resources (5.4)

<sup>63</sup> Total reported for 2004/2005 under-reported (unavoidably) expenditures on electronic monographs. Nevertheless, current figure represents strong, growing interest in online monographs.

<sup>64</sup> Includes print, plus electronic bundled with print.

<sup>65</sup> Includes expenditures for electronic monograph and serial titles included in publishers' packages.

<sup>66</sup> please note that last year the amount should have been 22,512 if we have not already informed you of this

<sup>67</sup> All expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

<sup>68</sup> We are no longer reporting this figure.

<sup>69</sup> Cables, CDs, LPs, Tapes, etc.

<sup>70</sup> Canadian Council of Archives, \$3576; TEL (Teaching Enhanced Learning) \$3881. Previously reported UREAD (Provincial) grant now added formally to discretionary pool.

<sup>71</sup> Provincial grant

<sup>72</sup> Number down from 2004/2005 as last year we purchased, among other things, \$900,000 worth of digital resources.

<sup>73</sup> Represents expenditures for multimedia products and one-time-only serials products (e.g. backfiles).

<sup>74</sup> Represents expenditures for document delivery, interlibrary loan, GST, handling, rights management (e-learning), outsourced cataloguing services and so on.

<sup>75</sup> Health Sciences Library purchased journal backfiles due to building renovations and University Library purchased Elsevier backfiles.

<sup>76</sup> Due to an increase in Contract Cataloguing and the purchase of maintenance agreements for our Library Management System; Endeavor Voyager.

<sup>77</sup> Decrease from previous year relates to extraordinary one-time funding for electronic backfile purchases in 2004/05.

- 
- <sup>78</sup> Includes bibliographic utilities, taxes, ILL/DD, shipping and evaluations.
- <sup>79</sup> this total would be affected by the change in last year's number
- <sup>80</sup> A/V materials cannot be segregated and are included in 5.1 - 5.4
- <sup>81</sup> All expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- <sup>82</sup> Salary and personnel figures are current to April 30, 2006.
- <sup>83</sup> not differentiated between in budget
- <sup>84</sup> not differentiated between in budget
- <sup>85</sup> All expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- <sup>86</sup> Other operating expenditures will vary from year to year
- <sup>87</sup> Paid centrally at institutional level
- <sup>88</sup> Total is markedly lower than for 2004/2005 due to absence of one-time costs for early retirement and resignation program then offered by the University.
- <sup>89</sup> Includes 2005/06 Gifts & Endowments; Gifts & Endowments were not reported in previous years.
- <sup>90</sup> All expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- <sup>91</sup> -Excludes fringe benefits.
- <sup>92</sup> The total library expenditures does not include over \$1 million carry forward to 2006-2007 accumulated for positions not filled during the past year.
- <sup>93</sup> Includes continuing and contract positions.
- <sup>94</sup> FTEs as at November 2005
- <sup>95</sup> FTEs as at November 2005
- <sup>96</sup> FTEs as at November 2005
- <sup>97</sup> In FY 2004-05 the number of casual staff was underreported by 13 and also excluded RCAT. In FY 2005-06 the number of casual staff includes RCAT.
- <sup>98</sup> hired Academic Data Centre Manager
- <sup>99</sup> excludes Director of Libraries as in section D of the survey
- <sup>100</sup> includes Director of Libraries, Director of Library Systems and Senior Technical Analyst



## **SECTION B**

### **Emerging Services**

**2005–2006**

**Table I - Information commons and digitization**

	Information knowledge learning commons in library	How is it managed	Digitization project	If yes is it funded by			
				Library Funds	Government Funds	Private Funds	University Funds
Question	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
British Columbia	Yes	C/R <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	No <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Yes <sup>6</sup>
Simon Fraser	Yes	S/R <sup>7</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Victoria	Yes	C/R <sup>8</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alberta <sup>9</sup>	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calgary	Yes	S/R <sup>10</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Regina	Yes	S/R <sup>11</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Saskatchewan	Yes	S/R	No	No	No	No	No
Carleton	Yes	S/R <sup>12</sup>	No	No	No	No	No
Guelph	Yes	S/R <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>14</sup>	Yes	No	No	No
McMaster	Yes	S/R <sup>15</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ottawa	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Queen's <sup>16</sup>	Yes	S/R	No	No	No	No	No
Toronto	Yes	S/R <sup>17</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	C/R <sup>18</sup>	Yes <sup>19</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western Ontario	No	N/A	Yes	Yes <sup>20</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>21</sup>
Windsor	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
York <sup>22</sup>	Yes	C/R	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Concordia	Yes	C/R <sup>23</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Laval	Yes	S/R <sup>24</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
McGill	Yes	C/R	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Yes	S/R <sup>25</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Québec	No	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sherbrooke	Yes	A/U <sup>26</sup>	No	No	No	No	No
Dalhousie	Yes	C/R <sup>27</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	S/R <sup>28</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
New Brunswick	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CISTI	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Library and Archives	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Library of	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

S/R = Shared responsibility with another university unit

C/R = Complete responsibility of the Library

A/U = Complete responsibility of another university unit

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table II - Services offered**

	Assistance for electronic publishing	Assistance to patrons in data analysis	Electronic reference services			
			Asynchronously	Synchronously	Video conferencing remote screen or multi media	Number of hours
Question	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
British Columbia	No	Yes <sup>30</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	67
Simon Fraser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	44
Victoria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	62 <sup>31</sup>
Alberta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	72
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>32</sup>	No	35 <sup>33</sup>
Manitoba	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	35
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	64
Carleton	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	35
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	29 <sup>34</sup>
McMaster	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	20
Ottawa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	60
Queen's	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	106
Waterloo	Yes <sup>35</sup>	Yes <sup>36</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	20 <sup>37</sup>
Western Ontario	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	98
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	68
York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	50
Concordia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	20
Laval	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	35
McGill	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
Montréal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>38</sup>	No <sup>39</sup>	0 <sup>40</sup>
Québec	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	35
Sherbrooke	No	No	Yes	No	No	75
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	58
Memorial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	114
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	36 <sup>41</sup>
CISTI	Yes	No	No	No	No	40
Library and Archives	No	No	Yes	Yes <sup>42</sup>	No	42
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table III - Loan of equipment**



U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Emerging Services Questionnaire**

## Question 1:

- 1.1 Is there an Information / Knowledge / Learning Commons in the library?
- 1.2 If yes, is it the (Please provide the URL leading to a description of the facilities and its services as a footnote)

## Question 2:

- 2.1 Has the library undertaken any project to convert text or graphics to digital form? If yes, were these funded from (check all that apply)
- 2.2 Library funds
- 2.3 Government funds
- 2.4 Private funds
- 2.5 University funds

## Question 3: Does your library offer assistance to patrons for?:

- 3.1 Electronic publishing of textual material.
- 3.2 Quantitative and qualitative analysis and interpretation of numeric data?

## Question 4: Does your library offer electronic reference services?: (see Instructions Q4)

- 4.1 Asynchronously (e.g. Email)
- 4.2 Synchronously (e.g. chat software this continuously monitored for extended period of time)
- 4.3 Using videoconferencing, remote screen capture, or multi-media enhancements.
- 4.4 Number of service hours

## Question 5: Does the library lend electronics equipment such as?:

- 5.1 Laptops?
- 5.2 Wireless ethernet cards?
- 5.3 Software? (If yes, what type and please specify in a footnote)
- 5.4 PDAs?
- 5.5 E-Book readers?
- 5.6 Other (please specify)?

## Question 6: Does the library use linking software to access full-text databases?

## Endnotes to Emerging Services Questionnaire

- <sup>1</sup> Chapman Learning Commons. <http://www.library.ubc.ca/chapmanlearningcommons/welcome.html> Note: currently closed to allow for construction of Phase 2 of The Irving K. Barber Learning Centre Note: other smaller "learning commons" are housed in several branch libraries.
- <sup>2</sup> A number of different examples, see University Archives and Rare Books & Special Collections web sites.
- <sup>3</sup> N/A
- <sup>4</sup> N/A
- <sup>5</sup> N/A
- <sup>6</sup> N/A
- <sup>7</sup> [www.info-commons.sfu.ca](http://www.info-commons.sfu.ca)
- <sup>8</sup> <http://gateway.uvic.ca/index.html>
- <sup>9</sup> Figures are as at March 31, 2006.
- <sup>10</sup> <http://www.ucalgary.ca/IR/infocommons> (same as last year)
- <sup>11</sup> <http://www.uregina.ca/compserv/ITSC/labs.shtml#lib>
- <sup>12</sup> There is a link to the Learning Commons on our Library Web site at [http://www.library.carleton.ca/learning\\_commons/index.html](http://www.library.carleton.ca/learning_commons/index.html)
- <sup>13</sup> <http://www.learningcommons.uoguelph.ca/>
- <sup>14</sup> Digitization of 1200 photographs and 35 films (converting the films from 16 mm to DVD). Some of the work was outsourced.
- <sup>15</sup> <http://library.mcmaster.ca/mills/learningcommons/index.htm>
- <sup>16</sup> Footnotes published last year are still valid.
- <sup>17</sup> Scotia Information Commons :<http://www.utoronto.ca/ic/> - Education Commons: <http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/ec/>
- <sup>18</sup> 1. RBC Information Commons <http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/tour/DC/quickDC.html> (complete responsibility of the Library) 2. Centre for Learning & Teaching Through Technology FLEX Lab <http://lt3.uwaterloo.ca>. (shared responsibility with another University unit)
- <sup>19</sup> Images in University Archives
- <sup>20</sup> Funded with targeted University funds that went into the library operating budget.
- <sup>21</sup> Funded with targeted University funds that went into the library operating budget.
- <sup>22</sup> There is no URL for the Learning Knowledge Commons.
- <sup>23</sup> <http://library.concordia.ca/services/computers>
- <sup>24</sup> <http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/mieux/utiliser/carrefour> (en développement)
- <sup>25</sup> [www.bib.umontreal.ca/SS/carrefour](http://www.bib.umontreal.ca/SS/carrefour) ET [www.bib.umontreal.ca/SA/carrefour](http://www.bib.umontreal.ca/SA/carrefour)
- <sup>26</sup> <http://www.usherbrooke.ca/carrefour/>
- <sup>27</sup> Killam - <http://www.library.dal.ca/commons/>; Kellogg - <http://www.library.dal.ca/kellogg/wkkcommons/wkkcommons.htm>; Sexton - <http://sexton.library.dal.ca/whatsnew.html>; Law - <http://www.library.dal.ca/law/Resources/computing.html>
- <sup>28</sup> <http://thecommons.mun.ca>
- <sup>29</sup> N/R
- <sup>30</sup> Users' questions about statistical methods or analysis are referred to instructors, but library helps students/faculty locate, access, read statistical materials.
- <sup>31</sup> Part of BC Campus AskAway service
- <sup>32</sup> Liaison Librarians optionally make themselves available for in-depth reference via Instant Messaging
- <sup>33</sup> varies from 10-35 hours per week
- <sup>34</sup> Services hours are for the fall and winter academic terms
- <sup>35</sup> Assistance provided for e-theses
- <sup>36</sup> Library staff members work collaboratively with staff in other UW support units for the purpose of providing clients with the assistance they need to analyze and interpret numeric and geospatial data. Some of these support units include Statistical Consulting Services (numeric data) and Mapping Analysis and Design (geospatial data). Staff in the University's Information Systems and Technology department work closely with Library staff to provide technical and computing support associated with the analysis of numeric data.
- <sup>37</sup> Service hours apply to chat reference only
- <sup>38</sup> Le service BiblioDirect a été interrompu
- <sup>39</sup> Le service BiblioDirect a été interrompu
- <sup>40</sup> Le service BiblioDirect a été interrompu

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- <sup>41</sup> synchronously - 36 hours asynchronously - respond to email within 24 hours
  - <sup>42</sup> Chat software for reference services is available to clients 15 per week
  - <sup>43</sup> Pilot project launched in Sept. 06 in McPherson Library
  - <sup>44</sup> CD ROMs
  - <sup>45</sup> GODOT/CUFTS (COPPUL)
  - <sup>46</sup> Plans are underway to implement a laptop lending program, contingent upon funding
  - <sup>47</sup> Webbridge
  - <sup>48</sup> SFX
  - <sup>49</sup> Some libraries for specific purpose only most of these services are available through IMS located within library run by another department
  - <sup>50</sup> Logiciel de gestion bibliographique
  - <sup>51</sup> cd's, floppy discs
  - <sup>52</sup> Sirsi, Resolver
  - <sup>53</sup> Microsoft Office Suite
  - <sup>54</sup> Ebsco Link Source





## **SECTION C**

### **Use, Facilities and Services**

**2005–2006**

**Table I - Collections use and facilities**

	<b>Initial Loans</b>	<b>Renewals</b>	<b>Circulate journals?</b>	<b>Reserve loans</b>	<b>In house use</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	751 932	2 495 449 <sup>2</sup>	No	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	432 810	183 687	Yes	89 482 <sup>3</sup>	251 105
Victoria	356 434	143 758	No	U/A <sup>4</sup>	522 999
Alberta	626 549	U/A	Yes	76 477	U/A
Calgary	294 692	116 655	No <sup>5</sup>	76 928 <sup>6</sup>	445 819
Manitoba	366 210 <sup>7</sup>	213 166 <sup>8</sup>	Yes	111 334	199 741
Regina	134 513 <sup>9</sup>	41 554	Yes	U/A	53 090
Saskatchewan	332 965	31 179 <sup>10</sup>	Yes	48 280	205 709
Carleton	534 856 <sup>11</sup>	358 122	No	81 531	U/A
Guelph	369 668	248 542	No	99 965 <sup>12</sup>	195 441 <sup>13</sup>
McMaster	297 700 <sup>14</sup>	N/A	No	116 143	N/A
Ottawa	469 514	442 991	Yes	100 498	444 594
Queen's	231 582	260 785	No	88 414	208 555 <sup>15</sup>
Toronto	1 386 399	610 732	Yes	160 943	1 654 051
Waterloo	228 928	360 161	Yes	39 863 <sup>16</sup>	U/A
Western Ontario	474 136	300 795	No	81 322	368 896 <sup>17</sup>
Windsor	136 211	49 300	Yes <sup>18</sup>	24 742	52 171 <sup>19</sup>
York	513 076	555 770	No	140 428	1 634 513 <sup>20</sup>
Concordia	540 000 <sup>21</sup>	N/A	No	93 761 <sup>22</sup>	160 082 <sup>23</sup>
Laval	518 732	108 445 <sup>24</sup>	Yes	60 234 <sup>25</sup>	489 333
McGill	705 462	314 170	No <sup>26</sup>	148 845	1 009 654
Montréal	445 366	379 987	Yes	126 889	863 962
Québec	344 115	311 939	No	79 144	518 770
Sherbrooke	126 686	166 923	No	20 362 <sup>27</sup>	154 730
Dalhousie	291 560	63 069	No	37 037	155 123 <sup>28</sup>
Memorial	204 936	156 559	Yes	124 494	225 981
New Brunswick	116 162	66 297	Yes	129 276	141 624 <sup>29</sup>
CISTI	U/A <sup>30</sup>	U/A	No	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	295 163	N/A	No	N/A	229 242 <sup>31</sup>
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Number of service points	Public service hours	Number of library presentations to groups	Number of participants	Number of reference questions	Turnstile count
Question	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
British Columbia	33	101	1 462 <sup>32</sup>	26 204 <sup>33</sup>	128 854 <sup>34</sup>	23 792
Simon Fraser	11	99	856	18 059	48 579	9 820
Victoria	8	91	330	6 808	37 098	14 166 <sup>35</sup>
Alberta	22	103	868	19 567	116 716	15 788
Calgary	20	138	848	19 963	84 888	13 119 <sup>36</sup>
Manitoba	33	100	1 156	11 669 <sup>37</sup>	92 432	2 110 740
Regina	5	87	148	2 860	14 160 <sup>38</sup>	516 747
Saskatchewan	13	90	491 <sup>39</sup>	6 728	26 900	1 535 526
Carleton	8	101	328	10 339	32 768	1 263 118
Guelph	13	133	742	6 639	18 610 <sup>40</sup>	11 432 <sup>41</sup>
McMaster	11	100	634	11 253	54 219	2 424 656
Ottawa	9	127 <sup>42</sup>	N/A	12 311	57 530	1 586 517
Queen's	14	115	689	10 471	40 859 <sup>43</sup>	1 903 887
Toronto	107 <sup>44</sup>	113	2 498	32 414	575 055	U/A
Waterloo	15	106	166 <sup>45</sup>	5 166 <sup>46</sup>	27 703	10 771 <sup>47</sup>
Western Ontario	8	107	842	16 710	43 951 <sup>48</sup>	22 282
Windsor	7	115	170	4 517	26 484	8 388
York	20	93	844	25 749	170 443	3 402 746
Concordia	10	78	341	9 025	80 338	2 055 095
Laval	17	88	520	8 100	142 026	3 433
McGill	27 <sup>49</sup>	86	1 491 <sup>50</sup>	20 500	107 582	3 452 220
Montréal	60	97	961	13 331	88 677	2 149 159
Québec	18	78	486	10 389	58 288	4 963
Sherbrooke	10	90	301	4 115	40 203 <sup>51</sup>	4 399 <sup>52</sup>
Dalhousie	15	100	316	6 859	35 632 <sup>53</sup>	11 579
Memorial	19	88	327	5 745 <sup>54</sup>	62 146	8 376 <sup>55</sup>
New Brunswick	10	101	312	6 108	46 520	778 698
CISTI	1 <sup>56</sup>	40	U/A <sup>57</sup>	1 484 <sup>58</sup>	22 925 <sup>59</sup>	N/A
Library and Archives	5	42	195	82 828	43 412	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table II - Services hours, library instruction and shelving**

	Number of documents sent directly to users		Requests received from other institutions			
	Copies	Originals	Total requests	Originals sent	Copies sent	Total filled
Question	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.2	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.2.3
British Columbia	18 946	20 597 <sup>60</sup>	U/A	10 564	15 807	26 371
Simon Fraser	0	0	26 358	9 240	10 393	19 633
Victoria	0 <sup>61</sup>	0 <sup>62</sup>	8 242	1 848	3 737	5 585
Alberta	U/A	U/A	102 217	19 090	61 212	80 302
Calgary	4 869 <sup>63</sup>	3 689	32 819	9 595	14 927	24 522
Manitoba	3 488	5 273 <sup>64</sup>	U/A	15 070	6 956	22 026
Regina	N/A <sup>65</sup>	N/A	12 472	5 018	2 498	7 516
Saskatchewan	0	0	19 580	5 776	6 374	12 150
Carleton	0	0	13 945	5 804	4 822	10 626
Guelph	12	72	60 351	38 410	9 322	47 732
McMaster	N/A	N/A	24 592	5 725	10 336	16 061
Ottawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 349	8 348 <sup>66</sup>	17 697
Queen's	U/A	U/A	U/A	13 278	9 738	23 016
Toronto	1 160	490	58 373 <sup>67</sup>	34 533	14 321	48 854
Waterloo	7 245	277	87 423	60 277	8 459	68 736
Western Ontario	3 496	0	29 846	11 806	8 019	19 825
Windsor	N/A	N/A	11 621	2 985	1 859	4 844
York	10	5	19 955 <sup>68</sup>	9 504 <sup>69</sup>	5 086	14 590 <sup>70</sup>
Concordia	0	0	4 530	2 203	1 352	3 555
Laval	0	0	27 733	5 755	14 333	20 088
McGill	U/A	U/A	29 322	8 790	8 439	17 229
Montréal	0	0	27 603	9 076	12 373 <sup>71</sup>	21 449
Québec	U/A	U/A	6 763	U/A	U/A	5 973
Sherbrooke	304	535	7 235	1 342	5 150	6 492
Dalhousie	533 <sup>72</sup>	1 149	25 345	8 186	13 572 <sup>73</sup>	21 758
Memorial	881 <sup>74</sup>	4 582	23 656	7 087	12 267	19 354
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	7 093	3 281	2 910	6 191
CISTI	35 657	4 511	683 682	3 822	569 679	573 501
Library and Archives	N/A	N/A	72 745	39 313	6 089	45 402
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Request sent to other institutions				Number of item received under contract
	Total requests	Originals sent	Copies sent	Total filled	
Question	4.3	4.3.1	4.3.2	4.3.3	4.4
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	24 371	6 997 <sup>75</sup>
Simon Fraser	33 592	7 422	22 154	29 576	13 912
Victoria	38 059	8 661	23 653	32 314	12 430
Alberta	102 217 <sup>76</sup>	9 478	26 737	33 483	U/A
Calgary	27 868	6 773	15 897	22 670 <sup>77</sup>	2 147 <sup>78</sup>
Manitoba	U/A	11 960	19 640	31 600	N/A
Regina	11 322	3 556	5 324	8 880	3 612 <sup>79</sup>
Saskatchewan	21 198	2 006	13 538	15 544	N/A
Carleton	18 077	9 597	7 545	17 142	3 053
Guelph	68 168	48 921	13 910	62 831	4 100
McMaster	18 853	7 560	7 280	14 840	N/A
Ottawa	N/A	4 108	5 504	9 612	U/A
Queen's	U/A	6 554	6 564	13 118	U/A
Toronto	18 865 <sup>80</sup>	12 235	1 217	13 452	U/A
Waterloo	55 102	36 602	9 811	46 413	3 294
Western Ontario	8 962	4 662	2 059	6 721	897
Windsor	11 621	4 200	4 871	9 071	1 919
York	4 985 <sup>81</sup>	3 602 <sup>82</sup>	1 366	4 968 <sup>83</sup>	127
Concordia	9 511	6 247	2 282	8 529	790
Laval	16 165	7 694	5 246	12 940	2 415
McGill	13 856	6 777	6 666	13 443	8 340 <sup>84</sup>
Montréal	15 074	5 728	6 556	12 284	2 609
Québec	7 861	U/A	U/A	6 186	N/A
Sherbrooke	8 883	2 943	5 286	8 229	8 907 <sup>85</sup>
Dalhousie	14 194	4 715	7 580	12 295	1 595
Memorial	15 772	2 307	10 555	12 862	10 506 <sup>86</sup>
New Brunswick	11 526	5 099	4 422	9 521	1 054 <sup>87</sup>
CISTI	28 548	1 676	24 655	26 331	34 345
Library and Archives	1 162	1 013	149	1 162	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

## Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire

Question 1: Collections use

- 1.1 Number of initial loans
- 1.2 Number of renewals
- 1.3 Do you circulate journals? ---yes/no---
- 1.4 Number of reserve loans
- 1.5 Number of uses of materials in-house

Question 2: Services hours and staffed service points

- 2.1 Number of staffed library service points
- 2.2 Number of weekly public service hours

Question 3: Library instruction and facilities

- 3.1 Number of library presentations to groups. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
- 3.2 Number of total participants in group presentations reported on line 3.1. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
- 3.3 Total number of reference transactions. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
- 3.4 Turnstile count

Question 4: Document delivery traffic

- 4.1 Total number of documents sent directly to individuals from own collections.
  - 4.1.1 Copies
  - 4.1.2 Originals
- 4.2 Total number of requests received from other institutions (filled and unfilled)
  - 4.2.1 Number of originals sent
  - 4.2.2 Number of copies sent
  - 4.2.3 Total number of requests received from other institutions filled (4.2.1 + 4.2.2)
- 4.3 Total number of requests sent to other institutions (filled and unfilled)
  - 4.3.1 Number of originals received
  - 4.3.2 Number of copies received
  - 4.3.3 Total number of requests filled by other institutions (4.3.1 + 4.3.2)

**4.4 Report the number of items received under the arrangement reported at 1.10.1**

## Endnotes to Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire

- <sup>1</sup> includes UBC Okanagan (new campus July 1, 2005); excludes affiliated/reading rooms.
- <sup>2</sup> change in loan period for graduate students and the different way in which Voyager handles renewals.
- <sup>3</sup> Included in Initial Loans (1.1)
- <sup>4</sup> Included in Initial Loans (1.1)
- <sup>5</sup> Journals do not circulate
- <sup>6</sup> Traditional reserves have declined as increasingly students are linking to "reserve readings" via course homepages or persistent links
- <sup>7</sup> Includes manual circulation figure which was not included in 2004/05.
- <sup>8</sup> Number of renewals allowed increased from 5 to 10 on renewable items.
- <sup>9</sup> Included in #1.1, initial loans
- <sup>10</sup> Renewal percentage of Initial Loans is consistent with previous years stats.
- <sup>11</sup> Collections Use 1.3 Journals do not normally circulate except in cases where there is a second copy or special permission is granted for a short term loan. In general, the few second copies of print journals still in our collection pre-date 1980.
- <sup>12</sup> Does not include loans of laptop computers.
- <sup>13</sup> Usage based on sampling. Decrease relative to previous year reflects historical trend.
- <sup>14</sup> The numbers were verified and there is no known reason for the increase in initial loans.
- <sup>15</sup> The decline is due to the increase use of electronic material.
- <sup>16</sup> Includes hard-copy reserves only; does not include 164,846 e-reserves file downloads.
- <sup>17</sup> Staff in two library locations were unable to keep up with counting because of the volume of stacking and so this number is probably low
- <sup>18</sup> We changed our policy to circulate bound journal volumes to facilitate access to journal literature.
- <sup>19</sup> Please note that we made an error in the 2004/2005 figure. The 2004/2005 figure should have been 63,735. There, the decrease in in-house use is not substantial.
- <sup>20</sup> The 2004/05 figure is incorrect, should of been 1,853,325 4.1 Law Library only
- <sup>21</sup> Due to software error, figures were inflated from August until the end of December.
- <sup>22</sup> Due to software error, figures were inflated from August until the end of December.
- <sup>23</sup> Due to software error, figures were inflated from August until the end of December causing the in-house use to be lower than it was.
- <sup>24</sup> Nous avons implanté l'envoi d'avis de courtoisie qui avisent à l'avance les usagers de l'échéance du prêt. Peut-être y a-t-il un impact sur le nombre de renouvellement et que ça incite les usagers à rapporter leurs livres plus rapidement. Nous devons attendre les chiffres de l'année prochaine pour voir si cette baisse se confirme.
- <sup>25</sup> En 2003-2004, les prêts de la réserve avaient été sous-estimés en raison d'une migration de système (de MultiLIS à Unicorn) en 2004-2005 nous avons utilisé des données provenant de notre système automatisé. en 2005-2006, nous avons utilisé des données compilées manuellement car plusieurs des documents à la réserve ne comportent pas de code zébré et ne sont pas dans notre système automatisé.
- <sup>26</sup> Bound journals can be circulated to professors and/or graduate students, but not to others. Unbound journals do not circulate.
- <sup>27</sup> Noter que les statistiques de prêts de réserve ne sont pas disponibles pour la bibliothèque de droit et publications gouvernementales.
- <sup>28</sup> 3 of 4 libraries reporting.
- <sup>29</sup> In 2004/05 there were special projects involving in house use. ie. in Archives and Special Collection.
- <sup>30</sup> These figure include loans of Archival materials and published materials.
- <sup>31</sup> These figure include loans of Archival materials and published materials.
- <sup>32</sup> Excludes WebCT sessions/registrations
- <sup>33</sup> Excludes WebCT sessions/registrations
- <sup>34</sup> Excludes directional (96,862) 4. Oct. 19, 2005 (single day)
- <sup>35</sup> Gate count mid-week, late November
- <sup>36</sup> Gate count based on one day in October 2005
- <sup>37</sup> Increased orientation sessions offered.
- <sup>38</sup> Calculated using sampling



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- <sup>39</sup> Librarian instruction definition has been expanded to include sessions that would have formally been considered as reference consultations. Also building Instructional Program in terms of marketing and promotions.
- <sup>40</sup> Decrease relative to previous year reflects historical trend.
- <sup>41</sup> Based on sampling. Data for first Wednesday in November, 2005.
- <sup>42</sup> New extended hours of service, Morisset Library is now open from 7:00 A.M. to 02:00 A.M Monday to Friday and 10:00 A.M. to 02:00 A.M. Saturday and Sunday.
- <sup>43</sup> The increase is primarily a result of the presence of the Queen's Learning Commons in Stauffer Library, increased reference statistics for outside library locations such as the Integrated Learning Centre, and the library's presence in academic departments.
- <sup>44</sup> Now includes some hospital libraries.
- <sup>45</sup> Decrease in number of sessions, with significant increase in number of participants, is related to more focused instruction sessions, changes in scheduling and literacy instruction for online courses.
- <sup>46</sup> Decrease in number of sessions, with significant increase in number of participants, is related to more focused instruction sessions, changes in scheduling and literacy instruction for online courses.
- <sup>47</sup> Count for Wed. Oct. 19, 2005.
- <sup>48</sup> I expect that the change is related to a combination of the more complex reference questions now being answered as a result of information literacy sessions and the longer time it takes to answer these questions as well as an increasing number of "technical" or "computer" related questions that are not counted as reference questions.
- <sup>49</sup> Service points have been merged.
- <sup>50</sup> Formal orientation presentations initiated
- <sup>51</sup> La décroissance s'explique par la révision en 2005/06 des statistiques de la Crepuq sur le nombre de question de référence.
- <sup>52</sup> Les statistiques de fréquentation sont pour la journée du 15 novembre 2006.
- <sup>53</sup> Decrease due to several factors - more proactive, information literacy being offered, reducing the need for help at the reference desk, more reference service is being offered by appointment in librarians' offices and by email. More and improved online tutorials and teaching material available through the Libraries' website.
- <sup>54</sup> There was an error in the figure reported for 2004/2005; the correct figure is 5,930.
- <sup>55</sup> Decrease due to incorrect figure reported for previous year; adjusted practice to meet survey definitions
- <sup>56</sup> Fewer service points due to integration of reference rooms, circulation & consultation areas.
- <sup>57</sup> Includes in-house and travelling LAC exhibitions/presentations venues & participation.
- <sup>58</sup> Includes in-house and travelling LAC exhibitions/presentations venues & participation.
- <sup>59</sup> Does not include requests for Personal Records. The number reported is approx. due to disruption in Query Management DB, some statistics missing from DB.
- <sup>60</sup> Significant increase due to opening UBC Okanagan campus with daily courier service between UBCV and UBCO.
- <sup>61</sup> Not a service we provide
- <sup>62</sup> Not a service we provide
- <sup>63</sup> The increase in the number of materials available in digital format reduces the need to deliver physical materials
- <sup>64</sup> Increased distance education activity
- <sup>65</sup> We send to libraries, not individuals
- <sup>66</sup> We are now using RACER.
- <sup>67</sup> This number includes unfilled requests which were unavailable last year.
- <sup>68</sup> Interfilm data N/A
- <sup>69</sup> Includes Interfilm
- <sup>70</sup> Includes Interfilm
- <sup>71</sup> Il s'agit d'une fluctuation naturelle sans cause directe.
- <sup>72</sup> 3 of 4 libraries reporting.
- <sup>73</sup> 2004/05 should of been 15,409. This will still result in a decrease due to electronic journal accessibility for libraries and individuals and statistics collection problem during changeover to new library management system.
- <sup>74</sup> There was an increase in the number of electronic journal subscriptions; the implementation of the Resolver made it much easier for users to find e-journal content.
- <sup>75</sup> CISTI
- <sup>76</sup> There was an error in the figure reported in 2004/2005; the correct figure should be 118,374.

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<sup>77</sup> Increased use of electronic resources

<sup>78</sup> Decrease is due to the increased number of on-line full-text resources and they are easier to locate

<sup>79</sup> AEU - University of Alberta

<sup>80</sup> Increased use of RACER among OCUL libraries.

<sup>81</sup> Interfilm data N/A

<sup>82</sup> Includes Interfilm

<sup>83</sup> Includes Interfilm

<sup>84</sup> this is an unmediated document delivery service with CISTI for the period May 2004 to April 2005

<sup>85</sup> Le nombre indiqué n'est pas compris dans la question 3.3.3 (il s'agit des articles reçus via Source de l'ICIST)

<sup>86</sup> Cisti Source

<sup>87</sup> CAUL agreement with CISTI

## **SECTION D**

### **Salaries**

**2005–2006**

**Table I - Salary data for all professionals 2005–2006**

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	99	15.75	10.14	73 521	74 761
Simon Fraser	49	15.48	9.04	72 260	70 298
Victoria	41	17.05	8.95	70 680	68 694
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>\$72 154</b>	<b>\$71 251</b>
Alberta	71	16.90	13.55	90 134	81 984
Calgary	47	18.83	12.43	75 119	76 165
Manitoba	60	20.90	14.82	74 824	80 012
Regina	24	21.63	16.79	72 272	72 470
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	45	16.22	10.38	71 824	71 302
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>18.90</b>	<b>13.59</b>	<b>\$76 835</b>	<b>\$76 387</b>
Carleton <sup>3</sup>	26	19.96	15.85	102 908	92 627
Guelph	42	17.02	11.60	67 016	71 910
McMaster <sup>4</sup>	29	18.14	14.48	68 854	70 901
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	36	19.06	12.42	79 520	79 076
Queen's	47	15.85	9.66	79 250	76 045
Toronto <sup>6</sup>	166	17.11	15.95	86 056	84 439
Waterloo	35	20.29	17.21	78 231	76 449
Western Ontario	71	14.59	11.38	57 992	63 098
Windsor <sup>7</sup>	24	18.67	15.42	76 959	80 486
York	59	18.73	14.31	82 617	89 545
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>53.50</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>\$77 940</b>	<b>\$78 458</b>
Concordia	38	20.86	16.31	73 629	75 555
Laval <sup>8</sup>	60	17.98	13.12	65 588	63 360
McGill	63	19.10	15.30	77 487	74 848
Montréal	80	15.11	11.80	63 214	65 561
Québec	44	17.86	15.52	65 381	68 032
Sherbrooke	22	15.86	12.59	65 725	66 341
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>14.11</b>	<b>\$68 504</b>	<b>\$68 950</b>
Dalhousie	33	16.73	13.12	84 398	76 528
Memorial	38	18.66	15.21	72 223	72 572
New Brunswick	22	17.45	14.45	83 624	80 612
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>\$80 082</b>	<b>\$76 571</b>
<b>National Average</b>	<b>50.78</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>\$75 234</b>	<b>\$74 951</b>

Note: Salary information is not published when fewer than four individuals are reported.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table II - Salary data for administrative librarians 2005-2006**

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	22	21.91	11.00	98 671	96 415
Simon Fraser	14	19.69	6.77	81 951	81 951
Victoria	9	20.75	9.75	76 313	80 691
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>20.78</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>85 645</b>	<b>\$86,352.53</b>
Alberta	18	22.11	17.56	104 291	102 543
Calgary	14	25.86	17.93	99 887	96 045
Manitoba	27	23.00	16.81	91 323	88 108
Regina	6	23.00	15.00	85 652	83 610
Saskatchewan	16	19.50	13.25	81 827	80 036
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>16.11</b>	<b>\$92 596.00</b>	<b>\$90 068.39</b>
Carleton	8	30.88	23.50	111 006	110 559
Guelph	14	21.07	17.79	87 793	87 682
McMaster <sup>9</sup>	14	23.07	18.79	84 536	86 786
Ottawa	13	21.69	12.23	98 775	93 744
Queen's	15	19.87	12.67	90 980	90 648
Toronto	39	22.33	20.77	102 135	106 894
Waterloo	9	25.00	19.13	87 147	86 824
Western Ontario	12	18.42	11.50	78 801	80 276
Windsor	5	21.40	19.40	87 183	91 346
York	14	25.38	17.69	104 920	111 295
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>\$93 327.55</b>	<b>\$94,605.45</b>
Concordia	12	27.18	20.64	91 007	90 499
Laval	15	19.47	10.07	70 534	71 830
McGill	15	22.13	16.07	86 074	91 065
Montréal	27	19.74	13.81	79 438	80 087
Québec	8	17.25	14.50	95 542	98 741
Sherbrooke	6	18.33	12.33	76 669	75 575
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>20.68</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>\$83 210.67</b>	<b>\$84,632.84</b>
Dalhousie	16	22.69	16.69	90 837	89 625
Memorial	13	21.08	16.08	76 306	77 479
New Brunswick	7	20.43	16.86	103 117	88 118
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>16.54</b>	<b>\$90 086.67</b>	<b>\$85 074.04</b>
<b>National Average</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>\$89 730.17</b>	<b>\$89 573.08</b>

Note: Salary information is not published when fewer than four individuals are involved.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table III - Salary data for non-administrative librarians 2005–2006**

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	60	14.97	11.15	72 727	72 210
Simon Fraser	24	12.58	8.71	63 833	65 955
Victoria <sup>10</sup>	23	16.91	9.27	70 680	68 042
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>\$69,080.00</b>	<b>\$68 735.76</b>
Alberta	49	14.67	12.04	83 991	74 015
Calgary	28	15.79	10.00	70 043	70 734
Manitoba	33	19.18	13.18	68 912	73 388
Regina	14	22.14	18.36	74 439	72 483
Saskatchewan	20	14.00	8.85	72 854	68 755
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>28.80</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>\$74,047.50</b>	<b>\$71 875.01</b>
Carleton	18	15.11	12.44	83 632	84 657
Guelph	18	13.67	8.89	65 153	67 370
McMaster	15	13.53	10.47	58 109	56 075
Ottawa	21	17.86	12.33	70 518	70 278
Queen's	30	13.77	7.53	69 753	69 023
Toronto	116	15.51	14.41	73 558	77 633
Waterloo	21	19.95	17.38	76 444	73 780
Western Ontario	41	13.83	11.95	57 480	59 511
Windsor	19	17.95	14.37	75 722	77 628
York	32	15.74	11.56	81 209	88 712
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>33.10</b>	<b>15.69</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>\$71,157.70</b>	<b>\$72 466.73</b>
Concordia	22	19.25	14.95	71 622	69 966
Laval	39	18.26	15.03	64 953	61 152
McGill	43	18.30	15.44	72 434	70 028
Montréal	53	12.75	10.77	57 843	58 161
Québec	35	17.51	15.29	65 381	61 088
Sherbrooke	15	15.00	12.60	65 725	62 651
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>16.85</b>	<b>14.01</b>	<b>\$66 326.33</b>	<b>\$63 840.29</b>
Dalhousie	17	11.12	9.76	59 338	64 202
Memorial	25	17.40	14.76	70 640	70 020
New Brunswick	13	14.54	12.00	67 101	76 609
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>12.17</b>	<b>\$65 693.00</b>	<b>\$70,277.11</b>
<b>National Average</b>	<b>31.26</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>12.35</b>	<b>\$69 781.17</b>	<b>\$69,782.32</b>

Note: Salary information is not published when fewer than four individuals are involved.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table IV - Salary data for other professionals 2005-2006**

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	17	10.53	5.47	53 524	55 740
Simon Fraser	11	16.82	12.45	69 330	64 941
Victoria	9	13.75	7.25	61 811	58 360
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>\$61 555.00</b>	<b>\$59 680.16</b>
Alberta	4	20.75	14.00	83 602	87 083
Calgary <sup>11</sup>	5	16.20	10.60	78 606	81 386
Manitoba	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Regina <sup>12</sup>	4	17.75	14.00	55 051	55 715
Saskatchewan	9	15.33	8.67	65 235	61 433
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>14.01</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>\$56 498.80</b>	<b>\$57,123.42</b>
Carleton	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Guelph	10	17.40	7.80	57 338	58 000
McMaster	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Ottawa	2	14.50	14.50		
Queen's	2	17.00	19.00		
Toronto	11	15.55	15.09	76 182	76 592
Waterloo	5	14.20	13.40	70 595	68 986
Western Ontario	18	13.78	10.00	57 474	59 817
Windsor	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
York	13	18.25	16.83	66 966	68 169
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>\$41 069.25</b>	<b>\$41 445.41</b>
Concordia	4	11.50	11.25	61 484	61 487
Laval	6	12.50	8.33	56 903	56 537
McGill	5	16.80	11.80	60 402	67 655
Montréal	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Québec	1	35.00	32.00		
Sherbrooke	1	14.00	14.00		
<b>Provincial average</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>14.97</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>\$44 697.25</b>	<b>\$61 892.64</b>
Dalhousie	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Memorial	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
New Brunswick	2	26.00	22.00		
<b>Regional average</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>National Average</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>13.94</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>\$48 392.16</b>	<b>\$48 746.52</b>

Note: Salary information is not published when fewer than four individuals are involved.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table V - Salary distribution 2005–2006**

	>\$80 000	\$75 000 – \$79 999	\$70 000 – \$74 999	\$65 000 – \$69 999	\$60 000 – \$64 999	\$57 500 – \$59 999	\$55 000 – \$57 499	\$52 500 – \$54 999
British Columbia	30	13	14	8	16	4	0	5
Simon Fraser	10	12	3	8	4	3	5	2
Victoria	9	4	8	4	4	3	2	1
Alberta	43	3	2	0	4	2	3	3
Calgary	19	6	6	5	4	3	1	0
Manitoba	27	2	7	4	11	8	1	0
Regina	8	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Saskatchewan	14	6	6	5	2	1	1	1
Carleton	18	1	1	1	2	0	2	0
Guelph	11	4	4	6	6	3	3	1
McMaster	9	3	2	4	1	3	0	2
Ottawa	13	10	2	3	3	2	1	1
Queen's	21	6	4	2	3	1	6	2
Toronto-	90	6	12	21	10	3	6	9
Waterloo	16	5	4	2	5	2	0	0
Western Ontario	5	4	2	16	8	6	16	7
Windsor	10	5	0	2	3	1	2	0
York	35	5	7	7	2	0	0	0
Concordia	15	3	6	1	3	3	2	1
Laval	4	2	6	18	7	3	2	4
McGill	27	6	4	3	4	3	2	5
Montréal	10	10	2	3	24	5	6	11
Québec	8	0	0	23	3	0	2	3
Sherbrooke	2	2	1	11	3	0	0	1
Dalhousie	19	1	1	0	1	4	1	0
Memorial	15	3	4	1	4	4	1	1
New Brunswick	11	1	0	1	5	1	0	1

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply



	\$50 000 – \$52 499	\$47 500 – \$49 999	\$45 000 – \$47 499	\$42 500 – \$44 999	\$40 000 – \$42 499	\$35 000 – \$39 999	\$30 000 – \$34 999	< \$29 999
British Columbia	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Simon Fraser	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Alberta	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Calgary	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regina	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
Carleton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guelph	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McMaster	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Queen's	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Toronto	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3
Waterloo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Ontario	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Windsor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concordia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laval	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
McGill	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Montréal	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Québec	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sherbrooke	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalhousie	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Memorial	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
New Brunswick	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

**Table VI - Average and median salary per year of professional experience - Librarian positions only 2005-2006**

	< 7 years			7 - 13 years			14 - 20 years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	17	61 248	60 245	12	69 521	69 427	24	86 369	81 111
Simon Fraser	7	55 628	56 653	11	66 335	66 226	8	80 862	78 359
Victoria	6	52 755	52 355	7	67 465	67 474	4	70 009	72 564
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$58 238</b>	<b>\$58 262</b>		<b>\$67 873</b>	<b>\$68 007</b>		<b>\$83 327</b>	<b>\$78 967</b>
Alberta	16	50 141	46 948	11	68 731	61 515	10	92 108	88 126
Calgary	4	55 470	56 457	12	68 746	65 452	9	71 773	71 879
Manitoba	7	59 809	59 505	12	63 476	63 454	9	71 302	68 912
Regina <sup>13</sup>	2			2			4	77 281	79 779
Saskatchewan	9	50 481	51 285	5	76 452	74 982	10	69 209	77 664
<b>Regional average</b>		<b>\$52 640</b>	<b>\$53 161</b>		<b>\$68 196</b>	<b>\$65 383</b>		<b>\$76 428</b>	<b>\$76 126</b>
Carleton	5	51 090	55 446	5	75 790	83 632	4	88 720	99 026
Guelph	6	62 780	59 863	6	75 338	69 240	6	76 520	74 500
McMaster	6	50 018	50 302	3			8	71 626	71 227
Ottawa	4	58 221	57 929	6	68 179	68 186	7	78 274	79 520
Queens	9	54 685	55 290	5	65 952	66 915	11	82 333	79 250
Toronto	40	60 269	61 549	26	79 967	77 635	28	95 913	96 023
Waterloo	3			4	68 260	64 209	9	77 520	80 631
Western Ontario	16	54 730	54 128	12	59 507	57 494	8	72 010	67 532
Windsor	5	57 930	55 000	4	66 950	65 575	4	77 919	75 722
York	8	71 758	72 075	10	84 059	81 209	6	96 398	96 157
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$58 686</b>	<b>\$56 350</b>		<b>\$73 260</b>	<b>\$68 415</b>		<b>\$84 505</b>	<b>\$83 554</b>
Concordia	3			6	59 158	57 843	6	77 579	72 431
Laval	12	50 219	49 625	10	57 780	56 945	7	77 182	81 915
McGill	13	53 425	50 000	5	53 063	52 750	12	74 737	73 147
Montréal	24	54 304	52 946	14	61 693	58 720	16	70 479	63 214
Québec à Montréal	2			11	57 786	56 765	9	72 872	65 381
Sherbrooke	5	56 908	53 460	7	72 872	65 381	3		
<b>Provincial average</b>		<b>\$53 186</b>	<b>\$52 505</b>		<b>\$59 802</b>	<b>\$57 858</b>		<b>\$72 214</b>	<b>\$68 757</b>
Dalhousie	8	50 864	51 782	6	67 047	61 359	5	83 184	83 354
Memorial	5	50 378	48 478	8	55 446	57 976	9	71 936	72 223
New Brunswick	6	56 987	57 779	3			2		
<b>Regional average</b>		<b>\$52 670</b>	<b>\$51 894</b>		<b>\$61 896</b>	<b>\$59 569</b>		<b>\$76 720</b>	<b>\$76 639</b>
<b>National average</b>		<b>\$55 936</b>	<b>\$54 895</b>		<b>\$67 516</b>	<b>\$65 381</b>		<b>\$79 641</b>	<b>\$77 144</b>

☐ = not published as results involve less than 4 individuals but are part of the regional provincial and national average.

\* = not part of regional provincial and national average.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	21 – 27 Years			28 – 34 Years			35+ Years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	14	88 417	87 419	10	87 025	80 554	4	86 597	82 402
Simon Fraser	8	80 156	77 165	2			1		
Victoria	4	89 399	87 700	7	84 228	83 987	2		
<b>Provincial Average</b>		<b>\$86 026</b>	<b>\$81 951</b>		<b>\$85 208</b>	<b>\$81 951</b>		<b>\$81 460</b>	<b>\$80 790</b>
Alberta	21	101 206	104 291	8	97 213	97 213	1		
Calgary	4	89 519	89 088	11	97 178	99 696	2	102 678	102 678
Manitoba	12	88 934	85 980	12	101 431	99 653	8	86 777	88 748
Regina	5	71 946	76 816	6	84 932	86 014	1		
Saskatchewan	4	97 098	93 290	8	92 325	93 677	0		
<b>Regional Average</b>		<b>\$93 451</b>	<b>\$91 375</b>		<b>\$95 823</b>	<b>\$94 390</b>		<b>\$90 438</b>	<b>\$90 453</b>
Carleton	3			7	106 164	111 277	2		
Guelph	5	83 772	85 185	6	80 818	74 878	2		
McMaster	7	83 150	83 527	5	82 277	88 279	0		
Ottawa	8	85 925	82 615	9	90 805	87 908	0		
Queens	12	84 108	85 695	5	95 105	94 335	0		
Toronto	27	97 330	99 630	21	89 233	98 425	13	115 158	103 043
Waterloo	1			9	83 408	80 378	3		
Western Ontario	6	84 496	86 601	6	68 664	67 950	4	67 423	67 950
Windsor	5	83 050	82 955	4	103 009	100 058	3		
York	4	121 077	117 840	3			9	120 044	117 866
<b>Provincial Average</b>		<b>\$91 288</b>	<b>\$91 685</b>		<b>\$89 438</b>	<b>\$92 129</b>		<b>\$106 876</b>	<b>\$104 870</b>
Concordia	4	77 182	81 915	5	88 260	87 014	7	97 620	95 563
Laval	9	75 408	68 290	14	70 677	68 283	2		
McGill	10	88 570	86 256	13	87 029	86 542	5	100 682	92 247
Montréal	9	79 849	79 438	15	71 631	63 214	2		
Québec à Montréal	6	80 119	73 578	10	70 152	65 381	1		
Sherbrooke	2			3			1		
<b>Provincial Average</b>		<b>\$80 548</b>	<b>\$79 438</b>		<b>\$75 852</b>	<b>\$69 034</b>		<b>\$89 761</b>	<b>\$90 904</b>
Dalhousie	10	91 007	90 837	4	97 565	93 991	0		
Memorial	6	84 832	81 721	8	90 032	92 802	2		
New Brunswick	5	96 687	96 218	3			1		
<b>Regional Average</b>		<b>\$90 595</b>	<b>\$91 296</b>		<b>\$94 800</b>	<b>\$95 968</b>			
<b>National Average</b>		<b>\$88 995</b>	<b>\$89 825</b>		<b>\$86 972</b>	<b>\$88 287</b>		<b>\$97 495</b>	<b>\$97 724</b>

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

## Salary Questionnaire

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.

Staff ID	Salary July 1 2006	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
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Please read the [Specific Instructions](#) for this questionnaire.

### 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](mailto:gilbert@uottawa.ca)

Institution	Staff ID	Salary July 1 2005	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		OTHER		
University of Ottawa	4				
University of Ottawa	5				
University of Ottawa	6				
	....				

<sup>1</sup> Increase due to opening of UBC Okanagan campus and change in a number of support staff positions to professional category (Management & Professional).

<sup>2</sup> Here is the University of Saskatchewan salary information for our Professional staff. In previous years, just the Librarian's salary stats were submitted. After reviewing the definitions for professionals we have revised our submission method to include other disciplines. These additions include: Programmers, Fund-Raising Officer, HR Manager, IT Manager, Budget Officer, Digital Library Initiative Specialist and Special Projects Officer.

<sup>3</sup> As you know, the new contract for the librarians was not ratified until November 29, 2006. It has taken until now for me to receive a copy of the new salaries, with CDIs. Please note that on the revised chart the numbers in Years of Professional Experience and Years of Professional Experience in the Reporting Library have not changed. That information plus Category of the Position was updated when the survey was sent to you in December. The only changes that I have made occur in the sections marked Salary, July 1, 2006, and Footnote.

<sup>4</sup> Three professional staff retired and four professional staff terminated

<sup>5</sup> A new collective agreement for librarians came into effect in March 2006, they received a 2 years retro for 2004/05, 2005/06 and a salary increase in 2006/07.

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<sup>6</sup> The 2005/06 salary did not reflect the full librarian salary increases for that year as the Faculty Association was involved in contract negotiations. The 2006/07 salary includes the retroactive salary increases for 2005/06.

<sup>7</sup> There were significant anomaly adjustments to Librarian salaries, less number of junior Librarians, and the current Faculty Collective Agreement puts Librarians on the same pay scale as Faculty, which led to further increases.

<sup>8</sup> Notez que les salaires n'ont pas évolué beaucoup en raison du fait que la convention collective des professionnels est toujours en négociation. La dernière convention collective remonte au 1er juin 2003 et les salaires reflètent la situation qui prévalait le 1er juin 2004

<sup>9</sup> Three admin librarians retired and three admin librarians terminated

<sup>10</sup> Increase due to reclassification of three librarians from Admin status to Non-Admin status.

<sup>11</sup> Number of other professional staff – The five positions are not new but were not reported previously

<sup>12</sup> The July 2005/06 table incorrectly identified one “other professional” as Non-Admin. The July 2006/07 rectified this error.

<sup>13</sup> A new collective agreement was negotiated and increases are represented in the 2006/07 salary table.

## Libraries included in this Survey

### University of Alberta

#### University of British Columbia

Applied Sciences Archaeology Architecture Asian Biomedical Branch Bnai Brith Botanical Garden CICSR TAG Coolie Verner (Adult Education) Crane David Lam Earth & Ocean Sciences Education Fine Arts First Nations House of Learning (Xwi7xwa) Geographic Information Centre Hamber Language Education Resource Centre Law MacMillan Main Mathematics Museum of Anthropology Music Psychiatry Psychoed R&T Centre Rare Books and Special Collections Regent Carey College Robson Square Science & Engineering St. Mark's College St. Paul's Hospital TRIUMF University Archives Vancouver School of Theology Walter C. Koerner Library Women's Resource Centre Woodward.

#### University of Calgary

MacKimmie Library Health Sciences Library Business Library Law Library Gallagher Library of Geology and Geophysics Image Centre Doucette Library of Teaching Resources (collections data only) Learning Disabilities Centre (collections data only)

#### Carleton University

#### Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI)

#### Concordia University

#### Dalhousie University

Killam Memorial Library Kellogg Health Sciences Library Sexton Library Weldon Law Library.

#### University of Guelph

McLaughlin Library Ontario Veterinary College Learning Commons TUG Storage Annex (Guelph materials only)

#### Université Laval

#### Library and Archives Canada

#### Library of Parliament

#### University of Manitoba

William R. Newman (Agriculture) Architecture/Fine Arts D.S. Woods (Education) Elizabeth Dafoe Donald W. Craik (Engineering) Neil John Maclena (Health Sciences) St. Boniface Hospital Victoria General Hospital Grace General Hospital Concordia General Hospital Seven Oaks Hospital E.K. Williams (Law) Albert D. Cohen (Management) Eckhardt-Grammatte (Music) St. John's College Fr. Harold Drake and Sciences & Technology Library

#### McGill University

#### McMaster University

Mills Memorial Library H.G. Thode Library Innis Library Health Sciences Library

#### Memorial University of Newfoundland

Queen Elizabeth II Library Health Sciences Library Ferriss Hodgett Library C.R. Barrett Library

#### Université de Montréal

Les réponses à ce questionnaire couvrent les bibliothèques suivantes : Aménagement Bibliothéconomie et sciences de l'information Botanique Chimie Didacthèque Droit ÉPC-Biologie Géographie Kinésiologie Lettres et sciences humaines Livres rares et collections spéciales Mathématiques et informatique Médecine vétérinaire Musique Optométrie Paramédicale Physique et Santé. Les collections du Dépôt central sont également couvertes.

**University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)**

Harriet Irving Library Science/Forestry Library Engineering Library

**Université d'Ottawa**

Bibliothèque Morisset (Arts et sciences) Bibliothèque Brian Dickson (droit) Bibliothèque Lamoureux (Éducation)  
Bibliothèque Pérez (Musique) Bibliothèque des sciences de la santé

**Université du Québec à Montréal**

Bibliothèque des arts; Bibliothèque centrale; Bibliothèque de musique; Bibliothèque des sciences; Bibliothèque des sciences juridiques (incluant les publications gouvernementales et internationales); Audiovidéothèque; Cartothèque; Centre de documentation en sciences de la gestion; Didactèque; Livres rares; Microthèque

**Queen's University**

Stauffer Library (Humanities and Social Sciences) Douglas Library (Engineering Science) Bracken Library (Health Sciences) WD Jordan Library (Special Collections/Music) Law Library Education Library

**University of Regina**

Dr. John Archer Library

**University of Saskatchewan**

Excludes Theological College libraries on campus that are not part of the library system. Includes Education Engineering Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine branch libraries (as well as Law and Health Sciences branch libraries)

**Université de Sherbrooke**

Science de la santé Sciences et Génie Droit et Publications gouvernementales Sciences humaines Musique  
Cartothèque Centre de Longueuil

**Simon Fraser University**

W.A.C. Bennett Library Belzberg Library and Surrey Campus Library

**University of Toronto**

Main Libraries; Campus Libraries and Federated & Affiliated Libraries: Architecture Astronomy Business Chemistry Criminology Dentistry Earth Sciences Engineering and Computer Sciences Fine Art Industrial Relation Innis College Law Music New College Trinity College University College Victoria College and Zoology; Branch Campus: U of T at Mississauga and U of T at Scarborough

**University of Victoria**

McPherson Library Diana M. Priestly Law Library

**University of Waterloo**

Dana Porter Library Davis Centre Library University Map Library Musagetes Architecture Library Optometry Learning Resource Centre

**University of Western Ontario**

Archives and Research Collections Centre Business Library Education Library John and Dotsa Bitove Family Law Library Music Library Allyn and Betty Taylor Library The D.B. Weldon Library

**University of Windsor**

Leddy Library Paul Martin Law Library

**York University**

Peter F Bronfman Library Law Library Leslie Frost Library Scott Library Steacie Science & Engineering Library