



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

2003-2004
Statistics / Statistiques

2004-2005
Salaries / Salaires

August / août 2005

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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.

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

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CARL Statistics 2003-2004

Trends and Observations

Context

In research libraries as in other organizations, planning and outcomes are linked through a chain of expected results--from inputs to activities to outputs to impacts. The annual *CARL Statistics* provide information about some inputs, activities and outputs. This national data, collected over many years, is an important source for monitoring Canadian research libraries, for observing trends and for suggesting issues which need further exploration. Other methods and resources are necessary to document the impact of research library collections and services and to show the importance of collaborative arrangements for our national information infrastructure.

A university administrator names librarians as

“the real heroes of the digital revolution in higher education . . . [because] they are the ones who have seen the farthest, done the most, accepted the hardest challenges, and demonstrated most clearly the benefits of digital information It is a testimony to their success that we take their achievement—and their information-management systems—for granted.”¹

Unfortunately, the dynamic and open nature of the digital collections and services in research libraries means these resources and activities are currently underrepresented in the annual national statistics. They may not, in fact, be amenable to the familiar descriptive statistics that are comparable among institutions.

Careful readers need to remember that, in spite of attention to corrections and clarity, there are limitations in the reported data. Definitions may vary, either over time or as interpreted by an individual institution. The reliability and accuracy of data collection and reporting methods may be inconsistent. Every year there are some data elements that are not reported by all libraries. Thus, conclusions or comparisons -whether between institutions or over time - should be made with caution, with knowledge of context and, preferably, in conjunction with other assessment methods. The footnotes for each table are an important part of the data.

Finally, there were changes in the CARL membership. A single institution, Library and Archives of Canada, was created from the former National Library of Canada which was a member and the National Archives of Canada which was not. There will be some discontinuities in reporting while the management information system for the new institution matures. The Library of Parliament became the thirtieth Association member and will report in future years.

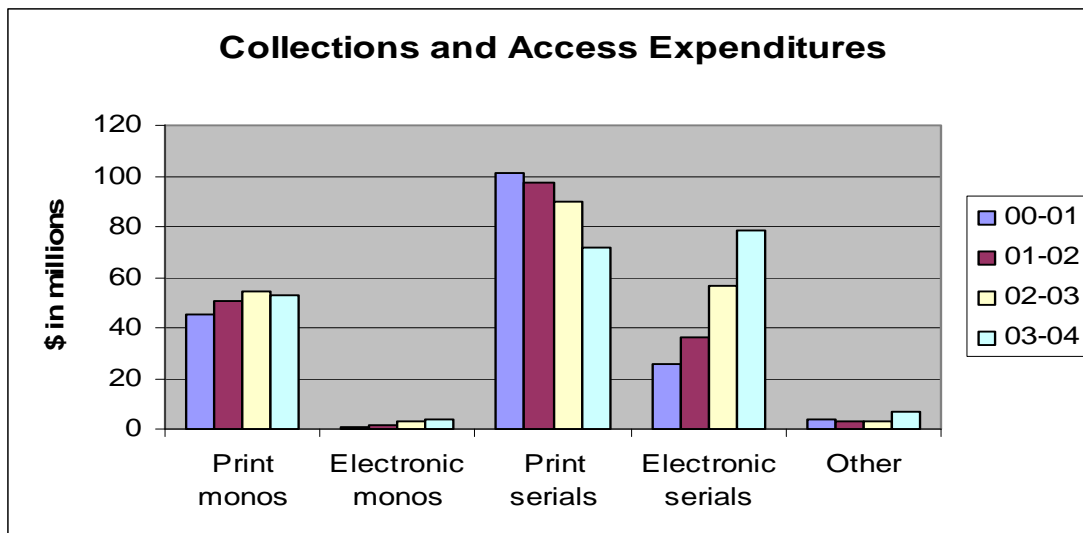
¹ Edward L. Ayers. “The Academic Culture and the IT Culture: Their Effect on Teaching and Scholarship,” *Educause Review*, vol. 39, no. 8 (November/December 2004): p.50.

Collections and Access

“Developments in digital technology, the introduction of the Web and the Internet, and new methods of creating, sharing, and using knowledge have changed dramatically the traditionally understood definitions of library collections and access services. Building collections and creating access to them are no longer achieved just within the walls of the library. Broadly defined, collections and access responsibilities are no longer distinct spheres within research libraries.”²

Traditional library statistics make it difficult to maintain a perspective of collection and access activities that are inextricably linked.

Total investment for collections and access rose to \$236.1 million from \$228.7 million, an increase of 3% paralleling the change in the Canadian Consumer Price Index. Expenditures for collections and access increased in 20 of the 29 reporting member libraries. Institutional funding received from external sources and expenditures on behalf of institutions by external agencies dropped from nearly 7% of the expenditures for collections and access in the previous year to 3% in the current year, undoubtedly reflecting the end of federal and provincial matching funds for the Canadian National Site Licensing Project (now the Canadian Research Knowledge Network). More than half of the total external funding from endowments and grants (\$5.5 million) was at a single institution, the University of Toronto.



For the first time, a larger proportion of collections and access expenditures were for electronic serials (34%) than for print serials (31%). These similar proportions represent a \$17.8 million decrease in expenditures for print serials and a \$21.8 million increase in expenditures for electronic journals. Almost two-thirds of university libraries facilitate access to the content of electronic journals by providing linking software.

² ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force. “Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries,” *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no.225 (December 2002), <http://www.arl.org/newsletr/225/>.

The early stage of the digital information environment is evident in the information reported about electronic monographs. The proportion of overall collection expenditures for electronic monographs rose from 1% to 2%, dollars spent rose 24%, and the number of titles acquired increased over 1000%. This dramatic increase was influenced by large additions of over 200,000 titles at two institutions and over 100,000 titles at another. There are undoubtedly still vagaries in reporting electronic monograph collections and access.

The proportion of expenditures for print (23%) monographs remained fairly stable. Although expenditures for print monographs increased in over half the reporting institutions, total expenditures for print monographs declined after several years of increasing expenditures. The share of total expenditures for "other" materials such as back files, audio visual materials, and manuscripts increased to 3%, perhaps driven by atypical million dollar expenditures at two institutions.

The variety among CARL members is evident in the number of volumes added at individual institutions: from 15,434 to 230,073 volumes with a median of 38,737 volumes added. The total number of volumes added in reporting libraries decreased by 10% over the previous year, partly because of the shift from print to electronic journals. Library collections are not static and at the same time as over 1.5 million volumes were added to research libraries, about .25 million volumes were withdrawn. The number of volumes withdrawn in individual libraries ranged from 0 to 66,793 with a median of 4,500.

The 61,646 linear metres of manuscript and archival holdings in the reporting libraries shows a continual increase of about 4% each year. The expansion of unique collections and responsibility for stewardship of material in multiple media contribute to the demand for storage space. In addition to renovation and new construction, libraries are looking at alternatives such as shared storage space with other university departments or other universities, to meet this challenge.

Many of the access components of "collections and access" such as proxy servers, federated search software, and digitization projects are invisible to users (and national library statistics). However, document delivery and interlibrary loan are long-standing, visible components of the inextricably linked collections and access responsibility. The number of items sent to other institutions by university libraries was stable. At the same time, the number of items sent by CISTI (692,587) is greater than the number sent by all other institutions combined and a continuing significant decline in the number sent by CISTI resulted in a 5% decrease nationally. The number of items received by reporting institutions decreased by 10%, undoubtedly reflecting the increased availability of electronic journal articles.

Digitization projects to create new resources or convert existing resources are another manifestation of the way collections and access are inextricably linked. Twenty of 27 universities have undertaken digitization projects. In the majority of institutions, funding for digitization projects comes from government, private or university funds as well as from the library. Only one fifth of member institutions report receiving private funding for this initiative.

“Wrapped in Services”

A research library director wrote recently that

“to equate the value proposition for libraries with their purchased collections is akin to assessing an educational experience solely on the basis of the textbook used....The activities of seeking and using information are profoundly interactive human behaviors. Every library collection is wrapped in services, and both the services and the collections reflect the unique needs and interests of the library’s community of readers and learners.”³

It is understandable that the service and human component of the research library value proposition is not captured well in national library statistics because interactive human behaviors are seldom readily susceptible to quantification. Furthermore, the services and interactions in the research library value proposition rightly reflect a unique local environment. Individual Canadian research libraries are participating in projects such as LibQUAL, MINES (Measuring the Impact of Networked Information Resources), and SAILS (Standardized Assessment of Information Literacy Skills) to develop and utilize tools that provide meaningful information about library users and use.

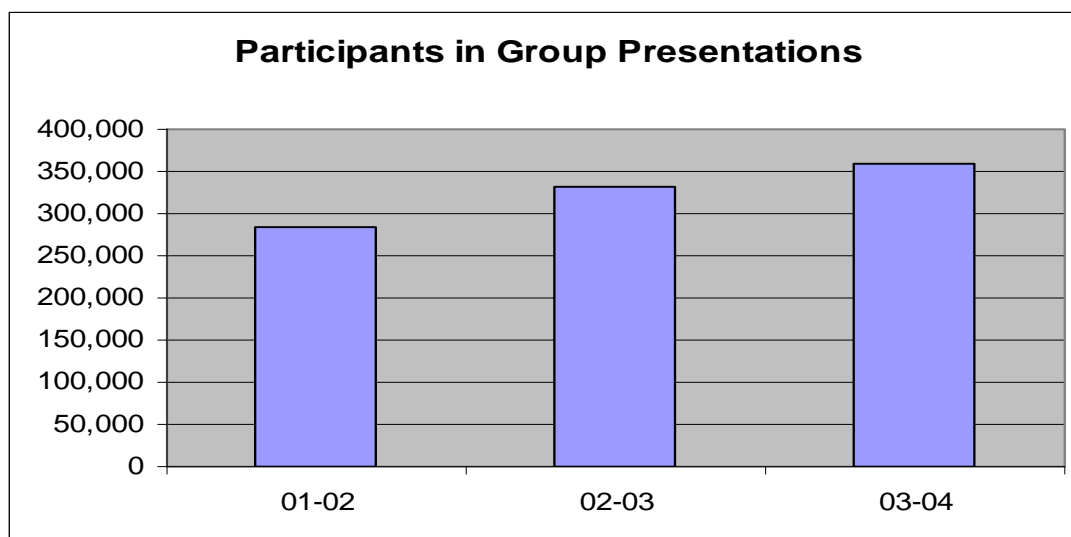
National statistics can, nevertheless, provide indications about library services. Total circulation (initial loans) increased by 5% over the previous year at the same time as FTE student enrollment increased by 8%. Students and researchers continue to rely on print volumes in addition to a rich environment of online and web resources. The number of articles downloaded from the Scholars Portal online journal project in Ontario provides perspective. Article downloads from academic journals increased by 27% during the period that library circulation increased by 5%. There are puzzling differences in the circulation changes at individual institutions, from an increase of 45% to a decrease of 20% (compared with plus 15% to minus 15% last year). This may reflect changes in policy or reporting as well as in use.

The median number of initial loans per student is 18 with a range from 13 to 32. Interestingly, there is little relation between the number of initial loans per student and whether a library circulates journals. Of the 14 university libraries that do not circulate journals, seven experience per student circulation that is above the median. Results like these help support the observation that research library services and collections reflect the needs and interests of a local community.

In-house collection use continued a steady decline, decreasing by 19% over the previous year undoubtedly reflecting the rapid expansion of access to online journals. At the same time, user surveys consistently document the importance of “library as place” particularly for undergraduates. Twenty of 27 university libraries provide an information or learning commons facility.

The total number presentations to student groups and numbers of attendees increased again. The 8% increase in participants matched the increase in student enrollment. Participation in group presentations at university libraries ranged from the equivalent of 14% of FTE students to 99% of FTE students with a median of 50% equivalent participation.

³ Ann J. Wolpert in an e-mail symposium. “Google at the Gate” *American Libraries*, vol. 36. no. 3 (March 2005), p. 43



The total number of reference transactions decreased by 5% with decreases in 18 of 29 libraries. Again, there is great variation with a reported increase of 168% at one university and a reported decrease of 67% at another university in the same city.

While reference transactions have decreased overall, two institutions—Sherbrooke and Toronto—have experienced double digit percentage increases for two consecutive years.

The average number of hours per week of reference service offered by CARL university libraries was 99, maintaining the gradual increase from 91.7 in 1999-00. Of the two institutions with a substantial increase in reference transactions for two consecutive years, Toronto has among the longest hours of public service and Sherbrooke the shortest.

There has been little change in the number of service points. The number of libraries offering synchronous or virtual reference services has increased from 15 to 17 of the 29.

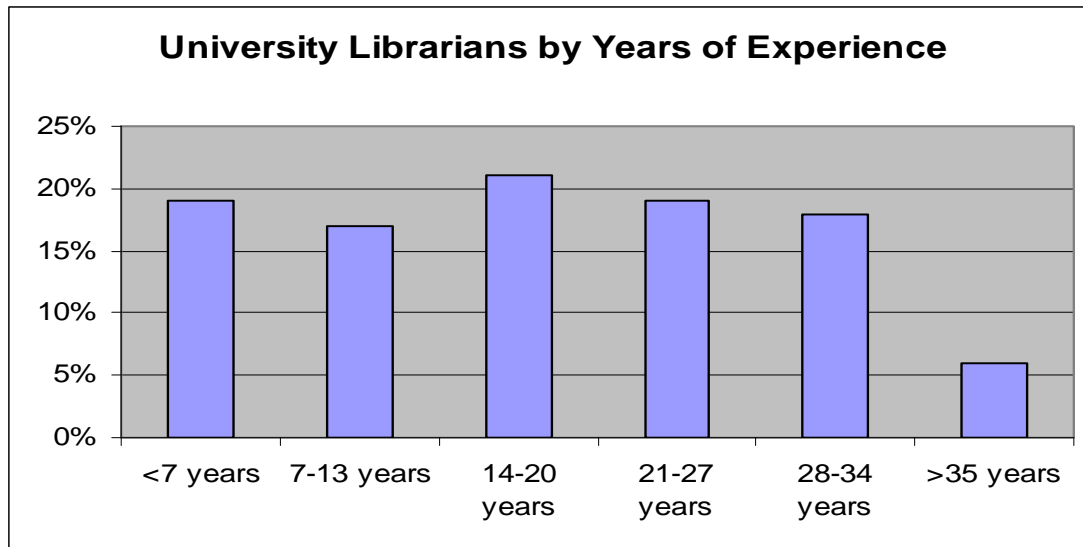
Librarians and Library Staff

The percentage of the library budget spent on salaries and wages remained stable and the absolute expenditure for salaries and wages increased in line with the CPI. After two years of modest growth, the number of people working in research libraries did not change. Professional staff grew more in both absolute and percentage terms than those in other staff categories. This pattern was accentuated by the growth in “other professionals” at the Library and Archives of Canada, probably reflecting archivists in the new institution.

The number of students⁴ in research universities is rising more rapidly than the number of library staff. As a result the median number of students per library staff has risen from 101 two years ago to 121 in the current reporting year with a range in from 176 to 82. With few additional staff, the increase in library users and changing requirements for collections, access, and services, there is a continuing imperative to realign library human resources.

⁴ Source : Canadian Research Knowledge Network, enrollment data 2003-2004.

For the fifth consecutive year, the average years of experience of professional staff in university libraries dropped, a 3% decrease in this period. Although the average years of experience dropped, the median professional salary in university libraries of \$71,210 was 4% higher than the previous year. The Atlantic provinces had the highest median professional salaries and the Prairie provinces had the highest average years of experience. The highest (Carleton) and lowest (Western Ontario) median salaries remain in Ontario. The national distribution of university librarians by years of experience is fairly even.



Salary distribution tables for professional librarians in university libraries continue to demonstrate the link between years of experience and salary. Average salaries climb from \$50,657 for those with less than 7 years of professional experience to \$90,710 for those with over 35 years of professional experience.

Expenditures

Total expenditures in Canadian research libraries increased by almost 2% over the previous year, very close to the change in CPI for the period and considerably less than the increase in student enrollment. Considering the digital information revolution in research libraries, there has been a remarkable consistency in the proportion of expenditures on materials, staffing and operating budget lines in recent years. There was a small increase in the proportion spent on collections and access and a small decrease in the proportion spent on operating. The median library expenditure per student at Canadian universities was \$830 with a range from \$486 to \$1162.

Ellen Hoffmann
 York University Libraries
 April 2005

Statistiques de l'ABRC 2003-2004

Tendances et observations

Contexte

Dans les bibliothèques de recherche comme dans d'autres organisations, la planification et les résultats font partie d'une chaîne de résultats attendus, depuis les intrants jusqu'aux activités, aux extrants et aux retombées. Les *Statistiques de l'ABRC* contiennent des données sur les intrants, les activités et les extrants. Ces données nationales, recueillies depuis de nombreuses années, sont une source importante pour faire le suivi des bibliothèques de recherche au Canada, pour observer les tendances et pour recenser les points qui doivent être approfondis. D'autres méthodes et ressources sont nécessaires pour mettre en lumière les retombées des collections et des services des bibliothèques de recherche et démontrer l'importance des ententes de collaboration pour notre infrastructure nationale d'information.

Un administrateur d'université qualifie les bibliothécaires :

*« de héros authentiques de la révolution numérique dans l'enseignement supérieur [parce que] ce sont ceux qui ont vu le plus loin, qui ont fait le plus, qui ont relevé les défis les plus redoutables et qui ont démontré le plus clairement les avantages de l'information numérique... Du fait que nous tenons pour acquises leurs réalisations et leurs systèmes de gestion de l'information, il s'agit d'un témoignage de leur succès. »*⁵

Malheureusement, la nature dynamique et ouverte des collections et des services numériques des bibliothèques de recherche signifie que ces ressources et activités sont actuellement sous-représentées dans les statistiques nationales annuelles. De fait, elles ne peuvent être assimilées aux statistiques descriptives familières qui sont comparables entre établissements.

Les lecteurs attentifs doivent savoir que, malgré l'attention apportée aux corrections et à la clarté, les données déclarées présentent des limites. Les définitions peuvent varier, soit au fil du temps, soit selon l'interprétation de chaque établissement. La fiabilité et l'exactitude de la collecte des données et des méthodes de présentation de l'information peuvent ne pas être uniformes. Chaque année, il y a des éléments de données qui ne sont pas déclarés par toutes les bibliothèques. Par conséquent, les conclusions ou les comparaisons – que ce soit entre les établissements ou sur une certaine période – doivent être faites avec précaution, compte tenu du contexte, et de préférence, conjointement avec d'autres méthodes d'évaluation. Les notes qui accompagnent chaque tableau sont un aspect important des données.

En dernier lieu, la composition de l'ABRC a changé. Un établissement unique, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, a été créé à partir de l'ancienne Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, qui était membre, et des Archives nationales du Canada, qui ne l'étaient pas. Il y aura donc une certaine discontinuité dans la présentation des données pendant que le système d'information de gestion du

⁵ Edward L. Ayers. "The Academic Culture and the IT Culture: Their Effect on Teaching and Scholarship", *Educause Review*, vol. 39, no. 8 (novembre-décembre 2004) : p. 50. [TRADUCTION]

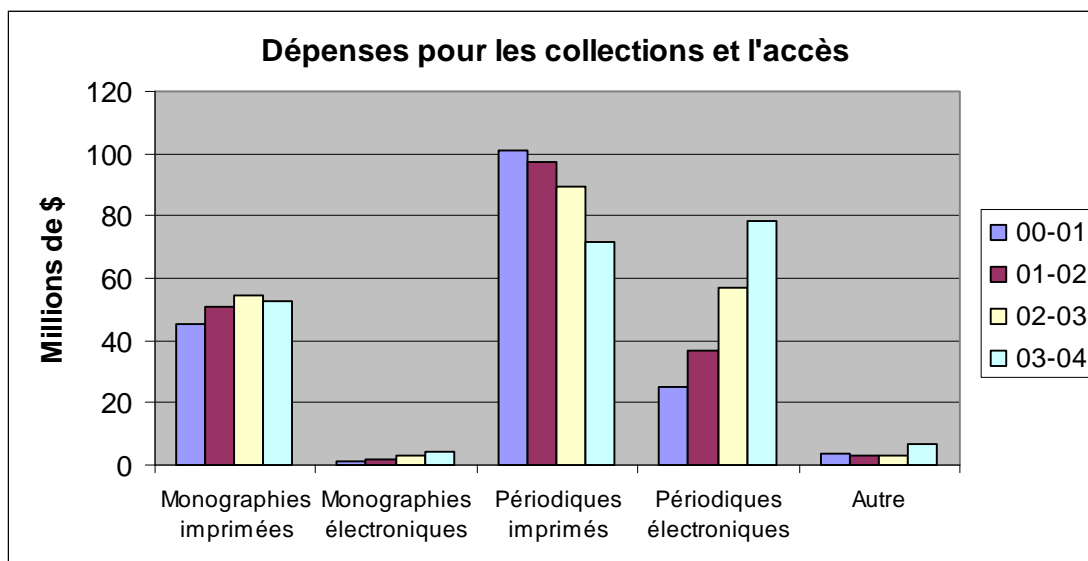
nouvel établissement se stabilise. La Bibliothèque du Parlement est devenue le treizième membre de l'Association et fera rapport au cours des prochaines années.

Collections et accès

« L'évolution des technologies numériques, l'avènement du Web et de l'Internet, et les nouvelles méthodes de création, de partage et d'utilisation des connaissances ont transformé radicalement les définitions traditionnelles des collections des bibliothèques et des services d'accès. Le rassemblement de collections et les moyens d'y donner accès ne sont plus des tâches qui se font tout simplement à l'intérieur des murs de la bibliothèque. De façon générale, les collections et les responsabilités en matière d'accès ne sont plus des sphères distinctes dans les bibliothèques de recherche. »⁶

Avec les statistiques sur les bibliothèques traditionnelles, il est difficile de conserver une optique de collections et d'activités d'accès qui sont inextricablement liées.

Les fonds consacrés aux collections et à l'accès sont passés de 228,7 millions à 236,1 millions de dollars, soit une hausse de 3 % correspondant à celle de l'Indice des prix à la consommation au Canada. Les dépenses pour les collections et l'accès ont augmenté dans 20 des 29 bibliothèques déclarantes. Les fonds que les établissements ont reçu de sources extérieures et les dépenses qui ont été faites par des organismes extérieurs pour le compte des établissements sont passés de près de 7 % des dépenses pour les collections et l'accès l'an dernier à 3 % cette année, traduisant sans aucun doute la fin des fonds de contrepartie fédéraux et provinciaux pour le Projet canadien de licences de site nationales (devenu le Réseau canadien de documentation pour la recherche). À elle seule, l'Université de Toronto a reçu plus de la moitié du financement extérieur total provenant de fondations et de subventions (5,5 millions de dollars).



⁶ ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force. "Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries," *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 225 (décembre 2002), <http://www.arl.org/newsletr/225/>. [TRADUCTION]

Pour la première fois, une plus grande proportion des dépenses pour les collections et l'accès a été consacrée aux périodiques électroniques (34 %) qu'aux périodiques imprimés (31 %), ce qui représente une diminution de 17,8 millions des dépenses consacrées aux périodiques imprimés et une augmentation de 21,8 millions de dollars des dépenses réservées aux revues électroniques. Près des deux tiers des bibliothèques d'université ont facilité l'accès au contenu des revues électroniques en procurant un logiciel de liens.

Les premiers signes d'un milieu d'information numérique sont évidents dans l'information signalée sur les monographies électroniques. La proportion des dépenses globales pour les collections consacrée aux monographies électroniques est passée de 1 % à 2 %, les fonds dépensés ont augmenté de 24 % et le nombre de titres acquis a fait un bond supérieur à 1 000 %. Cette hausse remarquable a été influencée par d'importantes acquisitions de plus de 200 000 titres par deux établissements et de plus de 100 000 titres par une autre. À n'en pas douter, il y a toujours certains aléas dans la déclaration des collections de monographies électroniques et de leur accès.

La proportion des dépenses pour les monographies imprimées (23 %) est restée relativement stable. Bien qu'elles aient augmenté dans plus de la moitié des établissements déclarants, les dépenses totales consacrées aux monographies imprimées ont diminué après plusieurs années d'augmentation. La proportion des dépenses totales faites pour « d'autres » matériels, tels que des anciens numéros, du matériel audio-visuel et des manuscrits, a connu une hausse de 3 %, découlant peut-être de dépenses exceptionnelles dans les millions de dollars à deux établissements.

La diversité parmi les membres de l'ABRC se manifeste dans le nombre de volumes acquis par chacun des établissements : de 15 434 à 230 073 volumes avec une médiane de 38 737 volumes. Le nombre total de volumes ajoutés dans les bibliothèques déclarantes a reculé de 10 % par rapport à l'année précédente, en partie à cause de la transition des revues imprimées aux revues électroniques. Les collections des bibliothèques ne sont pas statiques et pendant que plus de 1,5 million de volumes étaient ajoutés dans les bibliothèques de recherche, environ 250 000 volumes étaient retirés. Le nombre de volumes retirés dans les bibliothèques individuelles variait de 0 à 66 793, avec une médiane de 4 500.

Les 61 646 mètres linéaires de fonds de manuscrits et d'archives dans les bibliothèques déclarants indiquent une progression constante d'environ 4 % par année. Alors que l'expansion de ces collections se poursuit, les établissements font face à une demande croissante d'espace d'entreposage dans leurs installations. Les contraintes d'espace forcent les bibliothèques à rechercher des solutions de rechange, telles que des espaces d'entreposage partagés avec d'autres facultés universitaires ou d'autres universités, afin de faire face à ce problème.

De nombreux éléments d'accès de la composante « collections et accès », tels que les serveurs mandataires, les logiciels de recherche fédérés et les projets de numérisation, sont invisibles pour les usagers (et pour les statistiques nationales sur les bibliothèques). Toutefois, la livraison de documents et les prêts interbibliothèques constituent depuis longtemps des éléments visibles des collections et de la responsabilité d'accès inextricablement liées. Le nombre de documents envoyés par l'ICIST (692 587) est plus élevé que le nombre envoyé par tous les autres établissements ensemble et la baisse constante du nombre de documents envoyés par l'ICIST a entraîné un recul de 5 % à l'échelle nationale. Le nombre de documents reçus par les établissements déclarants a diminué de 10 %, traduisant sans doute la disponibilité accrue d'articles de revues électroniques.

Les projets de numérisation visant à créer de nouvelles ressources ou à convertir des ressources existantes constituent un autre exemple de la façon dont les collections et l'accès sont inextricablement liés. Vingt des 27 universités ont entrepris des projets de numérisation. Dans la majorité des cas, le financement des projets de numérisation provient du gouvernement, du secteur privé ou des universités, ainsi que des bibliothèques. Un cinquième des établissements membres ont déclaré avoir reçu des fonds privés pour ce projet.

« Lié aux services »

Un directeur de bibliothèque de recherche a écrit récemment que :

« mettre sur le même pied la proposition de valeur des bibliothèques et leurs collections achetées équivaut à évaluer la formation acquise uniquement d'après les manuels utilisés... Les activités de recherche et d'utilisation de l'information sont des comportements humains interactifs profonds. Chaque collection d'une bibliothèque est liée aux services, et tant les services que les collections traduisent les besoins et intérêts uniques de la collectivité des lecteurs et des apprenants de la bibliothèque »⁷

Il est compréhensible que l'aspect humain et du service de la proposition de valeur des bibliothèques de recherche soit mal saisi dans les statistiques nationales sur les bibliothèques, étant donné que les comportements humains interactifs se prêtent difficilement à la quantification. De plus, les services et les interactions dans la proposition de valeur des bibliothèques de recherche traduisent à juste titre un milieu local unique. Les bibliothèques de recherche canadiennes individuelles participent à des projets tels que LibQUAL, MINES (Measuring the Impact of Networked Information Resources) et SAILS (Standardized Assessment of Culture informationnelle Skills) afin d'élaborer et d'utiliser des outils qui procurent des renseignements significatifs sur les usagers des bibliothèques et leur utilisation.

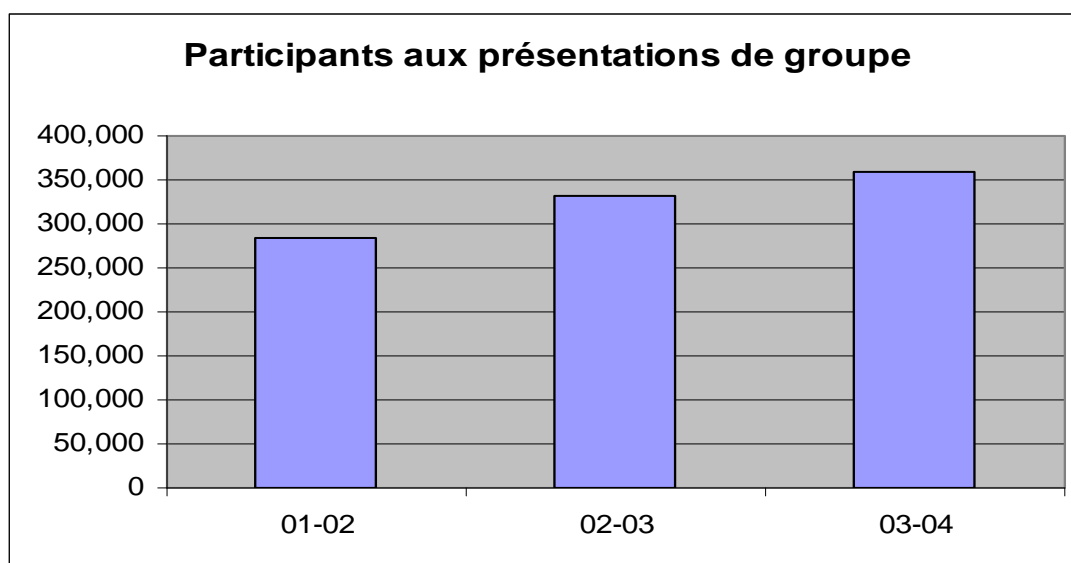
Néanmoins, les statistiques nationales peuvent fournir des indications sur les services de bibliothèque. La circulation totale (prêts initiaux) a progressé de 5 % par rapport à l'année précédente, tandis que le nombre d'étudiants ETP a augmenté de 8 %. Les étudiants et les chercheurs comptent toujours sur les ouvrages imprimés, en plus de la multitude de ressources Internet et en ligne. Le nombre d'articles téléchargés du Portail universitaire de l'Ontario, un projet de revues en ligne, offre une certaine perspective. Les téléchargements d'articles de revues savantes ont augmenté de 27 %, contre 5 % pour les prêts des bibliothèques durant la même période. Il existe des différences inexplicables dans l'évolution des prêts dans les établissements individuels, allant d'une augmentation de 45 % à une diminution de 20 % (comparativement à plus 15 % et moins 15 % l'an dernier). Ces différences peuvent s'expliquer par un changement de politique ou de déclaration ainsi que dans l'utilisation.

Le nombre médian de prêts initiaux par étudiant est de 18 avec une fourchette de 13 à 32. Fait intéressant, il y a peu de rapport entre le nombre de prêts initiaux par étudiant et le prêt de revues par la bibliothèque. Des 14 bibliothèques universitaires qui ne prêtent pas de revues, sept déclarent des prêts par étudiant supérieurs à la médiane. De tels résultats contribuent à justifier l'observation

⁷ Ann J. Wolpert in an e-mail symposium. "Google at the Gate" *American Libraries*, vol. 36. no. 3 (mars 2005), p. 43. [TRADUCTION]

que les collections et les services des bibliothèques de recherche répondent aux besoins et aux intérêts d'une collectivité locale.

La diminution progressive de l'utilisation des collections internes s'est poursuivie, enregistrant une baisse de 19 % par rapport à l'année précédente imputable sans doute à l'expansion rapide de l'accès aux revues en ligne. Pourtant, les enquêtes sur les usagers indiquent invariablement l'importance d'avoir une « bibliothèque sur place », particulièrement pour les étudiants de premier cycle. Vingt des 27 bibliothèques universitaires fournissent une installation commune d'information ou d'apprentissage.



Le nombre total de présentations faites à des groupes d'étudiants et le nombre de participants ont enregistré une nouvelle hausse. La hausse de 8 % du nombre de participants correspond à celle du nombre d'étudiants. La participation aux présentations de groupe faites dans les bibliothèques universitaires a varié de l'équivalent de 14 % d'étudiants ETP à 99 % d'étudiants ETP, avec une médiane de participation équivalente de 50 %.

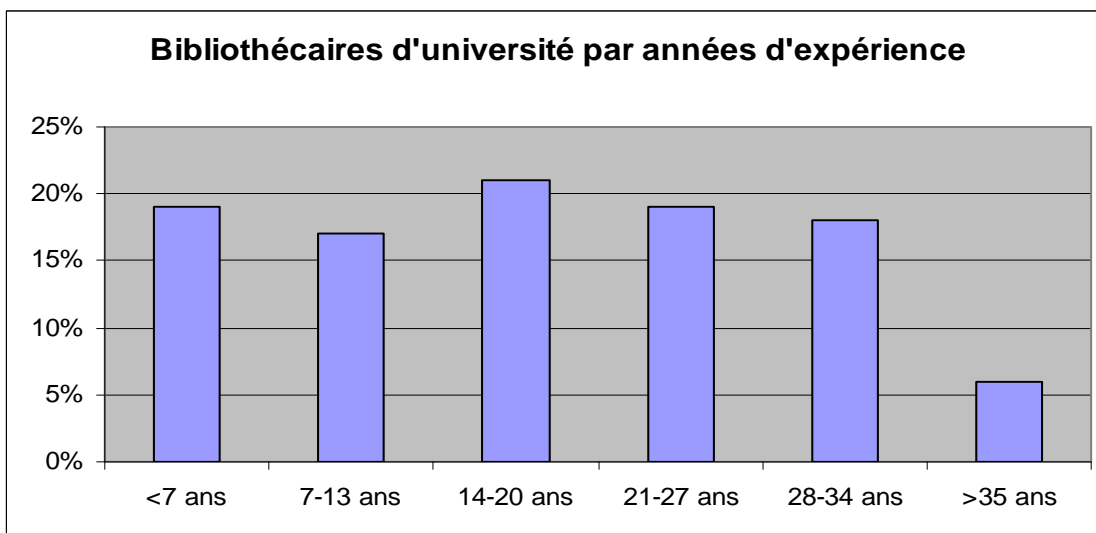
Le nombre total de questions de référence a fléchi de 5 %, avec un recul dans 18 des 29 bibliothèques. Encore une fois, il existe une variation prononcée, une université signalant un bond spectaculaire de 168 %, tandis qu'une autre université de la même ville déplorant une chute de 67 %. Bien que les questions de référence aient globalement diminué, deux établissements, Sherbrooke et Toronto, ont connu un pourcentage d'augmentation dans les deux chiffres pendant deux années consécutives. Le nombre moyen d'heures par semaine de services de référence offerts par les bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC a été de 99, dans la foulée de la hausse progressive à partir de 91,7 en 1999-2000. Des deux établissements qui ont enregistré une hausse importante des questions de référence pendant deux années d'affilée, Toronto offre parmi les plus longues heures de service public et Sherbrooke, les plus courtes.

Le nombre de points de service a peu varié. Le nombre de bibliothèques offrant un service de référence en mode synchrone ou virtuel est passé de 15 à 17 des 29 établissements.

Bibliothécaires et personnel des bibliothèques

Le pourcentage du budget des bibliothèques consacré aux salaires est resté stable et l'augmentation de la dépense absolue pour les salaires a été du même ordre que l'IPC. Après deux années de croissance modeste, le nombre de personnes travaillant dans les bibliothèques de recherche n'a pas varié. Le personnel professionnel a augmenté davantage tant en nombre absolu qu'en pourcentage par rapport à toutes les autres catégories de personnel. Cette tendance a été accentuée par la croissance des « autres professionnels » à Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, traduisant probablement les archivistes du nouvel établissement.

Le nombre d'étudiants⁸ dans les universités de recherche a augmenté plus rapidement que celui du personnel des bibliothèques. Par conséquent, le nombre médian d'étudiants par employé de bibliothèque est passé de 101 il y a deux ans à 121 pour l'année de déclaration, avec une fourchette de 176 à 82. Avec la faible progression du personnel, l'augmentation du nombre d'utilisateurs et l'évolution des besoins pour les collections, l'accès et les services, il devient urgent de réaligner les ressources humaines des bibliothèques.



Pour la cinquième année consécutive, le nombre moyen d'années d'expérience du personnel professionnel dans les bibliothèques universitaires a diminué, un recul de 3 % au cours de cette période. Malgré ce recul, le salaire médian des professionnels dans les bibliothèques universitaires était de 71 210 \$ ou 4 % supérieur à l'année précédente. C'est dans les provinces de l'Atlantique que le salaire médian était le plus élevé et dans les provinces de l'Ouest que le nombre moyen d'années d'expérience était le plus élevé. Le salaire médian le plus élevé (Carleton) et celui le plus bas (Western Ontario) se trouvent toujours en Ontario. La répartition nationale des bibliothécaires d'université par années d'expérience est relativement égal.

Les tableaux de distribution des salaires pour les bibliothécaires professionnels dans les bibliothèques universitaires montrent encore le lien entre les années d'expérience et le salaire. Les salaires moyens passent de 50 657 \$ pour ceux qui ont moins de sept années d'expérience professionnelle à 90 710 \$ pour ceux qui en ont plus de 35.

⁸ Source : Réseau canadien de documentation pour la recherche, données sur le nombre d'étudiants 2003-2004.

Dépenses

Les dépenses totales dans les bibliothèques de recherche au Canada ont augmenté de près de 2 % par rapport à l'année précédente, ce qui avoisine la progression de l'IPC durant la période et est considérablement moindre que la hausse du nombre d'étudiants. Compte tenu de la révolution de l'information numérique dans les bibliothèques de recherche, il y a eu une constance remarquable dans la proportion des dépenses pour le matériel, le personnel et le budget de fonctionnement depuis quelques années. Il s'est produit une légère augmentation de la proportion consacrée aux collections et à l'accès et une faible diminution de celle consacrée au fonctionnement. Les dépenses médianes des bibliothèques par étudiant dans les universités canadiennes s'élevaient à 830 \$, avec une fourchette de 486 \$ à 1 162 \$.

Ellen Hoffmann
Bibliothèques de l'Université York
avril 2005

SECTION A

Expenditures and Collection Size

2003 - 2004

Table I - Library collections

	Notes	Financial year begins	Volumes held 2002 - 2003	Volumes added 2003 - 2004
Question number		Date	1.1	1.2
British Columbia ¹	PGLM	1-Apr-03	5 096 628 ²	110 475
Simon Fraser	PG	1-Apr-03	1 397 816	49 465
Victoria	PGL	1-Apr-03	1 842 120	22 934
Alberta ³	PGLM	1-Apr-03	5 924 003	89 221 ⁴
Calgary	PGLM	1-Apr-03	2 429 433	55 055
Manitoba	PGLM	1-Apr-03	1 991 864 ⁵	40 484
Regina	PG	U/A	842 652	15 434
Saskatchewan ⁶	PGLM	1-May-03	1 900 378	64 404
Carleton ⁷	PG	1-May-03	1 709 962	21 668
Guelph	PG	1-May-03	1 537 392	28 797
McMaster	PG M	1-May-03	1 936 411	34 542
Ottawa	P LM	1-May-03	1 658 999	39 715
Queen's ⁸	B LM	1-May-03	2 366 322	49 097
Toronto (incl. OISE) ⁹	PGL	1-May-03	9 824 681 ¹⁰	230 073
Waterloo	PG	1-May-03	1 984 328	25 744
Western Ontario ¹¹	PGL	1-May-03	2 880 151	37 758
Windsor	PGL	1-May-03	1 672 848	17 919
York	PGL	1-May-03	2 487 083	56 411
Concordia	P	1-Jun-03	2 966 191	24 455
Laval	PGLM	1 juin-03	2 582 318	91 134
McGill	BGLM	1-Jun-03	3 388 991	99 045
Montréal	PGLM	1 juin-03	2 299 119 ¹²	48 851
Québec	PGL	1 juin-03	1 565 160	46 206
Sherbrooke	PGLM	1 juin-03	809 305	10 556
Dalhousie	PGLM	1-Apr-03	1 831 232	23 525
Memorial ¹³	P M	1-Apr-03	1 701 350	36422
New Brunswick ¹⁴	PG	1-May-03	1 209 075	16 305
CISTI	PG	1-Apr-03	2 638 495	34 445
Library and Archives Canada	PG	1-Apr-03	8 354 254	U/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

B= Bibliographic count
P= Physical unit count

L= Includes Law Library
M= Includes Medical Library

G= Government Documents included in Serials Count

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Volumes withdrawn 2003 - 2004	Net additions 2003 - 2004	Total volumes held 2003 - 2004
Question number	1.3	1.4	1.5
British Columbia	0	110 475	5 207 103
Simon Fraser	892	44 288	1 446 389
Victoria	8 067	14 867	1 856 987
Alberta	1 650	87 571 ¹⁵	6 011 574
Calgary	2 680	52 375	2 481 808
Manitoba	7 097	33 387	2 025 251
Regina	1 496	13 938	856 590
Saskatchewan	14 201	50 203	1 950 581
Carleton	2 005	19 663	1 729 625
Guelph	10 804	17 993	1 555 385
McMaster	2 785	31 757	1 968 168
Ottawa	10 094	29 621	1 688 620
Queen's	4 500	44 597	2 410 919
Toronto (incl. OISE)	22 557	207 516	10 032 197
Waterloo	17 372 ¹⁶	8 372	1 992 700
Western Ontario *	1 222	36 536	2 916 687
Windsor	2 944	14 975	1 687 823
York	66 793	-10 382	2 476 701
Concordia	1 571	22 884	2 989 075
Laval	15 325	75 809	2 658 127
McGill	15 885	83 160	3 472 151
Montréal	6 524	42 327	2 341 446
Québec	12 552	33 654	1 598 814
Sherbrooke	3 006	7 550	816 855
Dalhousie	10 491	13 034	1 844 266
Memorial	2 999	33 423	1 734 773
New Brunswick	823	15 482	1 224 557
CISTI	11 760	22 685	2 661 180
Library and Archives Canada	U/A	363 640	8 697 894
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table II - Library collections other formats

	Microform units	Government documents	Manuscripts and archives (linear metre)	Printed music scores
Question number	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
British Columbia	5 088 653	U/A	3 642	U/A
Simon Fraser	1 197 745	N/A	627	N/A
Victoria	2 258 179	U/A	1 102	33 881
Alberta	3 708 956	0	6 656	46 454
Calgary	3 564 512	0 ¹⁷	2 956	U/A
Manitoba	1 461 023	231 843 ¹⁸	2 968 ¹⁹	U/A
Regina	1 213 102	288 258	1 626	6 308
Saskatchewan	3 068 851	409 983	268	U/A
Carleton	1 334 652	0	366	32 215
Guelph	2 288 194	0	3 264	U/A
McMaster	1 581 737	0	4 013	31 747
Ottawa	1 890 046	879 241	754	37 062
Queen's	3 832 545	1 090 276	U/A	U/A
Toronto	5 273 313	0	10 789	65 005
Waterloo	1 698 517	0	1 445	0
Western Ontario	3 850 683	0	3 293	490 757
Windsor	1 663 027	102 777	1 115	7 549
York	4 070 520	0	2 917	U/A
Concordia	1 752 021	119 024	71	2 923
Laval	1 311 519	0	0	52 181
McGill	1 762 783	668 981	3 408	44 413
Montréal	1 659 958	0	0	31 400
Québec	922 192	0	132	72 771
Sherbrooke	1 337 676	0	0	6 333
Dalhousie	478 354	0	4 696	8 502
Memorial	2 827 137	10	1 363	6 830
New Brunswick	3 208 428	N/A	1 817	735
CISTI	5 000 000	0	N/A	0
Library and Archives	7 715 944	3 581 126	2 358	83 692
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Cartographic materials	Graphic materials	Audio materials	Film and video materials
Question	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
British Columbia	574 555	511 086	91 596 ²⁰	15 146 ²¹
Simon Fraser	92 183 ²²	51 886	8 543	4 603
Victoria	197 648	U/A	63 313	7 452
Alberta	1 474 640 ²³	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	1 431 055	1 047 983 ²⁴	36 920	10 837
Manitoba	108 819	271 537 ²⁵	24 240 ²⁶	7 897 ²⁷
Regina	365	18 596	15 134	2 841
Saskatchewan	72 422	18 475	15 646	1 648
Carleton	176 694	9 557 ²⁸	2 038 ²⁹	13 844
Guelph	73 387	6 375	11 155	6 719
McMaster	145 694	10	29 441	1 422
Ottawa	417 470	222 055	17 961	9 531
Queen's	159 049	27 885	U/A	U/A
Toronto	280 737	717 359	193 878	26 580
Waterloo	149 335 ³⁰	1	1 009	149
Western Ontario	15 248	345 279	54 638	4 341
Windsor	62 151	1 714	2 330	4 316
York	112 408	8 647	48 825	19 592
Concordia	12 977	0	39 688	3 701
Laval	328 732	213 451	18 257	21 159
McGill	240 829	258 081	45 026	35 869
Montréal	322	124 235	41 580	12 391
Québec	331 599	586 599	36 234	19 183
Sherbrooke	119 261	43 311	11 828	4 385
Dalhousie	93 967	U/A	547 ³¹	1 446 ³²
Memorial	158 840	44 948 ³³	16 128	5 436
New Brunswick	69 681	64 067	2 867	1 508
CISTI	N/A	N/A	N/A	503
Library and Archives	N/A	101 813	257 000	16 000
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table III – Monograph collections

	Print monograph titles	Monographs purchased	Electronic monograph titles	Electronic monograph titles purchased	Total monograph titles
Question	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	936 523	34 756	12 776	3 308	949 299
Victoria	1 148 083	11 250	2 392	N/A	1 150 475
Alberta	2 330 797 ³⁴	U/A	15 696 ³⁵	U/A	2 346 493 ³⁶
Calgary	1 503 876	33 891	307 276	300 451 ³⁷	1 811 152
Manitoba	1 171 334	19 396	5 709	117 297	1 177 043
Regina	655 192	N/A	10 702	1 893	665 894
Saskatchewan	976 375	17 942	77 445	55	1 053 820
Carleton	1 017 278	11 648	13 878	1 977	1 031 156
Guelph	1 177 283	17 700	U/A	U/A	U/A
McMaster	1 361 639	18 563	7 968 ³⁸	2 630	1 369 607
Ottawa	1 255 833	27 354	93 398	91 542	1 349 231
Queen's	1 781 319	21 963	U/A	U/A	U/A
Toronto	N/A	142 023	29 229	21 829	U/A
Waterloo	1 398 579	17 468	38 915	U/A ³⁹	1 423 170
Western Ontario	2 133 900	24 248	140 188	43 601	2 274 088
Windsor	996 089	11 960	12 103	1 826	978 192
York	1 547 383	39 550	93 036	75 785	1 640 419
Concordia	1 420 035	20 357	938 ⁴⁰	15	1 420 988
Laval	1 220 253	28 394 ⁴¹	12 465	1 358	1 232 718
McGill ⁴²	2 025 858	37 143	U/A	267 773	U/A
Montréal	1 329 987	25 319 ⁴³	2 295	0	1 332 282
Québec	923 360	26 117	2 808	0	926 168
Sherbrooke	528 507	6 399	2 052	N/D	530 559
Dalhousie	948 125 ⁴⁴	12 759	18 993	3 952	967 118
Memorial	1 308 872	32 214	9 213 ⁴⁵	2 499	1 318 085
New Brunswick	1 230 412 ⁴⁶	8 043	122	N/A	1 230 412
CISTI	711 031	2 674	14 497	2 770	725 528
Library and Archives	3 162 563	7 586	9 992	N/A	3 185 235
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table IV - Serials collections

	Print & microform serial titles	Electronic serial titles	Total serial titles
Question	4.1	4.2	4.1 + 4.2
British Columbia	26 348 ⁴⁷	22 082 ⁴⁸	48 430
Simon Fraser	6 787	7 056 ⁴⁹	13 843
Victoria	7 231	7 242	14 473
Alberta	27 452	12 368	39 820
Calgary	11 434	11 730 ⁵⁰	23 164
Manitoba	7 657 ⁵¹	6 252 ⁵²	13 909
Regina	2 018	8 754	10 772
Saskatchewan	10 285	5 224 ⁵³	15 509
Carleton	4 599	9 742 ⁵⁴	14 341
Guelph	6 410	5 670	12 080
McMaster	6 020	13 024	19 044
Ottawa	8 939	7 555	16 494
Queen's	10 251	10 841	21 092
Toronto	34 057	27 754	61 811
Waterloo	7 266	9 423	16 689
Western Ontario	9 923	4 135	14 058
Windsor	4 997	18 565	23 562
York	9 538	11 241	20 779
Concordia	4 852	10 206	15 058
Laval	12 369	15 583	27 952
McGill ⁵⁵	13 876	3 828	17 704
Montréal	9 947	7 792	17 739
Québec	8 972	8 807	17 779
Sherbrooke	4 324	8 900	13 224
Dalhousie	4 777 ⁵⁶	16 931	21 708
Memorial	7 035	8 571	15 606
New Brunswick	2 949	11 086	14 035
CISTI	8 597	4 358	12 955
Library and Archives	U/A	12 345	U/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Serial subscriptions	Electronic serial titles in aggregator packages	Cancelled serial titles	Value of cancelled serial titles
Question	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
British Columbia	48 430	U/A	1 757 ⁵⁷	\$636 001 ⁵⁸
Simon Fraser	U/A	22 491	1 026	U/A
Victoria	10 313	12 466	192	\$115 200
Alberta	10 213	U/A	145	\$135 233
Calgary	15 236	20 062 ⁵⁹	145	\$52 140
Manitoba	10 998	8 168	105	U/A
Regina	2 018	18 653	336	\$219 754
Saskatchewan	11 136	U/A ⁶⁰	0	\$0
Carleton	9 498	10 904	16	\$8 006
Guelph	12 080	3 547	0	\$0
McMaster	15 168	2 585	208	\$109 359
Ottawa	U/A	4 900	15	\$6 561
Queen's	20 133	3 775	U/A	U/A
Toronto	53 955	19 647	U/A	U/A
Waterloo	U/A ⁶¹	U/A	38	\$19 400
Western Ontario	7 195	24 459	450	\$141 621
Windsor	25 008	7 558 ⁶²	56	\$26 574
York	10 704	2 099	745	\$279 857
Concordia	13 198	11 329 ⁶³	73	\$23 102
Laval	24 417	14 593	344	\$21 488
McGill	13 176	10 587	147	\$113 884
Montréal	14 230	N/D	356	\$28 460
Québec	N/D	N/D	368	N/D
Sherbrooke	3 026	N/D	371	N/D
Dalhousie	6 627	12 957	104	\$40 825
Memorial	14 453	5 889	96	\$27 788
New Brunswick	13 535	4 789	23	\$9 646
CISTI	8 607	4 951	1 400	\$1 050 000
Library and Archives	1 560	2 362	U/A	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table V - Library materials expenditures

	Print monographs	Electronic monographs	Total monographs	Print serials	Electronic serials	Total serials
Question	5.1	5.2		5.3	5.4	
British Columbia	3 133 880	186 667	3 320 547	4 294 018 ⁶⁴	5 200 401	9 494 419
Simon Fraser	1 999 226	202 533	2 201 759	3 066 443	1 763 201	4 829 644
Victoria	968 293	117 234	1 085 527	1 154 181	2 454 540	3 608 721
Provincial average	\$2 033 800	\$168 811	\$2 202 611	\$2 838 214	\$3 139 381	\$5 977 595
Alberta ⁶⁵	4 983 251 ⁶⁶	840 816 ⁶⁷	5 824 067	3 982 792	5 385 106	9 367 898
Calgary	2 202 915	328 012	2 530 927	2 666 860 ⁶⁸	4 669 359	7 336 219
Manitoba	1 963 669 ⁶⁹	493 541	2 457 210	3 542 848	3 035 940 ⁷⁰	6 578 788
Regina	542 149	18 669	560 818	502 652	1 153 556	1 656 208
Saskatchewan	1 662 160 ⁷¹	U/A	1 662 160	5 765 782 ⁷²	U/A	5 765 782
Regional average	\$2 270 829	\$420 260	\$2 607 036	\$3 292 187	\$3 560 990	\$6 140 979
Carleton	812 247	40 264	852 511	761 863	2 062 707	2 824 570
Guelph	1 142 451	31 012	1 173 463	614 001	3 564 673	4 178 674
McMaster	1 447 929	85 220	1 533 149	2 050 308	3 735 944	5 786 252
Ottawa	2 017 322	U/A	2 017 322	2 393 775	3 785 948	6 179 723
Queen's	1 474 573	U/A	1 474 573	2 620 255	4 912 991	7 533 246
Toronto	8 227 377	207 430	8 434 807	11 789 424	3 794 454	15 583 878
Waterloo	1 141 969	65 968 ⁷³	1 207 937	1 758 346 ⁷⁴	2 765 730 ⁷⁵	4 524 076
Western Ontario	1 629 267	26 104	1 655 371	2 286 771	5 414 917	7 701 688
Windsor	783 247 ⁷⁶	13 727	796 974	1 148 124	1 910 473	3 058 597
York	2 442 739	230 571	2 673 310	2 388 528	3 760 617	6 149 145
Provincial average	\$2 111 912	\$87 537	\$2 181 942	\$2 781 140	\$3 570 845	\$6 351 985
Concordia	811 500 ⁷⁷	1 737	813 237	1 082 267	1 566 965	2 649 232
Laval	2 265 304	N/D	2 265 304	2 596 234	3 280 148	5 876 382
McGill ⁷⁸	3 895 742 ⁷⁹	1 011 373	4 907 115	1 983 582	5 241 680	7 225 262
Montréal	1 955 900 ⁸⁰	0	1 955 900	3 704 098	3 227 622	6 931 720
Québec	910 044 ⁸¹	0	910 044	1 167 890	1 387 286	2 555 176
Sherbrooke	401 283	0	401 283	2 369 628	0 ⁸²	2 369 628
Provincial average	\$1 706 629	\$202 622	\$1 875 481	\$2 150 617	\$2 450 617	\$4 601 233
Dalhousie	713 904	59 939	773 843	2 234 367	2 207 380	4 441 747
Memorial	1 560 668	U/A	1 560 668	2 780 958	1 246 047	4 027 005
New Brunswick	512 266	1 199	513 465	576 372	829 963	1 406 335
Regional average	\$928 946	\$30 569	\$949 325	\$1 863 899	\$1 427 797	\$3 291 696
CISTI	529 735	U/A	529 735	U/A	U/A	0
Library and Archives	693 322	N/A	693 322	468 763	62 232	530 995
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$1,821,529	\$180,092	\$611,529	\$2,562,540	\$2,904,440	\$265,498
National total	\$52,824,332	\$3,962,016	\$56,786,348	\$71,751,130	\$78,419,880	\$150,171,010

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Other library materials	Miscellaneous materials	Total library materials	Contract binding	External funding	Funding from external agencies
Question	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.10
British Columbia	624 727	1 391 497 ⁸³	14 831 190	182 421	0	0
Simon Fraser	872 699 ⁸⁴	149 053	8 053 155	157 819	394 398	N/A
Victoria	U/A	248 406	4 942 654	139 637	48 086	0
Provincial average	\$748 713	\$596 319	\$9 275 666	\$159 959	\$147 495	\$0
Alberta	0	621 149	15 813 114	194 400	U/A ⁸⁵	N/A
Calgary	170 149 ⁸⁶	333 125	10 370 420	133 970	153 033	9 363
Manitoba	234 751	514 312	9 785 061	175 569	U/A	U/A
Regina	97 232 ⁸⁷	0	2 314 258	5 994	49 430 ⁸⁸	0
Saskatchewan	U/A	84 796 ⁸⁹	7 512 738	102 860	580 080 ⁹⁰	0
Regional average	\$125 533	\$310 676	\$9 159 118	\$122 559	\$260 848	\$3 121
Carleton	236 938	277 997	4 192 016	107 936	U/A	N/A
Guelph	17 529	238 561 ⁹¹	5 608 227	24 585	0	0
McMaster	25 861	64 131	7 409 393	204 680	0	0
Ottawa	U/A	189 226	8 386 271	110 491	0	0
Queen's	73 923	78 255	9 159 997	101 944	N/A	N/A
Toronto	281 954 ⁹²	0	24 300 639	459 856	5 499 978	N/A
Waterloo	1 073 132 ⁹³	343 800 ⁹⁴	7 148 945	83 764	93 142	0 ⁹⁵
Western Ontario	U/A	1 045 780 ⁹⁶	10 402 839	147 754	0	N/A
Windsor	N/A	94 487	3 950 058	53 151	4 139	N/A
York	169 899	161 698	9 154 052	192 971	N/A	N/A
Provincial average	\$268 462	\$249 394	\$8 971 244	\$148 713	\$799 608	\$0
Concordia	159 551	U/A ⁹⁷	3 622 020	114 862	441 559	N/A
Laval	93 974	722 691 ⁹⁸	8 958 351	N/P ⁹⁹	32 091	0
McGill	1 351 099	456 316	13 939 793	225 300	N/A	N/A
Montréal	101 475	0	8 989 095	205 937	16 749	0
Québec	63 980	1 600	3 530 800	48 969	0	N/A
Sherbrooke	12 933	753 904	3 537 748	20 000	60 000	N/D
Provincial average	\$297 169	\$386 902	\$7 096 301	\$123 014	\$110 080	\$0
Dalhousie	0	83 551	5 299 141	83 663	46 381	0
Memorial	6 186	3 448	5 597 306	60 604	131 346	0
New Brunswick	466 515	99 481	2 485 796	60 262	N/A	N/A
Regional average	\$157 567	\$62 160	\$4 460 748	\$68 176	\$88 864	\$0
CISTI	U/A	U/A	11 672 354	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library and Archives	419 774	83 396	1 727 487	5	360	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$168 966	\$297 802	\$8 023 963	\$125 904	\$359 561	\$720
National total	\$3 210 361	\$8 040 660	\$232 694 918	\$3 399 404	\$7 550 772	\$9 363

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table VI - Salary and other operating expenditures

	Notes	Professional staff	Support staff	Casual staff
Question	8.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
British Columbia	N	7 450 264	7 393 764	1 373 521
Simon Fraser	N	2 514 700	2 962 659	596 451
Victoria	N	2 240 869	3 665 041	U/A
Provincial average		\$4 068 611	\$4 673 821	\$984 986
Alberta	N	5 198 444	8 507 283	818 702
Calgary	N	3 304 642	6 189 084	452 992
Manitoba	Y	4 239 196	5 084 724	684 906
Regina	N	1 448 644	1 361 011	89 260
Saskatchewan	N	3 132 823	3 026 903	302 107
Regional average		\$3 464 750	\$4 833 801	\$469 593
Carleton	N	1 894 703	3 894 516	416 400
Guelph	N	2 295 775	3 174 648	224 431
McMaster	Y	2 278 754	3 866 300	323 731
Ottawa	N	2 612 470	4 294 167	315 816
Queen's	N	2 150 788	4 106 376	356 355
Toronto	N	13 322 665	14 903 884	4 219 762
Waterloo	N	2 589 403	3 600 521	739 438
Western Ontario	N	3 507 965	3 631 119	536 716
Windsor	Y	1 693 021	2 550 654	124 251
York	N	4 615 013	4 468 231	933 762
Provincial average		\$3 696 056	\$4 849 042	\$819 066
Concordia	Y	2 811 664	3 816 638	171 823
Laval	Y	3 552 524	6 000 316	147 573
McGill ¹⁰⁰	N	4 635 759	6 395 985	980 874
Montréal	Y	5 245 735	7 759 009	356 000
Québec	Y	2 858 581	4 083 292	433 030
Sherbrooke	N	1 469 050	1 797 600	184 570
Provincial average		\$3 428 886	\$4 975 473	\$378 978
Dalhousie	Y	2 382 759	2 519 301	333 476
Memorial	N	2 677 805	3 950 869	722 407
New Brunswick	N	U/A ¹⁰¹	U/A ¹⁰²	173 053
Regional average		\$2 530 282	\$3 235 085	\$409 645
CISTI	N	U/A	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	Y	19 713 623	6 113 227	N/A
Library of Parliament	N	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average		\$4 142 135	\$4 782 116	\$615 823
National total		\$111 837 639	\$129 117 122	\$16 011 407

Y= Fringe benefits are paid from the library budget

N= Fringe benefits are paid from the University budget

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Total staffing expenditures	Fringe benefits	Other operating expenditures	Totals
Question	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4+6.5+6.6
British Columbia	16 217 549	2 602 113 ¹⁰³	3 646 905	22 466 567
Simon Fraser	6 073 810	1 296 875	1 231 058	8 601 743
Victoria	5 905 910	886 128	948 568	7 740 606
Provincial average	\$9 399 090	\$1 595 039	\$1 942 177	\$12 936 305
Alberta	14 524 429	2 925 484	1 847 977	17 449 913
Calgary	9 946 718	1 727 274	1 235 244	12 909 236
Manitoba	10 008 826	1 380 742	1 503 649	12 893 217
Regina	2 898 915	U/A ¹⁰⁴	876 372	3 775 287
Saskatchewan	6 461 833	1 000 592	791 446	8 253 871
Regional average	\$8 768 144	\$1 758 523	\$1 250 938	\$11 056 305
Carleton	6 205 619	1 098 958	753 063	8 057 640
Guelph	5 694 854	1 287 053	1 002 861	7 984 768
McMaster	6 468 785	1 246 640	1 208 452	8 923 877
Ottawa	7 222 453	1 436 580	1 038 572	9 697 605
Queen's	6 613 519	1 246 898	2 006 833	9 867 250
Toronto	32 446 311	6 121 692	6 674 790	45 242 793
Waterloo	6 929 362	1 290 791	1 145 078	9 365 231
Western Ontario	7 675 800	2 061 541	1 093 537	10 830 878
Windsor	4 367 926	964 600	694 318	6 026 844
York	10 017 006	2 164 132	4 070 657	16 251 795
Provincial average	\$9 364 164	\$1 891 889	\$1 968 816	\$13 224 868
Concordia	6 800 125	1 296 195	856 605	8 952 925
Laval	9 700 413	2 582 355	642 462	12 925 230
McGill	12 012 618	2 218 105	2 669 693	16 900 416
Montréal	13 360 744	2 572 123	1 113 260	17 046 127
Québec	7 374 903	1 365 143	279 202	9 019 248
Sherbrooke	3 451 220	724 487	288 814	4 464 521
Provincial average	\$8 783 337	\$1 793 068	\$975 006	\$11 551 411
Dalhousie	5 235 536	977 771	852 346	7 065 653
Memorial	7 351 081	932 115	1 378 479	9 661 675
New Brunswick	4 212 139	U/A	434 699	4 646 838
Regional average	\$5 599 585	\$954 943	\$888 508	\$7 124 722
CISTI	19 019 123	U/A	12 777 523	31 796 646
Library and Archives	26 109 837	N/A	10 226 839	36 336 676
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$9 665 771	\$1 736 255	\$2 182 390	\$13 281 210
National total	\$280 307 364	\$43 406 387	\$63 289 302	\$385 155 076

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table VII - Summary of library expenditures

Question	Total materials expenditure (includes binding)	Total staffing expenditure (includes fringe benefits)	Operating expenditure	Totals	Percentage		
					Material	Salaries	Operating
Question	5.7 + 5.8	6.4 + 6.5	5.7	5.7+5.8+6.4+6.5			
British Columbia	15 013 611	18 819 662	3 646 905	37 480 178	40.06%	50.21%	9.73%
Simon Fraser	8 210 974	7 370 685	1 231 058	16 812 717	48.84%	43.84%	7.32%
Victoria	5 082 291	6 792 038	948 568	12 822 897	39.63%	52.97%	7.40%
Provincial average	\$9 435 625	\$10 994 128	\$1 942 177	\$22 371 931	42.18%	49.14%	8.68%
Alberta	16 007 514	17 449 913	1 847 977 ¹⁰⁵	35 305 404	45.34%	49.43%	5.23%
Calgary	10 504 390	11 673 992	1 235 244	23 413 626	44.86%	49.86%	5.28%
Manitoba	9 960 630	11 389 568	1 503 649	22 853 847	43.58%	49.84%	6.58%
Regina	2 320 252	2 898 915	876 372	6 095 539	38.06%	47.56%	14.38%
Saskatchewan	7 615 598	7 462 425	791 446	15 869 469	47.99%	47.02%	4.99%
Regional average	\$9 281 677	\$10 174 963	\$1 250 938	\$20 707 577	44.82%	49.14%	6.04%
Carleton	4 299 952	7 304 577	753 063	12 357 592	34.80%	59.11%	6.09%
Guelph	5 632 812	6 981 907	1 002 861	13 617 580	41.36%	51.27%	7.36%
McMaster	7 614 073	7 715 425	1 208 452	16 537 950	46.04%	46.65%	7.31%
Ottawa	8 496 762	8 659 033	1 038 572	18 194 367	46.70%	47.59%	5.71%
Queen's	9 261 941	7 860 417	2 006 833	19 129 191	48.42%	41.09%	10.49%
Toronto	24 760 495	38 568 003	6 674 790	70 003 288	35.37%	55.09%	9.53%
Waterloo	7 232 709	8 220 153	1 145 078 ¹⁰⁶	16 597 940	43.58%	49.53%	6.90%
Western Ontario	10 550 593	9 737 341	1 093 537	21 381 471	49.34%	45.54%	5.11%
Windsor	4 003 209	5 332 526	694 318	10 030 053	39.91%	53.17%	6.92%
York	9 347 023	12 181 138	4 070 657	25 598 818	36.51%	47.58%	15.90%
Provincial average	\$9 119 957	\$11 256 052	\$1 968 816	\$22 344 825	40.81%	50.37%	8.81%
Concordia	3 736 882	8 096 320	856 605	12 689 807	29.45%	63.80%	6.75%
Laval	8 958 351	12 282 768	642 462	21 883 581	40.94%	56.13%	2.94%
McGill	14 165 093	14 230 723	2 669 693	31 065 509	45.60%	45.81%	8.59%
Montréal	9 195 032	15 932 867	1 113 260	26 241 159	35.04%	60.72%	4.24%
Québec	3 579 769	8 740 046	279 202	12 599 017	28.41%	69.37%	2.22%
Sherbrooke	3 557 748	4 175 707	288 814	8 022 269	44.35%	52.05%	3.60%
Provincial average	\$7 198 813	\$10 576 405	\$975 006	\$18 750 224	38.39%	56.41%	5.20%
Dalhousie	5 382 804	6 213 307	852 346	12 448 457	43.24%	49.91%	6.85%
Memorial	5 657 910	8 283 196	1 378 479	15 319 585	36.93%	54.07%	9.00%
New Brunswick	2 546 058	4 212 139	434 699	7 192 896	35.40%	58.56%	6.04%
Regional average	\$4 528 924	\$6 236 214	\$888 508	\$11 653 646	38.86%	53.51%	7.62%
CISTI	11 672 354	19 019 123	12 777 523	43 469 000	26.85%	43.75%	29.39%
Library and Archives	1 727 487	26 109 837	10 226 839	38 064 163	4.54%	68.59%	26.87%
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$8 141 183	\$11 162 543	\$2 182 390	\$21 486 116	37.89%	51.95%	10.16%
National total	\$236 094 317	\$323 713 751	\$63 289 302	\$623 097 370			

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table VIII - Summary of library personnel

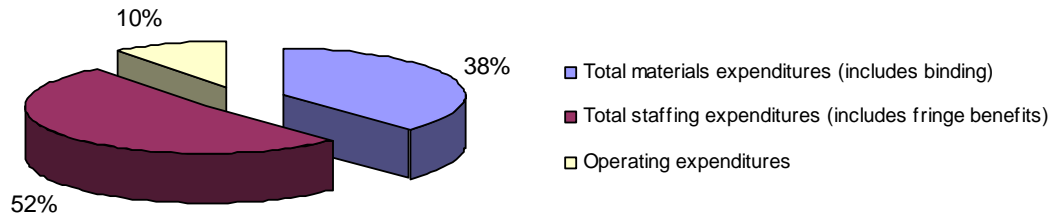
	Professional staff	Other professionals	Total professionals	Support staff FTE	Casual staff FTE	Total staff FTE
Question	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
British Columbia	82.0	19.0	101.0	211.0	46.0	358.0
Simon Fraser	34.7	8.6	43.3	88.0	17.0	148.3
Victoria	31.0	8.5	39.5	100.3	13.2	153.1
Provincial average	49.2	12.0	61.3	133.1	25.4	219.8
Alberta	71.0	9.0	80.0	215.0	31.0	326.0
Calgary	42.4	6.0	48.4	157.2	23.2	228.8
Manitoba	58.5	0.0	58.5	137.2	23.0 ¹⁰⁷	218.7
Regina	18.0	4.0	22.0	44.0	2.0	68.0
Saskatchewan	37.0	14.0	51.0	102.0	12.0	165.0
Regional average	45.4	6.6	52.0	131.1	18.2	201.3
Carleton	24.8	1.0	25.8	80.2	24.7	130.8
Guelph	24.0	12.0	36.0	81.0	19.0	136.0
McMaster	30.0	4.0	34.0	108.0	21.0	163.0
Ottawa	34.6	2.0	36.6	111.9	6.0	154.5
Queen's	38.0 ¹⁰⁸	2.0	40.0	115.0	20.0	175.0
Toronto	170.0	20.0	190.0	349.0	151.0	691.0
Waterloo	30.0	6.7	36.7	96.1	41.7	174.4
Western Ontario	45.0	18.0	63.0	106.0	23.0	192.0
Windsor	27.0	0.0	27.0	59.0	14.0	100.0
York	42.0	15.0	57.0	114.0	59.0	230.0
Provincial average	46.5	8.1	54.6	122.0	37.9	214.7
Concordia	36.0	5.0	41.0	118.0	6.0	165.0
Laval	56.5	3.0	59.5	154.8	4.0	218.3
McGill	61.0	4.0	65.0	165.0	54.0	284.0
Montréal	81.0	4.0	85.0	221.5	9.5	316.0
Québec	40.3	3.0	43.3	109.0	12.4	164.5
Sherbrooke	21.0	1.0	22.0	52.8	2.0	76.8
Provincial average	49.3	3.3	52.6	136.9	14.6	204.1
Dalhousie	33.6	0.0	33.6	88.5	29.3	151.3
Memorial	38.0	2.0	40.0	112.0	30.9	182.1
New Brunswick	17.5 ¹⁰⁹	2.0	19.5	72.2	6.8	98.5
Regional average	29.7	1.0	31.0	90.9	22.3	144.0
CISTI	73.0	114.0	187.0	155.0	0.0	342.0
Library and Archives	181.0	147.0	328.0	146.0	13.0	487.0
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	51.0	15.0	66.0	125.0	24.6	217.2
National total	1478.9	434.8	1913.6	3669.7	714.7	6298.1

U/A = Unavailable

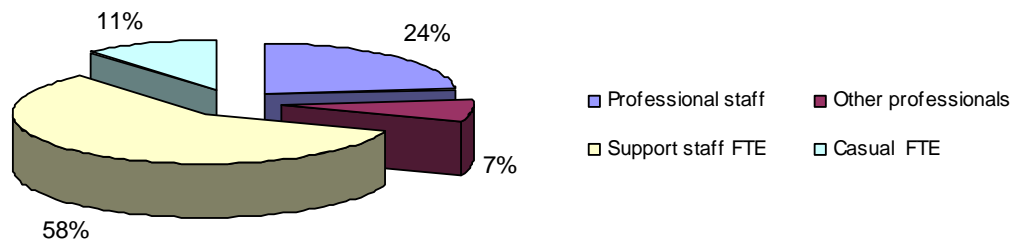
N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table IV - Summary expenditures staffing and collections

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



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

Total Collections in CARL Libraries

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

Expenditures Establishment and Collections Size Questionnaire

I. Collections

1. Print volumes

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

2. Other formats

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

3. Monographs

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

4. Current serials received

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

II. Expenditures

5. Library materials

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

6. Salaries and wages

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

III. Personnel

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

IV. Local Characteristics

- 8.1 Basic volume count is
- 8.2 Government publications are included in count of Current serials.
- 8.3 Fringe benefits are included in expenditures for salaries and wages.
- 8.4 Law Library statistics are included.
- 8.5 Medical Library statistics are included.
- 8.6 List all libraries included:

Endnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size questionnaire

-
- ¹ Includes documents & technical reports.
- ² New base count 5,096,628 volumes as of April 1, 2003.
- ³ All figures are as at March 31, 2004.
- ⁴ Volumes added figures are lower this year due to 6 week delay in cataloguing due to implementation of new system, in addition to purposeful delay in monograph purchasing to end of 2003/2004 fiscal year in order to take advantage of favorable U.S. Dollar exchange rate.
- ⁵ Corrected 02/03 figure for total volumes is 1991864.
- ⁶ All figures are as of April 30, 2004.
- ⁷ Print Volumes 1.1 and 1.2 The total includes government documents as an item count, rather than by volume; Carleton does not keep a volume count for government documents. Includes documents & technical reports.
- ⁸ All figures are as of April 30, 2004.
- ⁹ Includes documents & technical reports.
- ¹⁰ Volumes held at the end of the previous year is an adjusted figures due to recounts.
- ¹¹ Lines 1.1 and 1.5 include 140,188 electronic monographs.
- ¹² Une opération de recomptage des unités physiques de périodiques dans l'ensemble du réseau nous a amenés à revoir à la baisse le nombre total d'unités physiques qu'il aurait fallu déclarer l'an dernier.
- ¹³ Includes documents & technical reports.
- ¹⁴ Fiscal Year May 1/2003 - April 30/2004.
- ¹⁵ Volumes added figures are lower this year due to 6 week delay in cataloguing due to implementation of new system, in addition to purposeful delay in monograph purchasing to end of 2003/2004 fiscal year in order to take advantage of favorable U.S. Dollar exchange rate.
- ¹⁶ Reflects database cleanup & weeding projects undertaken in 2003/04.
- ¹⁷ government documents are integrated into these counts.
- ¹⁸ Corrected 02/03 figure is 232408.
- ¹⁹ Corrected 02/03 figure is 2772.
- ²⁰ Audio. 2002/3 figure is in error.
- ²¹ Includes 1,370 titles not reported before from affiliated theological colleges, reading rooms.
- ²² The increase is due to the SFU Library taking over a film/video/dvd collection from another department.
- ²³ Cartographic figure is up by more than 5% this year due to addition of large number of Air Photos.
- ²⁴ There were 199,944 slides transferred from the Faculty of Fine Arts to the Image Centre.
- ²⁵ Corrected 02/03 figure is 269940.
- ²⁶ The increase includes 4,453 audio materials which are part of Archives & Special Collections holdings that had not included in previous year's figures.
- ²⁷ The increase includes 2,348 film and video materials which are part of Archives & Special Collections holdings that had not been included in previous year's figures.
- ²⁸ We also have approximately 40,000 photographs, but these items are counted in 2.3. Manuscripts and archives (linear metre).
- ²⁹ Since 2002-2003, we have discarded 617 audio cassettes.
- ³⁰ Decrease from previous year due to adjusted manual count of uncatalogued maps to reflect retrospective cataloguing.
- ³¹ Dunn Law Library only.
- ³² 3,000 videos discarded.
- ³³ Includes ship blue prints.
- ³⁴ Print monograph titles is lower this year - may be due to more reporting accuracy in our new system.
- ³⁵ We are ordering many more electronic monographs.
- ³⁶ Print monograph titles is lower this year - may be due to more reporting accuracy in our new system.
- ³⁷ includes large digital text-sets such as "Early English Books On-Line" and "Eighteenth Century Collections".
- ³⁸ 5,500 duplicate netlibrary titles were removed.
- ³⁹ We cannot separate out the electronic monograph titles received in publishers' packages.
- ⁴⁰ In 2002-2003, we received a one-time infusion of funds, from the MEQ, with which we purchased monographs. In 2003-2004, we no longer had these extra funds, and therefore were forced to purchase far fewer volumes. Our number of print titles did increase in 2003-2004 because we did add to the collection, but we purchased 6000 fewer volumes than we did the previous year.
- ⁴¹ Les séries monographiques sont comptées comme des périodiques.

-
- ⁴² We now have the ability to retrieve more reliable figures for these sections.
- ⁴³ Certaines données significativement plus élevées cette année que l'an dernier s'expliquent en partie par le fait que la grève des employés en 2002-2003 avait entraîné une performance à la baisse dans plusieurs secteurs et des reports à l'exercice 2003-2004 dans certains cas.
- ⁴⁴ First time reporting these numbers for Killam and Law libraries in 0304. Previously only Kellogg and Sexton reported.
- ⁴⁵ Included in 3.4 at main branch.
- ⁴⁶ Much of the increase was due to more money from indirect costs.
- ⁴⁷ Transition to online program. Some print subscriptions cancelled.
- ⁴⁸ Transition to online program. We added significantly more e-journals in this program.
- ⁴⁹ The number in 2002-2003 included aggregated titles. That number has been taken out for 2003-2004 and reported in Q. 4.4.
- ⁵⁰ Count includes ""moving-wall"" subscriptions.
- ⁵¹ Decrease due to some print titles now received electronically only.
- ⁵² 02/03 figure including 7,790 aggregator titles that should not have been included.
- ⁵³ The figures for 2002/03 include 15,771 titles access through aggregators. By the fall of 2004, we had SFX, which shows multiple access points for the same title through any number of different aggregators. We therefore felt that any figure we could get would not be meaningful.
- ⁵⁴ The total from last year included titles included in aggregator packages.
- ⁵⁵ We now have the ability to retrieve more reliable figures for these sections.
- ⁵⁶ Large weeding project for Killam and Kellogg libraries in 0304.
- ⁵⁷ Transition to online program. Some print subscriptions cancelled.
- ⁵⁸ Transition to online program. Some print subscriptions cancelled.
- ⁵⁹ Count includes duplicate titles and closed holdings.
- ⁶⁰ The figures for 2002/03 include 15,771 titles access through aggregators. By the fall of 2004, we had SFX, which shows multiple access points for the same title through any number of different aggregators. We therefore felt that any figure we could get would not be meaningful.
- ⁶¹ Subscription title count available for print only.
- ⁶² Last year's number should have been 4984.
- ⁶³ no attempt has been made to avoid duplication on count.
- ⁶⁴ Transition to online program. Some print subscriptions cancelled.
- ⁶⁵ 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.6,5.7,5.8,6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4,6.5,6.6,6.7 - Expenditure figures are in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁶⁶ Monograph expenditures figures are up substantially this year due to a stronger Canadian Dollar.
- ⁶⁷ Figure is low and only represents acquisitions of backfiles at fiscal year-end - does not capture all electronic monograph expenditures.
- ⁶⁸ Cancelled several hundred print subscriptions that are also available in electronic format.
- ⁶⁹ Corrected 02/03 figure is 1583538.
- ⁷⁰ Decrease in spending due to rise in U.S. exchange rates which resulted in decrease in costs.
- ⁷¹ Includes print and electronic format; break-out not available.
- ⁷² Includes print and electronic format; break-out not available.
- ⁷³ EEBO expenditure only; expenditures for e-monographs received in publishers' packages are included in 5.4.
- ⁷⁴ Includes print, plus electronic bundled with print.
- ⁷⁵ Includes expenditures for electronic monograph and serial titles included in publishers' packages.
- ⁷⁶ 02/03 saw increase in expenditures due to "indirect costs of research" monies.
- ⁷⁷ In 2002-2003, we received a one-time infusion of funds, from the MEQ, with which we purchased monographs. In 2003-2004, we no longer had these extra funds, and therefore were forced to purchase far fewer volumes. Our number of print titles did increase in 2003-2004 because we did add to the collection, but we purchased 6000 fewer volumes than we did the previous year.
- ⁷⁸ We now have the ability to retrieve more reliable figures for these sections.
- ⁷⁹ Shift in spending strategy; orders processed after year end.
- ⁸⁰ Nous avons acheté 16 232 monographies en 2002-2003, ce qui était anormalement bas en raison du conflit de travail de 11 semaines que nous avons connu cette année-là, conflit de travail qui a été signalé en note dans notre rapport. Par contre en 2003-2004, nous avons acheté 25 319 monographies, ce qui a entraîné forcément des dépenses plus élevées. Une note générale formulée dans notre rapport explique entre autres cette hausse substantielle de nos achats.

⁸¹ Nous avons adopté une nouvelle formule de répartition budgétaire en 2003-2004 de sorte qu'une plus grande partie de notre budget d'acquisition a été consacrée à l'acquisition de périodiques, notamment de périodiques électroniques et une partie moindre à l'acquisition de monographies.

⁸² Les dépenses des monographies électroniques courants sont incluses dans la ligne 5.3 ""dépenses consacrées aux périodiques courants.

⁸³ Increase due to Electronic services, electronic document delivery.

⁸⁴ There was an increase in video/dvd purchases and database purchases in 2003-2004.

⁸⁵ We are no longer reporting this figure.

⁸⁶ Didn't buy as many manuscripts/maps/microforms/ backsets etc last year. The money went to other areas.

⁸⁷ Increase due to purchases of microform (Microlog), videos, and music compact discs.

⁸⁸ Technology Enhanced Learning - Canadian Council of Archives.

⁸⁹ Invoice of \$64,521 for ILL not received within fiscal year.

⁹⁰ Provincial grant.

⁹¹ This doesn't represent a significant change in Library operations. There was simply less budgeted for this expenditure area.

⁹² The increase is due to the relative difference between the Canadian and US dollar.

⁹³ The large increase in 2003/04 is due to significant one-time funding for the purchase of electronic backfiles.

⁹⁴ Includes bibliographic utilities, taxes, ILL/DD, shipping and evaluations.

⁹⁵ CFI CNLSP contribution to be added by CARL Office.

⁹⁶ Part of this amount was applied to the divine deficit.

⁹⁷ Reported in above expenditures, not separate.

⁹⁸ Dépenses consacrées à l'acquisition de publications rétrospectives (backfiles).

⁹⁹ La reliure est faite sur place. Les dépenses de matériel pour la reliure ont été de 58 200 \$.

¹⁰⁰ We now have the ability to retrieve more reliable figures for these sections.

¹⁰¹ In budget not differentiated between.

¹⁰² In budget not differentiated between.

¹⁰³ Includes estimate for fringe benefits (reading rooms/affiliated).

¹⁰⁴ paid centrally at institutional level.

¹⁰⁵ Excludes fringe benefits.

¹⁰⁶ Salary and personnel figures are current to April 30, 2004 to ensure the most current salary figures.

¹⁰⁷ Increase in staff due to increase in one time funding for extended hours.

¹⁰⁸ Includes continuing and contract positions.

¹⁰⁹ Excludes Director of Libraries (as in Section D of this survey).

SECTION B

Emerging Services

2003 - 2004

Table I – Information Commons and digitization

	Information Knowledge Learning Commons in library	How is it managed	Digitization Project	If yes is it funded by			
				Library Funds	Government Funds	Private Funds	University Funds
Question	1	1.1	2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
British Columbia	Yes	S/R ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Simon Fraser	Yes	C/R ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Victoria	Yes	C/R ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alberta	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calgary	Yes	S/R ⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Regina	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	Yes	S/R ⁵	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carleton	No ⁶	N/A ⁷	Yes ⁸	Yes	No	No	No
Guelph	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
McMaster	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ottawa	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queen's	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Toronto	Yes	S/R ⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo ¹⁰	Yes	S/R ¹¹	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Western Ontario	No	N/A	No ¹²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Windsor	Yes	C/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
York	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Concordia	Yes	C/R	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Laval	Oui	S/R	Oui ¹³	Oui	Oui ¹⁴	Non	Oui ¹⁵
McGill	Yes	C/R ¹⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Oui	S/R ¹⁷	Oui ¹⁸	Oui	Oui	Non	Non
Québec	Oui	N/A	Non	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P
Sherbrooke	Oui	N/A	Non	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P
Dalhousie	Yes	N/A ¹⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	N/A ²⁰	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes
New Brunswick	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CISTI	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Library and Archives	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

S/R = Shared responsibility with another university unit

C/R = Complete responsibility of the Library

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table II – Services offered

	Assistance for electronic publishing	Assistance to patrons in data analysis	Electronic reference services			
			Asynchronously	Synchronously	Video conferencing remote screen or multi media	Number of hours
Question	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
British Columbia	No	Yes ²¹	Yes	Yes	No	69 ²²
Simon Fraser	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	74
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0
Alberta	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	168
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	40
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²³	No	53
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	0
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	90
Carleton	No	Yes	Yes	No ²⁴	No	35
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	22
McMaster	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	100
Ottawa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	60.5
Queen's	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	0
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	128.5
Waterloo	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	20 ²⁵
Western Ontario	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	108
Windsor	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	40
York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	50
Concordia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	20
Laval	Oui ²⁶	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	35
McGill	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	0
Montréal	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	45
Québec	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Non	35
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Non	75
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	40
Memorial	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	0
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	36 ²⁷
CISTI	Yes	No	No	No	No	40
Library and Archives	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	42.5
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table III - Loan of equipment

	Does the library lend						Does the library use linking software to access full-text
	Laptop	Wireless ethernet card	Software	PDA's	E-Book readers	Other materials	
Question	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ²⁸	0	Yes ²⁹
Simon Fraser	Yes	No	No	No	No	N/A	Yes ³⁰
Victoria	No	No	No	No	No	0	No
Alberta	Yes	No	No	No	No	E-books on PDA memory / expansion card	Yes
Calgary	No	No	Yes ³¹	No	No	see footnote ³²	Yes
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes ³³	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
Regina	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	Yes ³⁴
Carleton	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No ³⁵
Guelph	Yes	No	No	No	No	*****	No
McMaster	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	Yes
Ottawa	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	Yes ³⁶
Queen's	No	No	No	No	No	0	Yes ³⁷
Toronto	Yes ³⁸	No ³⁹	No ⁴⁰	No	Yes	Dig.Still/video Camera, Digital Video Camera ⁴¹	Yes ⁴²
Waterloo	No ⁴³	No	No	No	No	0	No ⁴⁴
Western Ontario	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	No ⁴⁵
Windsor	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	Yes ⁴⁶
York	Yes	No	Yes ⁴⁷	No	No	0	No
Concordia	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	Yes ⁴⁸
Laval	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	nil	Oui ⁴⁹
McGill	No ⁵⁰	No ⁵¹	No	No	No	0	Yes ⁵²
Montréal	Oui	Non	Oui ⁵³	Non	Non	Magnétophones, écouteurs, projecteurs à diapositives (prêt interne seulement)	Oui ⁵⁴
Québec	Non	Non	Oui ⁵⁵	Non	Non	Non	Non
Sherbrooke	Non	Non	Non	Non	Non	Carte USB	Non
Dalhousie	No	No	No	No	No	0	No
Memorial	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	0	Yes ⁵⁶
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁵⁷	No	No	N/A	Yes ⁵⁸
CISTI	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No
Library and Archives	No	No	No	No	Yes	0	No
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Emerging Services Questionnaire

1. Is there an Information / Knowledge/Learning Commons in the library?
 - 1.1 If yes, is it the (Please provide the URL leading to a description of the facilities and its services as a footnote)
2. Has the library undertaken any project to convert text or graphics to digital form?
 - 2.1 If yes, were these funded from (check all that apply)
 - 2.2 Library funds
 - 2.3 Government funds
 - 2.4 Private funds
 - 2.5 University funds
3. Does your library offer assistance to patrons for)
 - 3.1 Electronic publishing of textual material.)
 - 3.2 Quantitative and qualitative analysis and interpretation of numeric data?
4. Does your library offer electronic reference services: (see Instructions Q4)
 - 4.1 Asynchronously (e.g. Email)
 - 4.2 Synchronously (e.g. chat software this continuously monitored for extended period of time)
 - 4.3 Using videoconferencing, remote screen capture, or multi-media enhancements.
 - 4.4 Number of service hours
5. Does the library lend electronics equipment such as:
 - 5.1 Laptops?
 - 5.2 Wireless ethernet cards?
 - 5.3 Software? (If yes, what type and please specify in a footnote)
 - 5.4 PDAs?
 - 5.5 E-Book readers?
 - 5.6 Other (please specify)?
6. Does the library use linking software to access full-text databases?

Endnotes to Emerging Services Questionnaire

- ¹ Chapman Learning Commons URL: <http://www.library.ubc.ca/chapmanlearningcommons/about/html>
- ² <http://www.infocommons.sfu.ca>
- ³ <http://gateway.uvic.ca/ic/>
- ⁴ <http://www.ucalgary.ca/IR/infocommons/>
- ⁵ <http://library.usask.ca/>
- ⁶ The Library is planning a Learning Commons, with an opening date of September 2005.
- ⁷ There is a link to the proposed Learning Commons on our Library Web site at:
http://www.library.carleton.ca/learning_commons/index.html
- ⁸ The Library has scanned and mounted on the Web site the maps from the ICA Children's Map Competition, 2001. Carleton's Dissertation Archive Digitization Project with Proquest/UMI has been completed. Our 1961-96 dissertations and master's theses are now available online to Carleton users via Current Research@ and Proquest Digital Dissertations (PQDD).
- ⁹ URL for Information/Knowledge/Learning Commons in the Library: www.utoronto.ca/welcome.html
- ¹⁰ Fiscal year: May 1, 2003-April 30, 2004.
- ¹¹ [It3.uwaterloo.ca](http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/info_commons_dc/index.html) (and Davis Library Information Commons opened Sept. 2004; complete responsibility of the Library; http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/info_commons_dc/index.html)
- ¹² UWO is just in the beginning stages of a project. We will have more to report next year.
- ¹³ Projet des thèses et mémoires électroniques: <http://theses.ulaval.ca> projet Érudit: <http://www.erudit.org> (collaboration avec Univ. de Montréal) projet Nos racines / Our Roots: <http://www.nosracines.ca> (collaboration avec Univ. de Calgary)
- ¹⁴ (Fonds québécois pour la recherche sur la société et la culture (FQRSC) et ministère du Développement économique régional et de la recherche du Québec) pour le projet Érudit Ministère du patrimoine canadien pour Nos racines.
- ¹⁵ Pour le projet des thèses électroniques.
- ¹⁶ www.library.mcgill.ca/infocommons/
- ¹⁷ URL : www.bib.umontreal.ca/SA/carrefour/index.html -- URL : www.bib.umontreal.ca/SS/carrefour/index.html
- ¹⁸ La Direction des bibliothèques a procédé à la numérisation de diapositives en Aménagement (2 736) à titre de projet pilote.
- ¹⁹ <http://www.library.dal.ca/commons/>; <http://www.library.dal.ca/kellogg/wkkcommons/skkcommons.htm>;
law - <http://www.library.dal.ca/law/resources/computing.html>
- ²⁰ <http://thecommons.mun.ca>
- ²¹ Users' questions about statistical methods or analysis are referred to instructors, but library helps students/faculty locate and read statistical materials.
- ²² 69 hours/week.
- ²³ Remote screen capture had been offered as part of a pilot project that is no longer offered.
- ²⁴ A Chat Service is in the planning stage.
- ²⁵ Service hours apply to chat reference only.
- ²⁶ pour le projet des thèses électroniques.
- ²⁷ 36 hours synchronously, respond by email within 24 hours (asynchronously).
- ²⁸ This service was removed. Reason unknown."
- ²⁹ SFX
- ³⁰ COPPUL'S ReSearcher product includes CUFTS.6. We use Ebsco A-Z, Journal level linking only.
- ³¹ Software includes accompanying materials in books and software to connect to the U of C catalogue.
- ³² Cables, CDs, LPs, Tapes, Slides, Microforms.
- ³³ Teaching aids.
- ³⁴ Began implementation of SFX in June 2004.
- ³⁵ We now have SFX, but it wasn't in place as of April 30, 2004.
- ³⁶ We use SFX.
- ³⁷ SFX via the Ontario Scholars Portal.
- ³⁸ In some locations.
- ³⁹ The loan of wireless ethernet cards in the past was part of a pilot project which has been discontinued.
- ⁴⁰ Except when it comes in a book.
- ⁴¹ Digital still cameras, digital video cameras.
- ⁴² Linking software to access full-text databases: SFX (attached).
- ⁴³ Plans are underway to implement a laptop lending program, contingent upon funding.

⁴⁴ SFX implementation planned for Dec. 2004.

⁴⁵ UWO is in the process of using linking software as a joint project with other OCUL libraries.

⁴⁶ We have just signed on to SFX.

⁴⁷ Netscape, MS Internet Explorer, MS Office XP Professional.

⁴⁸ WebBridge

⁴⁹ logiciel SFX

⁵⁰ another department housed within the library does the lending.

⁵¹ another department housed within the library does the lending.

⁵² SFX

⁵³ Documents d'accompagnement à différents ouvrages, surtout de programmation (donc des logiciels).

⁵⁴ Le logiciel SFX, d'Ex Libris.

⁵⁵ EndNote et ProCite

⁵⁶ Sirsi Resolver

⁵⁷ Software is Microsoft Office Suite.

⁵⁸ Ebsco LinkSource

SECTION C

Use, Facilities and Services

2003 - 2004

Table I - Collections use and facilities

	Initial Loans	Renewals	Circulate Journals?	Reserve Loans	In House Use
Question	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
British Columbia	821 585	4 536 375	No	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	482 492 ¹	140 534	Yes	68 247	293 511
Victoria	387 176	165 252	No	U/A	394 544
Alberta ²	1 030 795 ³	U/A	Yes	44 781 ⁴	U/A
Calgary	351 550 ⁵	1 287 208	No	98 633 ⁶	600 601 ⁷
Manitoba	527 334	143 264	Yes	U/A	231 544
Regina	169 334	45 956	Yes	U/A	91 614
Saskatchewan	378 892	34 725	Yes	54 447	276 792
Carleton	551 935	318 904	No ⁸	74 180	U/A
Guelph	349 845 ⁹	192 500	No	121 211 ¹⁰	342 668 ¹¹
McMaster	260 313	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
Ottawa	501 783	622 534	Yes	112 260	702 036
Queen's	270 780 ¹²	277 534	No	92 828	312 928
Toronto	1 933 596 ¹³	208 180	Yes	116 889	2 060 358
Waterloo ¹⁴	264 823	350 508	Yes	52 120 ¹⁵	U/A
Western Ontario	549 005 ¹⁶	251 511	No	109 802	517 286
Windsor	148 178	51 967	No	24 569	73 417
York	541 601	548 385	No	125 610	1 170 611
Concordia	691 625	N/A	No	66 964	428 830
Laval	548 885 ¹⁷	284 449	Yes	44 141	640 952
McGill	570 767	400 679	No ¹⁸	111 601	1 477 702
Montréal	410 464 ¹⁹	320 159	Yes	153 793	1 136 665
Québec	404 816	277 457	No	74 677	742 733
Sherbrooke	121 588	110 936	No	15 134	183 168
Dalhousie	312 326	85 701	No ²⁰	61 080	270 722
Memorial	256 694	131 590 ²¹	Yes	210 502	286 995
New Brunswick	154 375	72 274	Yes	142 010	178 710 ²²
CISTI	U/A	U/A	N/A	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	111 882	N/A	N/A	N/A	184 564
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Number of Service Points	Public Service Hours	Number of Library Presentations to Groups	Number of Participants	Number of Reference Questions	Turnstile Count
Question	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
British Columbia	32	101	1 536	31 383	155 643	22 095 ²³
Simon Fraser	11	99	615	15 104	56 501	9 744
Victoria	8	91	451	7 269	42 604	U/A
Alberta	23	100	1 120	21 737	130 596	16 913
Calgary	20	138	943	19 733	95 788	14 608
Manitoba	30	94	862	10 225	84 576	1 885 539
Regina	5	87	127	2 598	13 492	N/A
Saskatchewan	13	90	278	5 192	31 289	1 536 448
Carleton	8	101	368	10 780	34 504	1 207 538
Guelph	12	133	263	4 752	25 787	12 213 ²⁴
McMaster	10	100	718	13 034	64 568	2 253 695
Ottawa	9	94	U/A	13 188	60 666	1 366 517 ²⁵
Queen's	15	115	1 582	8 737	33 606	1 651 149
Toronto	96	129	1 565	31 223	619 497	N/A
Waterloo	14 ²⁶	106	144	3 165	32 566	10 924 ²⁷
Western Ontario	9	108	789	16 491	62 870	2 718 866
Windsor	7	111	211	6 306	27 466	8 965
York	20	93	714	18 838	158 226	U/A
Concordia	10	78	295	7 432	82 218	2 154 627
Laval	17	88	431	7 479	125 814	4 097
McGill	34	84	1 167	17 377	126 608	3 295 391
Montréal	50	98	1 693	13 541	76 201	2 367 888
Québec	18	82	727	21 716	74 598	1 639 426
Sherbrooke	7	75	438	5 215	71 883	631 764
Dalhousie	15	100	413	9 021	53 139	7 488
Memorial	19	87	355	6 275	58 259	142 781
New Brunswick	10	101	321	6 122	58 849	918 341
CISTI	3	40	U/A	477	19 328	N/A
Library and Archives	4	43	443	25 038	21 497	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table II - Services hours, library instruction and shelving

	Number of documents sent directly to users		Requests received from other institutions			
	Copies	Originals	Total requests	Originals sent	Copies sent	Total filled
Question	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.2	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.2.3
British Columbia	22 175	4 282	U/A	10 989	19 637	30 626
Simon Fraser	U/A	U/A	28 617	8 923	12 768	21 691
Victoria	0	0	9 266	1 237	5 873	7 110
Alberta	U/A	U/A	U/A	21 784	94 457	116 241
Calgary	11 442	3 421	34 790 ²⁸	8 830	16 288	25 118
Manitoba	6 504	3 440	U/A	18 586	5 775	28 807
Regina	0	0	17 184	5 643	4 087	9 730
Saskatchewan	0	0	20 724	5 742	8 669	14 411
Carleton	0	0	U/A ²⁹	5 634	4 825	10 459
Guelph	156 ³⁰	158 ³¹	U/A ³²	28 725 ³³	13 930	42 655
McMaster	N/A	N/A	22 846	10 714	4 562	15 276
Ottawa	N/A	N/A	U/A ³⁴	7 395	12 937	20 332
Queen's	U/A	U/A	U/A ³⁵	8 392	5 420	13 812
Toronto	1 626	821	43 994	16 163	19 657	35 820
Waterloo	241	384	83 234	56 784	13 627	70 411
Western Ontario	134	0	28 330	9 194	9 707	18 901
Windsor	N/A	N/A	11 450	3 398	2 972	6 370
York	13	4	16 325	6 337	7 249	13 586
Concordia	0	0	4 651	2 144	1 452	3 596
Laval	0	1 033	30 884	7 440	15 840	23 280
McGill	N/A	N/A	27 306	7 952	9 190	17 142
Montréal	0	0	20 766	6 739	8 891	15 630
Québec	N/A	N/A	9 154	N/D	N/D	7 638
Sherbrooke	N/P	N/P	6 273	944	4 650	5 594
Dalhousie	546	567	27 931	8 483	15 422	23 905
Memorial	1 960	1 167	25 170	6 066	13 327	19 393
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	8 642	4 291	3 181	7 472
CISTI	41 416	5 397	814 361	5 957	686 630	692 587
Library and Archives	N/A	N/A	75 292	35 618	6 351	41 969
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	Request sent to other institutions				Number of item received under contract
	Total requests	Originals sent	Copies sent	Total filled	
Question	4.3	4.3.1	4.3.2	4.3.3	4.4
British Columbia	U/A	U/A	U/A	27 873	11 459
Simon Fraser	36 684	7 023	23 184	30 207	11 949
Victoria	37 033	9 049	21 903	30 952	11 815
Alberta	140 360 ³⁶	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	47 373 ³⁷	12 225	31 140	43 365 ³⁸	6 222 ³⁹
Manitoba	U/A	11 780	14 968	34 789	U/A
Regina	15 893	4 042	8 734	12 776	5 641 ⁴⁰
Saskatchewan	27 083	2 535	18 532	21 067	0
Carleton	17 286 ⁴¹	6 175	9 093	15 268	10 089
Guelph	U/A	40 522	16 152	56 674	6 372
McMaster	18 037	6 269	8 470	14 739	N/A
Ottawa	U/A ⁴²	4 209	7 811	12 020	5 238
Queen's	U/A ⁴³	5 438	6 300	11 738	U/A
Toronto	U/A	4 593	388	4 981	U/A
Waterloo	48 296	32 173	12 737	44 910	5 387
Western Ontario	7 047	2 077	3 487	5 564	0
Windsor	10 864	3 103	6 715	9 818	U/A
York	5 109	2 893	1 991	4 884	501
Concordia	11 928	6 372	3 376	9 748	1 665
Laval	18 029	7 988	5 282	13 270	4 372
McGill	16 153	7 384	8 169	15 553	13 050 ⁴⁴
Montréal	14 010	5 776	7 618	13 394	3 218
Québec	6 564	N/D	N/D	5 456	N/D
Sherbrooke	8 037	1 996	4 579	6 575	10 010 ⁴⁵
Dalhousie	22 416	5 274	11 620	16 894	6 352
Memorial	25 081	3 045	15 463	18 508	11 187 ⁴⁶
New Brunswick	14 478	5 358	7 157	12 515	6 190 ⁴⁷
CISTI	31 210	2 122	23 486	25 608	43 735
Library and Archives	1 030	799	163	962	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire

1. Collections use.
 - 1.1 Number of initial loans
 - 1.2 Number of renewals
 - 1.3 Do you circulate journals? ---yes/no---
 - 1.4 Number of reserve loans
 - 1.5 Number of uses of materials in-house
2. Services Hours and staffed Service Points.
 - 2.1 Number of staffed library service points
 - 2.2 Number of weekly public service hours
3. Library instruction and facilities.
 - 3.1 Number of library presentations to groups. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
 - 3.2 Number of total participants in group presentations reported on line 3.1. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
 - 3.3 Total number of reference transactions. If you are using sampling please provide a footnote.
 - 3.4 Turnstile count
4. Document Delivery Traffic
 - 4.1 Total number of documents sent directly to individuals from own collections.
 - 4.1.1 Copies
 - 4.1.2 Originals
 - 4.2 Total number of requests received from other institutions (filled and unfilled)
 - 4.2.1 Number of originals sent
 - 4.2.2 Number of copies sent
 - 4.2.3 Total number of requests received from other institutions filled (4.2.1 + 4.2.2)
 - 4.3 Total number of requests sent to other institutions (filled and unfilled)
 - 4.3.1 Number of originals received
 - 4.3.2 Number of copies received
 - 4.3.3 Total number of requests filled by other institutions (4.3.1 + 4.3.2)
 - 4.4 Report the number of items received under the arrangement reported at 1.10.1

Endnotes to Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire

- ¹ Journal loans cannot be disaggregated from general loans.
- ² All figures are as at March 31, 2004.
- ³ Figure excludes Reserve Loans and includes Journal loans.
- ⁴ Figure is provided by reports from our former Library System (DRA) for the months of April and May 2003 (6463), and from our new Library System (SIRSI) for the months of June 2003 - March 2004 (38318).
- ⁵ Journals do NOT circulate.
- ⁶ Numbers do NOT include electronic reserves.
- ⁷ In-house usage is down due to cancellation of many print journals and increased use of electronic resources.
- ⁸ Journals do not normally circulate except in cases where there is a second copy or special permission is granted for a short term loan. In general, the few second copies of print journals still in our collection pre-date 1980.
- ⁹ The difference in the two totals is due to the laptop loan program.
- ¹⁰ This number does not include the 73725 loans of laptop computers made from the Reserve Desk. The computers were lent for in-house use only. It does include 6435 loans related to the Special Collections area.
- ¹¹ This number is based on sampling.
- ¹² Overall circulation of non-reserve material is down. Reserve use is way up.
- ¹³ We did have a large increase in loans this year, attributable in part to the double cohort of students.
- ¹⁴ Fiscal year: May 1, 2003 - April 30, 2004.
- ¹⁵ Includes hard-copy reserves only; does not include 88,924 e-reserves file downloads (803 files).
- ¹⁶ Reduction could be owing to the fact we have longer loans for faculty and more recently for doctoral students and maybe this is beginning to affect on the numbers (loans up to 120 days and this can be extended).
- ¹⁷ Nous notons une augmentation importante de prêts initiaux de +35% à la Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales et de 3% à la Bibliothèque scientifique.
- ¹⁸ Bound journals can be circulated to professors and/or graduate students, but not to others. Unbound journals do not circulate.
- ¹⁹ Nous avons exclu les prêts de réserve des prêts initiaux à partir de cette année, ce qui n'était pas le cas auparavant, nos bibliothèques n'ayant pas l'habitude de faire la distinction. Pour réellement comparer avec 2002-2003 et voir s'il y a eu effectivement décroissance en 2003-2004, il faut ajouter les prêts de réserves (153 793) aux prêts initiaux, ce qui donne 564 257 prêts. Globalement, il y a donc plutôt eu croissance (+ 8,28 %) et non décroissance.
- ²⁰ 1 of 4 libraries circulates journals.
- ²¹ included in 1.1 at one branch.
- ²² Use of manuscript collection in Archives and Special Collections has been extraordinarily high due to a local legal case.
- ²³ 1 Gate count on one day in October 2003.
- ²⁴ This turnstile count is from the first Wednesday in November, 2003.
- ²⁵ This is an annual count.
- ²⁶ Government Publications Information Desk closed; GP service merged with another information desk in 2003/04.
- ²⁷ Count for Wednesday October 22, 2003.
- ²⁸ As the number of electronic resources accessible by academic libraries increase the requests for copies decrease.
- ²⁹ Figure not available. The Head of Interlibrary Loans is on sabbatical.
- ³⁰ This is the number of articles sent to Distance Education students.
- ³¹ This is the number of originals sent to Distance Education students.
- ³² This number is not currently available from OCUL's new RACER interlibrary loan system. We will report it when it is.
- ³³ This number is not currently available from OCUL's new RACER interlibrary loan system. We will report it when it is.
- ³⁴ 24,722 requests.
- ³⁵ Stats are incomplete due to change over to VDX.
- ³⁶ 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3 - Due to move from Aviso to Relais in December, 2003, we do not have statistics for the borrowing end (number of items received for our user) for 2003/2004. We hope to have reports that will give us these borrowing end statistics for 2004/2005.
- ³⁷ The increase in electronic resources has resulted in significant decrease in requests for copies.
- ³⁸ Decrease due to increased use of electronic resources.
- ³⁹ The increase in electronic resources by all academic libraries has resulted in significant decrease in the number of copies CISTI is supplying.

⁴⁰ AEU - University of Alberta.

⁴¹ Figure reported in Annual Report. Requests submitted by Carleton patrons (19,704) minus 2418 found in the Carleton collection and on the Internet.

⁴² 14,944 requests.

⁴³ Stats are incomplete due to change over to VDX.

⁴⁴ This is an unmediated document delivery service with CISTI, for the period May 2003 to April 2004.

⁴⁵ Le nombre indiqué n'est pas compris dans la question 3.3.3.

⁴⁶ included in 4.3.3 at one branch.

⁴⁷ contracts with University of Alberta and CISTI.

SECTION D

Salaries

2004 - 2005

Table I - Salary data for all professionals 2004 – 2005

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia ¹	86	17.28	U/A	70 951	72 711
Simon Fraser	47	14.63	8.84	67 804	66 900
Victoria	35	16.86	8.46	65 000	65 574
Provincial average	56.00	16.25	8.65	\$67 918	\$68 395
Alberta	69	17.59	13.80	84 162	79 110
Calgary	42	20.10	12.71	73 099	74 226
Manitoba	58	19.84	14.21	68 400	72 887
Regina	22	20.82	16.50	70 025	67 052
Saskatchewan	33	17.15	10.73	73 802	74 466
Regional average	44.80	19.10	13.59	\$73 898	\$73 548
Carleton	26	20.00	16.08	93 447	85 999
Guelph	35	19.69	15.11	65 278	67 991
McMaster	32	20.41	15.88	67 297	69 539
Ottawa	37	19.68	12.84	71 695	74 065
Queen's	41	12.26	18.71	72 535	72 046
Toronto	163	16.41	15.48	76 453	74 925
Waterloo	36	20.21	17.82	71 592	71 177
Western Ontario	63	13.71	11.21	56 795	59 273
Windsor	26	19.73	18.77	65 386	65 403
York	55	18.67	17.24	83 051	85 245
Provincial average	51.40	18.08	15.91	\$72 353	\$72 566
Concordia	37	20.40	16.43	66 875	70 435
Laval ²	36	20.25	16.31	69 620	65 177
McGill	64	19.59	15.64	73 666	70 268
Montréal	83	16.52	13.01	63 214	62 862
Québec	44	20.28	18.18	64 099	66 089
Sherbrooke	22	14.32	10.82	64 870	65 894
Provincial average	47.67	18.56	15.06	\$67 057	\$66 788
Dalhousie	34	14.97	11.12	67 367	63 069
Memorial	37	18.97	15.09	70 235	68 804
New Brunswick ³	20	20.60	17.55	85 941	79 025
Regional average	30.33	18.18	14.58	\$74 514	\$70 300
National Average	47.52	18.18	14.56	\$71 210	\$70 749

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table II - Salary data for administrative librarians 2004 – 2005

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	23	21.61	U/A	90 726	94 008
Simon Fraser	13	18.55	5.64	78 236	76 936
Victoria	11	21.73	13.18	82 388	78 107
Provincial average	15.67	20.63	9.41	\$83 783	\$83 017
Alberta	18	22.83	17.67	97 308	98 703
Calgary	13	24.92	16.92	91 358	88 772
Manitoba	24	23.21	16.54	83 931	82 868
Regina	7	19.86	11.57	79 761	75 138
Saskatchewan	11	20.27	13.55	91 837	88 243
Regional average	14.60	22.22	15.25	\$88 839	\$86 745
Carleton	8	28.88	21.50	99 999	100 053
Guelph	13	21.77	20.38	81 963	77 719
McMaster	17	22.53	19.00	78 450	79 787
Ottawa	14	21.43	10.71	86 105	86 139
Queen's	16	15.33	22.67	81 078	81 439
Toronto	41	18.34	16.78	91 369	90 391
Waterloo	6	30.25	25.50	83 940	84 987
Western Ontario	12	17.42	11.58	75 000	74 909
Windsor	7	22.14	21.14	66 989	74 790
York	10	21.30	12.90	95 613	101 362
Provincial average	14.40	21.94	18.22	\$84 050	\$85 158
Concordia	10	28.67	23.89	90 472	91 396
Laval	7	19.71	13.14	71 255	68 758
McGill	19	23.79	18.53	81 830	88 085
Montréal	30	18.23	13.63	70 800	71 859
Québec	8	24.14	20.71	93 451	91 412
Sherbrooke	7	16.71	9.57	76 196	78 263
Provincial average	13.50	21.88	16.58	\$80 667	\$81 629
Dalhousie	17	19.65	13.35	75 552	72 253
Memorial	13	22.08	16.00	77 253	75 553
New Brunswick	7	24.00	20.43	97 428	91 202
Regional average	12.33	21.91	16.59	\$83 411	\$79 669
National Average	14.15	21.83	16.40	\$84 085	\$83 820

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table III - Salary data for non-administrative librarians 2004 – 2005

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	52	15.98	U/A	67 940	67 783
Simon Fraser	25	12.52	8.83	64 003	63 766
Victoria	16	15.38	6.44	61 350	60 960
Provincial average	31.00	14.63	7.63	\$64 431	\$64 170
Alberta	45	15.76	12.60	78 970	72 084
Calgary	29	17.93	10.83	64 431	67 705
Manitoba	34	17.39	12.52	63 220	65 841
Regina	12	22.75	20.92	70 026	66 694
Saskatchewan	22	15.59	9.32	68 915	67 578
Regional average	28.40	17.88	13.24	\$69 112	\$67 980
Carleton	18	16.06	13.67	87 267	79 753
Guelph	13	15.62	9.85	65 900	64 345
McMaster	13	15.31	10.31	57 314	56 420
Ottawa	21	19.00	14.10	70 504	66 376
Queen's	23	10.00	16.76	68 765	66 391
Toronto	112	15.85	15.16	71 597	69 639
Waterloo	23	20.65	18.13	70 962	68 357
Western Ontario	35	13.40	11.80	53 429	55 569
Windsor	19	18.84	17.89	62 500	61 945
York	30	19.73	16.00	87 458	90 314
Provincial average	30.70	16.45	14.37	\$69 569	\$67 911
Concordia	22	19.14	14.76	65 000	64 882
Laval	25	21.52	19.08	69 620	65 046
McGill	41	18.12	14.63	65 205	62 531
Montréal	53	15.55	12.66	63 214	57 769
Québec	33	18.57	16.73	64 099	60 301
Sherbrooke	14	13.29	11.36	63 196	59 744
Provincial average	31.33	17.70	14.87	\$65 056	\$61 712
Dalhousie	17	10.29	8.88	46 284	53 886
Memorial	24	17.14	14.55	64 964	65 148
New Brunswick	11	18.00	15.45	84 694	75 330
Regional average	17.33	15.14	12.96	\$65 314	\$64 788
National Average	28.96	16.64	13.59	\$67 438	\$65 783

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table IV - Salary data for other professionals 2004 – 2005

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	11	14.36	U/A	48 822	51 482
Simon Fraser	9	15.22	12.78	63 892	61 110
Victoria	8	13.13	6.00	54 551	57 570
Provincial average	9.33	14.24	9.39	\$55 755	\$56 721
Alberta	6	15.67	11.17	67 907	73 021
Calgary	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Manitoba	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Regina	3	15.33	10.33	*	*
Saskatchewan	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Regional average	1.80	15.50	10.75	\$67 907	\$73 021
Carleton	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Guelph	9	22.56	15.11	58 032	59 205
McMaster	2	35.50	25.50	*	*
Ottawa	2	14.50	14.50	*	*
Queen's	2	17.50	15.50	*	*
Toronto	10	14.80	13.80	64 987	68 603
Waterloo	7	13.00	12.43	53 445	55 991
Western Ontario	16	11.63	9.63	53 445	55 649
Windsor	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
York	15	14.80	22.60	64 052	64 363
Provincial average	6.30	16.03	14.34	\$52 618	\$53 069
Concordia	5	10.80	10.00	54 659	52 946
Laval	4	13.25	4.50	64 448	59 726
McGill	4	14.75	12.25	63 787	64 945
Montréal	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Québec	3	32.50	31.00	*	*
Sherbrooke	1	12.00	12.00	*	*
Provincial average	2.83	13.88	11.63	\$45 723	\$59 206
Dalhousie	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Memorial	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
New Brunswick	2	23.00	19.00	*	*
Regional average	0.67	23.00	19.00	\$0	\$0
National Average	4.48	14.18	11.84	\$43 688	\$44 016

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table V - Salary distribution 2004 – 2005

	>\$80 000	\$75 000 – \$79 999	\$70 000 – \$74 999	\$65 000 – \$69 999	\$60 000 – \$64 999	\$57 500 – \$59 999	\$55 000 – \$57 499	\$52 500 – \$54 999
British Columbia	25	6	14	11	11	1	2	2
Simon Fraser	3	7	11	6	7	2	2	6
Victoria	7	2	5	4	5	1	1	2
Alberta	39	6	3	3	2	1	0	2
Calgary	17	3	2	5	4	2	4	2
Manitoba	21	4	3	6	6	1	6	7
Regina	5	3	4	0	3	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	13	2	5	4	2	0	0	1
Carleton	18	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Guelph	9	2	3	4	5	3	1	2
McMaster	6	5	2	6	3	2	3	2
Ottawa	10	4	9	3	4	3	1	1
Queen's	11	6	8	4	3	2	3	1
Toronto-	78	10	8	9	7	6	5	5
Waterloo	9	3	8	4	5	2	2	1
Western Ontario	4	3	2	2	17	2	3	10
Windsor	7	1	1	5	2	0	2	1
York	30	1	10	5	2	4	0	0
Concordia	10	5	3	5	3	0	2	3
Laval	0	2	8	15	3	1	0	1
McGill	19	11	6	5	2	1	1	4
Montréal	7	5	8	3	33	1	1	8
Québec	6	1	1	0	24	7	1	0
Sherbrooke	2	2	1	3	9	0	2	0
Dalhousie	2	10	3	4	1	0	1	0
Memorial	11	4	4	3	2	2	0	0
New Brunswick	13	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	\$50 000 – \$52 499	\$47 500 – \$49 999	\$45 000 – \$47 499	\$42 500 – \$44 999	\$40 000 – \$42 499	\$35 000 – \$39 999	\$30 000 – \$34 999	< \$29 999
British Columbia	0	6	5	1	2	0	0	0
Simon Fraser	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Alberta	4	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
Calgary	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regina	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Carleton	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guelph	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
McMaster	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen's	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	9	10	6	3	0	4	1	2
Waterloo	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Ontario	8	6	4	2	0	0	0	0
Windsor	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
York	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Concordia	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Laval	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
McGill	3	0	0	5	7	0	0	0
Montréal	2	10	3	0	1	0	0	1
Québec	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Sherbrooke	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalhousie	3	0	3	2	2	3	0	0
Memorial	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
New Brunswick	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table VI - Average and median salary per year of professional experience - Librarian positions only 2004 – 2005

	< 7 years			7 – 13 years			14 – 20 years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	13	52 325	49 159	12	69 615	66 904	20	82 376	75 718
Simon Fraser	8	53 540	53 701	7	65 106	64 297	10	72 292	71 533
Victoria	6	50 745	49 291	5	62 062	60 385	3		
Provincial average		\$52 334	\$51 480		\$66 726	\$65 916		\$78 195	\$73 852
Alberta	13	49 506	46 271	6	63 753	60 065	17	86 398	84 331
Calgary	1			14	62 354	61 940	7	66 250	61 259
Manitoba	7	53 023	52 683	13	56 971	56 034	10	77 842	76 376
Regina	1			4	65 375	61 337	2		
Saskatchewan	5	49 872	49 438	7	65 296	68 237	9	74 476	77 140
Regional average		\$50 343	\$49 956		\$61 697	\$60 380		\$78 197	\$78 932
Carleton	4	48 678	48 418	5	72 404	72 992	3		
Guelph	4	58 795	58 280	6	62 124	63 635	4	66 336	65 948
McMaster	4	48 943	48 489	1			12	63 784	62 580
Ottawa	1			3			9	74 046	70 866
Queens	12	61 263	57 955	7	73 792	71 400	6	75 113	75 923
Toronto	43	55 156	53 254	22	73 882	75 453	29	86 051	86 505
Waterloo	3			3			6	69 960	71 750
Western Ontario	17	55 114	50 345	10	60 344	59 314	4	55 929	57 915
Windsor	4	46 612	45 268	5	44 832	55 000	7	62 808	66 027
York	6	68 290	69 697	10	78 610	74 753	6	90 531	89 864
Provincial average		\$55 189	\$53 211		\$68 380	\$69 490		\$76 809	\$75 396
Concordia	5	48 867	47 262	4	63 469	65 000	5	72 288	65 220
Laval	5	45 320	46 370	2			6	79 863	80 899
McGill	9	46 864	41 622	7	51 772	43 385	14	66 652	66 657
Montréal	20	50 634	49 914	16	64 759	63 214	14	67 901	63 214
Québec à Montréal	1			8	55 731	58 100	10	68 247	64 099
Sherbrooke	5	53 219	48 925	6	68 247	64 099	5	68 853	64 099
Provincial average		\$49 155	\$48 452		\$60 272	\$61 769		\$68 967	\$64 935
Dalhousie	8	42 575	42 084	4	54 560	53 533	6	69 724	68 635
Memorial	8	47 380	49 151	3			7	69 225	68 217
New Brunswick	2			2			3		
Regional average		\$45 440	\$45 802		\$55 910	\$55 792		\$70 684	\$68 970
National average		\$52 143	\$50 657		\$64 241	\$63 214		\$74 974	\$72 920

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	21 – 27 Years			28 – 34 Years			35+ Years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	18	84 341	82 884	8	84 794	80 193	4	81 812	76 950
Simon Fraser	8	76 199	73 590	1			0		
Victoria	7	80 048	82 388	5	76 914	80 811	1		
Provincial Average		\$81 457	\$79 349		\$81 431	\$78 962		\$80 127	\$74 221
Alberta	17	91 945	88 977	9	97 794	97 308	1		
Calgary	7	80 450	80 063	10	89 035	92 219	3		
Manitoba	10	84 354	82 568	13	86 819	83 920	4	75 426	75 354
Regina	5	65 064	70 025	6	78 597	78 530	1		
Saskatchewan	4	88 856	92 757	7	89 769	90 485	1		
Regional Average		\$84 895	\$84 162		\$88 869	\$87 976		\$84 331	\$84 246
Carleton	4	93 993	93 535	7	101 585	100 361	3		
Guelph	4	83 688	83 559	8	79 852	86 683	0		
McMaster	7	79 645	78 454	6	86 326	85 576	0		
Ottawa	11	86 153	87 859	8	70 554	71 695	0		
Queens	5	75 035	76 200	1			1		
Toronto	25	82 616	89 048	19	82 447	89 961	13	96 907	93 636
Waterloo	5	70 978	72 473	9	79 027	75 868	1		
Western Ontario	3			8	66 952	64 670	4	65 127	65 300
Windsor	2			3			5	105 689	105 043
York	3			5	105 689	105 043	10	112 534	108 966
Provincial Average		\$83 092	\$85 524		\$82 927	\$84 630		\$97 220	\$94 736
Concordia	4	79 863	80 899	6	83 436	82 943	6	87 112	80 566
Laval	8	69 841	69 620	9	72 281	73 574	2		
McGill	11	78 473	80 853	15	85 303	83 792	4	94 330	90 498
Montréal	12	70 471	65 901	19	64 840	63 214	1		
Québec à Montréal	9	68 853	64 099	9	75 359	64 099	0		
Sherbrooke	1			3			1		
Provincial Average		\$72 954	\$69 620		\$74 625	\$71 000		\$86 025	\$80 566
Dalhousie	10	77 814	75 798	3			0		
Memorial	8	80 081	77 509	6	84 206	86 545	3		
New Brunswick	8	90 559	90 081	2			1		
Regional Average		\$82 433	\$77 614		\$86 742	\$88 306		\$93 343	\$95 127
National Average		\$81 010	\$79 910		\$81 864	\$82 963		\$91 494	\$90 800

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Salary Questionnaire

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

Staff ID	Salary July 1 2004	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
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Please read the [Specific Instructions](#) for this questionnaire.

EXAMPLE

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

Institution	Staff ID	Salary July 1 2004	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
University of Ottawa	1		NONADMIN		
University of Ottawa	2		ADMIN		
University of Ottawa	3		OTHER		
University of Ottawa	4				
University of Ottawa	5				
University of Ottawa	6				
				

Endnotes to Salary Questionnaire

¹ Excludes University Librarian, librarians with early termination agreements.

² Les salaires expédiés comprennent les augmentations annuelles obtenues au 1er juin 2004.

³ Salary rates as @ July 1/04. Administrative stipend is \$2073.

Libraries included in this Survey

University of Alberta

University of British Columbia

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

University of Calgary

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

Carleton University

N/A

CISTI

Concordia University

Howard Webster Library, Georges Vanier Library.

Dalhousie University

Killam Memorial Library, Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Sexton Library, Dunn Law Library.

University of Guelph

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

Université Laval

Library and Archives Canada

Library of Parliament

N/R

University of Manitoba

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

McGill University

Birks Reading Room (Religious Studies), Blacker-Wood Library of Biology, Blackader-Lauterman (Art & Architecture), Education, Edward Rosenthal Library of Mathematics & Statistics, Health Sciences, Howard Ross Library of Management, Humanities & Social Science.

McMaster University

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

Memorial University of Newfoundland

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

Université de Montréal

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

University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)

Harriet Irving Library, Science and Forestry Library, Engineering Library.

Université d'Ottawa

Sciences et humanités (Morisset), Musicothèque, Brian Dickson (droit), Centre de ressources pédagogiques, Sciences de la santé (Guindon).

Université du Québec à Montréal

Bibliothèque des arts; Bibliothèque centrale; Bibliothèque de musique; Bibliothèque des sciences; Bibliothèque des sciences de l'éducation; Bibliothèque des sciences juridiques (Bibliothèque des publications gouvernementales et internationales); Audiovidé.

Queen's University

Stauffer - Social Sciences and Humanities, Doulgas - Engineering Science, WD Jordan - Special Collections/Music, Law, Education, Bracken - Health Sciences.

University of Regina

Dr. John Archer Library, Education/ Fine Arts Library.

University of Saskatchewan

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

Includes Education, Engineering, Health Sciences, Law, Natural Sciences, and Veterinary Medicine branch libraries.

Université de Sherbrooke

Science de la santé, Sciences et Génie, Droit, Sciences humaines, Musique, Cartothèque, Centre de Longueuil.

Simon Fraser University

Bennett Library, Belzberg Library, Surrey Campus Library.

University of Toronto

Central Libraries, Architecture, Astronomy, Business Information Centre, Criminology, Dentistry, Family and Community Medicine, Fine Art, Industrial Relation, Information Studies Forum, Innis College, Knox College, Law, Massey College, Music, New College, Physics, Royal Ontario Museum, Regis College, St. Augustine Seminary, St. Michael's College, Trinity College, University College, U of T @ Mississauga, U of T @ Scarborough, Victoria University, and Zoology.

University of Victoria

McPherson Library; Diana Priestly Law Library.

University of Waterloo

Dana Porter Library, Davis Centre Library, University Map and Design library, Optometry Learning Resource Centre.

University of Western Ontario

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

York University

Scott Library (including the Map Library, Sound and Moving Image Library, Archives and Special Collections), Steacie Science and Engineering Library, Peter F. Bronfman Business Library, Leslie Frost Library, Osgoode Hall Law School Library.