



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

2004–2005
Statistics / Statistiques

2005–2006
Salaries / Salaires

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Préface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table of Contents / Table des matières

<u>CARL Statistics 2004–2005 — Trends and Observations</u>		<u>1</u>
Introduction		1
Collections and Access		2
Services		3
Personnel		5
Summary		6
<u>Statistiques de l'ABRC 2004–2005 — Tendances et observations</u>		<u>7</u>
Introduction		7
Collections et accès		8
Services		10
Personnel		11
Résumé		13
<u>SECTION A: Expenditures and Collection Size 2004–2005</u>		<u>15</u>
Table I - Library collections		16
Table II - Library collections other formats		18
Table III – Monograph collections		21
Table IV - Serials collections		22
Table V - Library materials expenditures		24
Table VI - Salary and other operating expenditures		26
Table VII - Summary of library expenditures		28
Table VIII - Summary of library personnel		29
Table XI - Summary expenditures staffing and collections		30
Expenditures Establishment and Collections Size Questionnaire		31
Expenditures Establishment and Collections Size Questionnaire		31
Endnotes to Expenditures, Establishment and Collection Size questionnaire		33
<u>SECTION B: Emerging Services 2004–2005</u>		<u>37</u>
Table I – Information Commons and digitization		38
Table II – Services offered		39
Table III – Loan of equipment		40
Emerging Services Questionnaire		41
Endnotes to Emerging Services Questionnaire		42
<u>SECTION C: Use, Facilities and Services 2004–2005</u>		<u>45</u>
Table I - Collections use and facilities		46
Table II - Services hours, library instruction and shelving		48
Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire		50
Endnotes to Use, Facilities and Services Questionnaire		51

SECTION D: Salaries 2005–2006 **53**

Table I - Salary data for all professionals	54
Table II - Salary data for administrative librarians	55
Table III - Salary data for non-administrative librarians	56
Table IV - Salary data for other professionals	57
Table V - Salary distribution	58
Table VI - Average and median salary per year of professional experience	60
Salary Questionnaire	62

Libraries included in this Survey **63**

CARL Statistics 2004–2005

Trends and Observations

Introduction

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

This issue of the annual *CARL Statistics* is the latest in a long line that originated in 1969. During this time Canadian research libraries have undergone radical changes and the annual statistics continue to evolve to reflect these changes.¹ CARL academic library members exist to meet the educational and research needs of their university user communities, while the national institutions have a rather broader mandate. Librarians attempt to meet these needs by building and organizing local collections, providing access to networked resources and delivering a variety of services that are based on these resources. The annual *CARL Statistics* emphasize input measures (expenditures, titles available, collection size, etc.) and quantifiable service outputs (circulation volume, reference questions, seminar attendance, etc.) but as yet make no attempt to measure the effectiveness of library services from a user’s perspective. To quote last year’s edition of this publication, “*Other methods and resources are necessary to document the impact of research library collections and services and to show the importance of collaborative arrangements for our national information infrastructure.*”² CARL libraries are indeed engaged in a number of such projects to measure library effectiveness such as the LibQUAL+™ project³. This being said, the annual *CARL Statistics* provide the reader with an invaluable longitudinal picture of the main trends in Canadian research libraries and provide standardized comparative data for comparing libraries within and across regions of the country.

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

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

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

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

³ <http://www.libqual.org/>

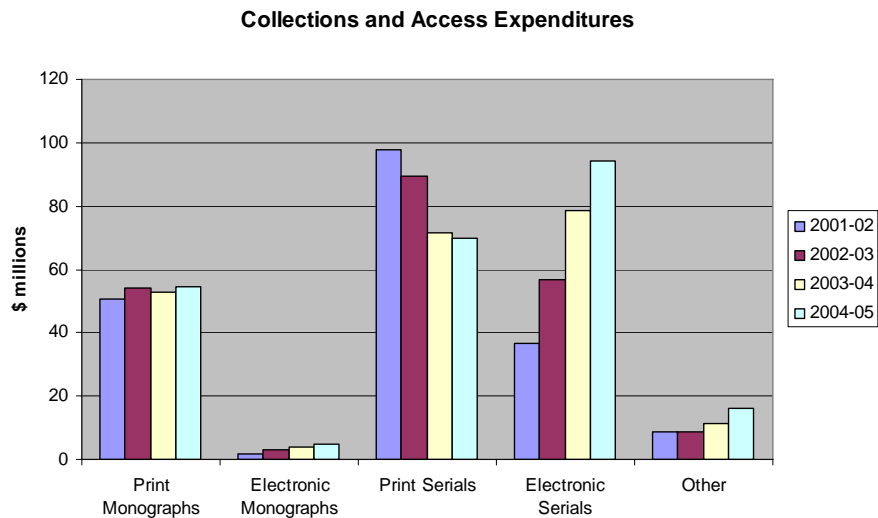
Collections and Access

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

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

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

Fig.1



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

tripled to \$679,323. Unfortunately, reporting on this emerging area of expenditure is not yet consistent from year to year. It also remains to be seen whether the new generation of electronic book readers, such as the one announced by Sony in 2006⁴, will stimulate greater interest in electronic monographs.

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

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

Services

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

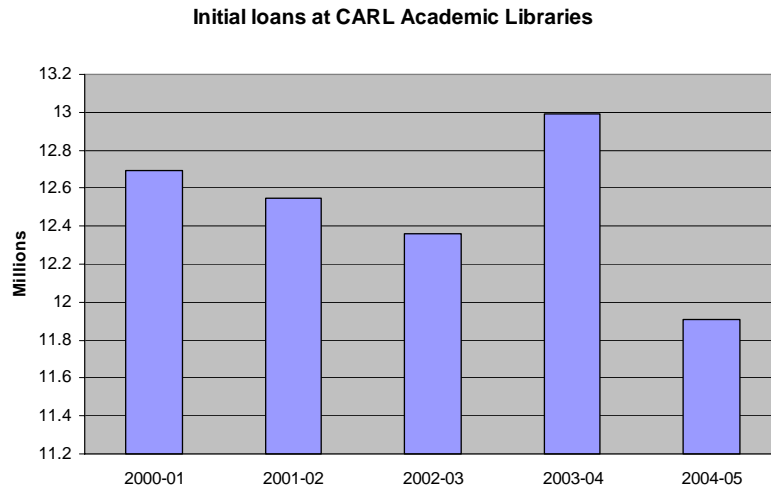
The major indicator of library collection use in academic libraries is circulation. There are always difficulties in comparing circulation data, owing to differing local rules on what circulates and for how long. The number of initial loans was down in all but 6 of the 27 CARL university libraries compared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

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

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

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

Fig. 2



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

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

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

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

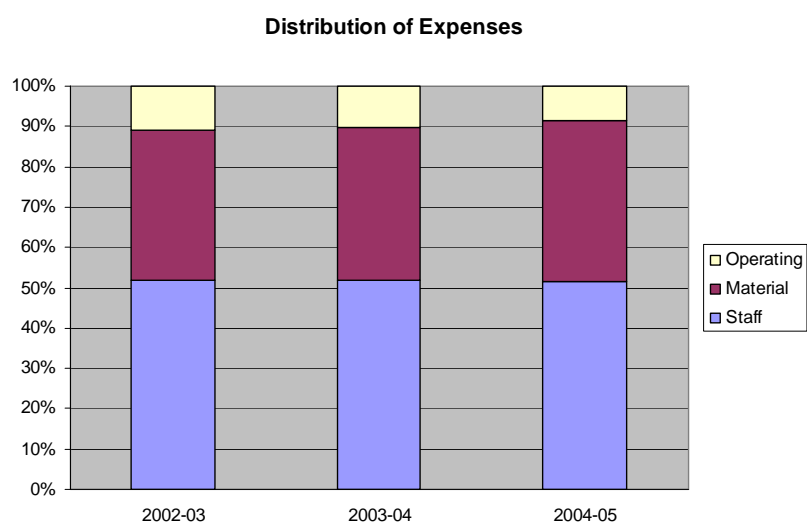
Personnel

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

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

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

Fig. 3



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

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

Summary

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

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

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

David Holmes

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

Statistiques de l'ABRC 2004–2005

Tendances et observations

Introduction

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

Le présent numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC est le dernier d'une longue série qui a commencé en 1969. Dans l'intervalle, il y a eu des changements radicaux dans les bibliothèques de recherche du Canada et les statistiques annuelles continuent d'évoluer pour refléter ces changements¹. La raison d'être des bibliothèques universitaires membres de l'ABRC est de répondre aux besoins des utilisateurs universitaires en matière d'enseignement et de recherche, alors que les établissements nationaux ont un mandat un peu plus large. Les bibliothécaires tentent de répondre à ces besoins en rassemblant et en organisant les collections locales, en donnant accès à des ressources en réseau et en offrant une gamme de services à partir de ces ressources. Le numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC met l'accent sur les mesures de données d'entrée (les dépenses, les titres disponibles, la taille de la collection, etc.) et les données de sortie des services quantifiables (le volume de circulation, les questions de référence, la présence aux séminaires, etc.) mais, à ce jour, on n'a fait aucune tentative pour mesurer l'efficacité des services de bibliothèque du point de vue de l'utilisateur. Pour citer l'édition de l'année dernière de la présente publication, « D'autres méthodes et ressources sont nécessaires pour mettre en lumière les retombées des collections et des services des bibliothèques de recherche et démontrer l'importance des ententes de collaboration pour notre infrastructure nationale d'information. »² En effet, les bibliothèques de l'ABRC sont engagées dans un certain nombre de projets du genre afin de mesurer l'efficacité des bibliothèques, comme le projet LibQUAL+™³. Ceci étant dit, le numéro annuel des Statistiques de l'ABRC donne au lecteur un portrait longitudinal inestimable des principales tendances des bibliothèques de recherche canadiennes et produit des données comparatives normalisées qui permettent de comparer les bibliothèques dans les régions et dans l'ensemble du pays.

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

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

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

³ <http://www.libqual.org/>

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

Collections et accès

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

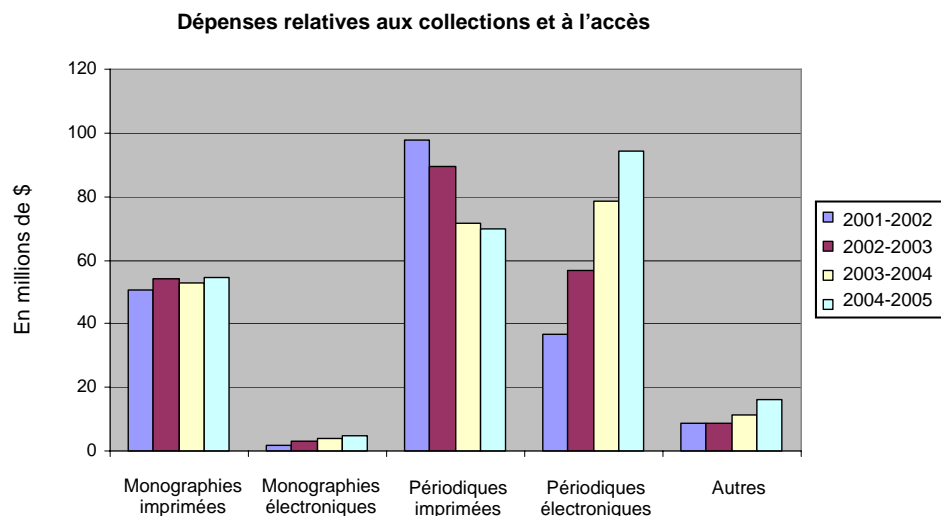
En 2004–2005, l'investissement total pour les collections et l'accès est passé à 242,9 millions de dollars en comparaison de 236,1 millions de dollars l'année précédente. Il s'agit d'une augmentation annuelle de 2,9 %, seulement légèrement au dessus de l'augmentation de l'Indice des prix à la consommation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

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

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

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

Fig. 1



Malheureusement, les rapports relatifs à ce nouveau secteur de dépenses ne sont pas toujours constants d'une année à l'autre. Il reste encore à voir si les nouvelles générations de lecteurs de livres électroniques, comme ceux que Sony a annoncés en 2006⁴, stimuleront un plus grand intérêt pour les monographies électroniques.

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

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

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

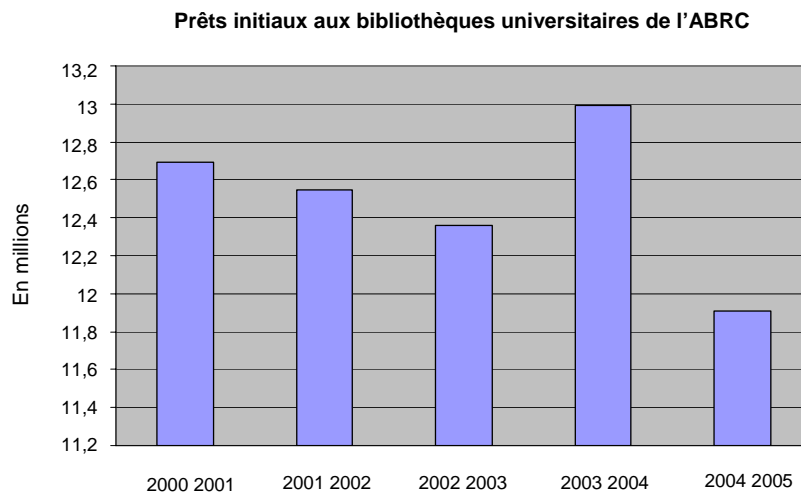
semblent aussi en chute (bien que les données dans cette catégorie soient sporadiques). Par contre, les bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC ont répondu à 640 000 demandes provenant d'autres établissements, une légère hausse en comparaison de l'année précédente. L'ICIST, le plus grand fournisseur de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

Services

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

Le principal indicateur de l'utilisation des collections de bibliothèques dans les bibliothèques universitaires est la circulation. Il est toujours difficile de comparer les données sur la circulation, à cause des différentes règles locales applicables à la circulation des documents et à la durée des prêts. Le nombre de prêts initiaux était en baisse dans 21 bibliothèques universitaires de l'ABRC en comparaison de l'année précédente. Dans l'ensemble, ces bibliothèques ont effectué un total de 11,9 millions de prêts initiaux en 2004–2005, une baisse de 8,3 % en comparaison de l'année précédente, malgré une augmentation continue apparente au niveau du total des inscriptions étudiantes⁵. Bien que le volume des prêts initiaux de l'année précédente ait augmenté de 5 %, cette augmentation était plus faible que l'augmentation des inscriptions d'étudiants. La tendance à long terme dans le volume de circulation au cours des cinq dernières années semble être en baisse, bien qu'il y ait certaines variations locales importantes (fig. 2). Comme certaines bibliothèques permettent le prêt des périodiques, une part de la chute des prêts peut être attribuée à la transition vers les abonnements aux périodiques électroniques, mais il n'est pas clair s'il s'agit de l'unique facteur en cause. Il sera intéressant de constater si cette tendance évolue au cours des prochaines années avec l'augmentation anticipée des inscriptions d'étudiants diplômés.

Fig. 2



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

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

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

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

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

Personnel

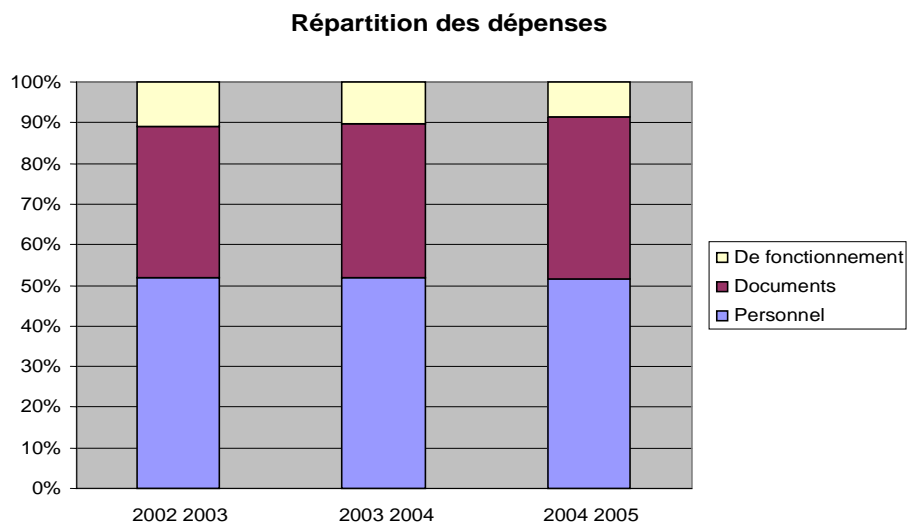
Le renouvellement du personnel professionnel des bibliothèques a continué en 2004–2005, mais le taux d'augmentation a diminué en comparaison de celui de l'année précédente. Le nombre d'employés professionnels est demeuré le même ou a augmenté dans 21 des 27 bibliothèques universitaires. Le nombre d'employés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

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

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

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

Fig. 3



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

Résumé

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

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

David Holmes

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Ottawa, mai 2006

SECTION A

Expenditures and Collection Size

2004–2005

Table I - Library collections

	Notes	Financial year begins	Volumes held 2003–2004	Volumes added 2004–2005
Question number		Date	1.1	1.2
British Columbia	PGLM	1-Apr-04	5 207 103	85 516 ¹
Simon Fraser	PG	1-Apr-04	1 446 389	38 361
Victoria	PGL	1-Apr-04	1 856 987	22 808
Alberta	PGLM	1-Apr-04	6 011 574	85 099
Calgary	PGLM	1-Apr-04	2 481 808	57 677
Manitoba	PGLM	1-Apr-04	2 025 287	33 887
Regina	P	1-May-04	856 590	14 272
Saskatchewan	PGLM	1-May-04	1 950 582	135 430 ²
Carleton	PG	1-May-04	1 729 625 ³	20 063 ⁴
Guelph	PG	1-May-04	1 555 385	19 453
McMaster	PG M	1-May-04	1 968 168	33 375
Ottawa	PLM	1-May-04	1 688 620	46 179
Queen's	PLM	1-May-04	2 410 869	31 930
Toronto (incl. OISE)	PGL	1-May-04	10 101 550	269 669 ⁵
Waterloo	PG	1-May-04	2 916 687	24 384
Western Ontario	PGL	1-May-04	2 880 151	102 778
Windsor	PGL	1-May-04	1 687 823	14 829
York	PGL	1-May-04	2 476 701	48 948
Concordia	P	1-Jun-04	2 989 075	24 595
Laval	PGLM	1 juin-04	2 658 127	103 857
McGill	BGLM	1-Jun-04	3 472 151	66 682 ⁶
Montréal	PGLM	1 juin-04	2 341 446	68 285
Québec	PGL	1 juin-04	1 598 814	45 700
Sherbrooke	PGLM	1 juin-04	816 856	11 573
Dalhousie	PGLM	1-Apr-04	1 844 266	27 339
Memorial	PGM	1-Apr-04	1 734 773	43 205
New Brunswick	PG	1-May-04	1 224 557	11 209
CISTI	PG	1-Apr-04	2 661 180	33 585
Library and Archives Canada	PG	1-Apr-04	8 697 894 ⁷	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 2004–2005	Net additions 2004–2005	Total volumes held 2004–2005
Question number	1.3	1.4	1.5
British Columbia	0	85 516	5 292 619
Simon Fraser	708	37 653	1 484 042
Victoria	6 270	16 538	1 873 525
Alberta	3 382 ⁸	81 717	6 093 291
Calgary	3 771	53 906	2 535 714
Manitoba	4 228	29 659	2 054 946
Regina	323	13 949	870 539
Saskatchewan	109 406 ⁹	26 024	1 976 606
Carleton	2 597	17 466	1 747 091
Guelph	15 760	3 693	1 559 078
McMaster	10 676	22 699	1 990 867
Ottawa	1 507	44 672	1 733 292
Queen's	5 631	26 299	2 437 168
Toronto (incl. OISE)	28 645	241 024	10 342 574
Waterloo	11 314	14 187	2 006 887
Western Ontario	3 878	98 900	2 979 051
Windsor	6 263	8 566	1 696 389
York	36 456	12 492	2 489 193
Concordia	1013	23582	3 012 657
Laval	30 643	73 214	2 731 341
McGill	15 455	51 227 ¹⁰	3 523 378 ¹¹
Montréal	20 623	47 662	2 389 108
Québec	54 496	-8 796	1 590 018
Sherbrooke	3 997	7 576	824 432
Dalhousie	10 751	16 588	1 860 854
Memorial	986	42 219	1 776 992
New Brunswick	653	10 556	1 235 113
CISTI	7693	25 892	2 687 072
Library and Archives Canada	U/A	354 808 ¹²	9 052 702
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	5 117 219	U/A	3 659	U/A
Simon Fraser	1 250 498	N/A	696	N/A
Victoria	2 277 770	U/A	1 124	34 704
Alberta	3 716 844	0	6722	49 824
Calgary	3 589 893	0 ¹³	2 966	U/A
Manitoba	1 468 054	225 236	3 283	U/A
Regina	1 210 469	289 612	1 594	6 308
Saskatchewan	3 069 886	412 224	268	U/A
Carleton	1 351 641	0	367	32 282
Guelph	2 305 363	0	3 564	U/A
McMaster	1 597 371	0	4 063	31 976
Ottawa	1 898 225	892 050	780	39 119
Queen's	3 861 728	1 099 003	U/A	U/A
Toronto	5 371 934	N/A	11 451	65 130
Waterloo	1 707 697	0	1 530	0
Western Ontario	3 883 392	0	3 486	494 665
Windsor	1 670 195	106 955	1 145	7 589
York	4 101 547	0	3 033	10 009
Concordia	1 754 229	121 145	71	3 036
Laval	1 312 518	0	0	53 922
McGill	1 793 955	668 033	1 049	46 425
Montréal	1 475 356 ¹⁴	0	0	31 918
Québec	923 618	0	136	73254
Sherbrooke	1 338 024	0	0	6 909
Dalhousie	479 471	0	5 263	10 416
Memorial	2 853 086	0	1 380	7 067
New Brunswick	3 214 644	N/A	1 860	735
CISTI	5 000 000 ¹⁵	U/A	N/A	U/A
Library and Archives	7 966 712 ¹⁶	3 697 513 ¹⁷	169 346	86 411 ¹⁸
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	578 776	520 693	94 542	15 354
Simon Fraser	113 934 ¹⁹	54 159	8 731	5 549
Victoria	198 052	U/A	64 515	7 904
Alberta	1 494 165	U/A	U/A	U/A
Calgary	1 432 326	1 075 469	38 135	11 193
Manitoba	108 995	272 738	26 751	9 161
Regina	365	18 173	14 477	2 841
Saskatchewan	72 778	18 586	16 325	1 856
Carleton	177 854	9 557	2 113	14 466
Guelph	73 511	6 560	11 437	7 272
McMaster	146 371	10	29 813	1 470
Ottawa	418 261	223 446	18 453	10 429
Queen's	160 421	28 321	U/A	U/A
Toronto	282 217	721 683	196 634	28 128
Waterloo	150 983	1	1 016	162
Western Ontario	15 251	1 600 000 ²⁰	54 908	1 715 ²¹
Windsor	62 160	1 718	2 849	4 904
York	113 219	8 647	32 729	21 453
Concordia	12 977	0	39 879	3 907
Laval	314 700	216 647	19 094	23 231
McGill	241 192	258 163	48 400	36 428
Montréal	343	132 445	39 569	10 277
Québec	333 362	591 196	37 168	20 303
Sherbrooke	119 555	43 311	12 447	4 444
Dalhousie	94 738	U/A	547 ²²	1 538
Memorial	154 239 ²³	50 559 ²⁴	17 107	5 568
New Brunswick	69 811	64 403	2 973	1 682
CISTI	N/A	N/A	N/A	806
Library and Archives	2 936 806	24 610 855	328 854	188 821
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	230 575 ²⁵	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	968 461	24 588	303 040	290 264 ²⁶	1 271 501
Victoria	1 235 571	18 494	3 856	1 633	1 237 362
Alberta	2 452 469 ²⁷	U/A	98 916 ²⁸	U/A	2 548 636 ²⁹
Calgary	1 544 895	35 831	358 176	57 367 ³⁰	1 903 071
Manitoba	1 350 678 ³¹	20 997	122 839	119 756	1 473 517
Regina	616 070	U/A ³²	59 150	71	675 291
Saskatchewan	998 877	21 137	75 786	39	1 074 663
Carleton	914 364 ³³	12 708	90 442 ³⁴	76 564 ³⁵	1 004 806
Guelph	1 193 890	14 261	U/A ³⁶	U/A	U/A
McMaster	1 218 280 ³⁷	20 194	36 334 ³⁸	26 087	1 254 614
Ottawa	1 295 631	36 798	218 160	124 762 ³⁹	1 510 791
Queen's	U/A	21 149	U/A	U/A	1 967 459
Toronto	U/A	143 855	32 242	2 967	U/A
Waterloo	1 431 825	17 868	46 696	U/A ⁴⁰	1 461 886
Western Ontario	2 221 433	20 506	148 126	7 938 ⁴¹	2 369 559
Windsor	988 354	12 458	146 225	125 901 ⁴²	1 134 579
York	1 837 846	33 612	95 185	47 042	1 933 031
Concordia	1 434 978	15 006	3 536 ⁴³	120	1 438 514
Laval	1 238 745	32 600	15 876	3 411	1 302 326 ⁴⁴
McGill	2 064 936	40 229	957 420	800 825 ⁴⁵	N/A
Montréal	1 369 053	33 148	5 339	4 650	1 374 392
Québec	942 896	22 927	3 439	631	946 335
Sherbrooke	545 863	7 605	6 304	N/A ⁴⁶	552 167
Dalhousie	959 634	12 925	20 609	1 602	980 243
Memorial	1 336 056	32 215	12 153	2 897	1 348 209
New Brunswick	907 682 ⁴⁷	7 914	19 654	19 600	927 282
CISTI	727 331	2 667	16 203 ⁴⁸	10 379 ⁴⁹	743 534
Library and Archives	3 188 848	7 700	12 249	28	3 211 520
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	25 646 ⁵⁰	27 468 ⁵¹	53 114
Simon Fraser	6 142	34 252	40 394
Victoria	7 206	10 000 ⁵²	17 206
Alberta	25 642 ⁵³	15 410 ⁵⁴	41 052
Calgary	9 901	15 025 ⁵⁵	24 926
Manitoba	7 648	12 479	20 127
Regina	1 849	9 654	11 503
Saskatchewan	10 321	15 560	25 881
Carleton	4 894	8 097 ⁵⁶	12 991
Guelph	2 820 ⁵⁷	8 690 ⁵⁸	11 510
McMaster	5 418 ⁵⁹	17 746	23 164
Ottawa	8 339	11 020	19 359
Queen's	7 897	13 050	20 947
Toronto	32 485	28 872	61 357
Waterloo	7 017	13 011	20 028
Western Ontario	10 006 ⁶⁰	17 621	27 627
Windsor	6 238 ⁶¹	24 274 ⁶²	30 512
York	9 270	13 669	22 939
Concordia	3 396	9 756	13 152
Laval	6 612	15 640	22 252
McGill	13 836	35 597 ⁶³	49 433
Montréal	8 566	13 285	21 851
Québec	8 944	11 395	20 339
Sherbrooke	4 115	10 271	14 386
Dalhousie	4 742	19 030	23 772
Memorial	6 773	8 648	15 421
New Brunswick	2 801	14 544	17 345
CISTI	7 996	4 716	12 712
Library and Archives	34 000 ⁶⁴	12 740	46 740
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	53 114	U/A	657 ⁶⁵	\$487 524
Simon Fraser	8 990	25 262	486	N/A
Victoria	14 700	12 831	121	\$136 246
Alberta	10 029 ⁶⁶	U/A	151 ⁶⁷	\$57 139 ⁶⁸
Calgary	18 492	21 806 ⁶⁹	266	\$106 842
Manitoba	13 802	9 041	48	\$72 080
Regina	1 843	20 316	186	\$101 544
Saskatchewan	19 632	13 943	610	\$37 619
Carleton	9 144	28 584 ⁷⁰	21	\$4 318
Guelph	11 010	4 560	0	\$0
McMaster	16 504	8 826	179	\$225 145
Ottawa	U/A	U/A	45	\$14 321
Queen's	19 973	4 712	U/A	U/A
Toronto	61 357	26 953	U/A	U/A
Waterloo	U/A ⁷¹	U/A	U/A ⁷²	U/A
Western Ontario	6 494	17 797	777	\$521 015
Windsor	30 497 ⁷³	5 677	136	\$5 983
York	10 752	32 228	340	\$207 757
Concordia	12 791	14 031	63	\$23 246
Laval	28 902 ⁷⁴	14 300	398	\$146 336
McGill	42 794 ⁷⁵	32 178 ⁷⁶	63	\$27 670
Montréal	18 701	4540	189	\$88 609
Québec	N/A	N/A	186	N/A
Sherbrooke	14 386	N/A	39	\$82 675
Dalhousie	6 687 ⁷⁷	14 636	77	\$37 517
Memorial	13 228	11 114	307	\$571 891
New Brunswick	15 371	7 055	148	\$76 029
CISTI	8 697	3 770	41	\$32 576
Library and Archives	1 771	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table V - Library materials expenditures

	Print monographs	Electronic monographs	Total monographs	Print serials	Electronic serials	Total Serials
Question	5.1	5.2		5.3	5.4	
British Columbia	2 861 933	262 768 ⁷⁸	3 124 701	3 992 168 ⁷⁹	7 518 254 ⁸⁰	11 510 422
Simon Fraser	2 551 349	370 944	2 922 293	2 861 370	2 137 389	4 998 759
Victoria	946 344	585 072	1 531 416	930 367	2 732 996	3 663 363
Provincial average	\$2 119 875	\$406 261	\$2 526 136	\$2 594 635	\$4 129 546	\$6 724 181
Alberta	4 398 389 ⁸¹	969 687 ⁸²	5 368 076	2 860 839 ⁸³	6 933 922 ⁸⁴	9 794 761
Calgary	2 387 650	614 399	3 002 049	2 456 917	3 981 073	6 437 990
Manitoba	1 540 224	215 678	1 755 902	2 020 022 ⁸⁵	3 077 170	5 097 192
Regina	863 070	6 144	869 214	435 636	1 594 918	2 030 554
Saskatchewan	2 110 941	11 065	2 122 006	2 424 537 ⁸⁶	3 234 567	5 659 104
Regional average	\$2 260 055	\$363 395	\$2 623 449	\$2 039 590	\$3 764 330	\$5 803 920
Carleton	882 819	N/A	882 819	740 722	2 093 843	2 834 565
Guelph	1 295 619	30 372 ⁸⁷	1 325 991	537 106	3 271 913 ⁸⁸	3 809 019
McMaster	1 446 944	61 290 ⁸⁹	1 508 234	1 504 245	4 247 358	5 751 603
Ottawa	2 026 879	97 945	2 124 824	2 184 893	3 642 582	5 827 475
Queen's	1 399 787	U/A	1 399 787	2 095 533	4 329 595	6 425 128
Toronto	8 660 326	679 323	9 339 649	11 805 665	3 177 295	14 982 960
Waterloo	1 098 133	20 200	1 118 333	1 275 903 ⁹⁰	3 885	5 160 968
Western Ontario	2 136 009	73 466	2 209 475	2 446 153	6 428 684	8 874 837
Windsor	881 575	22 512	904 087	1 039 835	2 258 323	3 298 158
York	2 681 317	190 540	2 871 857	2 283 485	4 069 528	6 353 013
Provincial average	\$2 250 941	\$146 956	\$2 368 505	\$2 591 354	\$3 740 419	\$6 331 772
Concordia	936 347	15 355	951 702	969 285	2 140 218	3 109 503
Laval	2 066 285	N/A ⁹²	2 066 285	2 353 515	5 179 540 ⁹³	7 533 055
McGill	3 190 072 ⁹⁴	329 073 ⁹⁵	3 519 145	2 260 896 ⁹⁶	5 884 982 ⁹⁷	8 145 878
Montréal	2 353 540	44 866	2 398 406	3 317 791	3 567 110	6 884 901
Québec	1 680 205	N/A	1 680 205	500 644	678 572	1 179 206
Sherbrooke	417 206	N/A ⁹⁸	417 206	2 515 405	N/A ⁹⁹	2 515 405
Provincial average	\$1 773 943	\$129 765	\$1 838 824	\$1 986 256	\$3 490 082	\$4 894 658
Dalhousie	694 623	44 022	738 645	2 291 048	2 732 296	5 023 344
Memorial	1 405 204	23 451 ¹⁰⁰	1 428 655	1 487 540 ¹⁰¹	2 494 266 ¹⁰²	3 981 806
New Brunswick	504 281	44 776 ¹⁰³	549 057	556 955	854 339	1 411 294
Regional average	\$868 036	\$37 416	\$905 452	\$1 445 181	\$2 026 967	\$3 472 148
CISTI	500 444 ¹⁰⁴	36 056	536 500	8 611 783	2 090 274	10 702 057
Library and Archives	597 810	59 377	657 187	868 867	34 506	903 373
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$1 879 839	\$200 349	\$2 045 645	\$2 401 004	\$3 366 806	\$5 651 713
National total	\$54 515 325	\$4 808 381	\$59 323 706	\$69 629 125	\$94 270 578	\$163 889 703

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	U/A	104 176 ¹⁰⁵	14 739 299	191 702	0	0
Simon Fraser	924 025	119 808	8 964 885	107 417	825 580	N/A
Victoria	U/A	248 803	5 443 582	135 990	126 701	0
Provincial average	\$924 025	\$157 596	\$9 715 922	\$145 036	\$317 427	\$0
Alberta	0	694 766 ¹⁰⁶	15 857 603 ¹⁰⁷	117 796 ¹⁰⁸	U/A ¹⁰⁹	N/A
Calgary	737 119	474 766	10 651 924	128 513	U/A	U/A
Manitoba	251 947	645 739	7 750 780 ¹¹⁰	115 978	U/A	U/A
Regina	289 538	0	3 189 306 ¹¹¹	3 038	142 632 ¹¹²	N/A
Saskatchewan	U/A	195 186	7 976 296	93 816	625 225 ¹¹³	0
Regional average	\$319 651	\$402 091	\$9 085 182	\$91 828	\$383 929	\$0
Carleton	1 151 689 ¹¹⁴	172 149	5 041 222	137 015	N/A	N/A
Guelph	443 149 ¹¹⁵	322 209 ¹¹⁶	5 900 368	31 375	0	0
McMaster	41 807	177 764	7 479 408	190 374	0	0
Ottawa	U/A	70 165	8 022 464	109 953	0	0
Queen's	99 102	533 882 ¹¹⁷	8 457 899	117 508	N/A	N/A
Toronto	442 130	U/A	24 764 739	445 951	N/A	N/A
Waterloo	1 201 286	260 952 ¹¹⁸	7 741 539	68 550	87 197	
Western Ontario	U/A	0	11 084 312	147 823	0	N/A
Windsor	N/A	75 718	4 277 963	51 905	14 697	U/A
York	166 657	87 200	9 715 660	180 558	N/A	N/A
Provincial average	\$506 546	\$188 893	\$9 248 557	\$148 101	\$16 982	\$0
Concordia	23 074 ¹¹⁹	14 600 ¹²⁰	4 098 879	118 372	1 064 019 ¹²¹	N/A
Laval	152 203	0 ¹²²	9 751 543	44 725 ¹²³	42 000	0
McGill	1 782 481	422 289	13 869 793	212 407	603 016	N/A
Montréal	101 475	161 557	9 488 478	221 039	3 002	0
Québec	56 809	1 600	3 565 650	57 776	464 000	N/A
Sherbrooke	728 969 ¹²⁴	216 904 ¹²⁵	3 878 484	40 000	172 543	U/A
Provincial average	\$297 169	\$136 158	\$7 442 138	\$115 720	\$391 430	\$0
Dalhousie	0	98 021	5 860 010	101 783	6 647	0
Memorial	10 505	3 460	5 424 426	64 354	112 875	0
New Brunswick	493 142	112 204	2 565 697	49 927	N/A	N/A
Regional average	\$167 882	\$71 228	\$4 616 711	\$72 021	\$59 761	\$0
CISTI	879 790 ¹²⁶	68 209 ¹²⁷	12 186 556	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library and Archives	259 829	23 973	18 844 362	6 679	24 000	N/A
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$472 677	\$189 504	\$8 261 832	\$117 583	\$215 707	\$0
National total	\$10 236 726	\$5 306 100	\$256 593 127	\$3 292 324	\$4 314 134	\$0

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	U/A	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	N	2 689 816	3 111 579	561 039
Victoria	N	2 265 952	3 750 001	U/A
Provincial average		\$2 477 884	\$3 430 790	\$561 039
Alberta	N	5 743 088 ¹²⁸	9 166 184 ¹²⁹	1 001 858 ¹³⁰
Calgary	N	3 675 749	6 315 888	567 299
Manitoba	N	4 500 640	5 065 751	708 600
Regina	N	1 390 944	1 297 086	186 758 ¹³¹
Saskatchewan	N	3 035 045	3 114 477	337 072
Regional average		\$3 669 093	\$4 991 877	\$560 317
Carleton	N	2 099 310	4 027 931	508 682
Guelph	N	2 613 844	3 102 668	272 734
McMaster	Y	2 259 189	3 876 568	363 321
Ottawa	N	2 482 931 ¹³²	4 657 360	381 338
Queen's	N	2 333 401	4 448 190	321 331
Toronto	N	12 777 836	16 634 316	4 056 892
Waterloo	N	2 515 917	3 496 416	746 059
Western Ontario	N	3 991 201	3 563 903	500 161
Windsor	N	2 013 578	2 613 841	73 718
York	Y	4 769 852	4 767 011	1 049 524
Provincial average		\$3 785 706	\$5 118 820	\$827 376
Concordia	Y	3 088 026	3 909 306	131 614
Laval	Y	3 820 078	5 991 933	253 730
McGill	N	5 196 316	5 909 602	1 033 912
Montréal	Y	5 885 136	8 084 100	242 000
Québec	Y	2 504 284	3 545 663	353 533
Sherbrooke	N	1 488 173	1 721 797	323 965
Provincial average		\$3 663 669	\$4 860 400	\$389 792
Dalhousie	Y	2 568 548	2 454 312	342 824
Memorial	N	2 805 587	3 962 358	687 343
New Brunswick	N	U/A ¹³³	U/A ¹³⁴	152 574
Regional average		\$2 687 068	\$3 208 335	\$394 247
CISTI	N	U/A	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	Y	40 484 483	21 310 912	383 941
Library of Parliament	N	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average		\$4 961 497	\$5 380 737	\$597 762
National total		\$128 998 924	\$139 899 153	\$15 541 822

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	15 704 355	2 585 596 ¹³⁵	3 335 797	21 625 748
Simon Fraser	6 362 434	1 358 380	1 325 186	9 046 000
Victoria	6 015 953	902 846	1 366 517	8 285 316
Provincial average	\$9 360 914	\$1 615 607	\$2 009 167	\$12 985 688
Alberta	15 911 130 ¹³⁶	2 928 363 ¹³⁷	1 567 792 ¹³⁸	20 407 285
Calgary	10 558 936	1 938 536	1 279 927	13 777 399
Manitoba	10 274 991	1 579 188	1 646 623	13 500 802
Regina	2 874 788	N/A ¹³⁹	911 824 ¹⁴⁰	3 786 612
Saskatchewan	6 486 594	1 012 547	1 034 790	8 533 931
Regional average	\$9 221 288	\$1 864 659	\$1 288 191	\$12 001 205
Carleton	6 635 923	1 163 167	724 391	8 523 481
Guelph	5 989 246	1 398 577	1 912 197 ¹⁴¹	9 300 020
McMaster	6 499 078	1 462 831	893 379	8 855 288
Ottawa	7 521 629	1 328 071	573 628	9 423 328
Queen's	7 102 922	1 392 730	2 258 385	10 754 037
Toronto	33 469 044	6 792 581	7 678 993	47 940 618
Waterloo	6 758 392	1 266 129	791 053	8 815 574
Western Ontario	8 055 265	2 211 116	755 098	11 021 479
Windsor	4 701 137	991 128	562 660	6 264 925
York	10 586 387	2 280 928	2 283 679	15 150 994
Provincial average	\$9 731 902	\$2 028 726	\$1 844 346	\$13 604 974
Concordia	7 128 947	1 379 687	499 199	9 007 833
Laval	10 065 741	2 679 672	603 272	13 348 685
McGill	12 139 830	2 267 009	4 648 687 ¹⁴²	19 055 526
Montréal	14 211 236	2 965 144	1 175 505	18 351 885
Québec	6 403 480	1 301 534	535 963	8 240 977
Sherbrooke	3 533 935	711 227	206 312	4 451 474
Provincial average	\$8 913 862	\$1 884 046	\$1 278 156	\$12 076 063
Dalhousie	5 365 684	951 507	965 232	7 282 423
Memorial	7 455 288	1 048 345	1 372 679	9 876 312
New Brunswick	4 203 697	U/A	450 346	4 654 043
Regional average	\$5 674 890	\$999 926	\$929 419	\$7 270 926
CISTI	19 357 000	U/A	13 315 444	32 672 444
Library and Archives	62 179 336	N/A	33 095 062	95 274 398
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$11 569 979	\$1 835 874	\$3 026 883	\$15 766 511
National total	\$323 552 378	\$45 896 839	\$87 769 620	\$457 228 837

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

(Revised: November 15, 2006)

Table VII - Summary of library expenditures

	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	6.7	5.7+5.8+6.4+6.5			
British Columbia	14 931 001	18 289 951	3 335 797	36 556 749	40.84	50.03	9.12
Simon Fraser	9 072 302	7 720 814	1 325 186	18 118 302	50.07	42.61	7.31
Victoria	5 579 572	6 918 799	1 366 517	13 864 888	40.24	49.90	9.86
Provincial average	\$9 860 958	\$10 976 521	\$2 009 167	\$22 846 646	43.16%	48.04%	8.79%
Alberta	15 975 399	18 839 493	1 567 792 ¹⁴³	36 382 684	43.91	51.78	4.31
Calgary	10 780 437	12 497 472	1 279 927	24 557 836	43.90	50.89	5.21
Manitoba	7 866 758	11 854 179	1 646 623 ¹⁴⁴	21 367 560	36.82	55.48	7.71
Regina	3 192 344	2 874 788	911 824	6 978 956	45.74	41.19	13.07
Saskatchewan	8 070 112	7 499 141	1 034 790	16 604 043	48.60	45.16	6.23
Regional average	\$9 177 010	\$10 713 015	\$1 288 191	\$21 178 216	43.33%	50.59%	6.08%
Carleton	5 178 237	7 799 090	724 391	13 701 718	37.79	56.92	5.29
Guelph	5 931 743	7 387 823	1 912 197	15 231 763	38.94	48.50	12.55
McMaster	7 669 782	7 961 909	893 379	16 525 070	46.41	48.18	5.41
Ottawa	8 132 417	8 849 700	573 628	17 555 745	46.32	50.41	3.27
Queen's	8 575 407	8 495 652	2 258 385	19 329 444	44.36	43.95	11.68
Toronto	25 210 690	40 261 625	7 678 993	73 151 308	34.46	55.04	10.50
Waterloo	7 810 089	8 024 521	791 053	16 625 663	46.98	48.27	4.76
Western Ontario	11 232 135	10 266 381	755 098	22 253 614	50.47	46.13	3.39
Windsor	4 329 868	5 692 265	572 660	10 594 793	40.87	53.73	5.41
York	9 896 218	12 867 315	2 283 679	25 047 212	39.51	51.37	9.12
Provincial average	\$10 188 038	\$12 883 040	\$2 162 147	\$25 233 224	40.38%	51.06%	8.57%
Concordia	4 217 251	8 508 634	499 199	13 225 084	31.89	64.34	3.77
Laval	9 796 268	12 745 413	603 272	23 144 953	42.33	55.07	2.61
McGill	14 082 200	14 406 839	4 648 687	33 137 726	42.50	43.48	14.03
Montréal	9 709 517	17 176 380	1 175 505	28 061 402	34.60	61.21	4.19
Québec	3 623 426	8,821,663	535 963	12 981 052	27.91	67.96	4.13
Sherbrooke	3 918 484	4 245 162	206 312 ¹⁴⁵	8 369 958	46.82	50.72	2.46
Provincial average	\$7 557 858	\$10 984 015	\$1 278 156	\$19 820 029	38.13%	55.42%	6.45%
Dalhousie	5 961 793	6 317 191	965 232	13 244 216	45.01	47.70	7.29
Memorial	5 488 780	8 503 633	1 372 679	15 365 092	35.72	55.34	8.93
New Brunswick	2 615 624	4 203 697	450 346	7 269 667	35.98	57.83	6.19
Regional average	\$4 688 732	\$6 341 507	\$929 419	\$11 959 658	39.20%	53.02%	7.77%
CISTI	12 186 556	19 357 000	13 315 444	44 859 000	27.17	43.15	29.68
Library and Archives	1 851 041	62 179 336	33 095 062	97 125 439	1.91	64.02	34.07
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	\$8 294 519	\$51 898 098	\$7 667 080	\$101 037 774	8.21%	51.37%	7.59%
National total	\$230 423 166	\$356 023 901	\$86 633 332	\$673 080 399			

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = Non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

(Revised: November 15, 2006)

Table VIII - Summary of library personnel

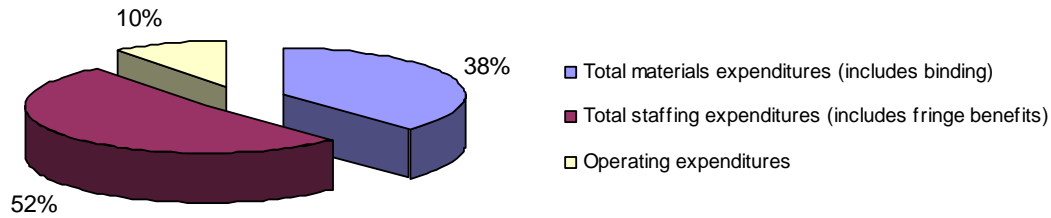
	Professional staff	Other professionals	Total professionals	Support staff FTE	Casual staff FTE	Total staff FTE
Question	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
British Columbia	79.15	20.01	99.16	198.89	43.13	341.18
Simon Fraser	41.0	9.3	50.3	87.57	13.0	150.87
Victoria	32.0	8.5	40.5	100.39	13.54	154.43
Provincial average	50.72	12.6	63.32	128.95	23.22	215.49
Alberta	72.0	8.0	80.0	214.0	23.0	317
Calgary	43.2	5.3	48.5	149.4	22.3	220.2
Manitoba	61.0	0.0	61.0	138.61	17.34	216.95
Regina	19.0	4.0	23.0	43.0	7.0	73
Saskatchewan	32.0	14.0	46.0	98.0	13.0	157
Regional average	45.44	6.26	51.7	128.6	16.53	196.83
Carleton	24.7	1.0	25.7	80.03	25.68	131.41
Guelph	28.0	11.0	39.0	74.0	18.0	131.0
McMaster	30.0	4.0	34.0	107.0	22.0	163.00
Ottawa	34.6	2.0	36.6	112.83	6.2	155.63
Queen's	43.0 ¹⁴⁶	2.0	47.0	110.0	18.0	173.0
Toronto	169.0	16.0	185.0	351.0	127.0	663.0
Waterloo	48.0	6.6	34.6	98.4	42.6	175.7
Western Ontario	58.0	15.0	73.0	102.0	24.0	199.0
Windsor	27.0	0.0	27.0	59.0	16.0	102.0
York	45.0	15.0	60.0	112.0	61.0	233.0
Provincial average	50.73	7.26	56.2	120.63	36.05	212.68
Concordia	36.0	5.0	41.0	117.0	5.0	163.0
Laval	57.0	3.0	60.0	155.0	7.0	222.0
McGill	63.0	3.0	66.0	163.0	47.0	276.0
Montréal	84.0	4.0	88.0	228.0	6.0	322.0
Québec	45.0	1.0	46.0	122.0	11.0	179.0
Sherbrooke	22.0	1.0	23.0	55.3	2.5	80.8
Provincial average	51.17	2.83	54.0	140.05	13.08	207.13
Dalhousie	32.0	0.0	32.0	83.44	32.5	147.94
Memorial	38.0	0.0	38.0	113.0	28.4	179.4
New Brunswick	20.5 ¹⁴⁷	2.0 ¹⁴⁸	22.5	68.53	6.78	97.81
Regional average	30.17	0.67	30.83	88.32	22.56	141.72
CISTI	67.0	124.0	191.0	141.0	0.0	332.0
Library and Archives	131.0	525.0	656.0	469.0	14.0	1 139.0
Library of Parliament	N/R ¹⁴⁹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
National average	51.11	27.92	78.41	13 6.25	23.21	237.80
National total	1482.00	809.80	2 274.00	39 51.40	6 73.00	6 896.30

U/A = Unavailable

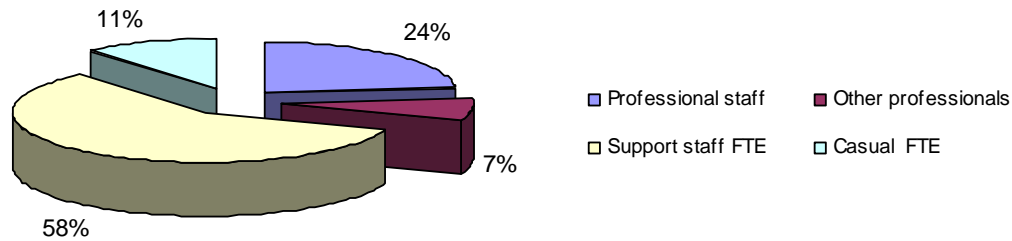
N/A = Not applicable

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

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

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- ¹ Vols added: decrease (transition to new vendor and other processing changes).
- ² Reflects major shift of materials from Main Library and Engineering Libraries to newly expanded Natural Sciences Library.
- ³ The total includes government documents as an item count rather than by volume; Carleton does not keep a volume count for government documents.
- ⁴ The total includes government documents as an item count rather than by volume; Carleton does not keep a volume count for government documents.
- ⁵ Adjusted figure due to recount
- ⁶ Total includes 600,000 titles counted for ProQuest Digital Dissertations.
- ⁷ This figure is for the National Library of Canada.
- ⁸ Volumes withdrawn figure varies from year to year.
- ⁹ Reflects major shift of materials from Main Library and Engineering Libraries to newly expanded Natural Sciences Library
- ¹⁰ Total includes 600,000 titles counted for ProQuest Digital Dissertations.
- ¹¹ Revised figures
- ¹² The figure provided is an estimate.
- ¹³ Same as last year
- ¹⁴ La baisse s'explique par des opérations de recomptage et d'élagage.
- ¹⁵ Figure of 5,000,000 (2004 / 2005) is equal to the response for 2003 / 2004. The growth of the collection was offset by the withdrawal of some units.
- ¹⁶ Figures are estimates, calculated based on 3.25% increase over last year.
- ¹⁷ Figures are estimates, calculated based on 3.25% increase over last year.
- ¹⁸ Figures are estimates, calculated based on 3.25% increase over last year.
- ¹⁹ Significant collections (filling gaps) were purchased during 2004/05.
- ²⁰ Graphic materials count includes only the 1,600,000 photographic negatives in the London Free Press Negative Collection.
- ²¹ Film and Video Materials method of counting has changed in the past year resulting in a lower count.
- ²² Weldon Law Library only
- ²³ Revised/recounted
- ²⁴ Revised/recounted
- ²⁵ Electronic monograph titles: added to catalogue Netlibrary, Early English Books Online, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, Making of Modern Law and other similar collections.
- ²⁶ Significant collections including Early English Books Online, Eighteenth Century Collections Online and Early American Imprints were added during 2004/05.
- ²⁷ Includes 2749 titles that are in both print and electronic format.
- ²⁸ We are ordering many more electronic monographs. Includes 2749 titles that are in both electronic and print format.
- ²⁹ Excludes 2749 titles that are counted in both questions 3.1 and 3.3
- ³⁰ Same as last year.
- ³¹ Includes catalogued books in microform format.
- ³² We are unable to calculate this figure at this time.
- ³³ Methodology reviewed
- ³⁴ The increase between 03/04 and 04/05 is as a result of access to the Early English Books Online titles.
- ³⁵ In 2004/05 approx. 74,000 of the 94,823 Early English Books Online records were loaded into the catalogue. The rest were loaded after May 1, 2005, so they will be included in the 2005/06 count.
- ³⁶ The Library provides access to a broad range of electronic monographs such as : Early English Books Online, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, National Bureau of Economic Research publications, the World Bank e-library, Source OECD, and several thousand titles from NetLibrary. An accurate count of all such holdings is currently unavailable.
- ³⁷ 2003/04-Print Monograph Titles should be 1,186,228
- ³⁸ 2003/04-Elec. Monograph Titles should be 10,141
- ³⁹ Nous avons acheté une très grosse collection de monographie électronique.
- ⁴⁰ We cannot separate out the electronic monograph titles received in publishers' packages.
- ⁴¹ Electronic Monograph titles purchased includes free titles as well; we cannot separate out purchased titles
- ⁴² We purchased EEBO with 125,000 titles

-
- ⁴³ Last year's figure was incomplete
- ⁴⁴ Ce total comprend 47 705 titres de monographies sur microforme (non inclus dans 3.1)
- ⁴⁵ Total includes 600,000 titles counted for ProQuest Digital Dissertations.
- ⁴⁶ Ces données sont comptabilisées dans la question 3.1
- ⁴⁷ Corrected from last year
- ⁴⁸ Figures provided for 2004 / 2005 are correct. Please disregard any variance with the 2003 / 2004 responses.
- ⁴⁹ Figures provided for 2004 / 2005 are correct. Please disregard any variance with the 2003 / 2004 responses. Includes Books 24-7 and Net Library .
- ⁵⁰ Transition to online (some print cancelled, new e-serials added)
- ⁵¹ Transition to online (some print cancelled, new e-serials added)
- ⁵² Estimated Q 3.1 - Additional titles added from ongoing re-con project.
- ⁵³ Responses to questions are confirmed. Number of subscriptions purchased (print, microform, electronic) includes aggregator package subscriptions.
- ⁵⁴ Responses to questions are confirmed. Number of subscriptions purchased (print, microform, electronic) includes aggregator package subscriptions.
- ⁵⁵ Same as last year.
- ⁵⁶ Reported number is down from last year as we now receive more electronic titles as part of aggregator packages.
- ⁵⁷ This is markedly less than for the previous year, representing a move away from print serials and the impact of a more realistic method of calculating the number of print and microform titles.
- ⁵⁸ Does not include counts of titles available through JSTOR. These were not viewed as 'current serials.'
- ⁵⁹ 2004/05-Includes monographic series
- ⁶⁰ 4.1 to 4. These counts have been taken from the automated system which is fluid and gives a snapshot of the day when the review file was created. We have changed the strategy for creating the data for 4.2 and 4.4 and do have confidence in these numbers although quite different from what was reported last year.
- ⁶¹ Serials holdings of law library have been adjusted upwards from last year, contributing to increase. #4.2 Includes serials received as part of aggregator packages.
- ⁶² Includes serials received as part of aggregator packages
- ⁶³ Data for 2003-04 does not include individual title count for publisher specific packages whereas 2004-05 does include individual titles. Large increase in purchase of e-journals in 2004-05. Question 4.2 does not include 3rd party aggregator titles.
- ⁶⁴ This figure is an estimate.
- ⁶⁵ Transition to online (some print cancelled, new e-serials added)
- ⁶⁶ Responses to questions are confirmed. Number of subscriptions purchased (print, microform, electronic) includes aggregator package subscriptions.
- ⁶⁷ Excludes print subscriptions cancelled in order to receive electronic version.
- ⁶⁸ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁶⁹ Same as last year
- ⁷⁰ This number has increased significantly as the number of titles available within the individual packages has risen.
- ⁷¹ Subscription title count available for print only.
- ⁷² Cancelled count not maintained for 2004/05.
- ⁷³ Counts titles, does not include free serials but does include serials received as part of aggregator packages.
- ⁷⁴ Ce chiffre comprend les périodiques électroniques en double et en triple
- ⁷⁵ Large increase in purchase of publisher & aggregator e-journals.
- ⁷⁶ Large increase in purchase of aggregator e-journals.
- ⁷⁷ Does not include "added locations" as in previous years. Relais does not count by locations autorouted to.
- ⁷⁸ One-time mono purchases
- ⁷⁹ Transition to online (some print cancelled, new e-serials added)
- ⁸⁰ Transition to online (some print cancelled, new e-serials added)
- ⁸¹ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁸² Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁸³ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁸⁴ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ⁸⁵ Figure for 2003/04 included some expenditures on print serials that were double-counted.
- ⁸⁶ Shifting from purchase of print materials to electronic resources.
- ⁸⁷ This is less than the true expenditure for electronic monographs. The remaining components are embedded within the expenditures for other types of materials, such as serials.

- ⁸⁸ Expenditure is less than 2003 / 2004 since one-time serial expenditures (e.g. periodical backfiles) were included in the "Other library materials" section.
- ⁸⁹ 2004/05-Expenditures for Elec.Monograph Titles for the University Libraries (Mills/Thode/Innis) are included in 5.6.
- ⁹⁰ Includes print, plus electronic bundled with print.
- ⁹¹ Includes expenditures for electronic monograph and serial titles included in publishers' packages.
- ⁹² Nous n'avons pas de statistiques séparées. Ce montant est inclus dans 5.1
- ⁹³ Dépenses consacrées aux périodiques électroniques courants. Nous n'avons pas été en mesure de désagréger les achats de 'backfiles' dans les chiffres de 2004-2005. Ils sont inclus donc dans la question 5.4, ce qui explique une partie de l'augmentation très importante. L'autre partie de l'augmentation est dû au fait que nous avons amélioré la précision dans le suivi des acquisitions de documents électroniques provenant de tous les budgets disciplinaires (pas seulement les budgets spécifiquement consacrés à l'électronique).
- ⁹⁴ Fewer print monographs purchased.
- ⁹⁵ Figure for 2003-04 includes ongoing payments for electronic monographs whereas in 2004-05 it does not. In 2004-05, \$59, 406 of electronic monographs is included in Question 5.5.
- ⁹⁶ Les périodiques électroniques sont comptabilisés dans ces données.
- ⁹⁷ Ces données sont comptabilisées dans la question 5.3
- ⁹⁸ Les périodiques électroniques sont comptabilisés dans ces données
- ⁹⁹ Ces données sont comptabilisées dans la question 5.3
- ¹⁰⁰ Number available at only one branch
- ¹⁰¹ The change reflects our continuing practice of converting journal titles & reference sources subscribed from print to electronic.
- ¹⁰² The change reflects our continuing practice of converting journal titles & reference sources subscribed from print to electronic.
- ¹⁰³ Added ebrary academic complete file in 2004
- ¹⁰⁴ Includes 5.5
- ¹⁰⁵ Costs allocated to monos or serials
- ¹⁰⁶ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ¹⁰⁷ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ¹⁰⁸ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ¹⁰⁹ We are no longer reporting this figure.
- ¹¹⁰ See footnote for 5.3
- ¹¹¹ Figure includes carry-forward monies spent, notably, on a number of large microform sets.
- ¹¹² Provincial Government \$100,000 (UREAD; Canadian Council of Archives \$3596; TEL (Technology Enhanced Learning) funding \$39,036.
- ¹¹³ Provincial grant.
- ¹¹⁴ Increase from 2003/04 to 2004/05 was due to the purchase, among other things, of almost \$900,000 worth of digital back files.
- ¹¹⁵ Expenditures for multimedia, one-time-only serials purchases, subscription electronic book purchases etc.
- ¹¹⁶ Includes document delivery, interlibrary loan, GST, handling, and miscellaneous serials costs
- ¹¹⁷ Due to an increase in Contract Cataloguing and the purchase of maintenance agreements for our Library Management System; Endeavor Voyager.
- ¹¹⁸ Includes bibliographic utilities, taxes, ILL/DD, shipping and evaluations.
- ¹¹⁹ This figure includes backfiles expenditures only.
- ¹²⁰ Includes only document delivery. Other expenditures are included in non-material expenditures.
- ¹²¹ 2004/05 increase represents MEQ funding and additional support from gifts and endowments.
- ¹²² Les chiffres mentionnés en 2003-2004 sont des dépenses pour des achats de "backfiles" Nous n'avons pas été en mesure de désagréger les achats de backfiles dans les chiffres de 2004-2005. Ils sont inclus donc dans la question 5.4.
- ¹²³ Nous faisons notre reliure à l'interne. Ce montant correspond aux dépenses de fonctionnement.
- ¹²⁴ On comptabilise au point 5.5 les dépenses relatives aux banques de données.
- ¹²⁵ Source de l'ICIST (159 604\$), PEB (28 300\$) et les banques de données réservées au traitement (29 000\$)
- ¹²⁶ Cost of backfiles included 670K extra NRC funding
- ¹²⁷ Included in 5.1
- ¹²⁸ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ¹²⁹ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.
- ¹³⁰ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars..
- ¹³¹ Sum higher this year due to Library merger project.

¹³² Les négociations salariales des bibliothécaires ne sont pas encore terminées, ils ont seulement reçu un ajustement pour le progrès dans le rang, aucune augmentation économique.

¹³³ Not differentiated between in budget.

¹³⁴ Not differentiated between in budget.

¹³⁵ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

¹³⁶ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

¹³⁷ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

¹³⁸ Expenditure figures are reported in Canadian Dollars.

¹³⁹ Paid centrally at institutional level.

¹⁴⁰ Renovations and library merger projects increased expenditures.

¹⁴¹ This is markedly higher than previous year due to the costs of an early retirement and resignation program offered by the University.

¹⁴² Includes one-time cost of renovations in rare book division as part of climate control project.

¹⁴³ Excludes fringe benefits.

¹⁴⁴ See footnote for 5.3.

¹⁴⁵ Dépenses totales. Change réponse (2004 / 2005) to \$7, 658,731

¹⁴⁶ Includes continuing and contract positions

¹⁴⁷ Excludes Director of Libraries as in Section D of the survey.

¹⁴⁸ Includes Director of Libraries (New)

¹⁴⁹ Decrease due to retirements and repositioning (re-classification) as reflected in the increase in 'Other Professionals'.

SECTION B

Emerging Services

2004–2005

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 ¹⁵⁰	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Simon Fraser	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁵¹	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Victoria	Yes	C/R	Yes ¹⁵²	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alberta	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁵³	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calgary	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁵⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	No	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Regina	Yes	S/R	No ¹⁵⁵				
Saskatchewan	Yes	S/R	No ¹⁵⁶				
Carleton	No ¹⁵⁷	N/A	Yes ¹⁵⁸	Yes	No	No	No
Guelph	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁵⁹		Yes		
McMaster	No		Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ottawa	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Queen's	Yes		No ¹⁶⁰				
Toronto	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁶¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo	Yes ¹⁶²	C/R	Yes ¹⁶³	No ¹⁶⁴	No	No	No
Western Ontario	No	N/A	No				
Windsor	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
York	Yes	S/R	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Concordia	Yes	C/R	Yes ¹⁶⁵	Yes	No	No	No
Laval	Yes	S/R ¹⁶⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
McGill	Yes	C/R	Yes ¹⁶⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montréal	Yes ¹⁶⁸	S/R	Yes ¹⁶⁹	Yes	Yes	No	No
Québec	Yes	C/R	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sherbrooke	Yes	N/A	No				
Dalhousie	Yes	C/R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial	Yes	S/R	Yes ¹⁷⁰	Yes	No	No	Yes
New Brunswick	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CISTI	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Library and Archives	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Library of 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 ¹⁷¹	Yes	Yes	No	67 ¹⁷²
Simon Fraser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	40 ¹⁷³
Victoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	40
Alberta	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0 ¹⁷⁴
Calgary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	40
Manitoba	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	35 ¹⁷⁵
Regina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
Saskatchewan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	64 ¹⁷⁶
Carleton	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	35 ¹⁷⁷
Guelph	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
McMaster	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
Ottawa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	60
Queen's	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	128
Waterloo	Yes ¹⁷⁸	No	Yes	Yes	No	108 ¹⁷⁹
Western Ontario	No ¹⁸⁰	No	Yes	Yes	No	82
Windsor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	68
York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	50
Concordia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	20
Laval	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	35
McGill	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	0
Montréal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	45
Québec	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	35
Sherbrooke	No	No	Yes	No	No	75
Dalhousie	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	58
Memorial	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	N/A ¹⁸¹
CISTI	Yes	No	No	No	No	41
Library and Archives	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	42
Library of Parliament	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table III - Loan of equipment

	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	No	No	No		Yes
Simon Fraser	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Digital cameras and camcorders, lighting kits, tripods, microphones, minidisk recorders, controllers, sensors, webcams, graphic tablets, climbing harnesses, circuit boards, projectors	Yes
Victoria	No	No	No	No	No		No
Alberta	Yes	No	No	No	No	E-books on PDA memory / expansion card	Yes
Calgary	No	No	Yes ¹⁸²	No	No	Cables, CDs, LPs, tapes, slides micforms ¹⁸³	Yes
Manitoba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Data projectors	Yes
Regina	No	Yes	Yes ¹⁸⁴	No	No	N/A	Yes
Saskatchewan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ¹⁸⁵	No	N/A	Yes ¹⁸⁶
Carleton	No ¹⁸⁷	No	No	No	No	N/A	Yes
Guelph	Yes	No	No ¹⁸⁸	No	No	None	Yes
McMaster	No	No		No	No	N/A	Yes
Ottawa	No	Yes	No	No	No		Yes ¹⁸⁹
Queen's	Yes	No	No	No	No		Yes
Toronto	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Dig.Still/Video Camera	Yes
Waterloo	No ¹⁹⁰	No	No	No	No		Yes
Western Ontario	No	Yes	No	No	No		Yes
Windsor	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Data projectors ¹⁹¹	Yes
York	Yes	No	No	No	No	Portable microfiche readers	Yes
Concordia	Yes	No	No	No	No		Yes
Laval	No	No	No	No	No	U/A	Yes
McGill	No	No	No	No	No		Yes
Montréal	Yes	No	No ¹⁹²	No	No	Magnétophones, écouteurs, projecteurs à diapositives (prêt interne seulement)	Yes ¹⁹³
Québec	No	No	Yes ¹⁹⁴	No	No		Yes
Sherbrooke	No	No	No	No	No	Clés USB	No
Dalhousie	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	Yes ¹⁹⁵
Memorial	No	No	Yes ¹⁹⁶	No	No	Microfilm & Microform Readers	Yes
New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁹⁷	No	No	N/A	Yes ¹⁹⁸
CISTI	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No
Library and Archives	No	No		No	Yes ¹⁹⁹		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

- ¹⁵⁰ 1.1 Chapman Learning Commons URL: <http://www.library.ubc.ca/chapmanlearningcommons/about/htm>
- ¹⁵¹ www.infocommons.sfu.ca Q
- ¹⁵² <http://gateway.uvic.ca/ic/>
- ¹⁵³ Figures are as at March 31, 2005. URL leading to a description of the facilities and its services is: <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/kcommon/>
- ¹⁵⁴ <http://www.ucalgary.ca/IR/infocommons/> same as last year
- ¹⁵¹ <http://www.uregina.ca/compserv/helpdesk/labs.shtml#library>
- ¹⁵⁶ Learning Commons URL: <http://www.usask.ca/learningcommons/>. Shared responsibility with Information Technology Services Division
- ¹⁵⁷ No, but the grand opening of Ottawa's first Learning Commons, located in Carleton Library, took place on Thursday, October 6, 2005. There is a link to the Learning Commons on our Library Web site at: http://www.library.carleton.ca/learning_commons/index.html
- ¹⁵⁸ Yes. This applies to the conversion of data training materials to online texts in Institutional Repository at T-Space.
- ¹⁵⁹ URL for Learning Commons site is: <http://www.learningcommons.uoguelph.ca/#4.4> - service is provided for 30 hours per week during the fall and winter terms, less in the summer.
- ¹⁶⁰ Queen's Learning Commons (Library in partnership with other university departments) <http://www.queensu.ca/qlc/>
- ¹⁶¹ A- Information Commons <http://www.utoronto.ca/ic> A help service that provides assistance for a broad range of questions related to information access, including, but not restricted to, assistance with information technology; Enhancing access to services for people with special needs through the Adaptive Technology Resources department located in the Information Commons; Facilitating e-mail and internet access for all members of the University community; Training and consultation on information resources and information technology; Assistance in the development of teaching/learning materials and electronic information resources for publication in digital form; Access to information resources and information technology, including computers and other equipment.
- B- Education Commons <http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/ec/> Education Commons brings a highly integrated approach to providing information systems, resources, expertise and support for a wide range of education projects. Our services to OISE/UT include the library, with its extensive specialized collection in education and access to all University of Toronto-licensed electronic resources; computer labs for teaching and for student use; OISENet, the institutional email system; multimedia conferencing and production facilities; training and seminars in technology; technical support for OISE/UT computing systems; and consulting, design and development for custom academic computing solutions.
- ¹⁶² RBC Information Commons opened Sept. 2004 (complete responsibility of the Library)
- ¹⁶³ Centre for Learning & Teaching Through Technology FLEX Lab <http://lt>
- ¹⁶⁴ University Map Library, Fire Insurance Plans
- ¹⁶⁵ <http://library.concordia.ca/services/computers/>
- ¹⁶⁶ Nous n'avons pas encore de "information commons" comme tel mais nous avons deux services dans la bibliothèque qui peuvent fournir le même genre de service aux usagers
- A) notre service d'aide à la recherche offre du dépannage sur les applications propres à la bibliothèque (bases de données, catalogues, références bibliographiques)
- B) B) notre service technique offre du dépannage indiquant aux usagers comment se brancher à distance à nos applications, problèmes informatiques liés à Internet, etc.
- ¹⁶⁷ <http://www.mcgill.ca/library/using/computers/commons/>
- ¹⁶⁸ URLs : www.bib.umontreal.ca/SS/carrefour ET www.bib.umontreal.ca/SA/carrefour.
- ¹⁶⁹ La Direction des bibliothèques a numérisé 1500 diapositives en Aménagement, ce qui s'ajoute aux 2736 de l'année passée. De plus, 80 pages de livres anciens du Service des livres rares et collections spéciales ont été numérisées dans le cadre des activités du Printemps du livre savant.
- ¹⁷⁰ <http://thecommons.mun.ca>
- ¹⁷¹ Users' questions about statistical methods or analysis are referred to instructors, but library helps students/faculty locate and read statistical materials.
- ¹⁷² 67 hours/week
- ¹⁷³ Incorrect number was recorded in 2003/04
- ¹⁷⁴ Synchronous electronic reference services provided 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- ¹⁷⁵ Hours reduced from 2003 / 2004
- ¹⁷⁶ Same as the number of hours the reference desk is open.
- ¹⁷⁷ Service is provided for 30 hours per week during the fall and winter terms, less in the summer.
- ¹⁷⁸ Assistance provided for e-theses

¹⁷⁹ Service hours apply to chat reference only

¹⁸⁰ Chat reference available 37.5 hrs./wk during academic term 2004-2005. Reference hours (82) for earliest to latest provision of service in a one-week period across Western Libraries.

¹⁸¹ Synchronously - 36 hours, Asynchronously - respond to email within 24 hours

¹⁸² Same as last year

¹⁸³ Same as last year

¹⁸⁴ GODOT (COPPUL)

¹⁸⁵ PDA's are available from the Health Sciences Library for students in a particular class.

¹⁸⁶ Linking software: SFX.

¹⁸⁷ No, but our laptop loan service began on October 31, 2005.

¹⁸⁸ The Library doesn't lend software but many productivity packages (e.g. Word, Excel) and other applications are available on Library computers. The Library houses one of the main computer pools on campus.

¹⁸⁹ We use SFX.

¹⁹⁰ Plans are underway to implement a laptop lending program, contingent upon funding

¹⁹¹ Law Library only

¹⁹² Note retirée

¹⁹³ Le logiciel SFX, d'Ex Libris.

¹⁹⁴ Note encore valable

¹⁹⁵ Serials Solutions.

¹⁹⁶ CDs and floppy disks.

¹⁹⁷ Software- Microsoft Office Suite.

¹⁹⁸ Ebsco LinkSource.

¹⁹⁹ E-Book readers are only provided for on-site use.

SECTION C

Use, Facilities and Services

2004–2005

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	797 264 ¹	3 856 268 ²	No	U/A	U/A
Simon Fraser	441314	155 819	Yes	80 148	287 022
Victoria	357 098 ³	153 258	No	U/A	567 415
Alberta	645 277 ⁴	U/A	Yes	89 655	U/A
Calgary	349 609 ⁵	1 294 321 ⁶	No	106 473 ⁷	500 984 ⁸
Manitoba	296 154 ⁹	114 919	Yes	99 333	205 156
Regina	140 246	41 855	Yes	U/A ¹⁰	59 561
Saskatchewan	363 255	35 093	Yes	52 666	233 098
Carleton	519 724 ¹¹	364 509	No ¹²	76 053	U/A
Guelph	403 469	244 918	No	112 738	281 867 ¹³
McMaster	245 334	N/A	No ¹⁴	135 212 ¹⁵	N/A
Ottawa	476 014	497 379	Yes	105 174	539 374
Queen's	246 411	256 063	No	87 493	266 200
Toronto	1 499 893 ¹⁶	577 821 ¹⁷	Yes	172 546	1 824 022
Waterloo	256 608	364 995	Yes	36 694 ¹⁸	U/A
Western Ontario	561 299	272 376	No	98 390	493 947
Windsor	132 635	48 489	No	21 097	76 344
York	544 932	566 733	No	139 732	1 116 616
Concordia	670 393	N/A	No	63 306	340 073
Laval	526 070	313 527	Yes	43 763	458 302
McGill	757 475 ¹⁹	347 763 ²⁰	No ²¹	147 544	1 257 050
Montréal	480 511	370 147	Yes	136 404	987 264
Québec	403 166	319 680	No	92 493	578 380
Sherbrooke	119 323	139 941	No	25 418	164 441
Dalhousie	321 048	832 28	No	57 461	194 251
Memorial	221 644	151 842	Yes	146 234	279 551
New Brunswick	135 897	72 465	Yes	140 563	257 169
CISTI	U/A	U/A	No ²²	U/A	U/A
Library and Archives	193 315	12 327	No	N/A	120 785
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	1 280	24 068 ²³	133 077 ²⁴	20 828 ²⁵
Simon Fraser	11	99	615	15 297	43 273 ²⁶	9 964
Victoria	8	91	357	6 635	36 135	U/A
Alberta	23	101	938	21 898	124 027	15 675
Calgary	20	138	1 056	21 585	85 007	14 065
Manitoba	31	100	971	9 698	84 599	2 059 411
Regina	5	87	139	2 634	14 409 ²⁷	N/A
Saskatchewan	13	90	366	5 697	28 131	1 540 625
Carleton	8	101	348	11 212	34 626	1 204 773
Guelph	14	133 ²⁸	422	6 685	22 376 ²⁹	12 431 ³⁰
McMaster	11	100	636	10 620	57 779	2 354 557
Ottawa	9	94	U/A	14 230	60 913	1 539 464 ³¹
Queen's	14	115	674 ³²	10 658	29 986	1 665 814
Toronto	100	129	2 121 ³³	30 328	578 220	U/A
Waterloo	15 ³⁴	106	202	2 975	28 611	10 321 ³⁵
Western Ontario	9	107	917	17 705	55 516	20 495
Windsor	7	115 ³⁶	167	5 226	27 949	6 777
York	20	93	789	22 776	182 469 ³⁷	3 357 899
Concordia	10	78	316	8 572	73 476	2 140 573
Laval	17	88	411	7 414	135 718	4 115
McGill	33	86	1 165	17 817	120 447	3 216 504
Montréal	59 ³⁸	101	1 087 ³⁹	11 426	104 340 ⁴⁰	2 386 215
Québec	18	82	492	12 011	66 040	5 400 ⁴¹
Sherbrooke	10	90	389	3 641	72 146	4 088
Dalhousie	17	100	378	8 191	48 377	9 114
Memorial	19	88	315	8 930	54 596	124 516 ⁴²
New Brunswick	10	101	351	6 879	52 024	880 540
CISTI	3	40	U/A	1 677	22 666	N/A
Library and Archives	7	42	1 578	121 100	76 647	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	17 860	4 549	U/A	9 321	15 397	24 718
Simon Fraser	0	0	26 295	8 935	10 750	19 685
Victoria	0	0	8 647	1 707	4 614	6 321
Alberta	U/A	U/A	118 376	19 323	77 719	97 042
Calgary	8 645	3 908	33 414	8 887	15 584	24 471
Manitoba	3 989	2 394	U/A	19 238	8 302	27 540
Regina	N/A ⁴³	N/A	14 873	5 020	2 934	7 954
Saskatchewan	0	0	20 965	6 445	8 226	14 671
Carleton	0	0	13 848	5 969	4 175	10 144
Guelph	35	62	59 134	35 584	10 735	46 319
McMaster	N/A	N/A	26 261	6 212	9 881	16 093
Ottawa	N/A	N/A	15 450	9 035	6 233 ⁴⁴	15 268
Queen's	U/A	U/A	26 157 ⁴⁵	14 732 ⁴⁶	11 425 ⁴⁷	26 157
Toronto	819	522	47 631	24 757 ⁴⁸	16 177	40 934
Waterloo	8 243 ⁴⁹	510	88 480	60 929	11 144	72 073
Western Ontario	3 465	0	27 924	9 403	8 634	18 037
Windsor	0	0	11 297	3 655	2 433	6 088
York	5	3	19 359	9 036	5 747	14 783
Concordia	0	0	4 752	2 150	1 605	3 754
Laval	0	812	29 664	U/A	U/A	21 326
McGill	N/A	N/A	27 530	8 467	9 129	17 596
Montréal	0	0	31 415 ⁵⁰	9 500	16 419 ⁵¹	25 919 ⁵²
Québec	U/A	U/A	6 992	N/A	N/A	5 975
Sherbrooke	294	90	6 440	908	4 853	5 761
Dalhousie	6 457	769	28 202	9 950	33 221	43 171
Memorial	2 514 ⁵³	4 512 ⁵⁴	21 659	6 558	11 771	18 329
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	6 953	3 664	2 533	6 197
CISTI	47 396	4 704	777 686	4 429	614 105	618 734
Library and Archives	N/A	N/A	79 957	43 288	6 503	49 791
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	23 666	11 246 ⁵⁵
Simon Fraser	33 004	6 807	21 725	28 532	13 997
Victoria	43 542 ⁵⁶	9 135	27 588	36 723	11 880
Alberta	40 602	13 441	20 335	33 776	U/A
Calgary	35 136 ⁵⁷	8 772	20 746	29 518 ⁵⁸	3 425 ⁵⁹
Manitoba	U/A	14 831	23 498	38 329	U/A
Regina	12 908	3 797	6 225	10 022	4 207 ⁶⁰
Saskatchewan	25 034	2 445	16 785	19 230	0
Carleton	17 274	8 622	7 442	16 064	5 191
Guelph	71 919	49 439	17 155	66 594	5 116
McMaster	18 840	7 339	8 031	15 370	N/A
Ottawa	U/A	3 600	6 279	9 879	U/A
Queen's	13 349 ⁶¹	6 217	7 132	13 349	U/A
Toronto	12 525	8 149	304	8 453	U/A
Waterloo	53 073	34 652	11 861	46 513	3 824
Western Ontario	7 812	2 358	3 422	5 780	959
Windsor	9 844	3 255	5 656	8 911	1 969
York	5 388	3 110	1 736	4 846	177
Concordia	11 754	6 788	3 126	9 914	1 253
Laval	18 155	U/A	U/A	13 452	3 118 ⁶²
McGill	15 766	6 350	7 959	14 309	12 327 ⁶³
Montréal	14 093	5 676	7 660	13 336	3 088
Québec	8 920	N/A	N/A	7 166	N/A
Sherbrooke	8 264	2 586	4 776	7 362	9 037 ⁶⁴
Dalhousie	15 807	4 874	9 455	14 329	4 230 ⁶⁵
Memorial	18 157 ⁶⁶	2 558	11 726	14 284	7 755
New Brunswick	14 566	5 713	5 765	12 478 ⁶⁷	2 893
CISTI	32 313	1 588	26 096	27 684	37 563
Library and Archives	1 177	898	178	1 076	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 UBC Library - excludes affiliated/reading rooms.

² Includes initial and renewals.

³ Reserve loans are included.

⁴ Figure excludes Reserve Loans and includes Journal Loans. Provided by new ILS (SIRSI). Perhaps more electronic access / use is contributing to fewer print loans.

⁵ Have gone from an indefinite loan several years ago to a two week definite loan. Users can now renew their own books (self-renewals).

⁶ Have gone from an indefinite loan several years ago to a two week definite loan. Users can now renew their own books (self-renewals).

⁷ Same as last year

⁸ Same as last year

⁹ Previous year's figures included reserve loans. Reserve loans now reported separately in 1.4.

¹⁰ Included in initial loans

¹¹ Collections use.

¹² 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.

¹³ Usage based on sampling.

¹⁴ Response for 2003-2004 should have been NO.

¹⁵ Response for 2003-2004 should have been 146,192.

¹⁶ Marked decrease in initial loans from 2003/2004 confirmed as correct.

¹⁷ Last year figure should be 575,472 instead of 208,180 due to system error.

¹⁸ Includes hard-copy reserves only; does not include 150,883 e-reserves downloads (913 files).

¹⁹ Last year's figures were incomplete.

²⁰ Last year's figures were incomplete.

²¹ Last year's figures were incomplete. Bound journals can be circulated to professors and/or graduate students, but not to others. Unbound journals do not circulate.

²² Not used after 2002/03.

²³ Excludes WebCT sessions/registrations

²⁴ Excludes WebCT sessions/registrations

²⁵ Gate count on Oct. 13, 2004

²⁶ Numbers counted more accurately for 2004/2005.

²⁷ Calculated using sampling

²⁸ The main Library is open 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily, 7 days per week, during the fall and winter terms. Summer hours are somewhat shorter.

²⁹ This includes reference transactions conducted in-person and by e-mail, FAX, telephone as well as virtual reference.

³⁰ This is the total turnstile count for the first Wednesday in November, 2004.

³¹ Turnstile count is annual.

³² Decrease is due to consolidation of sessions. Fewer sessions, but large attendance at the sessions.

³³ Marked increase in presentations over 2003/2004 confirmed as correct.

³⁴ Architecture Library opened Sept. 2004.

³⁵ Count for Wed. Oct. 17, 2004.

³⁶ Extended hours at the Leddy Library until 2 a.m. week-nights.

³⁷ Includes virtual reference, student assistance. In addition, directional in Scott and Bronfman doubled.

³⁸ Nous avons uniformisé la cueillette des données statistiques dans le réseau des bibliothèques de notre institution en 2004-2005. Les bibliothèques du réseau ont utilisé de nouveaux formulaires et de nouvelles définitions conformes à celles demandées dans l'enquête de l'ABRC.

³⁹ Nous avons uniformisé la cueillette des données statistiques dans le réseau des bibliothèques de notre institution en 2004-2005. Les bibliothèques du réseau ont utilisé de nouveaux formulaires et de nouvelles définitions conformes à celles demandées dans l'enquête de l'ABRC

⁴⁰ Nous avons uniformisé la cueillette des données statistiques dans le réseau des bibliothèques de notre institution en 2004-2005. Les bibliothèques du réseau ont utilisé de nouveaux formulaires et de nouvelles définitions conformes à celles demandées dans l'enquête de l'ABRC.

⁴¹ 2003-2004 calcul de toutes les entrées dans l'année; 2004-2005 calcul des entrées d'une journée type

⁴² Unavailable at 1 smaller branch.

⁴³ We send to libraries, not individuals.

⁴⁴ We saw a significant decrease at the Law Library (95%) and Health Sciences Library (50%)

⁴⁵ Represent filled requests only.

⁴⁶ Complete statistics were not available in 2003/04. For 2004/05, full year reported.

⁴⁷ Complete statistics were not available in 2003/04. For 2004/05, full year reported.

⁴⁸ Now have automated system to assist in performing this function

⁴⁹ 2004/05 is the first complete year for the Electronic Document Delivery (EDD) service offered by the Archives and Research Collections Centre (ARCC).

⁵⁰ Les chiffres 2004-2005 comprennent également les prêts aux hôpitaux affiliés à l'UdeM contrairement aux chiffres fournis en 2003-2004.

⁵¹ Les chiffres 2004-2005 comprennent également les prêts aux hôpitaux affiliés à l'UdeM contrairement aux chiffres fournis en 2003-2004.

⁵² Les chiffres 2004-2005 comprennent également les prêts aux hôpitaux affiliés à l'UdeM contrairement aux chiffres fournis en 2003-2004.

⁵³ Unavailable at 2 smaller branches

⁵⁴ Unavailable at 2 smaller branches

⁵⁵ CISTI

⁵⁶ Data for 2004/05 confirmed. Reason for increase over previous year's total not identified.

⁵⁷ Same as last year

⁵⁸ Same as last year

⁵⁹ Same as last year

⁶⁰ AEU - University of Alberta

⁶¹ Represent filled requests only.

⁶² Reçu de l'ICIST (chiffre inclus dans 4.3.3)

⁶³ This is an unmediated document delivery service with CISTI, for the period May 2004 to April 2005

⁶⁴ Le nombre indiqué n'est pas compris dans la question 3.3.3 (il s'agit des articles reçus via Source de l'ICIST)

⁶⁵ CISTI

⁶⁶ Represents the number of requests our patrons made, a large number of which were cancelled because the items were found in-house; the users did not check local holdings before making the requests. The revised 03/04 number should be 20,569.

⁶⁷ Total includes 1263 copies from CISTI, 1118 copies and 512 loans from University of Alberta.

SECTION D

Salaries

2005–2006

Table I - Salary data for all professionals 2005–2006

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	87	16.63	10.45	68 895	72 229
Simon Fraser	45	14.82	8.67	68 600	66 748
Victoria	36	16.67	8.25	64 950	67 297
Provincial average	56.00	16.04	9.12	\$67 482	\$68 758
Alberta	72	16.99	13.46	86 055	80 158
Calgary	42	20.73	13.83	76 796	78 980
Manitoba	59	20.32	14.10	71 793	76 403
Regina	22	21.86	17.27	70 025	68 394
Saskatchewan	30	17.03	10.67	76 476	78 061
Regional average	45.00	19.39	13.87	\$76 229	\$76 399
Carleton	25	19.72	15.44	96 413	88 582
Guelph	38	18.42	13.50	69 447	71 439
McMaster	36	18.94	14.64	68 823	70 914
Ottawa	33	20.26	13.06	71 695	73 225
Queen's	42	10.86	17.55	74 160	72 502
Toronto	164	17.30	16.30	78 468	77 328
Waterloo	31	20.35	17.77	74 953	73 478
Western Ontario	67	14.03	11.12	56 929	60 833
Windsor	25	19.46	16.26	69 949	74 535
York	57	17.49	13.89	82 283	88 013
Provincial average	51.80	17.68	14.95	\$74 312	\$75 085
Concordia	36	21.03	16.97	69 511	72 338
Laval	62	17.24	12.82	68 283	61 552
McGill	66	18.33	14.47	73 217	70 426
Montréal	87	16.15	12.62	63 214	64 116
Québec	43	19.56	17.09	64 099	65 358
Sherbrooke	21	15.10	12.10	64 870	65 040
Provincial average	52.50	17.90	14.35	\$67 199	\$66 472
Dalhousie	29	17.79	13.55	77 059	76 118
Memorial	38	18.68	15.00	75 848	76 144
New Brunswick	21	18.29	15.15	84 778	77 226
Regional average	29.33	18.25	14.57	\$79 228	\$76 496
National Average	48.67	17.93	13.93	\$72 874	\$72 868

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table II - Salary data for administrative librarians 2005–2006

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	24	21.46	10.75	90 474	91 976
Simon Fraser	13	18.69	6.15	78 237	76 778
Victoria	10	22.00	12.88	81 114	82 747
Provincial average	15.67	20.72	9.93	\$83 275	\$83 833
Alberta	18	22.72	18.00	100 730	101 690
Calgary	15	24.67	16.70	95 204	91 187
Manitoba	27	22.11	14.81	87 537	83 544
Regina	6	22.00	14.00	77 810	75 890
Saskatchewan	11	22.55	15.64	93 676	93 697
Regional average	15.40	22.81	15.83	\$90 991	\$89 202
Carleton	8	29.88	22.50	104 721	104 874
Guelph	15	21.87	19.60	84 856	82 915
McMaster	20	23.10	18.90	81 702	84 776
Ottawa	12	21.80	11.75	87 364	85 190
Queen's	13	16.15	22.77	83 817	86 017
Toronto	36	22.08	19.89	94 104	99 976
Waterloo	7	25.14	20.71	84 163	84 345
Western Ontario	13	17.77	12.23	72 012	75 049
Windsor	7	21.36	19.36	74 795	80 627
York	12	23.00	15.00	101 216	108 888
Provincial average	14.30	22.21	18.27	\$86 875	\$89 266
Concordia	10	27.10	23.89	89 769	90 786
Laval	14	18.57	13.14	69 783	70 035
McGill	15	20.87	18.53	81 858	87 179
Montréal	29	18.90	13.63	70 800	74 323
Québec	7	23.86	20.71	94 234	94 354
Sherbrooke	6	17.33	9.57	76 196	75 125
Provincial average	13.50	21.10	16.58	\$80 440	\$81 967
Dalhousie	14	22.50	13.35	86 397	87 514
Memorial	14	21.57	16.00	79 472	79 615
New Brunswick	8	21.50	20.43	96 104	87 489
Regional average	12.00	21.86	16.93	\$87 324	\$84 873
National Average	14.22	21.87	16.20	\$85 857	\$86 540

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

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

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	51	15.43	11.33	67 932	67 692
Simon Fraser	23	12.09	8.09	63 135	62 967
Victoria	18	15.44	6.64	61 563	63 708
Provincial average	30.67	14.32	8.69	\$64 210	\$64 789
Alberta	48	14.88	11.92	79 675	72 976
Calgary	27	18.54	12.24	70 021	72 198
Manitoba	32	18.81	13.50	67 321	70 378
Regina	13	23.08	20.15	70 025	69 130
Saskatchewan	19	13.84	7.79	73 926	69 008
Regional average	27.80	17.83	13.12	\$72 194	\$70 538
Carleton	17	14.94	12.12	80 284	80 915
Guelph	17	13.59	8.59	63 748	65 573
McMaster	16	13.75	9.31	55 301	53 585
Ottawa	19	19.68	13.53	67 689	66 847
Queen's	27	7.74	15.11	67 340	66 307
Toronto	117	16.03	15.38	70 323	70 755
Waterloo	19	20.47	18.11	71 326	71 355
Western Ontario	37	13.95	12.16	55 305	57 608
Windsor	18	18.72	15.06	67 406	72 165
York	31	16.00	12.00	87 018	90 082
Provincial average	31.80	15.49	13.14	\$68 574	\$69 419
Concordia	21	20.33	15.67	68 434	68 171
Laval	41	18.24	14.95	68 283	60 914
McGill	46	17.78	14.43	67 032	65 620
Montréal	58	14.78	11.86	63 214	59 013
Québec	35	18.29	16.00	64 099	59 595
Sherbrooke	14	14.29	12.36	64 078	60 691
Provincial average	35.83	17.28	14.21	\$65 856	\$62 334
Dalhousie	15	13.40	11.00	55 871	65 481
Memorial	24	17.00	14.46	73 014	74 119
New Brunswick	11	14.73	11.61	59 652	69 551
Regional average	16.67	15.04	12.36	\$62 846	\$69 717
National Average	30.15	16.14	12.79	\$67 519	\$67 571

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table IV - Salary data for other professionals 2005–2006

	Number of staff	Average years of experience	Average years of experience in reporting library	Median salary	Average salary
British Columbia	12	12.08	6.08	51 696	52 017
Simon Fraser	9	16.22	13.78	63 892	61 922
Victoria	9	12.75	6.09	58 225	56 060
Provincial average	10.00	13.69	8.65	\$57 938	\$56 666
Alberta	6	16.67	12.17	75 043	81 017
Calgary	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Manitoba	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Regina	2	12.00	12.00	*	*
Saskatchewan	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Regional average	1.60	14.33	12.08	\$75 043	\$81 017
Carleton	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Guelph	6	23.50	12.17	57 817	59 369
McMaster	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Ottawa	2	16.50	16.50	*	*
Queen's	2	18.50	16.50	*	*
Toronto	11	15.18	14.27	72 786	73 122
Waterloo	5	13.20	12.40	67 883	66 331
Western Ontario	17	11.35	8.00	55 424	55 982
Windsor	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
York	14	16.00	24.00	66 472	68 244
Provincial average	5.7	12.69	10.65	\$40 048	\$40 506
Concordia	5	11.80	11.00	54 659	52 946
Laval	7	8.71	5.29	45 572	48 317
McGill	5	15.80	10.80	56 572	64 387
Montréal	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Québec	1	34.00	31.00	*	*
Sherbrooke	1	13.00	13.00	*	*
Provincial average	3.17	13.89	11.85	\$39 201	\$55 217
Dalhousie	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
Memorial	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
New Brunswick	2	25.00	21.00	*	*
Regional average	0.67	25.00	21.00	\$0	\$0
National Average	4.31	12.71	10.73	\$38 213	\$38 985

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

Table V - Salary distribution 2005-2006

	>\$80 000	\$75 000 – \$79 999	\$70 000 – \$74 999	\$65 000 – \$69 999	\$60 000 – \$64 999	\$57 500 – \$59 999	\$55 000 – \$57 499	\$52 500 – \$54 999
British Columbia	25	6	13	11	7	2	2	7
Simon Fraser	3	7	12	7	4	1	4	6
Victoria	7	3	6	4	4	4	0	2
Alberta	43	3	3	3	0	2	2	4
Calgary	20	2	6	3	7	1	0	1
Manitoba	25	3	5	4	6	9	5	2
Regina	6	2	4	1	3	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	12	7	3	1	1	1	0	0
Carleton	17	1	0	2	1	0	2	0
Guelph	12	2	5	3	5	4	1	3
McMaster	11	3	2	4	2	2	4	1
Ottawa	8	5	9	3	4	3	2	1
Queen's	13	9	6	3	5	1	1	1
Toronto-	78	12	11	8	11	3	7	10
Waterloo	10	7	5	5	3	2	2	1
Western Ontario	4	3	3	11	7	6	10	10
Windsor	8	1	3	6	1	1	1	1
York	32	6	4	9	3	1	0	0
Concordia	13	4	2	5	2	1	2	4
Laval	4	0	8	22	3	1	2	3
McGill	25	6	4	4	2	2	4	0
Montréal	8	5	11	2	32	2	5	8
Québec	7	1	0	0	23	4	0	2
Sherbrooke	1	3	1	2	9	2	0	0
Dalhousie	16	2	1	2	0	1	3	1
Memorial	17	3	3	2	4	1	1	2
New Brunswick	12	0	0	1	1	2	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	9	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
Simon Fraser	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Victoria	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Alberta	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	0
Calgary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regina	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Carleton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guelph	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMaster	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen's	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	9	4	2	2	1	1	1	3
Waterloo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Ontario	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
Windsor	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concordia	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Laval	3	6	6	1	1	0	0	2
McGill	1	0	4	5	9	0	0	0
Montréal	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Québec	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sherbrooke	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalhousie	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
Memorial	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

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

	< 7 years			7 - 13 years			14 - 20 years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	15	55 110	54 672	12	67 533	66 306	21	83 870	78 744
Simon Fraser	8	53 851	53 280	9	63 996	64 297	10	74 700	73 029
Victoria	7	51 125	50 240	7	63 683	63 092	10	63 843	68 961
Provincial average		\$53 844	\$53 349		\$65 434	\$64 624		\$76 749	\$73 590
Alberta	15	48 994	48 620	9	64 705	65 690	14	89 490	89 633
Calgary	2			11	67 762	67 657	9	70 792	68 650
Manitoba	8	56 784	56 122	13	60 430	59 469	9	75 387	70 280
Regina	1			3			5	67 601	62 570
Saskatchewan	5	51 689	50 820	7	74 263	72 192	7	71 164	76 476
Regional average		\$51 509	\$50 820		\$65 384	\$64 455		\$77 378	\$78 412
Carleton	4	53 042	52 883	6	74 822	73 788	3		
Guelph	6	57 240	54 145	9	70 909	68 814	3		
McMaster	8	51 122	50 450	2			8	67 960	69 108
Ottawa	2			5	61 698	61 889	8	74 684	71 695
Queens	17	64 545	61 700	8	76 393	74 810	6	81 011	81 735
Toronto	39	55 653	54 760	27	74 912	76 128	24	86 377	85 805
Waterloo	4	61 648	56 217	2			7	73 690	74 953
Western Ontario	16	53 160	51 923	11	56 801	55 305	8	71 566	69 727
Windsor	4	52 735	50 970	6	61 450	60 943	5	76 440	74 958
York	11	71 144	70 526	10	83 559	81 209	6	96 259	95 741
Provincial average		\$57 962	\$54 915		\$71 004	\$70 032		\$80 164	\$80 032
Concordia	4	51 134	51 601	6	62 140	64 091	5	75 038	68 660
Laval	16	45 986	46 654	12	58 225	57 054	6	82 263	82 781
McGill	13	45 358	41 000	7	51 293	45 627	13	69 403	69 818
Montréal	25	52 646	51 394	15	62 884	63 214	15	70 808	70 800
Québec à Montréal	4	45 712	45 612	10	56 732	57 699	9	71 810	64 099
Sherbrooke	5	54 769	50 801	6	71 810	64 099	3		
Provincial average		\$49 295	\$49 914		\$59 579	\$59 128		\$69 782	\$68 660
Dalhousie	6	51 989	51 896	5	68 019	67 526	5	79 287	80 201
Memorial	9	61 082	54 810	4	58 997	57 643	8	71 224	71 890
New Brunswick	4	50 362	50 909	3			2		
Regional average		\$55 953	\$54 185		\$62 607	\$58 893		\$75 941	\$75 056
National average		\$54 309	\$52 493		\$65 994	\$64 000		\$76 322	\$75 000

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

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

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

N/P = non-pertinent

N/R = Did not reply

	21 – 27 Years			28 – 34 Years			35+ Years		
	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median	# of staff	Average	Median
British Columbia	15	82 050	78 756	8	87 122	85 440	4	83 412	78 954
Simon Fraser	8	76 644	73 590	1	/	/	0	*	*
Victoria	6	86 900	87 029	5	79 253	78 114	1	/	/
Provincial Average		\$81 562	\$78 756		\$83 762	\$80 105		\$79 319	\$76 224
Alberta	19	97 111	92 171	8	97 866	100 730	1	/	/
Calgary	6	87 268	86 214	10	92 130	95 268	4	97 224	96 505
Manitoba	10	90 248	85 799	13	92 126	87 892	6	81 554	83 084
Regina	6	63 507	67 313	6	78 597	78 530	1	/	/
Saskatchewan	5	89 684	93 677	6	102 830	94 033	0	*	*
Regional Average		\$89 145	\$87 455		\$92 800	\$91 717		\$87 722	\$87 722
Carleton	3	/	/	7	106 164	104 982	2	/	/
Guelph	5	82 074	84 856	9	82 994	87 811	0	*	*
McMaster	8	76 432	77 791	10	87 737	86 641	0	*	*
Ottawa	9	83 647	87 364	7	71 979	71 695	0	*	*
Queens	3	/	/	3	/	/	1	/	/
Toronto	29	87 824	92 346	19	84 411	91 949	14	97 727	93 973
Waterloo	3	/	/	8	82 099	81 649	2	/	/
Western Ontario	4	80 843	84 801	7	66 902	66 290	4	66 891	66 935
Windsor	2	/	/	4	94 554	90 345	4	94 929	95 751
York	3	/	/	4	109 161	109 063	9	120 044	117 866
Provincial Average		\$85 272	\$88 208		\$85 741	\$87 911		\$99 388	\$95 723
Concordia	4	82 263	82 781	6	86 220	86 698	6	90 087	83 629
Laval	13	70 320	68 283	14	73 451	70 159	1	/	/
McGill	11	82 339	82 198	13	84 801	83 564	4	116 783	112 975
Montréal	6	74 092	67 007	25	68 799	63 214	1	/	/
Québec à Montréal	7	73 142	64 099	13	69 380	64 099	0	*	*
Sherbrooke	2	/	/	3	/	/	1	/	/
Provincial Average		\$75 686	\$70 534		\$74 071	\$70 800		\$95 155	\$85 690
Dalhousie	9	87 270	86 397	3	/	/	1	/	/
Memorial	6	84 082	81 388	8	92 371	92 469	3	/	/
New Brunswick	7	90 199	89 488	2	/	/	1	/	/
Regional Average		\$87 333	\$86 678		\$93 940	\$94 385		\$96 628	\$98 778
National Average		\$83 854	\$85 155		\$83 574	\$84 195		\$95 280	\$93 972

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 2005	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution

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 2005	Category of the position	Years of professional experience	Years of professional experience in the reporting institution
University of Ottawa	1		NONADMIN		
University of Ottawa	2		ADMIN		
University of Ottawa	3		OTHER		
University of Ottawa	4				
University of Ottawa	5				
University of Ottawa	6				
				

Libraries included in this Survey

University of Alberta

University of British Columbia

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

University of Calgary

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

Carleton University

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI)

Concordia University

Dalhousie University

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

University of Guelph

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

Université Laval

Library and Archives Canada

Library of Parliament

University of Manitoba

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

McGill University

McMaster University

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

Memorial University of Newfoundland

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

Université de Montréal

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

University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)

Harriet Irving Library, Science/Forestry Library Engineering Library

Université d'Ottawa

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

Université du Québec à Montréal

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

Queen's University

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

University of Regina

Dr. John Archer Library

University of Saskatchewan

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

Université de Sherbrooke

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

Simon Fraser University

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

University of Toronto

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

University of Victoria

McPherson Library, Diana M. Priestly Law Library

University of Waterloo

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

University of Western Ontario

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

University of Windsor

Leddy Library, Paul Martin Law Library

York University

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