



1998-1999 Statistics / Statistiques

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

1999-2000 Salaries / Salaires

May/Mai 2000

**Canadian Association of Research Libraries
Association des Bibliothèques de Recherche du Canada**

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

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

Foreword

As you may have already noticed, we have improved, or so we like to think, the appearance of our annual statistics. In keeping with the Board's guidelines, we are using the CARL logo to better identify the annual statistics as a CARL publication.

We have not only revised the outside look of the statistics, we have also taken great care to ensure that the content is a true reflection of the situation in our libraries. To this effect, we have reformatted some of the now familiar tables. This year the CARL office staff spent many long hours in extensive checking of the submissions. Again, we should remind ourselves that the value of the *CARL Annual Statistics* depends on the accuracy and the timeliness of the submission from each of us.

This year, for the first time, we have included a summary and a commentary written by Dr David Holmes, former University Librarian, Carleton University. Comments and reactions are as usual welcome.

Richard Greene
CARL/ABRC Statistics Coordinator

Préface

Comme vous avez pu certainement vous en rendre compte, nous avons, nous espérons le croire, amélioré le look de nos statistiques annuelles. En accord avec les directives du Conseil, nous avons utilisé le logo de l'association afin de bien démontrer que les statistiques annuelles sont une publication de l'ABRC.

Nous n'avons pas qu'améliorer le look extérieur de la publication, nous avons également investi beaucoup de temps dans le contenu de la publication et nous avons modifié la présentation de certains tableaux familiers. Cette année le personnel de l'association a consacré un nombre infini d'heures à la vérification des données soumises par chacun d'entre nous. Il est bon de nous rappeler à l'occasion que la valeur des *Statistiques annuelles de l'ABRC* dépend du soins apporté à fournir des données exactes et en temps opportun.

Cette année, pour la première fois, nous avons ajouté un commentaire et un résumé préparé par M. David Holmes, autrefois, bibliothécaire en chef à la Carleton University. Vos suggestions et commentaires, comme d'habitude, seront les bienvenus.

Richard Greene
Coordonnateur des statistiques de l'ABRC/CARL

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Commentary on the 1998-1999 CARL Statistics: Highlights

- Relative to 1994-95, overall library expenditures in 1998-99 fell at 14 out of 29 Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL). Averaged across the 29 CARL libraries, per library total expenditure budgets were \$10.95 million. Total operating expenditures were the highest on average for the 3 CARL members from British Columbia (BC), followed in order by those from Ontario, the Prairies, Québec and the Maritimes. Average total library operating expenditures dropped in the Prairies and Québec while rising in Ontario, BC and the Maritimes. At the national level, expenditures dropped at the National Library while rising at Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI). When inflation is factored in, real operating expenditures dropped across the board.
- Total library expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student ranged from \$1008/FTE in BC to \$643 in Québec with the overall CARL average standing at \$845.
- Library materials expenditures were on average highest in BC, followed by Ontario, the Prairies, Québec and the Maritimes. In dollar terms, average materials budgets in 1998-99 increased considerably over those of five years earlier. These expenditures more than kept up with inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, as measured against the Faxon Canada serials price index, all regions lost ground over five years by between 21.6% (BC) and 32.7% (Québec).
- CARL universities spent on average \$319/FTE student in 1998-99, up from \$253/FTE in 1994-95. When adjusted for the decrease in purchasing power, this apparent increase was in reality a drop in purchasing power of 23.6%. Average materials expenditures per student were highest in BC and lowest in Québec. The highest materials expenditure per student was at the University of Toronto (\$499/FTE) and the lowest at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) (\$131/FTE).
- In 1998-99 the proportion of operating expenditures spent on salaries ranged from 51.9% in BC to 58.9% in Québec. The percentage of budget spent on salaries dropped between 1994-95 and 1998-99. The average number of staff employed dropped in all regions over the five year period while, except in Québec, the number of casual staff increased.
- Professional librarians' salaries were highest in Ontario and lowest in Québec. The average annual professional salary across all CARL libraries was \$60,830 in 1998-99.
- The number of monographs purchased dropped relative to the year before in 15 out of 20 libraries reporting, while the number of current serial titles purchased (all formats) dropped in only 11 of the 21 libraries reporting. However, the number of serial titles being received in electronic format is rising rapidly, while the number being received in print or microform is dropping in 15 out of 19 libraries reporting. In total CARL libraries reported the purchase of over 37,000 serial subscriptions in electronic form.
- Serial cancellations are continuing in all CARL libraries where data was reported. The annual value of titles cancelled ranged from \$36,690 at the National Library of Canada (NLC) to \$1,102,774 at Laval.
- Inter-library lending and borrowing activity continues to increase across the system. The volume of photocopies received by CARL university libraries on behalf of their patrons has increased at a rapid rate over the past 3 years. This exceeded the supply of copies by CARL libraries in 1998-99. These copies are being supplied by a variety of sources including commercial suppliers.
- Circulation activity, both regular and reserve transactions in CARL libraries, appears to show an underlying downward trend that is not explained by changes in enrolment. It appears that an increasing portion of demand is being met by electronic sources.

- CARL libraries continue to make a significant investment in computer hardware and software. All but 2 CARL libraries operate commercial integrated library systems. All libraries offer web-based services from an increasing number of in-library workstations.
- In 1998-99 the average number of staffed library service points was 17.8. The number of weekly public service hours offered by CARL university libraries was 90.5.

Commentaires sur les statistiques 1998-1999 de CARL/ABRC: Points saillants

- Comparées à l'année 1994-95, les dépenses générales des bibliothèques pour 1998-99 ont chuté chez 14 des 29 institutions membres de l'Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada (ABRC). En faisant la moyenne de ces 29 bibliothèques, les dépenses totales de chacune s'établissent à 10,95\$ millions. Ce sont les 3 bibliothèques de la Colombie-Britannique (C.-B.) qui enregistrent en moyenne les dépenses totales de fonctionnement les plus élevées, suivies de l'Ontario, des Prairies, du Québec et des Maritimes. Ces dépenses ont baissé dans les Prairies et au Québec, et augmenté en Ontario, en C.-B. et dans les Maritimes. Elles sont, à l'échelle nationale, moins élevées à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada (BNC) et plus à l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique (ICIST). On peut en conclure que, compte tenu de l'inflation, les dépenses réelles de fonctionnement ont subi une baisse générale.
- Les dépenses totales de bibliothèque par étudiant ETP (équivalent temps plein) vont de 1008\$/ETP en C.-B. à 643\$ au Québec, la moyenne générale pour les membres de l'Association se situant à 845\$.
- On constate que les dépenses aux fins d'acquisitions sont en moyenne les plus élevées en C.-B., suivie de l'Ontario, des Prairies, du Québec et des Maritimes. Les budgets moyens consacrés aux acquisitions en 1998-99 ont considérablement augmenté, en dollars, par rapport à ceux d'il y avait cinq ans. Ils ont même surmonté les assauts de l'inflation telle que mesurée par l'index des prix aux consommateurs (IPC). Si en revanche on fait la comparaison avec l'index des prix des périodiques établi par Faxon Canada, on constate que toutes les régions ont perdu du terrain, sur une période de 5 ans, de l'ordre de 21,6% (en C.-B.) à 32,7% (au Québec).
- Les universités membres de l'Association ont dépensé en moyenne 319\$ par étudiant ETP en 1998-99, en comparaison de 253\$/ETP en 1994-95. Ces chiffres, ajustés pour tenir compte de la perte du pouvoir d'achat, révèlent que cette augmentation apparente se traduit en réalité par une perte de 23,6% du pouvoir d'achat. Les dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions par étudiant ont été les plus élevées en C.-B., et les plus basses au Québec. C'est l'Université de Toronto qui remporte la palme des dépenses d'acquisitions les plus élevées par étudiant, soit 499\$/ETP; l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) se situe en queue de peloton avec 131\$/ETP.
- La partie des dépenses de fonctionnement consacrée aux salaires a varié en 1998-99 de 51,9% en C.-B. à 58,9% au Québec. Le pourcentage du budget consacré aux salaires a diminué entre 1994-95 et 1998-99. Le nombre moyen d'employés a chuté dans toutes les régions sur une période de 5 ans, à l'exception du Québec où le nombre de vacataires a augmenté.
- C'est en Ontario que les bibliothécaires professionnels sont les mieux payés, et au Québec qu'ils le sont le moins bien. Le salaire annuel moyen des bibliothécaires, si on considère l'ensemble des membres de l'Association, se situait à 60,830\$ en 1998-99.
- Le nombre des monographies acquises a chuté, par rapport à l'année précédente, dans 15 des 20 bibliothèques ayant soumis des données, alors que le nombre d'abonnements aux périodiques (en tenant compte de tous les formats) n'a baissé que dans 11 des 21 bibliothèques ayant soumis des données. On constate cependant que le nombre de périodiques électroniques augmente rapidement, alors que le nombre des autres titres (imprimés ou microformes) a baissé dans 15 des 19 bibliothèques ayant soumis des données. Les bibliothèques membres de l'Association reçoivent au total plus de 37,000 titres de périodiques électroniques.
- Toutes les bibliothèques membres de l'Association ayant soumis des données continuent d'annuler des périodiques. La valeur annuelle des titres annulés va de 36,690\$ à la BNC à 1,102,774\$ à Laval.
- On constate encore une fois un accroissement du prêt et de l'emprunt dans le secteur du PEB. Le nombre de

photocopies reçues par les bibliothèques membres de l'Association pour le compte de leurs usagers a augmenté rapidement au cours des trois dernières années, le nombre de photocopies reçues dépassant en 1998-1999 celui des photocopies envoyées. Ces photocopies proviennent de sources très diverses, y compris les fournisseurs commerciaux.

- Les activités de prêt des bibliothèques membres de l'Association, qu'il s'agisse du prêt ordinaire ou du prêt de réserve, semblent indiquer une tendance à la baisse que les fluctuations des inscriptions ne suffisent pas à expliquer. On peut en inférer que les sources électroniques répondent de plus en plus à ce type de demande.
- Les bibliothèques membres de l'Association continuent d'investir de façon importante dans l'acquisition de matériel et de logiciel d'ordinateurs. Toutes, à l'exception de deux, utilisent des systèmes de bibliothèque intégrés acquis de fournisseurs commerciaux. Toutes les bibliothèques offrent des services reposant sur le web à partir d'un nombre croissant de postes de travail disponibles sur place.
- Le nombre moyen de comptoirs de service avec préposés était de 17.8. Les bibliothèques membres de l'Association offraient en moyenne 90.5 heures de service hebdomadaire au public.

Commentary on the 1998-1999 CARL Statistics: An Introduction and Retrospective Overview

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

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

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

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

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

Finally, when making year over year comparisons of averages, it is only valid to do so for libraries that consistently reported data in the same categories for both years.

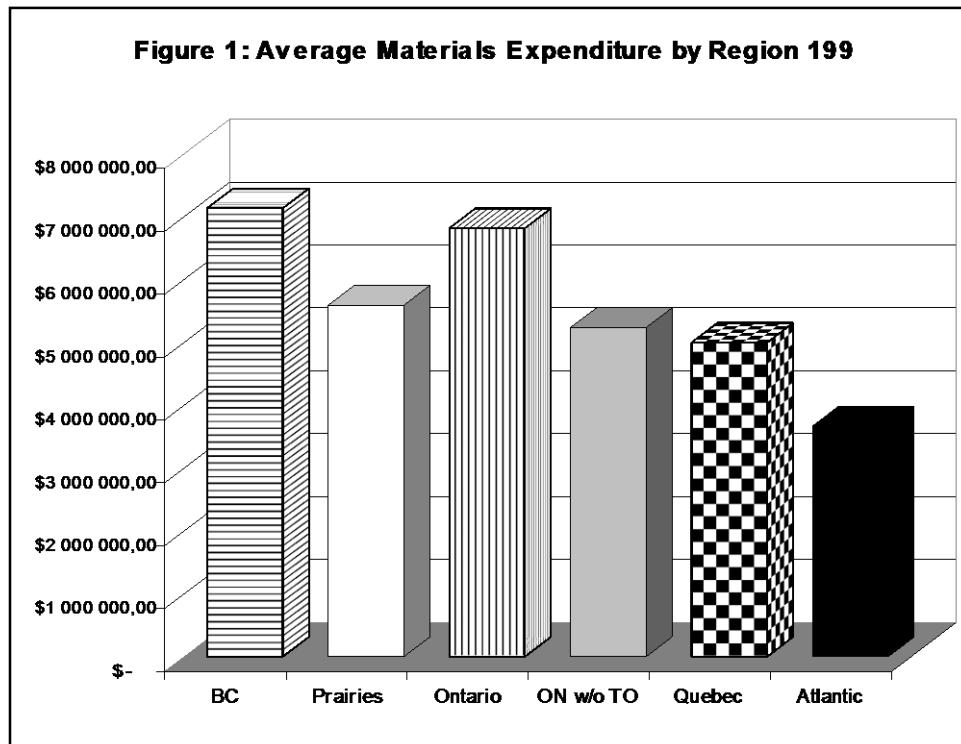
It is with the above provisos in mind that the reader should use the data presented in the annual statistical tables.

1.0 EXPENDITURES

1.1 Collections

Figure 1 shows the average total materials expenditure for the five regions (universities only) and for Ontario without Toronto. As Toronto is so much bigger and better-funded than all the other CARL libraries, the numbers for Ontario are presented with and without Toronto. In 1998-99 the highest average expenditure was in BC, closely followed by Ontario, with the lowest being in the Atlantic Provinces. Toronto leads the group with expenditures of \$21.0 million, followed by the University of British Columbia (UBC), Alberta and McGill in descending order. With annual materials expenditures of \$9.4 million, CISTI ranks just behind Alberta. With Toronto excluded from the Ontario average, the Ontario figure would drop to \$5.2 million, dropping Ontario to third place amongst the regions.

Over the past five years the relative expenditure position of the five regions has remained the same. If



the general Canadian Price Index (CPI) is used as a deflator, it would appear that all regions have more than kept up with inflation. Adjusted for general inflation, BC spent 121.3% of what it spent five years earlier on library materials (including binding and repairs). At the other end of the scale Québec spent 104.3% more.

However, a more realistic price index to use would be one that tracks the price of library materials. For Canadian research libraries there are three main factors in the changing price of library materials:

- \$ inflation in journal prices;
- \$ inflation in book prices;
- \$ the declining value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States (US) and European currencies, since the majority of CARL purchases are imported.

Clearly, a library price index should take all these into account. The best index that we have is that published by Rowe Canada (formerly Faxon Canada) who produce an annual periodical price index based on a basket of 4,444 representative periodicals from around the world in Canadian dollars. While this index does not fully represent the typical CARL collection cost, which include a variety of materials, it does track inflation in the biggest component of library collections expenditures and does take into account currency fluctuations. Because monograph inflation has tended to lag behind inflation in serials this index may slightly overstate overall library materials inflation. On the other hand, the Faxon index may under-represent the very expensive (mostly foreign) specialized research journals bought by CARL libraries. On balance it is probably a fairly good approximation of rising costs. **The Faxon index shows that it cost \$1.65 in 1998 to buy what \$1.00 bought in 1994.** Table 1 shows the dramatic effect of this inflation by region.

Table 1: Effect of Inflation on Total Materials Budget

Region	1994-95 Average Expenditure	1998-99 Average Expenditure	1998-99 Expenditure Deflated by Faxon Index	% 5-Year Drop in Purchasing Power
BC	\$5,518,920	\$7,129,058	\$4,324,486	21.6%
Prairies	\$4,794,440	\$5,589,434	\$3,390,551	29.3%
Ontario	\$5,340,020	\$6,813,414	\$4,133,017	22.6%
Québec	\$4,500,910	\$4,966,609	\$3,030,943	32.7%
Atlantic	\$3,263,970	\$3,688,454	\$2,225,284	31.8%
CISTI	\$8,343,950	\$9,429,112	\$5,719,699	31.4%

Despite an increase in dollars spent on collections in all regions of the country, average effective purchasing power has dropped by between 21.6% and 32.7% by region over the last five years.

As inflation has gradually eroded purchasing power for library materials, libraries have tended to shift money out of monograph purchasing into the purchase of serials in an attempt to offset serial inflation.

In 1994-95 the ratio of one-time expenditures (mostly monographs) to recurring (serial) expenditures ranged from 0.35 in Québec to 0.58 in Ontario. By 1998-99 the ratio had fallen to 0.24 in the Atlantic and 0.40 in Ontario. Only in Québec did the ratio remain constant at 0.35. The average ratio for the country as a whole has declined steadily every year from 0.46 in 1994 to 0.34 in 1998.

1.2 Overall Expenditures

In unadjusted dollars, total operating expenditures fell over the period 1994-95 to 1998-99, at 14 of the CARL universities: Calgary, Regina, Carleton, Guelph, McMaster, Ottawa, Waterloo, Western, Laval, Montreal, UQAM, Sherbrooke, Dalhousie and New Brunswick. Total library operating expenditures fell on average in the Prairies and Québec, while rising in the other three regions. CISTI's overall operating expenditures rose while the NLC's budget fell.

In some cases the drop in operating expenditures was quite significant. At Laval operating expenditures dropped by 23.6% over the five-year period. At UQAM it was 23.4%, at Montreal 17.6% and at Carleton 12.3% over the five-year period. On the other side of the financial coin, operating expenditures at Toronto rose by 20.4% and at Queen's 12.0%.

As has been discussed above, if these expenditure figures are adjusted to reflect inflation in materials costs and other expenditures, they show quite a dramatic loss in purchasing power across the entire membership of CARL.

1.3 Expenditures by Enrolment

CARL periodically reports ratios where library statistics are compared to total university operating expenditures and to FTE student enrolments. This eliminates the effects of local changes in enrolment and general university finances and reflects the fact that CARL universities vary widely in size and financial strength. At the time of publication the authoritative university operating expenditure information for 1998-99 from the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) was unavailable. However, official student enrolment figures from Statistics Canada were available. (Note: The FTE numbers used by CARL are derived from the Statistics Canada head count data. They weight undergraduate and graduate full-time enrolments equally and pro-rate both undergraduate and graduate part-time enrolments as 1:3.5 of a FT enrolment. A more sophisticated analysis might weight graduate students more heavily and take account of other differences between categories of student.)

When total material expenditures are compared to FTE enrolments there is significant variation between institutions. UQAM had the lowest ratio in 1998 (\$131.18/FTE), compared to \$148.38/FTE in 1994. At the other end of the scale, Toronto claimed first place in 1998 spending \$499.15/FTE, up from

\$350.86/FTE in 1994. The overall average for the university members of CARL was \$319.02/FTE in 1998, up from \$253.24/FTE in 1994.

In 1994 the five highest spenders were: Alberta, Dalhousie, Toronto, Queen's and BC in that order. In 1998 the list was: Toronto, Queen's, Simon Fraser, Dalhousie, BC. In 1998 the bottom three were: UQAM, Concordia and Laval in ascending order. In 1994 the bottom three were: New Brunswick, UQAM and York.

Table 2: Materials Expenditure per FTE student by Region

Region	1998-99 Avge. Materials Expenditure (\$/FTE)	1994-95 Avge. Materials Expenditure (\$/FTE)	1998-99 Avge Materials Expenditure deflated by Faxon Index (\$/FTE)
Atlantic	\$348.75	\$282.50	\$211.55
Québec	\$232.95	\$203.84	\$141.31
Ontario	\$356.34	\$257.53	\$216.16
Prairies	\$320.64	\$263.08	\$194.50
BC	\$386.51	\$327.19	\$234.46
All CARL Universities	\$319.02	\$253.24	\$193.52

Table 3 shows how the regional/provincial/national average expenditures per student compare and how they have changed over five years. **Despite apparent increases in average materials expenditures per student over the past 5 years, the reality is that actual purchasing power per student has dropped throughout the country. Measured against the Faxon Canada serials price index, average materials expenditure per student has dropped 23.6% in terms of what it bought in 1994.**

Total expenditures on libraries in 1998-99 ranged from \$642/FTE in Québec to \$1,008/FTE in BC. However when general inflation is taken into account, as measured by the CPI, actual support for libraries declined in Québec, and rose only slightly in the other 4 regions. Over the whole country, support per FTE dropped in constant dollars. Given that materials expenditures are a significant part of total library expenditures and are central to the mission of the library, the real picture is more pessimistic.

Table 3: Total Library Expenditure per FTE student by Region

Region	1998-99 Avge. Total Library Expenditure (\$/FTE)	1994-95 Avge. Total Library Expenditure (\$/FTE)	1998-99 Avge Library Expenditure in 1994 dollars-using CPI (\$/FTE)
Atlantic	\$905.71	\$846.63	\$850.46

Québec	\$642.97	\$702.00	\$603.75
Ontario	\$932.62	\$855.63	\$875.73
Prairies	\$843.73	\$789.92	\$792.62
BC	\$1,008.09	\$898.96	\$946.60
All CARL Universities	\$844.61	\$805.84	\$793.09

Figure 2 summarizes these numbers in graphical form.

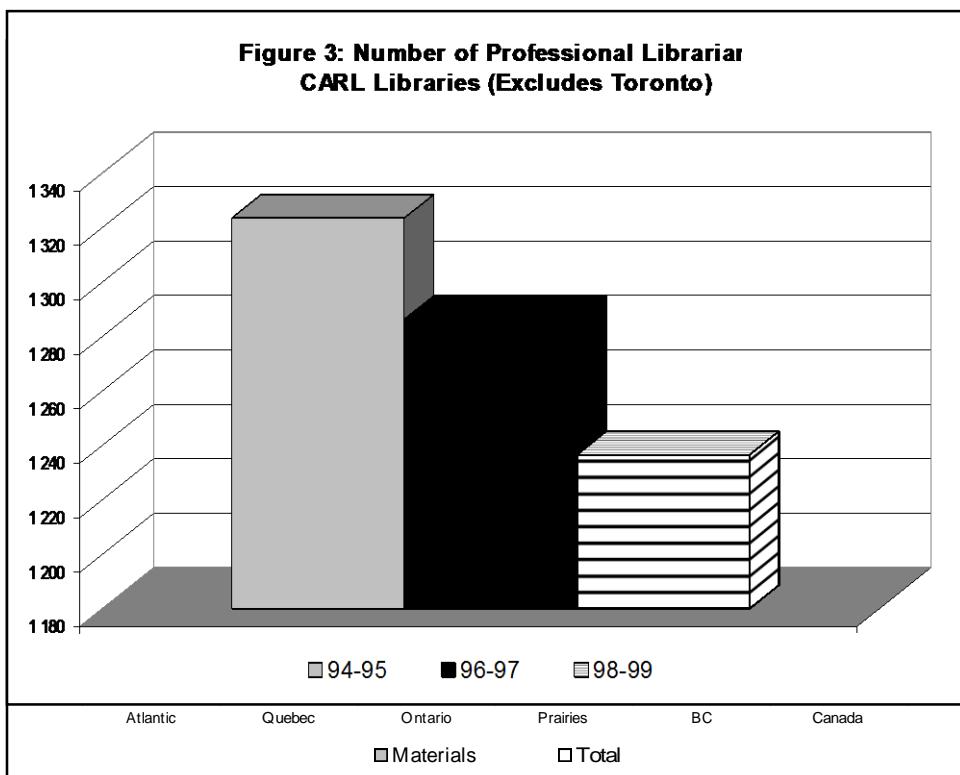
1.4 Salaries

Table 4: Proportion of Operating Budgets Spent on Salaries by Region

Region	1994-95 % of Operating Budget Spent on Salaries	1998-99 % of Operating Budget Spent on Salaries
BC	56.6	51.9
Prairies	58.7	53.5
Ontario	60.6	53.3
Québec	61.7	58.9
Atlantic	59.6	53.6

Table 4 shows salaries as a percentage of total library operating budgets by region. Clearly, libraries have reacted to constrained resources by cutting staff and/or restraining salaries.

The numbers of staff employed reflects this trend. In all regions, the average number of professional librarians employed by CARL libraries dropped over the five-year period – in some cases quite dramatically (See Figure 3). The same was true of other full-time staff. At the same time the number of



casual staff rose in all regions except UQAM. Only Manitoba, Dalhousie and Toronto reported small increases in total FTE staff over the five-year period.

CISTI bucked the national trend by reporting a significant increase in staff over the five- year period, but this probably partly reflects the fact that CISTI administratively absorbed the formerly separate National Research Council (NRC) Research Press during this period and thus incorporated additional staff. In contrast the NLC went from 504 FTE's to 416 over the period, a drop of 17.5%.

Despite expenditure constraints, average salaries continued to increase, albeit slowly. Year over year increases in mean professional salaries averaged 1.5% nationwide between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, bringing the average salary up to \$60,830. As in the past, salaries are highest in Ontario and lowest in Québec. As has been the case for a number of years, Carleton has the highest average professional salaries – some \$7,000 over the next highest – New Brunswick. On the average, CARL professional librarians have 19.5 years of professional experience and have been with their present library for almost 16 years. These figures have not changed significantly in the last five years, suggesting a fairly static workforce.

The average number of administrative librarians has dropped by 2.2/library over the last five years, suggestive of some slight administrative consolidation. This group has an average of 22.3 years of professional experience and has been with the same employer for an average of 16.7 years. They currently make an average of just over \$70,000 and, in this category, Carleton has surrendered its long-standing lead to York, where administrative librarians averaged \$84,764.

Although data are incomplete, the average salary of “other professional staff” lag a long way behind their librarian colleagues and are closer to average administrative salaries paid in other areas of Canadian universities.

2.0 COLLECTIONS

Since no library weeded more volumes than it added in 1998-99, the collections of all CARL libraries continued to grow.

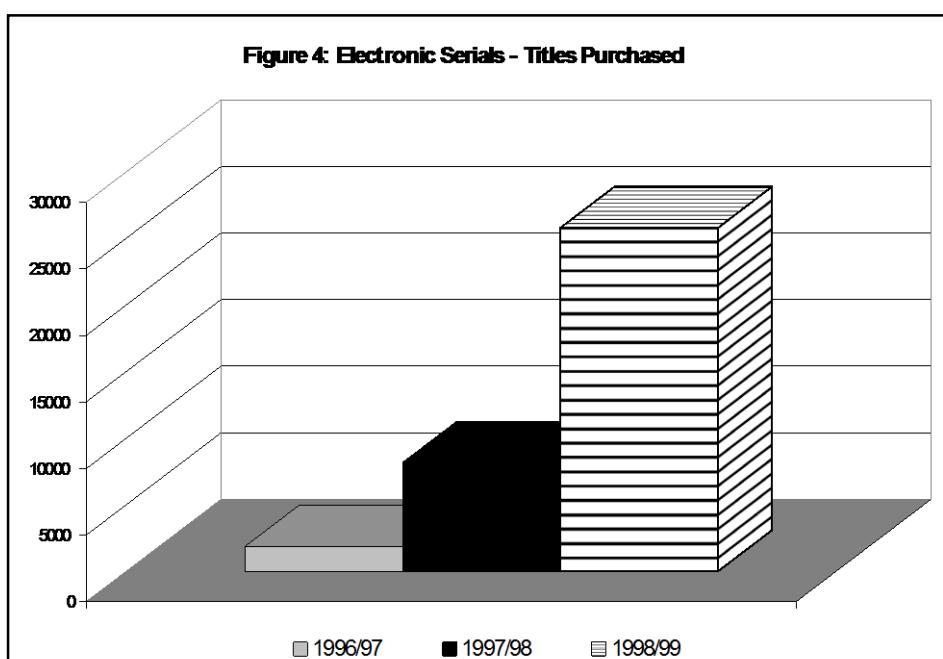
The number of monographs **purchased** in 1998-99 compared to the year before dropped in 15 of the 20 CARL libraries reporting this statistic – a reflection of the expenditure squeeze reported above. (In 1997-98 this number had dropped in 10 of the 20 libraries reporting.)

The number of current serial titles (all formats) **purchased** in 1998-99 compared to the previous year was less in 11 out of 21 libraries reporting. However print/microform serial titles purchased increased in only 4 out of 19 libraries reporting.

The difference is accounted for by the rapid increase in the number of electronic titles purchased. Of those libraries reporting electronic serial purchases, the number of titles varied from a low of 52 at Carleton and McMaster to a whopping 9,206 at Toronto.

Figure 4 shows graphically the dramatic rise in electronic serial subscriptions at the 17 CARL libraries that reported three years of data. At these 17 libraries alone there were more than 25,000 serial titles being **purchased** in 1998/99. Altogether CARL reported the purchase of over 37,000 electronic serial titles in 1998/99. This does not include the significant numbers of electronic serial titles received free of charge and counted as being included in the member libraries' collections. Only one library, Carleton, reported a decline in the number of electronic subscriptions purchased over the three years of comparable statistics.

The digital library has clearly arrived and is starting to make inroads on the printed collection.



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being
most
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Needless to say,
large drop in print
subscriptions
purchased by
CARL libraries is
result of ongoing

cancellations. In 1998-99, except for 5 where data was unavailable, all CARL libraries cancelled serial titles. Numbers of cancellations varied from only 22 at Waterloo to 1,355 at Laval. The annual value of cancellations ranged from \$36,690 at the NLC to \$1,102,774 at Laval.

This large-scale cancellation of serials is a continuing trend. In 1997-98 cancellations were running at about the same level with a low of 24 cancellations at Queen's and a high of 2,133 at Saskatchewan. Again the annual value of cancellations ranged from \$9,000 to \$886,544.

In 1996-97 cancellations ranged from 43 titles at Saskatchewan to 1,763 at the NLC. The annual value of cancellations ranged from \$6,700 to \$447,148.

No library has been immune from cancelling serial subscriptions and the cumulative effect is a significant decline in holdings. Two of the worst hit libraries over the past three years are Laval with 2,958 cancellations and Saskatchewan with 2,648.

3.0 INTER-LIBRARY ACTIVITY

3.1 Lending

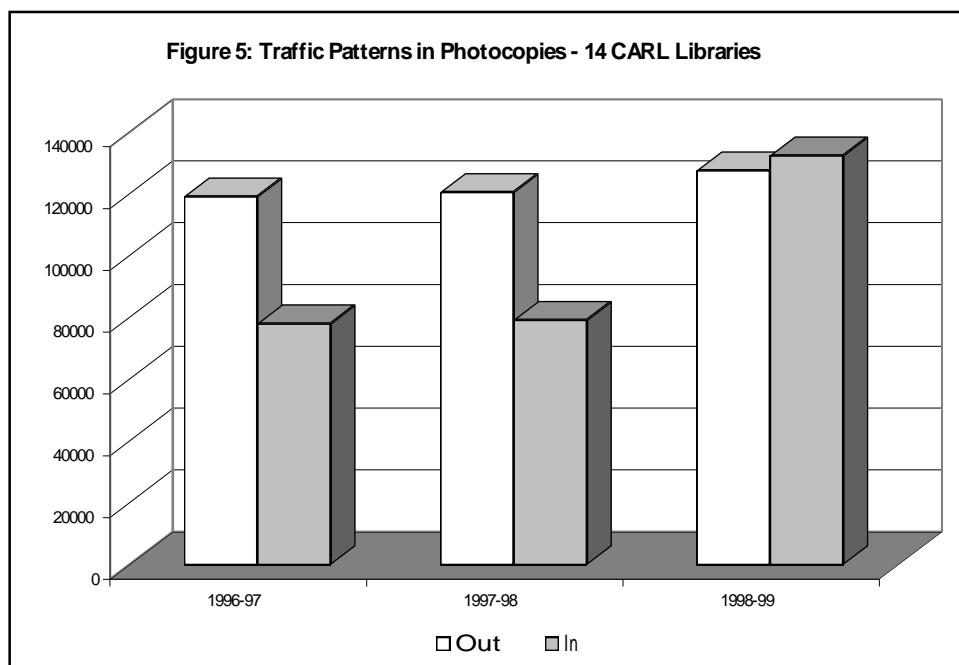
In 1998-99 the largest lender of original documents ("returnables") in the country was Alberta (78,699 loans) followed by the NLC (29,532 loans) and McMaster (19,875). Surprisingly Toronto, by far the largest library, was only fifth. In terms of copies provided, CISTI's activity dwarfed all others with 466,674 requests filled. British Columbia (28,726), Laval (17,663) and Memorial (17,547) are the next biggest suppliers. Alberta did not supply data, but historically, it has also been the leading CARL university supplier of copies.

Over the three years of comparable statistics overall CARL lending/copying activity has increased steadily, although there have been fluctuations in the output of some of the bigger suppliers – presumably because of active measures to suppress demand.

3.2 Borrowing

In 1998-99 the largest borrower of original documents was Alberta (35,526 loans), followed by Guelph (29,483) and McMaster (11,913). CARL libraries were roughly evenly split between net lenders and net borrowers of originals. On the copy side, the biggest borrower was Guelph (31,654), followed by Calgary (29,126) and BC (24,887). Alberta did not report. The volume of copies "borrowed" has increased at a rapid rate over the last 3 years, with all sources of supply showing marked increases.

Because of gaps in the data it is difficult to do a detailed analysis, but taking figures from the Ontario libraries (excluding Toronto – no data) and Québec (excluding Sherbrooke – no data) the increase in photocopy traffic can be seen as being typical of the rest of the country. In 1996-97 these 14 libraries borrowed 78,173 copies. In 1997-98 this figure rose to 79,376, but in 1998-99 it rose to 132,539. By comparison the number of copies provided by these same 14 libraries was 119,254 in 1996-97, 120,687



in 1997-98 and 127,729 in 1998-99.

It would appear that the ongoing cancellations of serials are finally beginning to be felt in that incoming photocopies outnumbered outgoing copies in 1998-99. This traffic in photocopies is shown graphically in Figure 5.

Clearly, the inter-library lending department is one of the few growth areas in CARL libraries. The major beneficiaries of this increased importation of photocopies appear to be commercial service providers and CISTI.

3.3 Consortium Activities

In 1998-99 all CARL university members reported participating in group purchasing and reciprocal borrowing arrangements, 9 participated in shared storage, 23 in cooperative collection development and 23 in sharing information technology.

There has been a slight increase in participation in these joint activities over the three years of comparable statistics. At the same time the average number of consortia each library was a member of has also increased.

4.0 EMERGING SERVICES

Electronic publishing: In 1996-97, 6 universities plus CISTI stated that they were involved in electronic publishing of textual materials. The following year the number was 7 (not including CISTI, which through the NRC Research Press was actually the largest electronic scholarly publisher in Canada). In 1998-99 the number was 9, while CISTI still did not claim to be in the business.

Quantitative data analysis (data libraries): In 1996-97, 16 universities were involved. In 1997-98, 18 were involved, a number that remained constant in 1998-99. This is clearly a consequence of the "Data Liberation" initiative that started in 1996 and has now spread to the majority of CARL libraries.

Digital imaging: 9 universities offered this service in 1996-97; 8 in 1997-98 and 11 in 1998-99.

Student fee for service: 4 universities had some fees in 1996-97; 3 the next year and 4 the next. This does not appear to be a major trend.

RECON: There seems to be some confusion over this question. In 1996-97 only 8 universities plus CISTI reported that their RECON projects were incomplete. The following year, 10 universities plus CISTI and NLC stated the same thing. In 1998-99, 15 universities plus CISTI and NLC claimed an incomplete RECON project. RECON appears to be the type of project where the more is done, the more remains!

Web access from library workstations: All CARL members reported offering Web access from workstations in the library. In general the number of terminals appears to be growing, although in some cases the numbers reported have decreased. In 1998-99, the number of workstations ranged from 1,493 at Toronto to a single one at the NLC. It is probable that some libraries are not reporting workstations located in the library but administered by other university services, as is the case at Carleton.

Other network services: In 1998-99, all universities offered access to library resources from computer labs; all but 3 offered access to web resources pertinent to the curriculum from the library web page; all but 4 offered a campus-wide information system; all but 10 a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server; only 7

maintained a gopher server and all offered a web server. All but 4 universities had an electronic classroom or laboratory within the library.

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) workstations: The number of public workstations in the library that provide OPAC access has increased steadily over the three years. In 1998-99 at the universities this number ranged from 1,894 at Toronto to 26 at Windsor. 10 libraries reported having more than 200 such public workstations.

Library systems: In 1998-99, all CARL members except Carleton and UQAM used a commercial OPAC system. DRA had 6 customers; Innovative had 5; Endeavor (Elsevier) had 5; Ameritech/NOTIS had 5 (various versions); SIRSI had 4 and Geac had 2.

Twelve CARL members reported their OPAC as being part of an integrated network system. All but three OPAC systems (York plus the two libraries maintaining home-grown systems) included a Z39.50 compliant server for standardized client-server access. Two years earlier 5 libraries did not have such software.

All but 6 CARL members offer access to other libraries' holdings through their OPAC. Two years previously the corresponding number was 9, reflecting the increasing inter-linking of library systems.

5.0 HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION EXPENDITURES

5.1 Hardware Expenditures

Electronic hardware expenditures are becoming an increasingly large component of CARL library budgets. In 1998-99 these expenditures ranged from \$1.9 million at the NLC and \$1.5 million at Toronto to \$21 thousand at Manitoba. **The average expenditure on hardware was \$420,350. This compares with 1996-97 average expenditures of \$353,757 (Data for the 23 libraries reporting in both years)**

5.2 Software Expenditures

On the software side, average expenditures have gone down between 1996 and 1998 for those libraries reporting in both years. **Average expenditures fell from \$485,618 to \$149,896. (23 libraries reporting)**

5.3 Electronic Information Expenditures

For the 21 libraries that reported data for the three years 1996, 1997 and 1998, the average expenditure on electronic information rose from \$319,844 to \$523,858 a year later and then fell to \$520,050. The range of expenditures in 1998-99 was considerable: from \$1.87 million at Toronto to \$272 thousand at Memorial.

6.0 CIRCULATION ACTIVITY

Comparing circulation statistics is a dubious activity, as the numbers reported are so dependent on local borrowing policies and definitions. Presumably, however, it is valid to compare activity reported at a given library over time. **Circulation data for 1996-97 compared to that for 1997-98 shows that circulation is down in 15 libraries and up in 12 (2 did not report).** It does not appear that these changes in circulation patterns can be explained only in terms of changing enrolment. Rather there seems to be an underlying drop in the average circulation per user in many CARL libraries. The most likely explanation would be a shift to direct online access to electronic information sources, both provided through the library and from other sources.

For example at Toronto circulation transactions dropped 14.3% over the three years of comparable data. FTE student enrolment went down less than 1% during the same period. In-house use of the collection also dropped, but only by 3.0%. In the same period Toronto invested heavily in electronic materials and workstations. It would appear that the effect, as would be expected, is to displace some demand from the print collection to the electronic collection. The same effect is observed at Canada's second biggest library. At UBC, circulation transactions dropped by 21.6% over the three years, while enrolment went up 3.4%. Again UBC has invested heavily in electronic materials and access.

Figures for in-house use are spotty and of questionable reliability, but where data is reported the trend is more often down than up. Data reported for reserve circulation transactions is also spotty but, for those libraries reporting for both 1996 and 1998, traffic is down in all but 2 libraries. In some cases the drop in traffic reserve circulations is as much as one third. This would appear to be another manifestation of the impact of the Web. More and more reserve readings are being distributed, in electronic form.

7.0 SERVICE HOURS, INSTRUCTION AND REFERENCE ACTIVITY

In 1998-99 the average number of staffed library service points was 17.8. The number of weekly public service hours offered by CARL university libraries was 90.5. In 1996-97 the average number of staffed service points was slightly greater at 18.6 and the average hours of service per week was slightly less at 86.9.

Reference transactions are even more unreliable and difficult to compare than circulation transactions. This being said comparing 1996-97 to two years later, transaction volume declined in 21 out of 29 CARL libraries. Once again one can surmise, without much evidence, that the Web is supplanting some traditional informational reference activity.

David Holmes,
May 2000

Commentaires sur les statistiques 1998-1999 de CARL/ABRC: Introduction et aperçu rétrospectif

REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES

Les comparaisons entre les bibliothèques à partir du genre de statistiques annuelles compilées par CARL/ABRC et d'autres regroupements de bibliothèques ne vont pas sans quelques difficultés liées à la nature de la chose. D'abord, un problème philosophique: que compter? Les éléments que nous comptons ne sont parfois que de pâles reflets de la qualité d'une bibliothèque considérée dans le contexte de ses usagers. Il faut bien reconnaître que, malheureusement, la mesure de ce qui importe vraiment: *le degré de satisfaction des besoins de l'usager (ce qu'il veut, quand il le veut), et ce au coût le moins élevé possible pour celui-ci et l'institution*, n'est pas facile à déterminer.

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

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

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

Il faut se rappeler enfin que toute comparaison des moyennes d'une année à l'autre n'est valide que pour les bibliothèques ayant fourni des données dans les mêmes catégories et selon les mêmes critères pour les deux années en question.

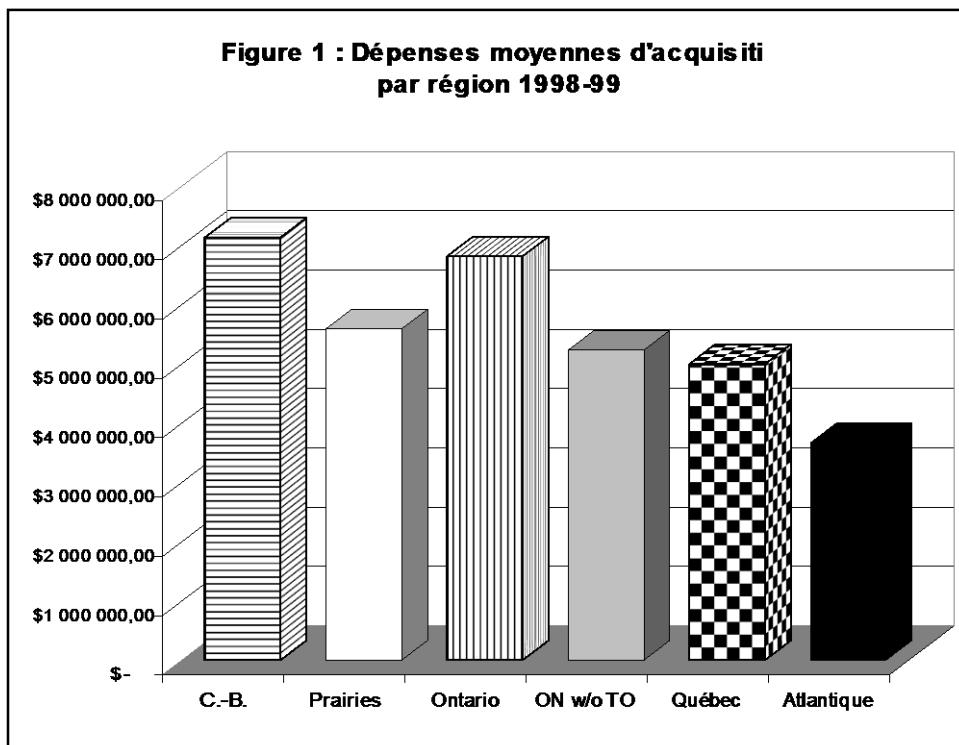
C'est donc en tenant compte de ces mises en garde qu'on utilisera les données présentées par les tableaux statistiques annuels.

1.0 DÉPENSES

1.1 Collections

On trouvera à la figure 1 les dépenses totales moyennes d'acquisitions pour les cinq régions (universités seulement) et pour l'Ontario sans Toronto. Cette dernière étant beaucoup plus grosse et mieux financée que toutes les autres bibliothèques de l'Association, il a paru utile de présenter les données pour l'Ontario à la fois avec et sans Toronto. C'est en C.-B. qu'on retrouve en 1998-99 les dépenses moyennes les plus élevées, suivie de près par l'Ontario, l'Atlantique se classant au dernier rang.

Toronto est en tête de peloton avec des dépenses de 21\$ millions, suivie de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique (UBC), Alberta et McGill. L'ICIST se range, avec des dépenses annuelles d'acquisitions de 9.4\$ millions, juste derrière l'Université d'Alberta. L'exclusion de Toronto de la moyenne ontarienne ferait chuter à 5.2\$ millions les dépenses pour l'Ontario, qui viendrait alors au troisième rang parmi les régions.



Les cinq régions sont demeurées dans la même position, quant aux dépenses et relativement les unes aux autres, au cours des cinq dernières années. Il semble bien, si on utilise l'index canadien des prix (ICP)

pour calculer les effets de l'érosion monétaire, que toutes les régions aient plus que réussi à dompter l'inflation. En ajustant les chiffres pour tenir compte de l'inflation générale, on voit que la Colombie-Britannique a dépensé 121,3% de ce qu'elle avait dépensé cinq ans auparavant aux fins d'acquisitions (y compris la reliure et les réparations). Le Québec se retrouve au bas de l'échelle avec 104,3%.

L'utilisation d'un index reflétant le prix des documents de bibliothèque représenterait cependant mieux la réalité. Les bibliothèques canadiennes de recherche doivent tenir compte de trois facteurs principaux lorsqu'il s'agit de l'évolution du prix des documents:

- § inflation du prix des périodiques
- § inflation du prix des monographies
- § baisse de la valeur du dollar canadien par rapport aux monnaies américaines et européennes, la majorité des documents acquis par les bibliothèques de l'Association étant importée.

Il est évident qu'un index des prix valable pour les bibliothèques devrait tenir compte de tous ces facteurs. Le meilleur index actuel est celui de Rowe Canada (autrefois Faxon Canada). Il s'agit d'un index annuel du prix des périodiques, en dollars canadiens, reposant sur un éventail de 4,444 périodiques représentatifs du monde entier. Bien que ne reflétant pas parfaitement les coûts typiques absorbés par les bibliothèques de l'Association, qui incluent une grande diversité de documents, cet index suit l'évolution de l'inflation en ce qui regarde la partie la plus importante des dépenses de bibliothèque consacrées au développement des collections, et tient compte de la fluctuation des monnaies. Il peut, il est vrai, gonfler quelque peu l'inflation générale pour les documents de bibliothèque, puisque l'inflation frappe historiquement davantage les périodiques que les monographies. On peut penser, en revanche, qu'il sous-évalue le coût des périodiques spécialisés (très coûteux et pour la plupart étrangers) acquis par les bibliothèques de l'Association. Mais il donne probablement, tout compte fait, une assez juste approximation de l'augmentation des coûts. **L'index de Faxon montre qu'il en coûtait en 1998 1.65\$ pour acquérir ce qui coûtait 1.00\$ en 1994.** Le tableau 1 illustre les effets dramatiques de l'inflation sur chacune des régions.

Tableau 1: effets de l'inflation sur les budgets d'acquisitions

Région	Dépenses moyennes 1994-95	Dépenses moyennes 1998-99	Dégonflement des dépenses moyennes 1998-99 selon l'index Faxon	% de la baisse du pouvoir d'achat sur une période de cinq ans
C.-B.	5,518,920\$	7,129,058\$	4,324,486\$	21,6%
Prairies	4,794,440\$	5,589,434\$	3,390,551\$	29,3%
Ontario	5,340,020\$	6,813,414\$	4,133,017\$	22,6%
Québec	4,500,910\$	4,966,609\$	3,030,943\$	32,7%
Atlantique	3,263,970\$	3,688,454\$	2,225,284\$	31,8%
ICIST	8,343,950\$	9,429,112\$	5,719,699\$	31,4%

Il appert que, malgré un plus grand nombre de dollars consacrés au développement des collections dans toutes les régions du pays, le pouvoir d'achat moyen réel a chuté entre 21,6% et 32,7%, selon les régions, au cours des cinq dernières années.

Comme l'inflation a peu à peu grugé leur pouvoir d'achat dans le domaine des acquisitions, les bibliothèques ont eu tendance à couper le budget des monographies pour augmenter celui des périodiques afin de faire face à l'inflation du prix des périodiques. On constate qu'en 1994-95 le ratio des dépenses non répétitives (surtout pour les monographies) en regard des dépenses répétitives (périodiques) allait de 0,35 au Québec à 0,58 en Ontario, alors qu'en 1998-99 il se retrouve à 0,24 dans l'Atlantique et à 0,40 en Ontario. Il n'y a qu'au Québec que le ratio demeure constant à 0,35. Le ratio moyen pour l'ensemble du pays a baissé régulièrement chaque année, de 0,46 en 1994 à 0,34 en 1998.

1.2 Dépenses totales

Les dépenses totales de fonctionnement des bibliothèques ont chuté, en dollars non constants, chez 14 des membres de l'Association de 1994-95 à 1998-99: Calgary, Regina, Carleton, Guelph, McMaster, Ottawa, Waterloo, Western, Laval, Montréal, UQAM, Sherbrooke, Dalhousie et Nouveau-Brunswick. Elles ont baissé en moyenne dans les Prairies et au Québec, et augmenté dans les trois autres régions. Celles de l'ICIST ont augmenté alors que celles de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada ont diminué.

Cette baisse s'avère très substantielle dans certains cas: sur cinq ans Laval a vu ses dépenses de fonctionnement chuter de 23,6%, l'UQAM de 23,4%, Montréal de 17,6% et Carleton de 12,3%. Toronto et Queen's, représentant le revers de la médaille, les ont accrues respectivement de 20,4% et 12%.

Si on ajuste ces dépenses de fonctionnement pour refléter l'inflation du coût des documents et d'autres dépenses, tel qu'illustré plus haut, on constate une perte dramatique du pouvoir d'achat chez l'ensemble des membres de l'Association.

1.3 Dépenses par inscription

CARL/ABRC établit régulièrement les ratios reflétant la comparaison des statistiques de bibliothèque avec les dépenses de fonctionnement totales des universités et les inscriptions (ETP - équivalences temps plein). Ceci élimine les répercussions des variations locales du nombre d'inscriptions et de la situation budgétaire de l'université, et illustre la très grande variété de taille et de ressources financières des membres de l'Association. Les données sur les budgets de fonctionnement des universités fournies par l'Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire (ACPAU), reconnue comme autorité en la matière, n'étaient pas disponibles pour l'année 1998-99 au moment de la publication du

présent rapport. Nous avions cependant accès aux statistiques officielles sur les inscriptions publiées par Statistique Canada. (N.B.: les chiffres ETP utilisés par CARL/ABRC sont tirés des données de Statistique Canada. Ils accordent le même poids aux inscriptions des pré-diplômés et des diplômés à temps plein, et proportionnent à 1:3.5 d'une inscription à temps plein les inscriptions à temps partiel de ces mêmes groupes. Une analyse plus affinée pourrait donner plus de poids aux étudiants diplômés et tenir compte d'autres différences existant entre les catégories d'étudiants.

Une comparaison des dépenses totales d'acquisitions avec les inscriptions ETP révèle des différences importantes d'une institution à l'autre. L'UQAM avait en 1998 le ratio le plus bas (131.18\$/ETP contre 148.38\$/ETP en 1994). Toronto, à l'autre extrémité de l'échelle, occupe la première place avec des dépenses en 1998 de 499.15\$/ETP contre 350.86\$/ETP en 1994. La moyenne générale des membres de l'Association était de 319.02\$/ETP en 1998 contre 253.24\$/ETP en 1994.

Les universités dépensant le plus par étudiant en 1994 étaient les suivantes: Alberta, Dalhousie, Toronto, Queen's et British Columbia; ce sont, en 1998: Toronto, Queen's, Simon Fraser, Dalhousie et British Columbia. Les trois universités dépensant le moins sont, en 1998, en ordre descendant: UQAM, Concordia et Laval; c'étaient, en 1994: Nouveau-Brunswick, UQAM et York.

Tableau 2: dépenses d'acquisitions par étudiant ETP par région

Région	Dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions 1998-99 (\$/ETP)	Dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions 1994-95 (\$/ETP)	Dégonflement des dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions 1998-99 selon l'index de Faxon (\$/ETP)
Atlantique	348.75\$	282.50\$	211.55\$
Québec	232.95\$	203.84\$	141.31\$
Ontario	356.34\$	257.53\$	216.16\$
Prairies	320.64\$	263.08\$	194.50\$
C.-B.	386.51\$	327.19\$	234.46\$
Toutes les universités membres de l'Association	319.02\$	253.24\$	193.52\$

Le tableau 3 permet la comparaison des dépenses moyennes par étudiant aux échelles régionale, provinciale et nationale, et illustre les changements survenus sur cinq ans. **Les augmentations des dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions par étudiant sur les cinq dernières années ne sont qu'apparentes, le pouvoir d'achat réel par étudiant ayant en réalité chuté à travers le pays. Si on les compare à l'index du prix des périodiques de Faxon Canada, les dépenses moyennes d'acquisitions par étudiant ont diminué de 23,6% par rapport au pouvoir d'achat de 1994.**

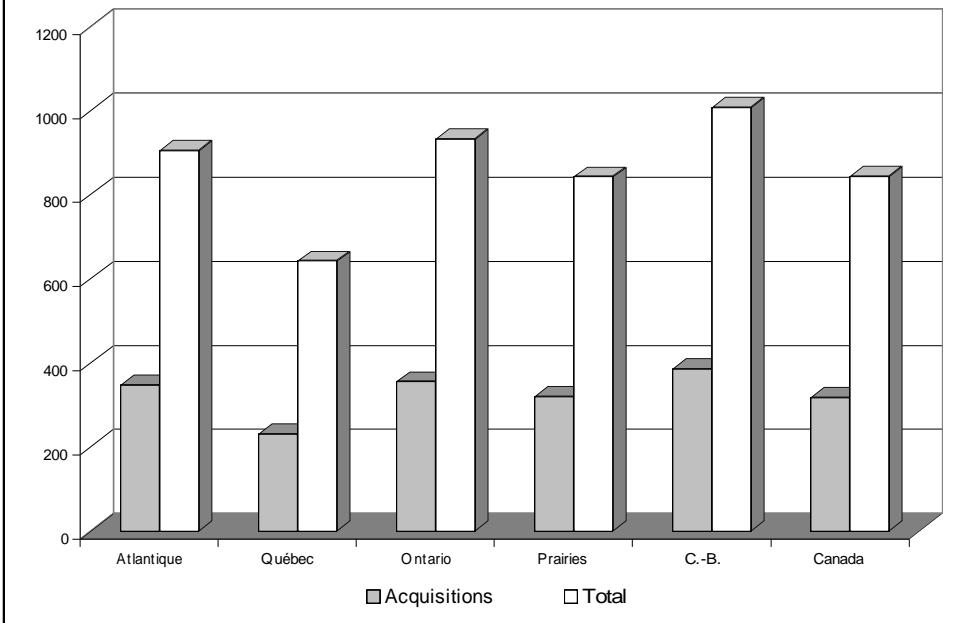
Les dépenses totales des bibliothèques allaient en 1998-99 de 642\$/ETP au Québec à 1008\$/ETP en Colombie-Britannique. Si cependant on tient compte de l'inflation générale telle que mesurée par l'IPC, on constate que le Québec a consacré moins d'argent à ses bibliothèques, alors que celles des quatre autres régions ont joui de budgets légèrement plus élevés. Les sommes par ETP sont moins élevées, en dollars constants, à travers tout le pays. Si on tient compte du fait que les dépenses d'acquisitions constituent une partie substantielle des dépenses totales des bibliothèques et sont indissociables de la mission même de ces dernières, il faut bien reconnaître que la situation réelle ne porte pas à l'optimisme.

Tableau 3: dépenses totales de bibliothèque par étudiant ETP par région

Région	Dépenses totales moyennes de bibliothèque 1998-99 (\$/ETP)	Dépenses totales moyennes de bibliothèque 1994-95 (\$/ETP)	Dépenses totales moyennes de bibliothèque 1998-99 en dollars 1994 utilisant l'IPC (\$/ETP)
Atlantique	905.71\$	846.63\$	850.46\$
Québec	642.97\$	702.00\$	603.75\$
Ontario	932.62\$	855.63\$	875.73\$
Prairies	843.73\$	789.92\$	792.62\$
C.-B.	1,008.09\$	898.96\$	946.60\$
Toutes les universités membres de l'Association	844.61\$	805.84\$	793.09\$

On trouvera à la figure 2 une représentation graphique de ces chiffres.

**Figure 2: Dépenses par étudiant ETP par région 1998-9
(universités seulement)**



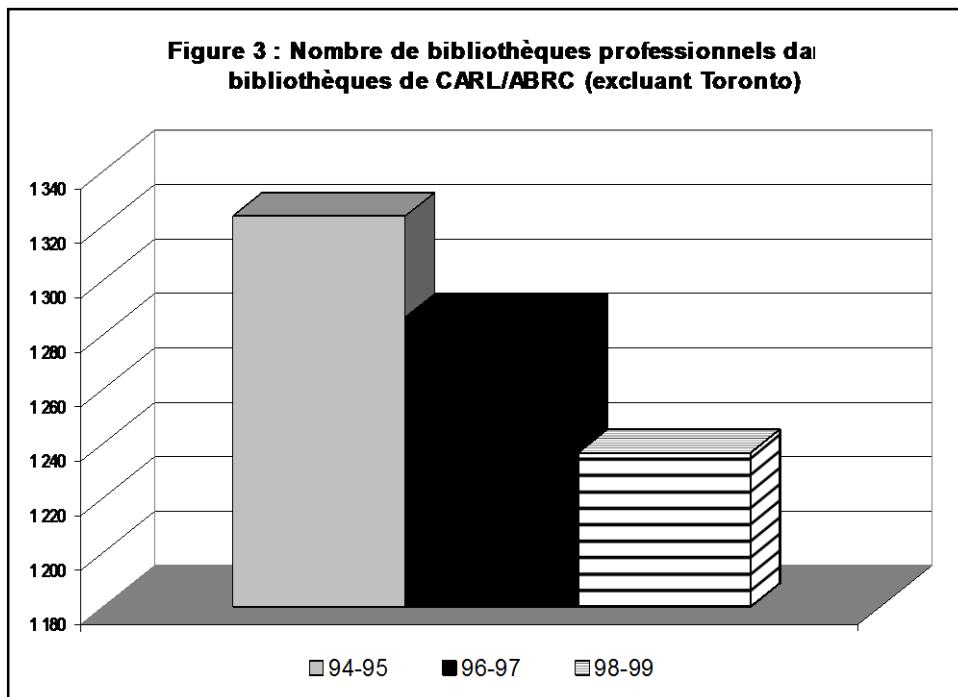
1.4 Salaires

Tableau 4: proportion du budget de fonctionnement consacrée aux salaires par région

Région	% du budget de fonctionnement consacré aux salaires en 1994-95	% du budget de fonctionnement consacré aux salaires en 1998-99
C.-B.	56,6	51,9
Prairies	58,7	53,5
Ontario	60,6	53,3
Québec	61,7	58,9
Atlantique	59,6	53,6

Le tableau 4 illustre le pourcentage de leur budget total de fonctionnement consacré aux salaires par les bibliothèques, par région. Il en ressort que les coupures de budget ont forcé les bibliothèques à réduire leur personnel et/ou à contrôler les salaires.

Les effectifs des bibliothèques reflètent cette tendance. On constate que le nombre moyen de bibliothécaires professionnels dans les bibliothèques de l'Association a chuté dans toutes les régions sur la période de 5 ans, et de façon substantielle en certains cas (voir la figure 3). Il en va de même des autres catégories de personnel à temps plein, alors que pour la même période le nombre de vacataires



augmentait dans toutes les régions, excepté à l'UQAM. Seules trois universités (Manitoba, Dalhousie et Toronto) faisaient état de légères augmentations du personnel à temps plein durant cette période.

L'ICIST, contrairement à la tendance nationale, rapporte une augmentation importante de ses employés sur ces 5 ans, mais ceci est probablement attribuable, du moins en partie, à l'intégration administrative durant cette période des Presses du Conseil national de recherches, accompagnée d'un transfert de personnel. La Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, en revanche, est passée de 504 à 416 ETP durant cette période, soit une baisse de 17.5%.

Les salaires moyens ont continué d'augmenter, il est vrai plus lentement, malgré les restrictions budgétaires. On constate, de 1998-99 à 1999-2000, et ce à l'échelle du pays, une augmentation annuelle moyenne de 1,5% du salaire professionnel médian, pour atteindre une moyenne de 60,830\$. Comme par les années antérieures, ces salaires sont les plus élevés en Ontario et les plus bas au Québec. Carleton, fidèle à elle-même depuis nombre d'années, paie les salaires professionnels moyens les plus élevés, soit

quelque 7000\$ de plus que sa plus proche émule, Nouveau-Brunswick. Les bibliothécaires oeuvrant dans les bibliothèques de l'Association possèdent en moyenne 19.5 années d'expérience professionnelle et travaillent pour le même employeur depuis presque 16 ans. Ces chiffres n'ont pas évolué de façon substantielle au cours des cinq dernières années et dénotent une assez faible mobilité du personnel.

Le nombre moyens de bibliothécaires affectés à l'administration a chuté de 2.2 par bibliothèque au cours des cinq dernières années, ce qui suppose une légère cure d'amincisement des administrations. Ce groupe possède en moyenne 22.3 années d'expérience professionnelle et travaille en moyenne pour le même employeur depuis 16.7 années. Le salaire moyen dépasse de peu les 70,000\$ mais, ici, Carleton cède le titre qui lui appartenait depuis nombre d'années à York, où les bibliothécaires affectés à l'administration gagnent en moyenne 84,764\$ par année.

Bien que les données soient incomplètes, on constate que le salaire moyen des autres catégories de "personnel administratif" arrive loin derrière celui de leurs collègues bibliothécaires et se rapproche davantage des salaires administratifs payés dans les autres secteurs des universités canadiennes.

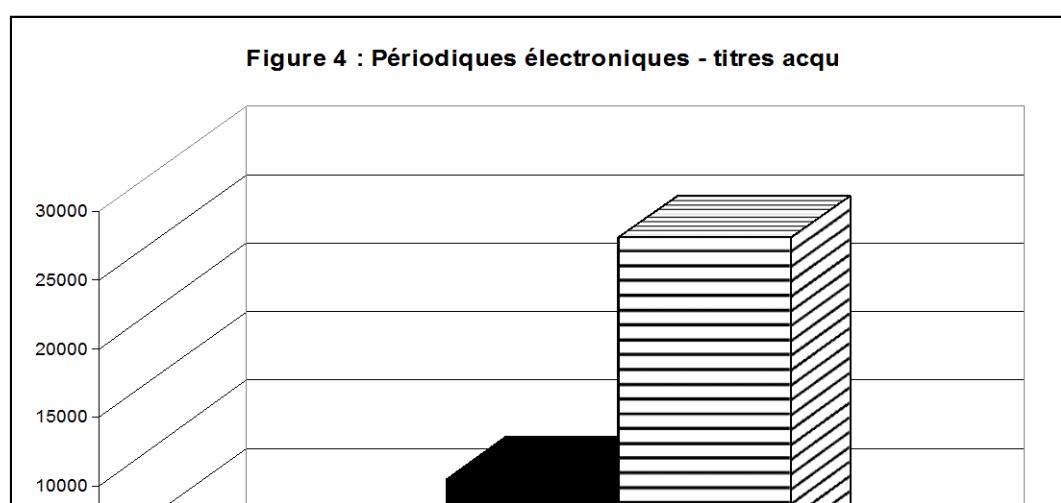
2.0 COLLECTIONS

Comme en 1998-99 aucune bibliothèque n'a retiré plus de volumes qu'elle n'en a ajoutés, les collections de toutes les bibliothèques de l'Association ont continué d'augmenter.

En comparaison avec l'année précédente, le nombre de monographies **acquises** en 1998-99 a chuté dans 15 des 20 bibliothèques de l'Association ayant fourni ces données, ce qui reflète la compression des dépenses notée plus haut. (Ce nombre avait chuté, en 1997-98, dans 10 des 20 bibliothèques ayant fourni ces données).

En comparaison avec l'année précédente, le nombre de périodiques courants (de tous formats) **acquis** en 1998-99 a chuté dans 11 des 21 bibliothèques ayant fourni ces données. Cependant, le nombre de périodiques imprimés ou publiés en microtexte acquis durant la même période n'a augmenté que dans 4 des 19 bibliothèques ayant fourni ces données.

Cette différence s'explique par la croissance rapide des titres acquis en format électronique. Le nombre de périodiques électroniques acquis par les bibliothèques ayant fourni ces données va d'un modeste 52 à Carleton et McMaster à un record de 9,206 à Toronto.



Les graphiques de la figure 4 illustrent l'augmentation dramatique des abonnements aux périodiques électroniques dans les 17 bibliothèques de l'Association ayant fourni ces données sur trois ans. Ces 17 bibliothèques ont à elles seules **acquis** plus de 25,000 titres de périodiques électroniques en 1998-99. On constate qu'en 1998-99 l'ensemble des membres de l'Association a fait l'acquisition de plus de 37,000 périodiques électroniques, ce qui ne comprend pas le nombre important de titres de périodiques électroniques reçus gratuitement et inclus dans les statistiques de collections. Le nombre d'abonnements aux périodiques électroniques n'a diminué que dans une seule bibliothèque - Carleton - durant les trois années pour lesquelles on dispose de statistiques comparables.

La bibliothèque numérique est installée à demeure et commence à envahir le terrain des collections d'imprimés.

Il est évident que la diminution susbtantieille des abonnements aux périodiques imprimés constatée dans la plupart des bibliothèques de l'Association est attribuable aux annulations en cours. Toutes les bibliothèques de l'Association - excluant les cinq qui n'ont pas fourni ces données - ont annulé des titres de périodiques en 1998-99. Le nombre d'annulations va d'un modeste 22 à Waterloo à 1,355 à Laval, et leur valeur annuelle va de 36,690\$ à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada à 1,102,774\$ à Laval.

Ces annulations massives de périodiques illustrent une tendance de fond. Les annulations faites en 1997-98 se situaient à peu près au même niveau, avec un modeste 24 à Queen's et un record 2,133 à l'Université de Saskatchewan, leur valeur annuelle s'échelonnant de 9,000\$ à 886,544\$.

En 1996-97, les annulations allaient de 43 titres à l'Université de Saskatchewan à 1,763 à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, et leur valeur annuelle s'échelonnait de 6,700\$ à 447,148\$.

Aucune bibliothèque n'a échappé aux annulations de périodiques, dont les effets cumulatifs entraînent une baisse substantielle des fonds. Parmi les bibliothèques qui ont été le plus durement touchées par ce phénomène au cours des trois dernières années, on peut citer Laval (2,958 annulations) et l'Université de Saskatchewan (2,648).

3.0 ÉCHANGES ENTRE BIBLIOTHÈQUES

3.1 Prêt

C'est l'Université d'Alberta, avec 78,699 prêts, qui remporte au pays la palme de la plus grosse bibliothèque prêteuse de documents originaux (“à retourner”) en 1998-99, suivie de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada (29,532) et McMaster (19,875). On remarque avec surprise que Toronto, dont les collections dépassent de loin celles des autres bibliothèques, ne se retrouve qu'au 5e rang. C'est l'ICIST, pour ce qui est du prêt des photocopies, qui laisse toutes les autres bibliothèques loin derrière avec 466,674 demandes honorées; viennent ensuite British Columbia (28,726), Laval (17,663) et Memorial (17,547). L'Université d'Alberta, qui n'a pas fourni de données à ce sujet, se rangeait historiquement parmi les membres de l'Association fournissant le plus grand nombre de photocopies.

On constate, sur les trois années pour lesquelles on dispose de statistiques comparables, que dans l'ensemble les échanges entre les bibliothèques de l'Association, qu'il s'agisse de prêt de documents originaux ou de fourniture de photocopies, ont augmenté régulièrement, bien que les activités de certaines des plus grosses bibliothèques prêteuses aient subi des fluctuations qui sont sans doute le résultat de mesures prises pour enrayer la demande.

3.2 Emprunt

C'est l'Université d'Alberta qui a emprunté en 1998-99 le plus grand nombre de documents originaux (35,526), suivie de Guelph (29,483) et McMaster (11,913). Les membres de l'Association se répartissent à peu près également entre prêteurs et emprunteurs nets de documents originaux. Le plus gros emprunteur de photocopies a été l'Université de Guelph (31,654), suivie de Calgary (29,126) et de British Columbia (24,887). L'Université d'Alberta n'a pas fourni de données à ce sujet. On constate un accroissement rapide du nombre de photocopies “empruntées” au cours des trois dernières années, toutes les sources de fourniture de photocopies enregistrant une augmentation de la demande.

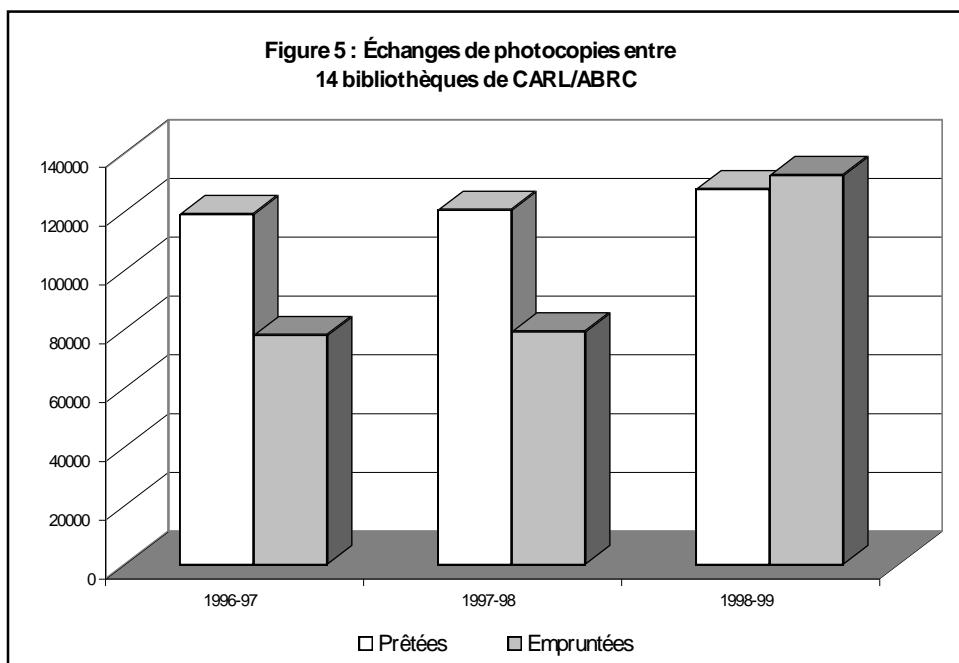
Même si le caractère incomplet des données ne facilite pas une analyse détaillée, on peut conclure, en utilisant les chiffres fournis par les bibliothèques ontariennes (excepté Toronto, qui n'a pas fourni ces données) et québécoises (excepté Sherbrooke, qui n'a pas fourni ces données), que cette augmentation des échanges de photocopies est aussi caractéristique des autres régions. Ces 14 bibliothèques empruntaient en 1996-97 78,173 photocopies, 79,376 en 1997-98, et 132,539 en 1998-99. Ces mêmes 14 bibliothèques "prêtaient", en comparaison, 119,254 photocopies en 1996-97, 120,687 en 1997-98 et 127,729 en 1998-99.

Il semble que ces annulations répétées de périodiques font finalement sentir leurs effets, en ce sens que le nombre de photocopies empruntées l'a emporté en 1998-99 sur celui des photocopies prêtées. Le graphique de la figure 5 illustre ces échanges.

Il ressort de tout ceci que ce sont les activités d'échanges entre les bibliothèques qui constituent l'un des seuls domaines de croissance dans les bibliothèques de l'Association, et que ce sont les fournisseurs commerciaux, ainsi que l'ICIST, qui tirent le plus parti de la croissance de la fourniture de photocopies.

3.3 Activités des consortia

Toutes les universités membres de l'Association faisaient partie en 1998-99 de groupes d'acquisition en commun et avaient conclu des ententes de prêt réciproque; 9 partageaient des entrepôts, 23 utilisaient une forme de développement coopératif des collections, et 23 partageaient une technologie de l'information.



Les statistiques des trois années pour lesquelles existent des statistiques comparables font ressortir une légère augmentation de ces activités conjointes. On constate en même temps une augmentation du nombre de consortiums auxquels adhère chacune des bibliothèques.

4.0 SERVICES EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Édition électronique: six universités, ainsi que l'ICIST, affirmaient en 1996-97 participer à la publication de documents électroniques, ce nombre atteignant 7 l'année suivante (excluant l'ICIST qui, en absorbant les Presses du Conseil national de recherches, était le plus important éditeur électronique de publications savantes au Canada). Ce nombre s'élevait à 9 en 1998-99, l'ICIST prétendant encore être étranger à cette activité.

Analyse des données quantitatives (bibliothèques de données): 16 universités faisaient état de cette activité en 1996-97, et 18 en 1997-98, avec aucun changement en 1998-99. Cette situation résulte clairement du projet de "Libération des données" mis sur pied en 1996 et dont fait maintenant partie la majorité des bibliothèques de l'Association.

Images numériques: neuf universités offraient ce service en 1996-97, 8 en 1997-98 et 11 en 1998-1999.

Frais d'utilisation imposés aux étudiants: 4 universités exigeaient une forme ou l'autre de frais d'utilisation en 1996-97, 3 l'année suivante et 4 en 1998-99. On est loin ici d'une lame de fond.

Projets de reconversion (RECON): il semble y avoir une certaine confusion à ce sujet. Huit universités seulement, ainsi que l'ICIST, faisaient état en 1996-97 de projets encore incomplets de reconversion, alors que l'année suivante 10 universités, ainsi que l'ICIST et la BNC, affirmaient la même chose. En 1998-99, 15 universités, ainsi que l'ICIST et la BNC, faisaient état d'un projet encore incomplet de reconversion, ce qui laisse entendre que dans ce domaine plus on en fait, plus il en reste à faire!

Accès au web par les terminaux de bibliothèque: tous les membres de l'Association offrent ce service. Le nombre de ces terminaux semble généralement augmenter, bien que dans certains cas il y ait diminution. Ce nombre, en 1998-99, allait de 1,493 terminaux à Toronto à un seul à la BNC. Il semble probable que certaines bibliothèques - c'est le cas de Carleton - n'incluent pas dans leurs statistiques les terminaux disponibles en bibliothèque mais appartenant à d'autres services de l'université.

Autres services en réseau: toutes les universités offraient en 1998-99 l'accès aux ressources de bibliothèque à partir de laboratoires informatiques; toutes à l'exception de trois offraient, à partir de la page web de la bibliothèque, un accès aux ressources du web pertinentes aux programmes d'études;

toutes à l'exception de 4 offraient un système d'information pan-campus; toutes à l'exception de 10 mettaient à la disposition de leurs usagers un serveur FTP; seulement 7 offraient un serveur gopher, et toutes un serveur web. Toutes à l'exception de 4 possédaient une salle de classe ou un laboratoire électronique à l'intérieur de la bibliothèque.

Terminaux publics: le nombre de terminaux publics mis à la disposition des usagers par les bibliothèques pour permettre l'accès à leur catalogue a augmenté régulièrement au cours de ces trois années. Ce nombre allait en 1998-99 de 1,894 à Toronto à 26 à Windsor. Dix bibliothèques affirmaient posséder plus de 200 de ces terminaux publics.

Systèmes de bibliothèque: tous les membres de l'Association - à l'exception de Carleton et de l'UQAM - utilisaient en 1998-99 un système commercial OPAC: 6 utilisaient DRA, 5 Innovative, 5 Endeavor (Elsevier), 5 différentes versions d'Ameritech/NOTIS, 4 SIRSI et 2 GEAC.

Douze membres de l'Association possédaient un réseau intégré incluant leur catalogue. Tous les systèmes OPAC - à l'exception de York et des deux bibliothèques possédant des systèmes maison - incluaient un serveur compatible avec Z39.50 permettant l'accès normalisé utilisateur-serveur. Cinq bibliothèques ne possédaient pas ce type de logiciel deux années auparavant.

Tous les membres de l'Association à l'exception de 6 permettent de consulter le catalogue d'autres bibliothèques par le canal de leur propre catalogue. Ce nombre n'était que de 9 deux années auparavant, ce qui illustre l'interconnexion croissante des systèmes de bibliothèque.

5.0 MATÉRIELS, LOGICIELS ET DÉPENSES RELATIVES À L'INFORMATION ÉLECTRONIQUE

5.1 Dépenses en matériels

Les dépenses d'acquisition de matériels électroniques figurent de façon de plus en plus importante au budget des bibliothèques de l'Association. Ces dépenses allaient en 1998-99 de 1.9\$ million à la BNC et de 1.5\$ million à Toronto à 21,000\$ à l'Université du Manitoba. **Les dépenses moyennes en matériels s'établissaient à 420,350\$ contre 353,757\$ en 1996-97 (données fournies pour les deux ans par 23 bibliothèques).**

5.2 Dépenses en logiciels

Les dépenses moyennes d'acquisition de logiciels ont diminué entre 1996 et 1998 chez les bibliothèques ayant fourni des données pour ces deux années. **Elles sont passées de 485,618\$ à 149,896\$ (données fournies par 23 bibliothèques).**

5.3 Dépenses dans le domaine de l'information électronique

Les 21 bibliothèques qui ont fourni des données pour les années 1996, 1997 et 1998 ont enregistré une augmentation des dépenses moyennes dans le domaine de l'information électronique de 319,844\$ à 523,858\$ entre 1996-97 et 1997-98, ces dépenses retombant à 520,050\$ en 1998-99. On constate un large éventail de ces dépenses en 1998-99, de 1.87\$ million à Toronto à 272,000\$ à Memorial.

6.0 ACTIVITÉS DE PRÊT

Il n'est pas facile de comparer les statistiques de prêt, les données fournies dépendant largement des politiques de prêt et des définitions adoptées à l'échelle locale. On peut cependant juger valide la comparaison des activités dans une même bibliothèque sur plusieurs années. **Si on compare les statistiques de prêt de 1996-97 à celles de 1997-98, on constate que le prêt est en baisse dans 15 bibliothèques et en hausse dans 12** (2 bibliothèques n'ont pas fourni de données). Il ne semble pas que les seules fluctuations des inscriptions puissent expliquer cette évolution; il existe apparemment un courant de fond entraînant une diminution du nombre de prêts moyen par usager dans plusieurs bibliothèques de l'Association. Il semblerait plus probable que ce changement soit attribuable à une utilisation plus importante de l'accès direct aux sources d'information électronique, que ce soit par l'intermédiaire des bibliothèques ou d'autres sources.

On constate par exemple qu'à Toronto le nombre de prêts a chuté de 14.3% sur les trois années pour lesquelles on dispose de données comparables. Les inscriptions des étudiants ETP ont diminué de moins de 1% durant cette période. L'utilisation sur place de la collection est aussi en baisse, ne serait-ce que de 3%. Toronto par ailleurs, dans la même période, a investi massivement dans l'acquisition de documents électroniques et de terminaux, avec comme conséquence logique, peut-on penser, un déplacement de la demande, de la collection imprimée vers la collection électronique. On observe le même phénomène dans la deuxième plus grosse bibliothèque canadienne, UBC, où les statistiques de prêt ont chuté de 21.6% sur ces trois ans, alors que les inscriptions augmentaient de 3.4%, et on constate encore ici que cette bibliothèque a investi massivement dans l'acquisition de documents électroniques et de leurs outils d'accès.

Les données concernant l'utilisation sur place sont fragmentaires et peu fiables; celles qui sont fournies montrent une tendance à la baisse plutôt que l'inverse. Les données relatives aux prêts de réserve sont aussi fragmentaires; on constate dans les bibliothèques ayant fourni des données pour 1996 et 1998 que les statistiques y sont partout à la baisse à l'exception de deux, la chute correspondant dans certains cas jusqu'au tiers des prêts. On peut encore ici déceler une autre manifestation des répercussions de l'utilisation du web. De plus en plus de documents de réserve sont disponibles en format électronique.

7.0 HEURES D'ACCUEIL, RENSEIGNEMENTS ET RÉFÉRENCE

Le nombre moyen de comptoirs d'accueil était en 1998-99 de 17.8. Le nombre hebdomadaire des heures d'accueil dans les bibliothèques membres de l'Association était de 90.5. Le nombre moyen de comptoirs d'accueil était en 1997-98 légèrement plus élevé (18.6), alors que le nombre moyen d'heures d'accueil l'était légèrement moins (86.9).

Les activités de référence sont encore moins fiables et faciles à comparer que les activités de prêt. La comparaison des chiffres de 1996-97 avec ceux de 1998-99 montre une baisse des activités dans 21 des 29 bibliothèques de l'Association. On peut encore ici conclure, bien qu'à partir de prémisses assez minces, que le web est en voie de se substituer à certaines activités traditionnelles de référence.

David Holmes
mai 2000

SECTION A:

**Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size
1998/1999**

Dépenses institutionnelles et de collections

Table I: Library Collections

QUESTION NUMBER	Notes	Volumes Held	Volumes Added	Volumes Withdrawn
		1997/98	1998/99	1998/99
British Columbia ¹	VGLM	3,913,833 ¹	114,117	2,764
Simon Fraser	VG	1,345,247	46,205	2,200
Victoria	VGL	1,719,063	25,920	2,253
Alberta ²	TGLM	5,275,697	112,811	12,058
Calgary	VGLM	2,179,450 ³	42,174	9,934
Manitoba	VGLM	1,784,395	35,548	642
Regina	VG	809,338	U/A	U/A
Saskatchewan*	VGLM	1,736,771	45,753 ⁴	19,626
Carleton*	VG	1,631,314	27,262	9,288
Guelph ⁵	T	2,125,779	17,697	1,128
McMaster	VGM	1,823,724	37,862	8,263
Ottawa	VLM	1,562,322	36,720	22,014
Queen's	VLM	2,175,352	38,889	14,237
Toronto (incl. OISE) ^{6 7}	VGLM	8,477,132	223,903	32,999
Waterloo	VG	1,873,863	33,404	2,818
Western Ontario ⁶	VGL	2,295,893 ⁸	63,321	19,066
Windsor	VGL	1,538,002	27,402 ⁹	491
York ⁸	VGL	2,250,952	77,138	10,652
Concordia	V	1,567,625	32,165	1,662
Laval	VGLM	2,326,630	57,664	8,370
McGill	TGLM	3,018,076	69,778	6,726
Montréal ¹⁰	VGLM	2,413,491	106,085	3,111
Québec ¹¹	VGL	1,471,232 ¹²	32,593 ¹³	N/A
Sherbrooke	VGLM	504,513	7,500	N/D
Dalhousie ¹⁴	VLM	1,738,187 ¹⁵	32,734	10,956
Memorial*	VM	1,527,703 ¹⁶	45,307	2,744
New Brunswick ¹⁷	VG	1,124,839 ¹⁸	16,968	0
CISTI	VG	2,504,919	51,488	2,517
National Library	VG	6,617,560	U/A	U/A

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

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

* - Includes Documents & Technical Reports

QUESTION NUMBER	Net Additions 1998/99	TOTAL VOLUMES HELD 1998/99	Monographs Purchased 1998/99
	3	1	4
British Columbia ¹⁹	111,353	4,025,186	U/A
Simon Fraser	44,005	1,389,252	U/A
Victoria	23,667	1,742,730	U/A
Alberta ²⁰	100,753	5,376,450	23,381 ²¹
Calgary	32,240	2,211,690	U/A
Manitoba	34,906	1,819,301	15,841
Regina	5,731	815,069	U/A
Saskatchewan	26,127	1,762,898	16,525
Carleton	17,974	1,649,288	13,805 ²²
Guelph ²³	16,569	2,142,348	17,400
McMaster	29,599	1,853,323	13,562 ²⁴
Ottawa	14,706	1,577,028	19,220
Queen's	24,652	2,200,004	17,232
Toronto ^{25 26}	190,904	8,668,036	129,783
Waterloo	30,586	1,904,449	16,967
Western Ontario ⁶	44,255	2,340,148	21,175 ²⁷
Windsor	26,911 ²⁸	1,564,913	9,457
York ⁸	66,486	2,317,438	37,388
Concordia	30,503	1,598,128	9,758
Laval	49,294	2,375,924	21,252
McGill	63,052	3,081,128	34,003
Montréal ²⁹	102,974	2,516,465	15,333
Québec ³⁰	32,593	1,495,292	19,977
Sherbrooke	7,500	512,013	6,672
Dalhousie ³¹	21,778	1,759,965	16,069
Memorial	42,563	1,570,266 ³²	23,552
New Brunswick ³³	16,968	1,141,807	5,819 ³⁴
CISTI	48,961	2,553,880	2,966
National Library	337,164	6,954,724	6,817

Table II: Library Serial Collections

QUESTION NUMBER	SERIALS: PURCHASED			
	Print and Microfilm Titles	Electronic Titles	Total Current Serials	Electronic Subscriptions
5.1	5.2.2	5.3	5.2.1	
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Victoria	7,430	77	7,507	U/A
Alberta ³⁵	23,041	2,295 ³⁶	25,336	114
Calgary	8,801	1,801	10,602	115
Manitoba	U/A	U/A	6,157	U/A
Regina	3,745	2,700 ³⁷	6,445	2
Saskatchewan	7,738	U/A	7,823	U/A
Carleton	9,327	52	9,379	5
Guelph ³⁸	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
McMaster	7,766	52	7,818	47
Ottawa	11,762	1,194	12,956	97
Queen's ³⁹	9,933	1,200	11,133	U/A
Toronto	31,744	9,206	40,950	U/A
Waterloo	12,481	110	12,591	13
Western Ontario	10,754	1,892 ⁴⁰	12,646	2
Windsor	8,202	411	8,613	51
York	12,903	1,946	14,849	115
Concordia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Laval	6,953	1,817	8,770	U/A
McGill	10,849	696	11,545	U/A
Montréal	10,329	100	10,429	2
Québec	9,699	926	10,625	3
Sherbrooke	3,840	1,900	5,740	3
Dalhousie	U/A	1,637	U/A	303
Memorial	9,227	1,217	10,444	9
New Brunswick	3,569 ⁴¹	3,980	7,549	7
CISTI	22,000	2,000	24,000	U/A

National Library	1,578	1	1,579	0
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U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

QUESTION NUMBER	Print and Microfilm	SERIALS: NOT PURCHASED			TOTAL CURRENT SERIALS RECEIVED
		Electronic Titles	Total Current Serials	Electronic Subscriptions	
6.1	6.2.2	6.3	6.2.1	7	
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	23,330
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A ⁴²	U/A	U/A	7,695
Victoria	2,787	U/A	2,787	U/A	10,294
Alberta	5,289	U/A	5,289	U/A	30,625
Calgary	3,476	698	4,174	663	14,776 ⁴³
Manitoba	U/A	U/A	1,993	U/A	8,150
Regina	116	0	116	0	6,561
Saskatchewan	4,599	U/A ⁴⁴	4,659	U/A	12,482
Carleton	37 ⁴⁵	U/A	37	U/A	9,416
Guelph ²⁷	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	7,609 ⁴⁶
McMaster	2,358	464	2,822	464	10,639
Ottawa	U/A	248	248	U/A	13,204
Queen's	685	U/A	685	U/A	11,818
Toronto	7,770	1,903	10,298	U/A	51,248
Waterloo	949	541	1,490	26	14,081
Western Ontario	3,166	U/A ⁴⁷	3,166	U/A	15,812
Windsor	761	0	761	0	9,374
York	0	0	544	544	15,393
Concordia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Laval	2,369	U/A	2,369	U/A	11,139
McGill	4,710	22	4,732	U/A	16,277
Montréal	U/A	U/A	3,606	U/A	14,033
Québec	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Sherbrooke	1,800	828	2,628	0	8,368
Dalhousie	U/A	377	U/A	273	8,403
Memorial	1,651	1,216	2,867	30	13,311
New Brunswick	885 ⁴⁸	U/A	885	U/A	8,434
CISTI	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	24,000

National Library

34,398

554

34,952

0

36,531

Table III: Serial Collection Changes

QUESTION NUMBER	SERIALS: CANCELLED			TOTAL \$ VALUE OF CANCELLED SERIALS	SERIALS: NEW TITLES		
	Print and Microfilm	Electronic	Total		Print and Microfilm	Electronic	Total
8.1.1	8.1.2	8.1.3	8.2	8.3.1	8.3.2	8.3.3	
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	41	\$42,899	70	14	84
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Victoria	150	U/A	150	\$155,000	724	8	732
Alberta	409	7	416	\$120,000 ⁴⁹	280	23 ⁵⁰	303
Calgary	171	3	174	\$41,445	448	20	468
Manitoba	U/A	U/A	108	\$19,834	U/A	U/A	160
Regina	66	0	66	\$106,748	35	179	214
Saskatchewan	469	3	472	\$343,610	48	5	53
Carleton	411	0	411	\$370,762	197	305	502
Guelph	213	0	213	\$134,304	91	23	114
McMaster	167	0	167	\$58,602	97	188	285
Ottawa	292	U/A	292	\$164,367	U/A	U/A	322
Queen's ⁵¹	288	N/A	288	\$82,000 ⁵²	97	N/A	97
Toronto	221	U/A	221	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Waterloo	22	U/A	22	U/A ⁵³	232	651	883
Western Ontario	U/A	U/A	1,231	U/A	U/A	U/A	631
Windsor	69	0	69	\$78,444	68	163 ⁵⁴	231
York	80	14	95	\$74,378	252	6	258
Concordia	160	7	167	\$61,274	57	31	88
Laval	1,355	N/D	1,355	\$1,102,774	0	6	6
McGill	96	5	101	\$65,226	541	571	1,112
Montréal	261	0	261	\$39,119	81	0	81
Québec	535	N/A	535	\$241,848	183	111	294
Sherbrooke	246	0	246	\$344,025	0	220	220
Dalhousie	256	4	260	\$146,705	228	671	899
Memorial	927	0	927	\$380,680	182	26	208
New Brunswick	318	0	318	\$133,151	0	0	0
CISTI	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D

National Library	125	0	125	\$36,690	3,187	243	3,430
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U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table IV: Library Collections

	Microform Units	Government Documents	Technical Report Units	Computer Files	Manuscripts & Archives (linear metres)	Learning Kits	Printed Music Scores	Carto- graphic Units	General Notes
QUESTION NUMBER	9	10	10.1	11	12	12.1	12.2	13	
British Columbia	4,795,351	831,317	0	5,012	3,194 ⁵⁵	5 ⁵⁶	U/A	535,400	
Simon Fraser	1,015,669	N/A	N/A	U/A ⁵⁷	199	U/A	U/A	87,413	
Victoria	2,100,696	U/A	U/A	371	1,037	U/A	31,165	194,800	
Alberta	3,621,675	0 ⁵⁸	0	7,397	4,586	U/A	39,595	1,378,050	
Calgary	3,364,389	93,399 ⁵⁹	0	2,106	2,345	908	U/A	1,425,454	
Manitoba	1,364,467	552,240	U/A	1,522	3,444	830	32,702	107	
Regina	1,195,227	268,045	N/A	177	1,524	3,623	5,595	352	
Saskatchewan	2,956,804	417,748 ⁶⁰	U/A	1,389	268	1,994	U/A	70,217	
Carleton	1,214,219	0	0	1,110	354	0	32,669	170,926	
Guelph	1,561,134	0	0	2,103	2,286	N/A	N/A	72,730	
McMaster	1,482,900	0	0	349	3,438	290	30,217	139,268	
Ottawa	1,724,737	787,598	5,249	1,681	409	U/A	31,657	411,987	2
Queen's	3,622,367	1,120,388	N/A	U/A	N/A	8,634	15,043	151,240	
Toronto	4,659,023	U/A	U/A	8,978	30,918	2,437	54,640	276,865	6
Waterloo	1,528,382	N/A	N/A	430	3,463	U/A	U/A	140,322	
Western Ontario	3,551,983	0	0	1,312	2,876	U/A ⁶¹	59,662	2,081	
Windsor	1,455,319 ⁶²	72,918 ⁶³	N/A	N/A	944	1,201	6,852	102	
York	3,684,343	0	0	929	2,248	0	U/A	109,518	
Concordia	1,685,689	U/A	U/A	1,146	U/A	195	2,343	12,532	
Laval	1,268,745	0	0	1,824	0	N/A	38,131	321,111	2
McGill	1,528,766	836,387	U/A	0	774	775	41,853	239,344	
Montréal	1,556,046	118,216	N/D	3,637	N/D	N/D	44,249	691	1
Québec	896,006 ⁶⁴	0	0 ⁶⁵	2,592	126	N/A	29,043	324,831	3
Sherbrooke	1,206,813	0	0	N/D	0	0	4,781	110,742	
Dalhousie	448,858	0	8,500	30 ⁶⁷	10 ⁵⁹	U/A	9,652	89,959	
Memorial	2,653,739 ⁶⁸	0 ⁶⁹	0	2,620	496	633	4,673	131,169	
New Brunswick	3,103,813	N/A	N/A	1,599	1,583	887	735	49,062	
CISTI	3,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
National Library	4,795,351	3,309,611	N/A	153	2,060	5,000	74,281	N/A	

Table V: Library Material Expenditures

QUESTION NUMBER	Monographs	Current Serials	Other Library Materials	Miscellaneous
	17	18	19	20
British Columbia	\$2,996,295	\$7,295,268	\$0 ⁷²	\$1,023,264 ⁷³
Simon Fraser	\$1,473,905	\$3,911,222	N/A	N/A
Victoria	\$920,320	\$3,037,165	U/A	\$192,849
Provincial Average	\$1,958,308	\$5,166,217		\$608,057
Alberta ⁷⁴	\$2,275,495	\$6,772,519	\$0 ⁷⁵	\$459,220 ⁷⁶
Calgary	\$1,247,074	\$3,760,429	\$172,408 ⁷⁷	\$164,849 ⁷⁸
Manitoba	\$1,203,265	\$3,659,204	U/A	\$220,943
Regina	\$460,224	\$1,588,678	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	\$1,234,048	\$4,050,836	U/A	\$173,439
Regional Average	\$1,284,021	\$3 966 333		\$254,613
Carleton	\$809,981	\$1 823 229	\$164,988	\$574,239 ⁷⁹
Guelph	\$656,451 ⁸⁰	\$2 847 188	N/A ⁸¹	\$275,041 ⁸²
McMaster	\$813,768	\$4 675 541	\$7,616	\$16,408
Ottawa	\$783,790	\$3 943 712	U/A	\$150,646
Queen's	\$1,449,905	\$4 913 691	\$15,441	\$87,736
Toronto	\$8,191,564	\$10 123 095	\$2,311,063	N/A
Waterloo	\$1,059,888	\$3 370 525	N/A	\$449,248
Western Ontario	\$1,512,896	\$5 432 947	U/A	\$560,940
Windsor	\$612,987	\$2 024 994	\$546,976 ⁸³	\$82,763 ⁸⁴
York	\$1,642,573	\$4 392 859	\$111,444	\$144,937
Provincial Average	\$1,753,380	\$4 354 778	\$526,255	\$260,218
Concordia	\$584,744	\$2 039 627	U/A	\$258,704
Laval	\$1,629,935	\$3 618 541	\$125,065	\$127,733
McGill	\$2,728,487	\$4 854 053	\$948,989	\$270,862
Montréal	\$874,495	\$5 085 749	N/D ⁸⁵	\$128,704 ⁸⁶
Québec	\$757,197	\$2 212 202 ⁸⁷	N/D ⁸⁷	N/D
Sherbrooke	\$424,680	\$2 253 599	\$12,407	\$197,480 ⁸⁸
Provincial Average	\$1,166,590	\$3 343 962	\$362,154	\$196,697
Dalhousie	\$771,944	\$3 328 171	U/A	\$7,339 ⁸⁹
Memorial	\$1,039,922	\$3 880 318	\$4,333 ⁹⁰	\$3,111
New Brunswick	\$307,045	\$1 484 552	N/A	N/A
Regional Average	\$706,304	\$2 897 680	\$4,333	\$5,225
CISTI	\$554,336	\$8 821 395	N/D	\$53,381
National Library	\$555,219	\$646 495	\$641,889	\$79,808
National Average	\$1,364,567	\$3 994 752	\$361,616	\$237,652

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

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

QUESTION NUMBER	Total		
	Library Materials	Contract Binding	Total
British Columbia	\$11,314,827	\$213,585	\$11,528,412
Simon Fraser	\$5,385,127	\$247,779	\$5,632,906
Victoria	\$4,150,334	\$75,521	\$4,225,855
Provincial Average	\$6,950,096	\$178,962	\$7,129,058
Alberta ⁶⁶	\$9,507,234	\$147,204	\$9,654,438
Calgary	\$5,344,760	\$77,904	\$5,422,664
Manitoba	\$5,083,412	\$155,709	\$5,239,121
Regina	\$2,048,902	\$26,531	\$2,075,433
Saskatchewan	\$5,458,323	\$97,193	\$5,555,516
Regional Average	\$5,488,526	\$100,908	\$5,589,434
Carleton	\$3,372,437	\$103,540	\$3,475,977
Guelph	\$3,778,680	\$77,488	\$3,856,168
McMaster	\$5,513,333	\$130,279	\$5,643,612
Ottawa	\$4,878,148	\$126,933	\$5,005,081
Queen's	\$6,466,773	\$159,714	\$6,626,487
Toronto	\$20,625,722	\$420,450	\$21,046,172
Waterloo	\$4,879,661	\$85,287	\$4,964,948
Western Ontario	\$7,506,783	\$184,792	\$7,691,575
Windsor	\$3,267,720	\$62,000	\$3,329,720
York	\$6,291,813	\$202,588	\$6,494,401
Provincial Average	\$6,658,107	\$155,307	\$6,813,414
Concordia	\$2,883,076	\$226,517	\$3,109,593
Laval	\$5,501,274	\$9,130	\$5,510,404
McGill	\$8,802,391	\$203,432	\$9,005,823
Montréal	\$6,088,948	\$147,680	\$6,236,628
Québec	\$2,969,399	\$55,404	\$3,024,803
Sherbrooke	\$2,888,166	\$24,236	\$2,912,402
Provincial Average	\$4,855,542	\$111,067	\$4,966,609
Dalhousie	\$4,107,454	\$93,487	\$4,200,941
Memorial	\$4,927,684	\$75,091 ⁹¹	\$5,002,775
New Brunswick	\$1,791,597	\$70,048	\$1,861,645
Regional Average	\$3,608,912	\$79,542	\$3,688,454
CISTI	\$9,429,112	N/A	\$9,429,112
National Library	\$1,923,411	\$6,821	\$1,930,232
National Average	\$5,730,569	\$125,227	\$5,851,477

Table VI: Salary and Other Operating Expenditures

QUESTION NUMBER	Notes	Professional Staff	Support Staff	Casual Staff	Total Staffing Expenditures
		23	24	25	26
British Columbia	N	\$5,815,411	\$7,340,537	\$1,566,216	\$14,722,164
Simon Fraser	N	\$1,928,072	\$2,663,795	\$403,215	\$4,995,770
Victoria	N	\$1,924,629	\$3,366,346	U/A	\$5,290,975
Provincial Average		\$3,222,704	\$4,456,893	\$984,716	\$8,336,303
Alberta ⁶⁶	N	\$3,810,855 ⁹²	\$6,854,945	\$656,892	\$11,322,692
Calgary	N	\$2,194,782	\$4,326,871	\$332,495	\$6,854,148
Manitoba	Y	\$3,165,756	\$3,873,214	\$527,726	\$7,566,696
Regina	Y	\$1,372,887 ⁹³	\$1,231,623	\$138,251	\$2,742,761
Saskatchewan	N	\$2,275,716	\$2,990,545	\$274,716	\$5,540,977
Regional Average		\$2,563,999	\$3,855,440	\$386,016	\$6,805,455
Carleton	N	\$1,805,344	\$3,136,032	\$387,849	\$5,329,225
Guelph	N	\$1,535,064	\$2,998,971	\$300,356 ⁹⁴	\$4,834,391
McMaster	Y	\$1,949,776	\$3,598,000	\$197,293 ⁹⁵	\$5,745,069
Ottawa	N	\$2,407,736	\$3,738,297	\$340,597	\$6,486,630
Queen's	Y	\$2,226,912	\$4,103,808	\$342,725	\$6,673,445
Toronto	Y	\$10,743,977	\$12,980,688	\$2,883,772	\$26,608,437
Waterloo	N	\$2,203,558	\$3,142,391	\$455,151	\$5,801,100
Western Ontario	N	U/A	U/A	\$343,627	\$6,987,536
Windsor	N	\$1,567,141	\$1,996,451	\$168,174	\$3,731,766
York	Y	\$3,715,025	\$4,217,898	\$715,918	\$8,648,841
Provincial Average		\$3,128,281	\$4,434,726	\$613,546	\$8,084,644
Concordia	Y	\$2,306,152	\$3,428,807	\$120,331	\$5,855,290
Laval	N	\$3,295,966	\$4,054,435	\$76,107	\$7,426,508
McGill	N	\$3,852,168	\$5,058,766	\$732,203	\$9,643,137
Montréal	Y	\$3,526,710	\$5,592,886	\$68,861	\$9,188,457
Québec	Y	\$2,310,988	\$3,374,035 ⁹⁶	\$338,642	\$6,023,665
Sherbrooke	N	\$1,018,359	\$1,441,609	\$187,503	\$2,647,471
Provincial Average		\$2,718,391	\$3,825,090	\$253,941	\$6,797,421
Dalhousie	Y	\$2,085,765	\$2,317,582	\$226,646	\$4,629,993
Memorial	Y	\$2,194,098	\$3,010,135 ⁹⁸	\$677,882 ⁹⁷	\$5,882,115
New Brunswick	Y	U/A	U/A ⁸⁹	\$155,916	\$3,601,624
Regional Average		\$2,139,932	\$2,663,859	\$353,481	\$4,704,577
CISTI	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$12,905,323
National Library	Y	\$11,498,826	\$8,803,925	\$373,201	\$20,675,952
National Average		\$3,181,987	\$4,217,023	\$481,195	\$7,874,557

Y - Fringe Benefits are paid from the library budget.
N - Fringe Benefits are paid from the University budget.

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

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

QUESTION NUMBER	Fringe Benefits	Other Operating Expenditures	Total
	27	28	29
British Columbia	\$2,269,115 ⁹⁹	\$2,946,815	\$19,938,094
Simon Fraser	\$892,843	\$1,357,812	\$7,246,425
Victoria	\$777,804	\$1,141,559 ¹⁰⁰	\$7,210,338
Provincial Average	\$1,313,254	\$1,815,395	\$11,464,952
Alberta ⁶⁶	\$2,125,925	\$1,453,178 ¹⁰¹	\$14,901,795
Calgary	\$1,054,708	\$1,315,806	\$9,224,662
Manitoba	\$1,107,192	\$2,052,290 ¹⁰²	\$10,726,178
Regina	\$338,154	\$270,658	\$3,351,573
Saskatchewan	\$719,002	\$1,128,925	\$7,388,904 ¹⁰³
Regional Average	\$1,068,996	\$1,244,171	\$9,118,622
Carleton	\$938,861	\$592,728	\$6,860,814
Guelph	\$1,039,241	\$1,136,794 ¹⁰⁴	\$7,010,426
McMaster	\$811,704	\$851,568 ¹⁰⁵	\$7,408,341
Ottawa	\$1,200,783	\$1,148,499	\$8,835,912
Queen's	\$1,110,802	\$754,985	\$8,539,232
Toronto	\$4,432,432	\$6,259,180 ¹⁰⁶	\$37,300,049
Waterloo	\$783,376	\$870,716 ¹⁰⁷	\$7,455,192
Western Ontario	\$1,659,796	\$595,338	\$9,242,670
Windsor	\$648,379	\$1,108,329 ¹⁰⁸	\$5,488,474
York	\$1,564,694	\$1,830,347	\$12,043,882
Provincial Average	\$1,419,007	\$1,514,848	\$11,018,499
Concordia	\$915,433	\$743,557	\$7,514,280
Laval	\$2,107,214	\$582,745	\$10,116,467
McGill	\$2,170,226	\$1,010,303	\$12,823,666
Montréal	\$1,032,950	\$1,042,988	\$11,264,395
Québec	\$911,502	\$292,778	\$7,227,945
Sherbrooke	\$511,025	\$346,945	\$3,505,441
Provincial Average	\$1,274,725	\$669,886	\$8,742,032
Dalhousie	\$593,333	\$946,599	\$6,169,925
Memorial	\$691,542	\$893,265	\$7,466,922
New Brunswick	U/A	\$433,454	\$4,035,078
Regional Average	\$642,438	\$757,773	\$5,890,642
CISTI	N/D	\$14,005,664	\$26,910,987
National Library	\$3,681,000	\$7,691,142	\$32,048,094
National Average	\$1,336,631	\$1,889,826	\$11,008,833

Table VII: Summary of Library Expenditures

	Total Materials Expenditures	Total Staffing Expenditures	Operating Expenditures	TOTAL	% Materials	% Salaries	% Operating
British Columbia	\$11,528,412	\$16,991,279	\$2,946,815	\$31,466,506	36.64%	54.00%	9.36%
Simon Fraser	\$5,632,906	\$5,888,613	\$1,357,812	\$12,879,331	43.74%	45.72%	10.54%
Victoria	\$4,225,855	\$6,068,779	\$1,141,559	\$11,436,193	36.95%	53.07%	9.98%
Provincial Average	\$7,129,058	\$9,649,557	\$1,815,395	\$18,594,010	38.34%	51.90%	9.76%
Alberta	\$9,654,438	\$13,448,617	\$1,453,178	\$24,556,233	39.32%	54.77%	5.92%
Calgary	\$5,422,664	\$7,908,856	\$1,315,806	\$14,647,326	37.02%	54.00%	8.98%
Manitoba	\$5,239,121	\$8,673,888	\$2,052,290	\$15,965,299	32.82%	54.33%	12.85%
Regina	\$2,075,433	\$3,080,915	\$270,658	\$5,427,006	38.24%	56.77%	4.99%
Saskatchewan	\$5,555,516	\$6,259,979	\$1,128,925	\$12,944,420	42.92%	48.36%	8.72%
Regional Average	\$5,589,434	\$7,874,451	\$1,244,171	\$14,708,057	38.00%	53.54%	8.46%
Carleton	\$3,475,977	\$6,268,086	\$592,728	\$10,336,791	33.63%	60.64%	5.73%
Guelph	\$3,856,168	\$5,873,632	\$1,136,794	\$10,866,594	35.49%	54.05%	10.46%
McMaster	\$5,643,612	\$6,556,773	\$851,568	\$13,051,953	43.24%	50.24%	6.52%
Ottawa	\$5,005,081	\$7,687,413	\$1,148,499	\$13,840,993	36.16%	55.54%	8.30%
Queen's	\$6,626,487	\$7,784,247	\$754,985	\$15,165,719	43.69%	51.33%	4.98%
Toronto	\$21,046,172	\$31,040,869	\$6,259,180	\$58,346,221	36.07%	53.20%	10.73%
Waterloo	\$4,964,948	\$6,584,476	\$870,716	\$12,420,140	39.97%	53.01%	7.01%
Western Ontario	\$7,691,575	\$8,647,332	\$595,338	\$16,934,245	45.42%	51.06%	3.52%
Windsor	\$3,329,720	\$4,380,145	\$1,108,329	\$8,818,194	37.76%	49.67%	12.57%
York	\$6,494,401	\$10,213,535	\$1,830,347	\$18,538,283	35.03%	55.09%	9.87%
Provincial Average	\$6,813,414	\$9,503,651	\$1,514,848	\$17,831,913	38.21%	53.30%	8.50%
Concordia	\$3,109,593	\$6,770,723	\$743,557	\$10,623,873	29.27%	63.73%	7.00%
Laval	\$5,510,404	\$9,533,722	\$582,745	\$15,626,871	35.26%	61.01%	3.73%
McGill	\$9,005,823	\$11,813,363	\$1,010,303	\$21,829,489	41.26%	54.12%	4.63%
Montréal	\$6,236,628	\$10,221,407	\$1,042,988	\$17,501,023	35.64%	58.40%	5.96%
Québec	\$3,024,803	\$6,935,167	\$292,778	\$10,252,748	29.50%	67.64%	2.86%
Sherbrooke	\$2,912,402	\$3,158,496	\$346,945	\$6,417,843	45.38%	49.21%	5.41%
Provincial Average	\$4,966,609	\$8,072,146	\$669,886	\$13,708,641	36.23%	58.88%	4.89%
Dalhousie	\$4,200,941	\$5,223,326	\$946,599	\$10,370,866	40.51%	50.37%	9.13%
Memorial	\$5,002,775	\$6,573,657	\$893,265	\$12,469,697	40.12%	52.72%	7.16%
New Brunswick	\$1,861,645	\$3,601,624	\$433,454	\$5,896,723	31.57%	61.08%	7.35%
Regional Average	\$3,688,454	\$5,132,869	\$757,773	\$9,579,095	38.51%	53.58%	7.91%
CISTI	\$9,429,112	\$12,905,323	\$14,005,664	\$36,340,099	25.95%	35.51%	38.54%
National Library	\$1,930,232	\$24,356,952	\$7,691,142	\$33,978,326	5.68%	71.68%	22.64%
National Average	\$5,851,477	\$9,119,007	\$1,889,826	\$16,860,311	34.71%	54.09%	11.21%

U/A - Unavailable
 N/D - Non disponibile
 N/A - Not applicable / non-applicable

Table VIII: Summary of Library Personnel

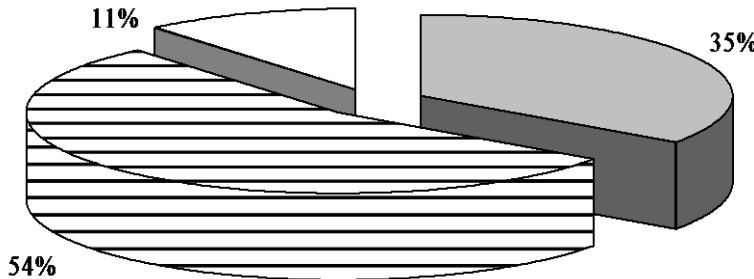
QUESTION NUMBER	Professional Staff	Other Professionals	Total Professionals	Support Staff FTE	Casual Staff FTE	Total Staff FTE
British Columbia	88.0	17.0	105.0	226.0	57.0	388.0 ¹⁰⁹
Simon Fraser	27.0	6.0	33.0	86.5	17.5	137.0
Victoria	28.0	5.0	33.0	101.0	13.0	147.0
Provincial Average	47.7	9.3	57.0	137.8	29.2	224.0
Alberta	57.0	5.0	62.0	208.0	58.0	328.0
Calgary	35.0	6.0	41.0	156.0	16.0	213.0
Manitoba	54.0	N/A	54.0	138.0	20.0	212.0
Regina	18.0	1.0	19.0	53.0	5.0	77.0
Saskatchewan	335.0	75.0	41.0	111.0	12.0	164.0
Regional Average	39.5	4.9	43.4	133.2	22.2	198.8
Carleton	221.0	1.0	23.1	74.0	21.7	118.8
Guelph	22.0	4.0	26.0	88.0	22.0	136.0
McMaster	30.0	3.0	33.0	108.0	19.0	160.0
Ottawa	42.0	1.0	43.0	122.0 ¹¹⁰	7.2 ¹¹ ₀	172.2
Queen's	39.0	1.0	40.0	122.0	24.0	186.0
Toronto ¹¹¹	U/A	U/A	170.0	340.0	127.0	637.0
Waterloo	32.0	6.0	38.0	104.0	27.0	169.0
Western Ontario	40.0	7.0	47.0	136.0	15.0	198.0
Windsor	24.0	0.0	24.0	58.0	16.0	98.0
York	36.0	15.0	51.0	121.0	48.0	220.0
Provincial Average	31.9	4.2	49.5	127.3	32.7	209.5
Concordia	37.0	4.0	41.0	120.0	7.0	168.0
Laval	54.0	2.0	56.0	157.0	3.0	216.0
McGill	58.0	5.0	63.0	157.0	49.0	269.0
Montréal	67.0	2.0	69.0	180.0	4.0	253.0
Québec	39.0	3.0	42.0	110.0	10.0	162.0
Sherbrooke	19.0	0.0	19.0	48.0	6.0	73.0
Provincial Average	45.7	2.7	48.3	127.3	32.7	209.5
Dalhousie	32.0	3.0	35.0	89.0	23.0	147.0
Memorial ¹¹²	38.0	0.0	38.0	111.0	35.0	184.0
New Brunswick	18.0	1.0	19.0	73.0	6.0 ¹¹³	98.0
Regional Average	29.3	1.5	30.7	91.0	21.3	143.0
CISTI	62.0 ¹¹⁴	98.0 ¹¹⁵	160.0	154.0	N/A	314.0
National Library	185.0	U/A	185.0	221.0	10.0	416.0
National Average	44.2	7.8	55.5	130.1	24.2	209.0

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

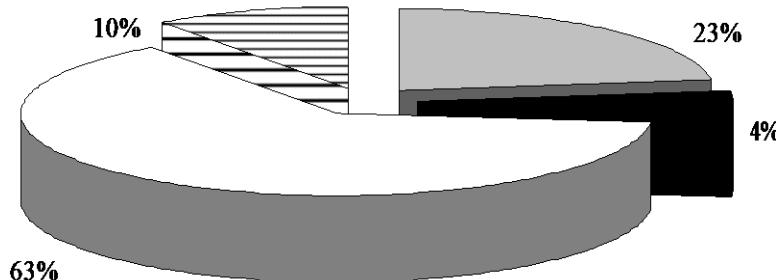
N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table IX: Summary Expenditures, Staffing and Collections



Total materials	5%
Total staffing	4%
Operating expenditures	11%
Totals	\$488 949 005
	100 %

Staffing in CARL



Professional	%
Other professional	%
Total professionals*	1 440
	27%
Support staff FTE*	3 433
Casual FTE*	545
Total staff FTE*	5 418
	100%

* Does not include the University of Toronto

Total Collections in CARL Libraries

Total volumes held in 1998 - 1999	70 919 143
Monographs purchased in 1998 - 1999	513 954
Total current serials received	413 003

- U/A - Unavailable
- N/D - Non disponibile
- N/A - Not applicable / non-applicable

Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size Questionnaire

I. Collections

Volumes in library

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

II. Serials

5. Number of current serials including periodicals purchased.

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

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

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

8. Cancelled titles and new acquisitions

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

8.3 Number of new titles

- 8.3.1 Print and microforms
- 8.3.2 Electronic
- 8.3.3 Total (add line **8.3.1** + line **8.3.2**).

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

- 9 Microforms units
10 Government documents not counted elsewhere
<C:/Users/kmccolgan/AppData/Roaming/Microsoft/Word/insexpang.htm>
10.1 Technical reports not counted elsewhere and not catalogued
11 Computer files not counted in either 5 or 6).
12 Manuscripts and archives (linear metres)
12.1 Learning kits
12.2 Printed music scores

Audiovisual materials.

- 13 Cartographic
14 Graphic
15 Audio
16 Film and video

IV. Expenditures

Library materials:

- 17 Monographs (Expenditures for volumes reported on line 4).
18 Current serials including periodicals.
19 Other library materials (v.g. microforms).
<C:/Users/kmccolgan/AppData/Roaming/Microsoft/Word/insexpang.htm>
20 Miscellaneous (All materials fund expenditures not included above)
21 Total library materials (add lines 17, 18, 19, and 20).
22 Contract binding.

V. Salaries and wages

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

VI. Personnel (see Instructions, Section VI. Round figures to nearest whole number).

30. Professional staff, FTE

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

VII. Local characteristics

- U/A - Unavailable
N/D - Non disponibile
N/A - Not applicable / non-applicable

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

Included:

Excluded:

Footnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Questionnaire

SECTION B:

Supplementary Statistics 1998-1999

Statistiques supplémentaires

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

Table I: Library Electronic Access

QUESTION NUMBER	Local Mounted Bibliographical Databases	Remote Access Bibliographical Databases	Local Mounted Full-Text Databases	Remote Mounted Full-Text Databases	Local Mounted Numeric Databases
1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	
British Columbia	37	36	51	2,895	833
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Victoria	17	37	0	13	48
Alberta	64 ¹¹⁶	51 ¹¹⁷	6	36	0
Calgary	23	72	6	23	136
Manitoba	37	10	11	19	0
Regina	5	37 ¹¹⁸	0	8 ¹¹⁹	35 ¹²⁰
Saskatchewan	69	14	8	8	40
Carleton	23	13	1	5 ¹²¹	1,755 ¹²²
Guelph ¹²³	19	16	6	U/A ¹²⁴	400
McMaster	31	23	11	6	3
Ottawa	25	28	24	818	51
Queen's ¹²⁵	48	13	25	11 ¹²⁶	102 ¹²⁷
Toronto	88 ¹²⁸	303	2,807	8,559 ¹³	2,249
Waterloo	21	54	3	2	5
Western Ontario	6	39	4	7	0
Windsor	20	7	1	7	10
York	61	20	12	9	0
Concordia	18	16	5	8	0
Laval	63	100	N/D	N/D	N/D
McGill	41	78	23	13	5
Montréal	97	18	8	0	2
Québec	24	20	35	8	0
Sherbrooke	31	69	2	3	0
Dalhousie	47	24	10	9	4
Memorial	13	60	33	1	3
New Brunswick ¹²⁹	34	13	2	9	73
CISTI	13	18	2	2	N/D
National Library	9	0	5	0	0

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Remote Mounted Numeric Databases	Other Local Mounted Databases	Other Remote Mounted Databases	TOTAL ELECTRONIC DATABASES	Database Access Via Consortium
QUESTION NUMBER	1F	1G	1H	1	1K
British Columbia	0	0	0	3,852	22
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	U/A	749	U/A
Victoria	0	0	0	115	68
Alberta	2	1	2	162	0
Calgary	2	2	2	266	156 ¹³⁰
Manitoba	0	0	0	67	12
Regina	3	0	0	88	26 ¹³¹
Saskatchewan	11	0	0	150	20
Carleton	4	0	0	1,801	4
Guelph	U/A ¹³²	U/A	U/A	441	28
McMaster	2	1	N/A	77	0
Ottawa	269	U/A	98	1,313	U/A
Queen's	U/A ¹³³	U/A ¹³⁴	1	200 ¹³⁵	8 ¹³⁶
Toronto	0	36 ¹³	162 ¹³	14,204	N/A
Waterloo	400 ¹³⁷	4	10	499 ¹³⁸	456 ¹³⁹
Western Ontario	0	0	0	56	2
Windsor	60	0	0	105	3
York	1	0	0	103	4
Concordia	8	0	0	55	11
Laval	50	N/D	N/D	423 ¹⁴⁰	12
McGill	11	6	N/A	177	2
Montréal	2	0	0	127	N/D
Québec	6	5	0	98	12
Sherbrooke	0	0	0	105	3
Dalhousie	3	2	26	125	6
Memorial	58	0	0	168	3
New Brunswick	3	N/A	N/A	134	28
CISTI	N/D	N/D	N/D	35	0
National Library	0	0	0	14 ¹⁴¹	0

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

QUESTION NUMBER	Hardware Expenditures	Software Expenditures	TOTAL SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE	Electronic Information Expenditures
QUESTION NUMBER	2A	2B	2	3
British Columbia	\$614,282	\$467,417	\$1,081,669	\$815,355 ¹⁴²
Simon Fraser	\$396,140	\$362,608	\$758,748	\$417,092
Victoria	\$388,291	\$303,605 ¹⁴³	\$691,896	\$354,546
Alberta	\$767,422	\$441,340	\$1,208,762 ¹⁴⁴	\$404,842
Calgary	\$418,311	\$180,704	\$599,015	\$680,266
Manitoba	\$20,851	\$12,213	\$33,064	\$472,567
Regina	\$85,493	\$49,047	\$134,540 ¹⁴⁵	\$276,893
Saskatchewan	U/A	U/A	\$321,036	\$442,444
Carleton	\$245,622	\$95,880	\$341,502	\$256,634
Guelph	\$275,554 ¹⁴⁶	\$89,102 ³¹	\$364,656	\$350,000
McMaster	\$173,561	\$88,993	\$262,554	\$511,031
Ottawa	\$239,954	\$73,482	\$313,436	\$457,099
Queen's	\$135,968	\$95,608	\$231,576	\$526,683
Toronto	\$1,513,448 ¹⁴⁷	\$433,775	\$1,947,223	\$1,871,267 ¹⁴⁸
Waterloo	\$509,076	\$110,317	\$619,393	\$440,765
Western Ontario	\$247,319	\$114,451	\$361,770	\$391,217
Windsor	\$110,000	\$20,000	\$130,000	\$650,000
York	\$145,597	\$64,040	\$209,637	\$669,766
Concordia	\$149,371	\$19,210	\$168,581	U/A
Laval	\$119,800	\$81,166 ¹⁴⁹	\$200,966	\$394,786
McGill	\$728,366 ¹⁵⁰	\$7,226	\$735,592	\$948,989
Montréal	N/D	N/D	\$258,309	\$928,373
Québec	\$981,316 ¹⁵¹	N/D	\$981,316	\$371,616
Sherbrooke	\$54,554	\$31,691	\$86,245	\$565,474
Dalhousie	\$155,600	\$28,419	\$184,019	\$391,278
Memorial	\$86,911	\$117,099	\$204,010	\$272,602 ¹⁵²
New Brunswick	\$82,869	\$7,906	\$90,775	\$323,824
CISTI	N/D	N/D	\$250,000	N/D
National Library	\$1,929,847	\$251,162	\$2,181,009	\$0 ¹⁵³

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

QUESTION NUMBER	Number of Circulation Transactions	Journals Included?	Number of Reserve Transactions	Number of In-House Use of Materials		
			4	4.1	5	6
British Columbia	3,175,096	YES	¹⁵⁴	U/A	U/A	
Simon Fraser	462,498	NO		88,611		544,978
Victoria	555,843	NO		U/A		311,306
Alberta	1,030,207 ¹⁵⁵	YES	¹⁵⁶	115,343 ¹⁵⁷	U/A	
Calgary	388,771	NO		88,589		1,094,117 ¹⁵⁸
Manitoba	706,134	YES		U/A		571,539 ⁷²
Regina	351,765	YES		U/A ¹⁵⁹	U/A	43
Saskatchewan	1,255,715 ¹⁶⁰	YES		79,295 ¹⁶¹		724,250
Carleton	767,895	YES	¹⁶²	U/A	U/A	
Guelph	284,239 ¹⁶³	NO		122,074 ¹⁶⁴		881,059 ¹⁶⁵
McMaster	367,590	NO		362,829	N/A	
Ottawa	819,943 ¹⁶⁶	YES		257,738		1,013,727
Queen's	495,722 ¹⁶⁷	NO		180,822 ⁵¹		683,357
Toronto	2,223,868 ¹⁶⁸	YES	¹⁶⁹	193,924		3,108,125
Waterloo	535,735	YES		N/A	N/A	
Western Ontario	797,061	YES	¹⁷⁰	U/A		877,628
Windsor	293,446	NO		100,735		117,058
York	1,124,312	NO		123,773		1,446,572
Concordia	571,257	NO		79,244		1,222,293
Laval	870,834	NO		81,425		1,130,971
McGill	865,487	YES		222,737		1,968,740
Montréal	1,098,310	NO		154,056		1,377,958
Québec	728,165	NO		175,101		914,510
Sherbrooke	192,201	NO		26,728		390,718
Dalhousie	376,595	NO		76,870		392,542
Memorial	497,151	YES		170,089		392,069 ³⁶
New Brunswick	226,431	YES		127,321		189,219
CISTI	N/D	NO		N/D	N/D	
National Library	169,072	YES		N/A		98,692

Table III: Interlibrary Loans and Document Delivery - Lending

QUESTION NUMBER	FILLED REQUESTS PROVIDED: ORIGINALS (RETURNABLES)			
	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Province	Libraries Outside Canada	TOTAL
British Columbia	U/A			9,669
Simon Fraser	3,333	3,872	604	7,809
Victoria	469	449	121	1,039
Alberta	U/A			78,699
Calgary	2,209	3,151	112	5,472
Manitoba	8,897 ¹⁷¹	1,040	48	9,985
Regina	1,292	932	371	2,595
Saskatchewan ¹⁷²	U/A			U/A
Carleton	3,434	1,455	79	4,968
Guelph	12,631 ¹⁷³	672	26	13,329 ⁵⁷
McMaster	17,139	2,210	526	19,875
Ottawa	2,067	1,199	134	3,400
Queen's ¹⁷⁴	2,520	2,173	8	4,701
Toronto ¹⁷⁵	5,836	5,204	1,041	12,081
Waterloo	2,704	2,460	109	5,273
Western Ontario	3,070	2,643	593	6,306
Windsor	613	759	337	1,709
York	4,139	2,543	59	6,741
Concordia	1,295	283	48	1,626
Laval	N/D	N/D	N/D	7,577
McGill	U/A	U/A	U/A	4,978
Montréal	1,961	2,009	71	4,041
Québec	N/D	N/D	N/D	3,940
Sherbrooke	N/D	N/D	N/D	686
Dalhousie	3,156	877	23	4,056
Memorial ¹⁷⁶	U/A	U/A	U/A	6,057
New Brunswick	732	1,156	11	1,899
CISTI	0	0	0	0
National Library	12,480	11,136	5,916	29,532

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

FILLED REQUESTS PROVIDED: COPIES (NON-RETURNABLES)

QUESTION NUMBER	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Province	Libraries Outside Canada	TOTAL
	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
British Columbia	U/A			28,726
Simon Fraser	4,762	3,513	381	8,656
Victoria	1,932	770	93	2,795
Alberta	U/A			U/A
Calgary	7,646	7,884	52	15,582
Manitoba	4,567	6,583	28	11,187
Regina	1,065	1,150	177	2,392
Saskatchewan	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	3,478	840	44	4,362
Guelph	7,240 ⁵⁷	273	15	7,528 ⁵⁷
McMaster	13,785	3,614	422	17,821
Ottawa	9,664	3,927	42	13,633
Queen's ⁵⁸	4,447	2,114	2	6,563
Toronto ⁵⁹	4,909	3,755	256	8,920
Waterloo	2,963	2,578	49	5,590
Western Ontario	10,747	3,378	478	14,603
Windsor	2,239	1,807	300	4,346
York	3,997	4,044	139	8,180
Concordia	1,229	381	5	1,615
Laval	N/D	N/D	N/D	17,663
McGill	U/A	U/A	U/A	11,206
Montréal	4,702	4,384	98	9,184
Québec	N/D	N/D	N/D	4,935
Sherbrooke	N/D	N/D	N/D	2,144
Dalhousie	4,925	9,487	242	14,654
Memorial ⁶⁰	U/A	U/A	U/A	17,545
New Brunswick	1,230	2,347	35	3,612
CISTI	0	0	0	466,674
National Library	5,951	4,315	1,751	12,017

Table IV: Interlibrary Loans and Document Delivery - Borrowing

QUESTION NUMBER	FILLED REQUESTS RECEIVED: ORIGINALS (RETURNABLES)					
	National Institutions (NLC, CISTI)	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Province	Libraries Outside Canada	Service Providers	TOTAL
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	5,380
Simon Fraser	233	3,322	1,983	924	N/A	6,462
Victoria	193	997	2,590	949	U/A	4,729
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	35,526
Calgary	84 ¹⁷⁷	2,047	3,819	1,569	U/A	7,519
Manitoba	109	373	2,571	454	U/A	3,507
Regina	154	1,176	2,577	504	6	4,417
Saskatchewan ¹⁷⁸	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	895	1,844	505	501	0 ¹⁷⁹	3,745
Guelph	218	28,440 ⁵⁷	355	470	N/A	29,483 ⁵⁷
McMaster	N/A	2,979	396	836	N/A	4,211
Ottawa	504	1,858	474	544	0	3,380
Queen's ⁵⁸	465	2,004	490	310	N/A	3,269
Toronto ⁵⁹	207	1,451	564	2,149	13	4,384
Waterloo	310	1,334	311	670	U/A	2,625
Western Ontario	160	1,038	179	263	1	1,641
Windsor	120	985	233	624	N/A	1,962
York	144	1,060	453	613	0	2,270
Concordia	151	1,164	1,436	874	0	3,625
Laval	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	5,336
McGill	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	6,198
Montréal	0	1,129	1,315	911	N/D	3,355
Québec	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4,425
Sherbrooke	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2,086
Dalhousie	611	1,769	2,010	632	6	5,028 ¹⁸⁰
Memorial ⁶⁰	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,049
New Brunswick	140	786	2,128	455	N/A	3,509
CISTI	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Library	104	164	146	170	N/A	584

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

FILLED REQUESTS RECEIVED: COPIES (NON-RETURNABLES)

QUESTION NUMBER	National Institutions (NLC, CISTI)	Libraries In Province	Libraries Outside Province	Libraries Outside Canada	Service Providers	TOTAL
10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	24,887
Simon Fraser	3,513	3,836	6,021	1,363	N/A	14,733
Victoria	10,973	916	4,914	795	U/A	17,598
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	11,487	6,188	9,276	2,175	U/A	29,126
Manitoba	1,673	835	8,210	1,410	U/A	12,128
Regina	981	702	9,520	546	41	11,790
Saskatchewan	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carleton	1,609	2,374	739	518	10,807	16,047
Guelph	19,740	9,687 ⁵⁷	1,258	969	N/A	31,654 ⁵⁷
McMaster	N/A	6,625	1,077	1,355	N/A	9,057
Ottawa	2,881	2,185	672	453	0	6,191
Queen's ⁵⁸	4,346	1,008	1,097	1,083	N/A	7,534
Toronto ⁵⁹	1,157	1,354	410	1,549	86	4,556
Waterloo	4,238	2,798	661	934	1,084	9,715
Western Ontario	1,468	901	231	269	59	2,928
Windsor	1,659	3,085	1,107	787	50	6,688
York	140	848	281	345	306	1,920
Concordia	3,090	484	332	204	20	4,130
Laval	2,864	2,430	N/D	N/D	N/D	7,780
McGill	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	16,306 ¹⁸¹
Montréal	2,586	657	624	471	N/D	4,338
Québec	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	3,695
Sherbrooke	10,979	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	15,628
Dalhousie	4,263	1,843	5,022	1,502	129	12,759
Memorial ⁶⁰	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	11,490
New Brunswick	1,557	308	6,381	808	54	9,108
CISTI	0	0	0	0	0	17,048
National Library	14	39	24	51	N/A	128

Table V: Service Hours, Library Instructions and Reference

QUESTION NUMBER	Number of Staffed Library Points	Number of Weekly Public Service Hours	Number of Library Presentations to Groups	Number of Participants in Group Presentations	Number of Reference Transactions
			11	12	13
British Columbia	35	101	2,194	19,395	239,071
Simon Fraser	7	96	303	6,615	93,364
Victoria	12	86	115	1,500	54,416
Alberta	23	105	781	14,469	170,932 ¹⁸²
Calgary	19	89	U/A	8,937	87,499
Manitoba	34	83	1,245	10,764	77,792
Regina	16	83	103	1,543	23,036 ¹⁸³
Saskatchewan	11	90	513	8,922	55,772
Carleton	8	101	235	4,565	38,986
Guelph	12	106	187	3,639	39,703
McMaster	13	100	569	6,374	60,521
Ottawa	9	86	U/A	8,498	174,105
Queen's	17	95	487	10,491	54,731
Toronto	82 ¹⁸⁴	100	1,249	15,132	504,389
Waterloo	16	80	255	4,133	54,674
Western Ontario	14	103	509	10,084	116,049
Windsor	4	91	52	N/A	36,144
York	22	91	657	10,448	140,646
Concordia	10	72	248	5,354	114,033
Laval	17	88	869	8,807	173,922
McGill	34	78	928	10,335	179,335
Montréal	51	89	2,153	9,550	41,572
Québec	12	75	943	12,069	293,662
Sherbrooke	7	80	450	3,427	30,905
Dalhousie	14	92	356	7,070	74,513
Memorial	19	86	288	3,914	71,157
New Brunswick	8	100	229	4,985	63,530
CISTI	1	40	18	N/D	15,939
National Library	4 ¹⁸⁵	43 ¹⁸⁶	344	17,219	27,089

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire

I. Electronic access

- 1a Number of locally mounted bibliographical databases.(LAN, library or campus network).
- 1b Number of remote access bibliographical databases offered through the library system.
- 1c Number of locally mounted full-text databases. (LAN, library or campus network)
- 1d Number of remotely mounted full-text databases offered through the library system.
- 1 Number of locally mounted numeric databases. (LAN, library or campus network)
- 1f Number of remotely mounted numeric databases offered through the library system.
- 1g Number of "other" locally mounted databases. (LAN, library or campus network)
- 1h Number of "other" remotely mounted databases offered through the library system.
- 1 **Total number of electronic databases available** (Add lines **1a to 1h**)
- 1k Number of databases (all types) which are accessed through a consortium..

II. Expenditures

- 2a Hardware
- 2b Software
- 2 Computer Hardware and Software expenditures (Add lines 2a + 2b)
- 3 Expenditures on electronic information.

III. Collection use

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

IV. Services Hours and staffed Service Points

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

V. Interlibrary Loan and document delivery

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

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

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

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

VI. Library instruction

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

VII. Reference

- 13 Number of reference transactions.

SECTION C:
Emerging Services
1998-1999
Les services en émergence

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

QUESTION NUMBER	Number of Libraries Included in this Survey	OPAC to Other Libraries through Online System	OPAC Part of Integrated Network System	Type of Integrated Network System
British Columbia	29	Yes	Yes	Academic
Simon Fraser	2	Yes	No	N/A
Victoria	2	Yes	No	N/A
Alberta	11	Yes	Yes	Multi Type
Calgary	7	Yes	Yes	Multi Type
Manitoba	12	Yes	No	N/A
Regina	1	Yes	Yes	Multi Type
Saskatchewan	8	Yes	No	N/A
Carleton	1	No	No	N/A
Guelph	1	Yes	Yes	Academic
McMaster	3	Yes	Yes	N/A
Ottawa	5	No	No	N/A
Queen's	7	Yes	No	N/A
Toronto	31	Yes	Yes	Academic
Waterloo	1	Yes	Yes	Academic
Western Ontario	0	18 ^a	No	N/A
Windsor	2	Yes	No	N/A
York	8	Yes	No	N/A

Concordia		2	Yes	No	N/A
Laval		1	Non	Oui	Réseau
McGill		16	No	No	N/A
Montréal		18	Non	Non	N/A
Québec		6	Oui	Oui	Réseau
Sherbrooke		7	Oui	Non	N/A
Dalhousie		4	Yes	Yes	Academic
Memorial		4	Yes	No	N/A
New Brunswick		3	No	No	N/A
CISTI		1	Oui	Non	N/A
National Library		1	Yes	Yes	Multi Type

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

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QUESTION NUMBER	ILL/ Doc Delivery Through Integrated System	Primary Vendor of the OPAC System	OPAC System Server Z39.50 Compliant
British Columbia	Yes	DRA+ELN	Yes
Simon Fraser	N/A	Innovative Interfaces	Yes
Victoria	N/A	Endeavor/Voyager	Yes
Alberta	Yes	DRA	Yes
Calgary	No	SIRSI	Yes
Manitoba	No	DRA	Yes
Regina	Yes	Endeavor & RegLIN	Yes
Saskatchewan	N/A	Innovative Interfaces	Yes
Carleton	N/A	N/A - In house system	No
Guelph	Yes	Endeavor/Voyager & TRELLIS	Yes
McMaster	N/A	Ameritech	Yes
Ottawa	N/A	Ameritech	Yes
Queen's	N/A	NOTIS LMS	Yes
Toronto	No	DRA	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	Endeavor	Yes
Western Ontario	N/A	Innovative Interfaces	Yes
Windsor	N/A	Endeavor	Yes
York	No	SIRSI	No
Concordia	N/A	Innovative Interfaces	Yes
Laval	Non	DRA-Multilis	Oui
McGill	No	NOTIS/AMERITECH	Yes
Montréal	Oui	GEAC	Oui
Québec	Non	Système institutionnel	Non
Sherbrooke	Oui	DRA	Oui
Dalhousie	Yes	GEAC and Novanet	Yes
Memorial	Yes	SIRSI	Yes
New Brunswick	Yes	SIRSI	Yes
CISTI	N/A	Innovative Interfaces	Oui
National Library	No	Dynix	Yes

Table II: Does Your Library Offer?

QUESTION NUMBER	Renewal Via Phone	Unmediated Circulation	Circulation Recall Via Phone	Unmediated Circulation	on Access to Electronic Information	Instruction Document Delivery (Original)	On-Campus Document Delivery (Original)	Off-Campus Document Delivery	On-Campus Fax Document Delivery
		Renewal	Recall	Recall	Information	Delivery	Delivery	Fax	
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Simon Fraser	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Alberta	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Manitoba	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Carleton	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guelph	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
McMaster	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ottawa	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Queen's	No	No	Yes ¹⁸⁹	No	Yes ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁹⁰
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
York	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Concordia	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Laval	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui
McGill	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui
Québec	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Non	Non
Sherbrooke	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
CISTI	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Oui
National Library	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁹¹	No

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

	Off-Campus Fax Document Delivery	ILL Document Delivery to Email	Fee-Based Services to Non- Affiliated Users	Fee-Based Services to Affiliated Users	Ref. Via Phone	Ref. Via Email	Tele- conference Facilities	Tech. for Disabled Patrons	Patron Initiated ILL/DD
QUESTION NUMBER	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23.1
British Columbia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹²	Yes
Simon Fraser	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹³	Yes
Victoria	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹⁴	Yes
Alberta	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Calgary	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹⁵	Yes
Manitoba	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Regina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ¹⁹⁶	No
Saskatchewan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ¹⁹⁷	Yes
Carleton	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹⁸	Yes
Guelph	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁹⁹	Yes
McMaster	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ottawa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Queen's	Yes ⁴	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ²⁰⁰	No
Toronto	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ²⁰¹
Windsor	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
York	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No ²⁰²
Concordia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Laval	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui
McGill	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui ²⁰³	Oui
Québec	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Non
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui
Dalhousie	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ²⁰⁴	No
New Brunswick	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ²⁰⁵	Yes
CISTI	Oui	Non ⁵	Oui	Oui ²⁰⁶	Oui ²⁰⁷	Oui	Non	Non	Oui
National Library	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

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

QUESTION NUMBER	24	24.1	25	26	27
British Columbia	Yes	400	Yes	Yes	Yes
Simon Fraser	Yes	120	Yes	Yes	Yes
Victoria	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alberta	Yes	180	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calgary	Yes	109	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	Yes	80	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regina	Yes	60	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saskatchewan	Yes	112	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carleton	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No
Guelph	Yes	257	Yes	Yes	Yes
McMaster	Yes	56	Yes	No	Yes
Ottawa	Yes	20	Yes	Yes	Yes
Queen's	Yes	173	Yes	Yes	No
Toronto	Yes	1 493	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	Yes	104	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western Ontario	Yes	500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Windsor	Yes	62	Yes	Yes	Yes
York	Yes	244	Yes	Yes	Yes
Concordia	Yes	35	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laval	Oui	17	Oui	Oui	Oui
McGill	Yes	170	Yes	Yes	No
Montréal	Oui	63	Oui	Non	Oui
Québec	Oui	393	Oui	Oui	Oui
Sherbrooke	Oui	27	Oui	Non	Non
Dalhousie	Yes	91	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	38 ²⁰⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Brunswick	Yes	56	Yes	Yes	Yes
CISTI	Non	N/A	Non	Non	Oui
National Library	Yes	1	No	Yes	No

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

²⁰⁷²⁰⁸

	FTP Server	Gopher Server	Web Server	Digitization of Text and/or Graphics	Electronic Classroom or Lab in Library	No. of Public Workstations in Library that provide OPAC Access
QUESTION NUMBER	28	29	30	31	32	33
British Columbia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	400
Simon Fraser	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	120
Victoria	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	100
Alberta	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	500+
Calgary	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	109
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	210
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	60
Saskatchewan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	128
Carleton	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	80
Guelph	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	257
McMaster	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	107
Ottawa	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	135
Queen's	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	ALL
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 894
Waterloo	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	104
Western Ontario	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	500
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	57
York	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	244
Concordia	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	105
Laval	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Oui	120
McGill	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	290
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	223
Québec	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	393
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	26
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	127
Memorial	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	64
CISTI	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	Non	6
National Library	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	14

Table IV: Does Your Library Participate in Consortia to Accomplish the Following?

	Share Information Technology	Cooperate in Collection Development	Reciprocal Borrowing	Other Type of Collection Sharing	Group Purchasing	Shared Storage	No. of Consortia the Library is Participating In
QUESTION NUMBER	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	24
Simon Fraser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
Alberta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10+
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Saskatchewan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
Carleton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 ²¹³
McMaster	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
Ottawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Queen's	No	No	Yes ²¹⁴	Yes	Yes	No	5 ²¹⁵
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	18
Waterloo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Western Ontario	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	6
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10
York	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6
Concordia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Laval	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	1
McGill	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	9
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	5
Québec	Non	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	7
Sherbrooke	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	1
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Memorial	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
CISTI	Oui	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	Non	15
National Library	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	9 ²¹⁶

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table V: Does Your Library Offer Assistance to Patrons for?

QUESTION NUMBER	41 Electronic Publishing of Textual Material	42 Quantitative & Qualitative Data Analysis & Interpretation	43 Digital Imaging	44 Student Fee for Any Library Services	45 RECON Project Completed	% of the RECON Completed
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16,00%
Simon Fraser	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	100,00%
Victoria	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	89,00%
Alberta	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100,00%
Calgary	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	100,00%
Manitoba	No	No	Yes	No	No	15,00%
Regina	No	No	No	No	No	U/A
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	100,00%
Carleton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	100,00%
Guelph	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	U/A
McMaster	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	100,00%
Ottawa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2,00%
Queen's	No	No	No	No	No	80,00%
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	100,00%
Waterloo	No	Yes	No	No	No	U/A
Western Ontario	No	No	No	No	Yes	100,00%
Windsor	No	No	No	No	No	U/A
York	No	Yes	No	No	No	U/A
Concordia	No	No	No	No	No	65,60%
Laval	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	100,00%
McGill	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	80,00%
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	100,00%
Québec	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	N/D
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Non	Non	Oui	100,00%
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	217 see footnote 218 75,00% ²¹⁹
Memorial	No	No	No	No	No	
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
CISTI	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	U/A
National Library	No	No	No	No	No	U/A

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Emerging Services Questionnaire

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

Does your library offer:

- 8 Circulation renewal via telephone?
- 9 Unmediated circulation renewal electronically?
- 10 Circulation recall via telephone?
- 11 Unmediated circulation recall electronically?
- 12 Instruction on access to electronic information?
- 13 On-campus document delivery (originals)?
- 14 Off-campus document delivery (originals)?
- 15 On-campus fax document delivery?
- 16 Off-campus fax document delivery?
- 17 Electronic interlibrary loan document delivery to patron's e-mail address?
- 18 Fee-based services for users not affiliated with the institution?
- 19 Fee-based services for users affiliated with the institution?
- 20 Reference service via telephone?
- 21 Reference service via e-mail?
- 22 Teleconferencing facilities?
- 23 Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities? (If "yes" please provide a detailed description in a **footnote**).
- 23.1 Patron initiated ILL/DD

Does your library participate in offering any of the following?

- 24 Web access from workstations in the library ?
- 24.1 If yes, from how many workstations (public access workstations only)?
- 25 Access to library resources (OPAC, library Web, other library servers) through students lab in academic units and dormitories?
- 26 Access to Web resources pertinent to curriculum through your own library Web?
- 27 A campus-wide information system (CWIS).
- 28 An ftp server.
- 29 A gopher server.

- 30 A Web server.
- 31 Digitization of text and/or graphics.
- 32 Electronic classroom(s) or lab(s) in the library?
- 33 How many public workstations and/or terminals in the library provide access to your OPAC?

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

- 34 Share information technology.
- 35 Cooperate in collection development.
- 36 Reciprocal borrowing.
- 37 Other types of collection sharing.
- 38 Group purchasing.
- 39 Shared storage.
- 40 How many consortia does your library currently participate in?

Does your library offer assistance to patrons for:

- 41 Electronic publishing of textual material.
- 42 Quantitative and qualitative data analysis and interpretation?
- 43 Digital imaging?
- 44 Does your institution collect a student fee for any library services?
- 44.1 If yes, please explain (e.g., a flat dollar amount per term, per credit-hour charge).
- 45 Has your library completed a RECON Project
- 45.1 If incomplete, what % of total:

SECTION D:

**Salaries
1999-2000
Salaires**

Table I: Salary Data

	Number of Professional Staff	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Rep. Lib.	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary	Includes Law (Y/N)	Includes Medical (Y/N)
British Columbia	99	20	U/A	61 618	62 243	Yes	Yes
Simon Fraser	34	22	17	60 448	57 723	No	No
Victoria	31	19	12	55 989	57 616	Yes	No
Provincial Average	54,67	20,33	14,50	59 351,67	59 194,00		
Alberta	54	19	14	63 886	62 869	Yes	Yes
Calgary ²²¹	37	18	11	57 458	58 341	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	56	17	12	56 854	54 430	Yes	Yes
Regina	22	17	14	52 502	54 359	No	No
Saskatchewan	34	17	12	64 908,5	62 768	Yes	Yes
Regional Average	40,60	17,60	12,60	59 121,70	58 553,40		
Carleton ²²²	25	23	19	79 731	77 979	No	No
Guelph	31	20	18	61 511	61 127	No	No
McMaster	31	20	16	60 288	61 089	No	Yes
Ottawa	39	22	17	64 345	63 865	Yes	Yes
Queen's	41	19	14	56 810	59 271	Yes	Yes
Toronto	154	17	16	70 220	64 831	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	37	19	16	57 835	58 522	No	No
Western Ontario	48	18	16	57 180,5	56 141	Yes	No
Windsor	24	21	17	69 553,5	64 260	Yes	No
York	50	17	15	66 844	69 685	Yes	No
Provincial Average	48,00	19,60	16,40	64 431,80	63 677,00		
Concordia	40	18	14	52 656	54 779	No	No
Laval	56	24	21	58 982	59 330	Yes	Yes
McGill	63	20	18	62 827	64 093	Yes	Yes
Montréal	68	21	19	56 012	56 400	Yes	Yes
Québec	43	20	18	56 036	59 416	Yes	No
Sherbrooke	17	U/A	16	57 039	56 440	Yes	Yes
Provincial Average	47,83	20,60	17,67	57 258,67	58 409,67		
Dalhousie	32	16	13	59 204	56 312	Yes	Yes
Memorial	38	20	16	58 088	57 611	No	Yes
New Brunswick	17	24	20	71 953	70 904	No	No
Regional Average	29,00	20,00	16,33	63 081,67	61 609,00		
National Average ²²³	45,22	19,54	15,81	61 139,94	60 829,78		

U/A - Unavailable

N/D - Non disponible

N/A - Not applicable / Non applicable

Table II: Administrative Librarians

	Total Administrative Librarians	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Rep. Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	29	21	U/A	79 361	78 585
Simon Fraser	8	25	17	68 277,5	66 600
Victoria	15	19	12	66 265	63 607
Provincial Average	17,33	21,67	14,50	71 301,17	69 597,33
Alberta	12	23	18	80 110	79 434
Calgary	10	22	14	68 020	66 193
Manitoba	14	20	15	69 665,5	68 425
Regina	5	15	10	62 614	58 586
Saskatchewan	13	21	13	69 705	69 626
Regional Average	10,80	20,20	14,00	70 022,90	68 452,80
Carleton	8	29	23	83 453	83 976
Guelph	12	24	20	70 860	71 206
McMaster	19	22	18	64 632	67 931
Ottawa	13	21	14	73 008	72 223
Queen's	21	20	13	61 695	65 393
Toronto	47	18	18	75 075	75 090
Waterloo	7	24	17	66 150	67 519
Western Ontario	11	20	16	65 233	66 630
Windsor	7	19	13	56 097	65 662
York	9	26	16	86 753	84 764
Provincial Average	15,40	22,30	16,80	70 295,60	72 039,40
Concordia	11	23	19	68 000	66 708
Laval	12	25	23	61 930,5	66 637
McGill	21	24	20	68 839	75 392
Montréal	21	25	19	60 309	64 146
Québec	9	25	19	80 818	80 309
Sherbrooke	6	U/A	14	60 901,5	62 942
Provincial Average	13,33	24,40	19,00	66 799,67	69 355,67
Dalhousie	17	18	13	60 034	60 966
Memorial	14	23	17	65 040	64 736
New Brunswick	8	29	24	79 633	77 090
Regional Average	13,00	23,33	18,00	68 235,67	67 597,33
National Average	14,04	22,35	16,73	69 351,07	70 013,93

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

Table III: Non-Administrative Librarians

	Total Non-Administrative Librarians	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Rep. Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	53	22	U/A	61 618	59 969
Simon Fraser	20	21	16	60 448	56 186
Victoria	11	23	16	55 608	57 108
Provincial Average	28	22	16	59 225	57 754
Alberta	36	18	13	62 829	57 868
Calgary	21	18	12	55 720	55 112
Manitoba	42	17	12	49 902,5	49 765
Regina	13	20	18	60 999	56 236
Saskatchewan	21	14	11	57 620	58 523
Regional Average	27	17	13	57 414	55 501
Carleton	16	22	18	78 415,5	76 245
Guelph	14	16	15	58 756,5	56 651
McMaster	10	16	13	48 558	48 956
Ottawa	25	22	19	58 826	59 191
Queen's	19	19	15	53 190	53 172
Toronto	96	17	16	66 156,5	60 814
Waterloo	24	21	18	55 212	56 307
Western Ontario	32	18	17	56 112	53 785
Windsor	17	22	19	71 392	63 683
York	28	17	14	67 373,5	70 992
Provincial Average	28	19	16	61 399	59 980
Concordia	25	18	13	49 753	51 554
Laval	38	25	22	58 961	59 202
McGill	40	18	17	59 266,5	58 645
Montréal	45	20	18	55 601	52 279
Québec	31	19	17	56 036	53 677
Sherbrooke	11	U/A	17	57 039	52 893
Provincial Average	32	20	17	56 109	54 708
Dalhousie	15	14	13	54 711	51 037
Memorial	24	18	15	53 764	53 455
New Brunswick	8	20	18	63 850,5	67 585
Regional Average	16	17	15	57 442	57 359
National Average	27	19	16	58 804	57 440

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

Table IV: Other Professional Staff

	Total Other Professional Staff	Average Years of Professional Experience	Average Years of Experience in Rep. Library	Median Professional Salary	Average Professional Salary
British Columbia	17	12	U/A	40 056,00	41 456,00
Simon Fraser	6	23	22	46 209,00	51 013,00
Victoria	5	11	2	40 000,00	40 758,00
Provincial Average	9,33				
Alberta	6	18	12	59 748,00	55 709,00
Calgary	6	13	7	56 556,00	56 898,00
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
Regina	4	8	7	42 972,00	42 415,00
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Average	3,20				
Carleton	1	6	6	0	*
Guelph	5	24	24	49 904,00	49 468,00
McMaster	2	31	21	0	*
Ottawa	1	22	22	0	*
Queen's	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	11	12	12	54 934,00	56 057,00
Waterloo	6	9	9	52 718,50	56 886,00
Western Ontario	5	11	10	48 104,50	48 142,00
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0
York	13	13	19	55 029,00	56 433,00
Provincial Average	4,40				
Concordia	4	8	8	43 294,00	42 130,00
Laval	6	13	10	46 421,50	45 527,00
McGill	2	14	9	0	*
Montréal	2	26	25	0	*
Québec	3	22	22	0	*
Sherbrooke	0	0	0	0	*
Provincial Average	2,83				
Dalhousie	0	0	0	0	0
Memorial	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1	13	5	0	*
Regional Average	0,33				
National Average	3,80				

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

Table V: Salary Distribution

	>80,000	75,000 to 79,999	70,000 to 74,999	65,000 to 69,999	60,000 to 64,999	57,500 to 59,999	55,000 to 57,499	52,500 to 54,999
British Columbia	18	4	4	7	27	2	2	3
Simon Fraser	0	1	0	6	12	2	0	1
Victoria	0	0	3	9	1	2	4	2
Alberta	6	3	6	8	11	5	4	2
Calgary	0	0	7	5	4	2	9	1
Manitoba	2	2	4	10	5	5	1	4
Regina	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	1
Saskatchewan	0	4	9	4	3	3	3	1
Carleton	11	8	0	3	1	1	0	1
Guelph	3	2	5	3	4	0	2	2
McMaster	4	0	2	1	9	2	2	2
Ottawa	2	3	9	1	10	2	3	6
Queen's	4	0	4	1	4	7	4	5
Toronto	15	27	38	13	12	5	4	5
Waterloo	2	0	0	7	6	4	3	6
Western Ontario	1	0	2	3	5	12	7	3
Windsor	2	6	4	2	0	0	2	2
York	17	3	2	6	8	0	4	6
Concordia	1	2	1	4	8	2	1	1
Laval	2	1	1	2	15	27	0	2
McGill	9	2	4	14	7	6	4	2
Montréal	0	2	5	4	7	3	30	1
Québec	5	1	1	2	0	0	28	0
Sherbrooke	0	1	0	1	2	1	8	1
Dalhousie	1	2	0	5	6	3	2	2
Memorial	1	3	1	6	5	4	2	0
New Brunswick	4	4	2	1	3	2	0	0

	50,000 to 52,499	47,500 to 49,999	45,000 to 47,499	42,500 to 44,999	40,000 to 42,499	35,000 to 39,999	30,000 to 34,999	<29,999
British Columbia	10	2	3	1	4	3	5	4
Simon Fraser	5	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
Victoria	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Alberta	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Calgary	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0
Manitoba	1	1	2	5	3	5	4	2
Regina	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0
Saskatchewan	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Carleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guelph	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
McMaster	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0
Ottawa	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Queen's	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Toronto	3	3	4	5	4	8	2	6
Waterloo	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Western Ontario	2	4	1	7	1	0	0	0
Windsor	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
York	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Concordia	2	8	4	0	1	2	3	0
Laval	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
McGill	1	3	4	3	3	0	1	0
Montréal	5	3	1	0	5	1	1	0
Québec	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Sherbrooke	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Dalhousie	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	0
Memorial	4	4	4	2	0	1	1	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Salary Survey

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

Institution:

Staff ID	Salary July 1, 1999	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution

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

EXAMPLE

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

Institution	Staff ID	Salary July 1, 1999	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
University of Ottawa	1		NONADMIN		
University of Ottawa	2		ADMIN		
University of Ottawa	3		OTHERS		
University of Ottawa	4				
University of Ottawa	5				
University of Ottawa	6				
				

Libraries Included and Excluded

BRITISH COLUMBIA

University of British Columbia

Included libraries:

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

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

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

Simon Fraser University

Samuel and Frances Belzberg Library

University of Victoria

Included libraries:

- McPherson Library
- Diana M. Priestly Law Library

ALBERTA

University of Alberta

Included libraries:

- Canadian Circumpolar Library
- Herbert T. Coutts Education Library
- Data Library
- Faculte Saint Jean Library
- Humanities and Social Sciences Library
- Winspear Business Library
- Bruce Peel Special Collections Library
- Science and Technology Library
- John W. Scott Health Sciences Library
- University Archives
- John A. Weir Memorial Law Library

University of Calgary

Included libraries:

- Gallagher Library of Geology & Geophysics
- Management Resource Centre
- Health Sciences Library
- Law Library
- Doucette Library (collections data only)
- Media Library (collections data only)
- Learning Disabilities Centre (collections data only)

SASKATCHEWAN

University of Saskatchewan

Included libraries:

- Education
- Engineering

Geology / Physics
 Health Sciences
 Law
 Thorvaldson
 Veterinary Medicine

Excludes libraries:
 Theological College libraries on campus that are not part of the library system.

University of Regina

Included libraries:
 Education Branch Library
 Fine Arts Branch Library

MANITOBA

University of Manitoba

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

ONTARIO

Carleton University
 Main Library (Macodrum)

CISTI - National Research Council of Canada
 CISTI

University of Guelph
Included libraries:
 Main Library
 Veterinary Science

Excluded libraries:
 Alfred College
 Kemptville College
 Ridgetown College
 Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario

McMaster University
 Health Sciences Library

National Library
 National Library of Canada

University of Ottawa

Included libraries:
 Morisset Library (arts, humanités & sciences)
 Fauteux Library (Law)
 Health Sciences Library
 Perez Library (Music)
 Centre de ressources pédagogiques (Education)
Queen's University
Included libraries:
 Stauffer Library (Humanities & Social Sciences)
 Douglas Library (Engineering/Sciences)
 Education Library
 Law Library
 Health Sciences Library
 Art Library
 Industrial Relations Library

University of Toronto

Included libraries:
 Architecture
 Astronomy
 Business
 Chemistry
 Criminology
 Dentistry
 Earth Sciences
 Education (OISE)
 Engineering
 Fine Arts
 Industrial Relations
 Innis College

Law
 Mathematics
 Music
 New College
 Physics
 St. Michael's College
 Trinity College
 University College
 Victoria College
 Zoology

University of Waterloo
 Included libraries:
 Dana Porter Library
 Davis Centre Library
 University Map and Design Library

University of Western Ontario
 Main Library

University of Windsor
 Included libraries:
 Leddy Library-Main Library
 Paul Martin Law Library

York University
 Included libraries:
 Scott Library (Main library)
 Leslie Frost Library
 Steacie Science Library
 Business and Government Publications Library
 Osgoode Hall Law Library
 Map Library
 Sound and Moving Image Library
 Archives and Special Collections

QUÉBEC
Concordia University
 Webster Library
 Vanier Library

Université Laval
 Included libraries:
 Bibliothèque générale

Bibliothèque scientifique

McGill University
 We have only one campus

Université de Montréal
 Incluses :
 aménagement
 bibliothéconomie
 botanique
 chimie
 droit
 éducation,
 psychologie,
 psycho-éducation et communication
 (EPC) et biologie
 éducation psychique
 géographie
 géologie
 lettres et sciences humaines
 mathématiques et informatique
 médecine vétérinaire
 musique
 optométrie
 paramédical
 physique
 santé
 collections spéciales

Exclues :
 Études est-asiatiques

Université du Québec à Montréal
 Inclus :
 Bibliothèque centrale
 Bibliothèque des sciences
 Bibliothèque des sciences de l'éducation
 Bibliothèque des arts
 juridiques
 Bibliothèque de musique

Université de Sherbrooke
 Inclus :
 Cartothèque
 Bibliothèque de musique
 Bibliothèque des sciences

Bibliothèque des sciences humaines
Bibliothèque de droit

Exclus :
Bibliothèque des sciences de la santé
Centre de Longueil

NOVA SCOTIA

Dalhousie University
Included libraries:
Killam Memorial Library
Kellogg Health Sciences Library
Sir James Dunn Law Library
DalTech Library

NEWFOUNDLAND

Memorial University of Newfoundland
Included libraries:
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Dr. C. R. Barrett Library
Health Sciences Library
Ferriss Hodgett Library

NEW BRUNSWICK

University of New Brunswick
Included libraries:
Science and Forestry Library
Excluded Libraries:
Ward Chipman Library

Footnotes

1. All figures are as of March 31, 1999, except where noted.
 2. All figures are as of March 31, 1999.
 3. This figure was adjusted from last year's reporting by 2,850 because some transfers between libraries had accidentally been counted as withdrawals.
 4. Using ARL serials definition (including monographic series).
 5. Fiscal year is May 1, 1998 to April 30, 1999.
 6. All figures are as of April 30, 1999.
 7. Figures (questions 1 to 4) include monographic series and government documents. A relocation of materials and some recounts were taken in 1998, resulted in a base adjustment to bookform of -128,824 items.
 8. Includes 3,608 bound periodicals not previously counted.
 9. This figure includes 8,504 bound serial volumes.
 10. Notre exercice financier 98/99 s'étale du 1er juin 1998 au 31 mai 1999.
 11. Les publications gouvernementales sont reparties entre deux collections: 15% sont des monographies et 85% sont des périodiques.
 12. Nous apportons des ajustements à nos statistiques des ressources documentaires à la suite d'une révision complète, en 1998-1999, de l'inventaire des collections. Inclus les publications gouvernementales.
 13. Inclus les publications gouvernementales.
 14. Reporting year April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999.
 15. Includes government documents. 1997/98 reported government documents incorrectly in line (10).
 16. Amounts adjusted at two branches to reflect more accurate total.
 17. Fiscal year is May 1, 1998 to April 30, 1999.
 18. Figure reported last year 1,112,439.
 19. All figures are as of March 31, 1999, except where noted.
 20. All figures are as of March 31, 1999.
-
21. We are not able to report the total volumes purchased as our monographic series are handled as serial standing orders and we cannot separate them.
 22. Titles reported for government documents' acquisitions; volume count not available.
 23. Fiscal year is May 1, 1998 to April 30, 1999.
 24. Number of monographic volumes purchased is an estimated figure.
 25. All figures are as of April 30, 1999.
 26. Figures (questions 1 to 4) include monographic series and government documents. A relocation of materials and some recounts were taken in 1998, resulted in a base adjustment to bookform of -128,824 items.
 27. Monographic series are counted as serials.
 28. This figure is correct and reflect an increase in spending.
 29. Notre exercice financier 98/99 s'étale du 1er juin 1998 au 31 mai 1999.
 30. Les publications gouvernementales sont reparties entre deux collections: 15% sont des monographies et 85% sont des périodiques.
 31. Reporting year April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999.

-
- 32. Total in one smaller branch includes fully catalogued microform & government reports held in Bookstack collection.
 - 33. Fiscal year is May 1, 1998 to April 30, 1999.
 - 34. Titles reported here.
 - 35. Questions (5) to (8) Includes monographic series and government documents.
 - 36. Includes both purchased and not purchased electronic titles. We are unable to extract the number of purchased electronic titles.
 - 37. Electronic serials purchased: 85. Breakdown of electronic subscriptions versus titles unavailable.
 - 38. Questions (5.1) to (6.3) - Detailed data on serial formats unavailable for 98/99 as a result of implementation of new Library System.
 - 39. Some overlap between sections (5.1) and (5.2).
 - 40. Includes purchased as well as free electronic titles because at this time we are unable to separate.
 - 41. Includes purchased documents.
-
- 42. Included in (5.2.2).
 - 43. Includes monographic series as we are unable to exclude them.
 - 44. Electronic serials received but not purchased: 60. Breakdown of electronic subscriptions versus titles unavailable.
 - 45. It is not possible to provide a figure for the government documents collection; statistics kept do not segregate priced and non-priced.
 - 46. Government Documents are NOT included in serial count.
 - 47. See (5.2.2). Although we are not able to separate the purchased from free electronic titles, we estimate that we have access to approximately 200 free sites.
 - 48. Free government documents not included.
 - 49. This is an approximate value.
 - 50. Includes the number of subscriptions only - which may include multiple titles not reflected in this figure.
 - 51. Questions (8.1) and (8.3) do not include Education or Law.
 - 52. Value does not include Health Sciences, Education or Law.
 - 53. Total dollar value of cancelled titles cannot be reported due to new system.
 - 54. This figure includes electronic resources.
 - 55. Figure for 1997/98 was reported in feed instead of meters. Corrected figure is 3,170.
 - 56. Printed music score are included in (1).
 - 57. Report was not generate at the end of the fiscal year. Total computer files (amalgamation of databases and computer files listed in the catalog and the numeric data files mounted on our Research Data Library in SFU's Academic Computing Services) as of April 6, 2000 is 3,401.
 - 58. Included in (9).
 - 59. These items are uncatalogued pamphlets.
 - 60. Figure varies from 1997/98 due to re-count of collection.
 - 61. Printed music scores also included in volume count.
 - 62. In 1998/99 the Library purchased a large microform set (CIHM), and in addition, the Library conducted a true inventory that year. Also note, this figure does not include microcards.

-
- 63. Last year an error was made and the government documents were not counted separately.
 - 64. L'augmentation de 550,345 microformes en 1998-1999 est le résultat de nouvelles acquisitions et d'une correction importante de l'inventaire : un grand nombre de titres de microformes ont été convertis en unités physiques.
 - 65. Les 479217 rapports techniques déclarés en 1997-1998 ont, en partie, été élagués et reste est inclus dans les 126 mètres linéaires de manuscrits et archives et dans la collection de monographies.
 - 66. Nous incluons à partir de 1998-1999 la collection d'une Diapothèque dans l'inventaire de la bibliothèque.
 - 67. DalTech Library only.
 - 68. Total in one smaller branch includes fully catalogued microform & government reports held in Bookstack collection.
 - 69. Total in one smaller branch includes fully catalogued microform & government reports held in Bookstack collection. At main branch government documents fully catalogued and counted in (2).
 - 70. Includes ship drawings (blueprints) held at one branch.
 - 71. Reported as volumes for main branch.
 - 72. Expenditures for other library materials are included in (17) Monographs.
 - 73. \$1,023,264 expenditures are \$700,000 Internet Access, \$199,582 Electronic Services, \$123,091 Electronic Document Delivery \$591 Cost Recovery.
 - 74. Expenditures quoted in Canadian dollars for questions (17) to (29).
 - 75. Included in Monographs expenditures (17) and Serials expenditures (18).
 - 76. Includes GST (Goods and Services Tax), postage, courier, and supplies expenditures as well as membership expenditures not already paid through the materials budget.
 - 77. Expenditures for microforms are not included.
 - 78. A change was made so the collections budget now covers document delivery charges and additional memberships which were previously covered in "other operating expenditures".
 - 79. Includes: Retrieval Services (5493); External Memberships and Services (99049); Theses Filming (16600); Electronic Information Resources (256634); Document Delivery (196463).
-
- 80. Decrease relative to 1997/98 is the result of late ordering due to implementation of new Library System. All available 1998/99 funds were committed or encumbered but considerable material will be received and counted as expenditures in 1999/00 fiscal year.
 - 81. Expenditures for ALL materials are included in (17) and (18).
 - 82. Increase relative to 1997/98 is largely the result of restructuring internal UG budget. Document Delivery (\$198,148) and Library Membership expenses (ARL, CARL, etc: Total \$27,497) now fall within the broad collections / information resources category.
 - 83. This figure includes electronic resources, which was put under miscellaneous last year but we believe that it should have been in this column.
 - 84. This figure includes: 30,763 under general office expenses and 52,000 under trust funds.
 - 85. Les dépenses pour les microformes, documents audio-visuels, les cd-rom, les banques de données etc. se retrouvent aux lignes (17) et/ou (18) et/ou (20).
 - 86. Les dépenses d'acquisitions déclarés ici sont des dépenses effectuées pour l'interrogation des banques de données et des dépenses faites à partir de fonds spéciaux.
 - 87. Ne pas inclure les engagements.

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- 88. Cette dépense est le montant dépensé pour la livraison électronique des documents de l'ICIST et les droits payés pour les articles imprimés à partir de la banque ADONIS.
 - 89. Kellogg Health Sciences Library only. Other libraries included in (17) and (18).
 - 90. Other library materials included in lines (17) and (18).
 - 91. Includes cost of microfilming for theses.
 - 92. The decrease in Professional Staff salaries from last year is due to retirement of staff at higher level salary levels, and hiring of staff to replace them at lower salary levels.
 - 93. Includes Voluntary Severance Payments and beginning this year we are reporting "other" professional staff in this category.
 - 94. Recalculation of 1998/99 data to include Work Study Subsidy (1st year of program).
 - 95. Includes library interns.
 - 96. Le montant de 2,381,006\$ pour le personnel de soutien transmis en 1997-1998 est inexact, le montant réel devait être 3,381,066\$.
 - 97. Includes \$5,646 severance pay.
 - 98. Cannot be separated from fringe benefits.
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- 99. The University pays benefits for professional and support staff from a central pool for operating budget positions. The Library pays benefits for casual staff and positions charged to grant and trust funds.
 - 100. The increase in 1998/99 is represented by the purchase of a new Integrated Library System installed in 1998/99.
 - 101. Other Operating expenditures are lower than usual in 1998/99 because we received special one-time funding of approximately \$600,000 for expenditures that would typically show on this line. This funding and the resulting expenditures are not reflected in the Library operations.
 - 102. Increase is due to additional funding received from the university.
 - 103. Includes funding from grants and special funds.
 - 104. 1997/98 data recalculation to include one time only funding for TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG) integrated system purchase and recalculation of Guelph's share of other TUG services.
 - 105. Other Operating Expenditures include appropriated funds for bibliographic system.
 - 106. Excludes Restricted Funds (CDN \$122,222).
 - 107. The bulk of the cost for 1997/98 represents the purchase of a new automated system. This purchase was partly financed externally and partly funded by the operating funds. The operating fund remains at this as a result of the repayment of the financed purchase.
 - 108. Last year, this figure only included building and maintenance expenses. This year it includes all other office expenses.
 - 109. Includes 362.85 Operating Budget FTE; 14.01 Cost Recovery FTE; 9.46 Grant/Other FTE; 1.6 Project FTE for a total of 387.92 FTE
 - 110. Figures submitted for 97/98 were incorrect. The revised figures are as follows: 31 - should have read 123.13, 32 - should have read 11.07.
 - 111. Questions (30) to (33) include libraries in the UTL System: Central libraries, local campus libraries, Scarborough & Erindale College libraries, the federated & affiliated libraries.
 - 112. Questions (30) to (33) include fringe benefits for one smaller branch.
 - 113. Student assistants and casual staff.
 - 114. Figure includes all professionals in the category librarians.
 - 115. Other professionals are reported in (30.1).

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- 116. The figure quoted here 64 appears to be considerably higher than the figure quoted for 1997/98
36. The figure for 1997/98 should be 63.
 - 117. The figure quoted here 51 appears to be lower than the figure quoted for 1997/98 60. The figure for 1997/98 should be 33.
 - 118. Includes all subscriptions to bibliographic databases available via the Internet and accessible from campus workstations. Does not include databases available via the Internet, but to which a subscription is not necessary. This number includes 11 bibliographic databases which contain some full-text.
 - 119. Includes all subscriptions to entirely full-text databases available via the Internet and accessible from campus workstations. Does not include full-text databases available via the Internet, but to which a subscription is not necessary.
 - 120. Includes databases mounted at the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan as we have a cooperative agreement to deliver numeric databases.
 - 121. We have not included a large number of Statistics Canada, CCG, and other full texts available through our Canadian Depository status.
 - 122. Not including data dictionary files and codebooks used with the above.
 - 123. All data is for fiscal year May 1, 1998 to April 30, 1999
 - 124. Library workstations enable OPAC and general Web access. Therefore all generally available full text databases on the Web are available through the Library system.
 - 125. Numbers supplied correspond to databases available on April 30, 1999.
 - 126. The number supplied (11) includes 4 databases which really are conglomerations of databases (QUICKLAW, Westlaw, LEXIS/NEXIS, and MathSciNet). However, counting the number of actual databases offered through all these systems is an unproductive use of time (assuming one could figure out the number as of April 30, 1999).
 - 127. The number supplied (approx. 100) represents the number of survey data files locally mounted and accessible through the Library's Data Centre Website. In addition, however, these same data files in their raw format, PLUS another 100 or so raw data files, are mounted on a separate UNIX file server for ftp-ing by students, faculty and researchers who have established accounts on that server. Finally, the Library has over 1,000 other data files which can be mounted on the same network at any time upon request.
 - 128. Remote and local databases estimated using EIR summary of May 3, 1999.
 - 129. Reporting period May 1, 1998 - April 30, 1999
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- 130. Figures in this section vary somewhat from figures reported in 1997/98 due to reinterpretation of instructions.
 - 131. Includes databases which are accessed in a variety of ways, but which are all being purchased through some kind of consortia agreement.
 - 132. Library workstations enable OPAC and general Web access. Therefore all generally available numeric databases on the Web are available through the Library system. Manager of University of Guelph Data Resource Centre estimates number of such databases at 50,000+ databases.
 - 133. Number of remotely mounted numeric databases offered through the library system.
 - 134. Number of other locally mounted databases. The Digital Map Library (operated by the Library's Maps and Air Photos section) provides access on a Unix file server to approx. 200 census-based boundary files from the 1986 and 1991 Canadian Censuses.

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- 135. By excluding stand-alone CD-ROMs and databases loaded on a workstation, a significant component of the Library's electronic collection has been eliminated from the survey. Not all resources merit being networked, although the information they contain is of great value to the specialist researcher and the subscription cost may be quite high (SCI on CD being a prime example).
 - 136. For the purposes of this question, we have counted DLI and ICPSR as 1 each (cf. reference to DLI and ICPSR in footnote 1f above); we have EXCLUDED databases where the subscription price has been negotiated through a consortium but the mode of access is locally chosen; we have INCLUDED the health sciences databases, some of which are mounted locally and some remotely, but all as part of the COAHL consortium.
 - 137. Number of remotely mounted numeric databases - 400 - is a close estimate of the databases.
 - 138. Some of the counts we supply in this section are approximate numbers. It is sometimes difficult to count by the categories set up in this section.
 - 139. Access through a consortium - basically anything not mounted locally but on a remote server.
 - 140. The total is 423 – data for (1C), (1D), (1E), (1G) and (1H) cannot be separated.
 - 141. The exclusion cited make it difficult to provide a complete answer.
 - 142. Figure for 1997/98 included all electronic expenditures, except one time instead of only electronic serials. The corrected figure is \$873,337.
 - 143. The increase in 1998/99 is represented by the purchase of a new Integrated Library System installed in 1998/99.
 - 144. This figure is approximately \$400,000 higher than figures quoted in previous years due to Knetwork and Relais Projects.
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- 145. In 1997/98 the University of Regina Library replaced its existing online catalog system. The unusually high expenditures in both hardware and software expenditures for 1997/98 are a result of this purchase.
 - 146. 1997/98 Data includes one time TriUniversity Group of Libraries integrated system purchase.
 - 147. The increase is due to increases in user access capacity (205 more PC's) and server equipment capacity.
 - 148. Expenditures over-reported in 1997/98 of \$1,309,087.
 - 149. The increase from 1997/98 is due to the purchase of NTRIGUE licence for 386 and 486 computers (\$15,000), WEB licence for online catalog (\$10,000) and other licences for public computers (\$46,620).
 - 150. Expenditures were unusually high in 1998/99 due to purchase of new Library Management System, requiring major hardware purchases to bring them into conformity with the new LMS.
 - 151. La Bibliothèque a obtenu un budget ponctuel d'investissement pour acquérir et renouveler l'équipement informatique destiné au personnel et aux usagers.
 - 152. Amount unavailable from one branch.
 - 153. There are no expenditures for electronic information. Electronic material is received via legal deposit or by gift.
 - 154. In general, University of British Columbia journals do not circulate.
 - 155. Excludes reserves.
 - 156. Journal circulation is limited to weekends.
 - 157. Reported for the first time this year.
 - 158. Our general loan policy is for an extended loan, annual due date.

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- 159. Included in (4).
 - 160. Includes initial charges, renewals, reserve and in-house use.
 - 161. Includes reserve check-outs and reserve renewals.
 - 162. Yes, but only the second copy of older bound journals circulates. This is a negligible percentage of the total in question.
 - 163. Includes initial circulations and renewals.
 - 164. Includes Reserve (116944) plus Special Collections (5130).
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- 165. Based on extrapolation from sampling.
 - 166. Corrected figure for 1997/98 is 714,375.
 - 167. Includes renewals.
 - 168. Transactions including renewals; excluding reserves.
 - 169. Policy on journal circulation varies across the UTL system.
 - 170. Journals do not circulate in all libraries in the UWO Library System.
 - 171. The decrease is due in part to the St. Boniface General Hospital becoming part of the University of Manitoba and no longer being part of the document delivery statistics, but rather circulation statistics.
 - 172. Total number of filled requests for materials provided to other libraries: 14,214. Breakdown by region and between originals versus copies is unavailable.
 - 173. Large year-over-year increase in "libraries in the province" category reflects implementation of consortial union catalogue and extension of full reciprocal borrower privileges among consortia members. Intercampus borrowing has also been facilitated by 24 hour request fill period (average).
 - 174. Excludes Law and Education Libraries.
 - 175. Breakdown is not available for all libraries in the UTL system.
 - 176. Only totals available--no breakdown.
 - 177. Includes figures for CISTI only, some requests for national institutions are also reflected in (10.3) and (10.4).
 - 178. Total number of filled requests for materials received from other libraries or providers: 17,884. Breakdown by region and between originals versus copies is unavailable.
 - 179. Increase from 1997/98 reflects the number of articles received through UnCover and CISTI Source. Document Delivery service was introduced into the Library in 1998/99.
 - 180. Increase from 1997/98 reflects an increase in requests for Novanet and document delivery.
 - 181. Includes unmediated, subsidized, patron-initiated borrowing.
 - 182. Decrease from 1997/98 is probably due to students relying more on Electronic Resources and the Library conducting intensive Bibliographic Instruction courses.
 - 183. Reference transactions do not include "directional" questions.
 - 184. Figures reflect clarification of service points definition.
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- 185. There are 4 public service points at NLC; other specialized services are also available either by telephone, by appointment or electronically. These are not considered "staffed library service points".
 - 186. The Reference Room, Copying Services and Circulation Services are all open from 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays. The last retrieval is made at 4:30

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- p.m. The Main Reading Room and Microform Reading Room are open from 7:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m. daily all year.
72. As we re-shelve items used in-house, we scan the barcode and collect the statistics. In 1998/99, our libraries began to barcode label unbound journals - which would account for the higher statistics in 1998/99.
187. The Library System has six on campus locations: The D.B. Weldon Library, Allyn and Betty Taylor Library, The John and Dotsa Bitove Family Law Library, Business, Education, and Music Libraries.
188. NLC offers access to the OPAC's of other libraries via the vCuc virtual Canadian union catalogue) project and the Canadian Libraries and Library on our Web site.
189. Queen's Libraries offer a "self-serve" circulation renewal service through the Web; however, this service is not a true "unmediated" one since staff receive the Web requests as e-mail messages and then must manually renew items on the online circulation system.
190. Service offered only by the Health Sciences and Law Libraries, and by the Teacher Resource Centre.
191. To other libraries only.
192. Technology in the Library to assist patrons with disabilities:
- Closed circuit TV magnifier
 - Reading machine
 - Screen magnification and screen reading software on one fully loaded terminal and workstation.
193. View text on a dedicated workstation.
194. IBM computer with scanner and printer; 1 Macintosh Performa; 1 CCTV; voice dictation software; screen readers; internet access at all computer workstations.
195. The Library has two workstations for patrons with disabilities. They have large-screen monitors for easier reading, colour scanners, and deskjet printers. Graphical capabilities are available. Each workstation is equipped differently. The software is as follows: DOS-Based Workstation has "Openbook Unbound" for scanning and OCR; DecTalk and Jaws for speech synthesis; WordPerfect for DOS. The Windows-based workstation has JAWSNT (screen reading software); Kurzweil 1000NT (reading system software for visually impaired), Kurzweil 3000NT (reading system software for learning disabled), MAGIC NT (large print program) and ZOOM TEXT (screen magnification program).
196. Facility available elsewhere on campus.
197. University of Saskatchewan Library has a computer with a braille printer, braille navigator, Vista software to enlarge screen print, scanner, Dectalk card, and software including Arkenstone Open Book Unbound, JAWS for DOS and JAWS for Windows.
198. The Joy Maclaren Adaptive Technology Centre is located in the Library. The Centre offers students with disabilities access to the following adaptive technologies:
- large screen monitors;
 - electrically raised and lowered adjustable-height computer tables;
 - Dragon Dictate for Windows 2.0;
 - Dragon Naturally Speaking Preferred Edition Version 3;
 - Inspiration Professional Edition Software;
 - ZoomText Xtra Level 2 for magnification and screen reading;

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- Jaws for Windows Version 3.2; and,
 - The Reading Edge, a Kurzweil Reader attached to a 4-track tape recorder and a computer.
199. Library Centre for Student's with Disabilities (LCSD) provides services which include:
- 3 microcomputer workstations supporting the following software applications:
 - Writing Software Applications: TextHELP! and Inspiration.
 - < Text Scanning Software: Kurzweil 1000 (Reading, text-to-speech) and Kurzweil 3000 (On Screen Display).
 - < Character Enlarging Software: Zoom Text XTRA (magnification and text-to-speech).
 - Voice Input Applications: Dragon Naturally Speaking Preferred.
 - Voice Output Applications: Jaws for Windows 3.3
 - Braille Output Applications: Braille Dymo Labeller and
 - Tactile Image Enhancer.
200. Please refer to complete information given on Queen's Libraries Special Readers' Services Website, at: <http://stauffer.queensu.ca/inforef/srs/>.
201. We are in the final stages of mounting a web-based ILL form.
202. Please see following URL: <http://info.library.yorku.ca/misc/disabled.htm>
203. Les Services pour handicapés sont situé au 5ième étage de la bibliothèque des Lettres et des Sciences humaines (BLSH). Un bibliothécaire à plein temps est au service de cette clientèle et la bibliothèque possède les équipements suivants :
- Réseau de 6 micro-ordinateurs et logiciels divers (clavier adapte, écran grossissant)
 - 2 micro-ordinateurs indépendants avec écran grossissant
 - 2 Plage tactile braille
 - Synthese vocale
 - Lecteur optique de caractères
 - 2 Imprimante braille
 - 2 télévisionneuses
 - Moniteur de television avec écran grossissant
 - Camera video avec magnetoscope
 - Telescripteur pour malentendants
 - Photocopieur avec capacité d'agrandissement
 - Imprimantes associes aux micros
 - Appareil de duplication de casettes mono 4 pistes
204. Varies from branch to branch. Text magnifier at one branch, Queen Elizabeth II Library has an Adaptive Technology Room containing: Reading Edge optic scanner, microcomputer with CD ROM/Arctic 215 voice synthesizer/Vista large print software, and a CCTV.
205. Kurzweil system for people with visual impairments, Xerox scanner, IBM PC running AdvantEdge software and Optelec 20/20 magnification system.
206. NLC has a range of fee-based services. The question of affiliation is not applicable to the NLC.
207. Queen's has replaced text-based CWIS by an active and extensive University Web network.
208. CWIS and Gopher giving weigh to Web.
209. Public workstations counted. All staff workstations are connected to the web.
210. Dorms not wired but SLIP accounts available to students for use from home.
211. NLC provides access to our Web, including our OPAC, to anyone with access to the Internet.

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212. Two smaller branches lack.
213. • TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG): University of Guelph, University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University.
• OCUL
• CARL
214. Queen's Libraries participate extensively in informal co-operation regarding collection development (with local and other libraries), but this activity does not take place within a true consortium structure.
215. In our response of (5), we only have counted consortia which, as of 30 April 1998, had a mandate to negotiate group purchase of, or provide group licensed access to, specific information resources. Consortia included are: CARL, COAHL, DLI, ICPSR, OCUL.
216. NLC participates in the following consortia:
• CONSER
• U.S. Program for Cooperative Cataloguing (PCC)
• Council of Federal Libraries (CFL) Consortium
• Canadian CIP program
• ISBN/ISSN
• ISMN
• LDC/IUTS/PEBUQUILL
217. Law Library has completed a recon project. Killam, Kellogg and DalTech are not complete.
218. Killam Memorial Library 28% incomplete. Kellogg Health Sciences Library 5% incomplete. DalTech 5% incomplete.
219. Complete in two of three branches.
220. This question does not apply to the NLC; however, we do charge for some of our services.
221. For the salary survey, merit increments have been reflected but negotiations have not been finalized with the Faculty Association for a possible cost-of-living adjustment.
222. Salary information as of November 1, 1999 (includes CDI).
223. As in previous years, the National Library of Canada does not complete this section of the survey, as this information is not compiled by NLC.