

LIBRARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES - OVERALL SUMMARY

Chapter 4 Library Financial Resources - Overall Summary

Introduction

In this chapter we first present the data compiled and discuss their validity. Then Trends over the eight year period are established. Expenditure is then analysed 'per capita' - to normalise the results between large and small countries.

Most CEE States (and some others) show very low levels of resources in financial terms. The reason of this may be due to currency conversion problems, but much can be attributed to lower standards of living and of national resource in the economy of those states. To understand this better the main data are, finally, analysed as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) devoted to library resources.

Methodology

The most comprehensive and reliable Expenditure data are provided for materials. It is unusual for library managers not to have a materials budget, so figures on materials expenditure are generally maintained and reported. The cost of rebinding and preservation activity is often not included with expenditure on new books. 'Servicing' operations - special physical labelling and reinforcement plus catalogue cards or records - is often done by the supplier and included here: but sometimes it is done by library staff and charged to a general account.

Data on staff expenditure are usually available - although there can be comparability problems where payroll (or part of a payroll) is managed by a parent sponsoring department rather than by the library itself. There are also different practices regarding the inclusion or exclusion of the costs of recruitment, staff training - though it is now generally accepted that indirect items - pensions, social security, etc. - need to be included.

Figures for total revenue expenditure are less complete: many returns give expenditure on materials and on staff but not total expenditure. There are comparability problems with various overhead items - particularly premises, security, refurbishment, and computer systems. For these reasons comparisons between Materials and Staff figures are generally more reliable and these possible pitfalls must be kept in mind when making comparisons.

However, there has been little change in accounting procedures and conventions during the period, so the percentage change calculations can be treated with confidence.

Inflation

While in real terms expenditure has increased significantly - the precise percentage depends on the index of general price inflation selected for the calculation. This varies significantly between countries - as is shown in Table 2.4. For this reason, and because of the exchange rate complications, the financial results give a less meaningful estimate of resource provision in real terms in different states than do the physical statistics of chapter 3. However, between 1991 - 1997 general price inflation in most Western European states varied within the 15 - 20 per cent range. The composite EU Consumer Price Index published in the *Eurostat Yearbook 1997* gives 18.7 % between 1991 and 1997 - with the rate of inflation slowing markedly since 1995. For our purposes inflation between 1991-98 is taken as about 20 per cent.

Inflation in the price of books can be taken as within the same range (or less) but periodical prices increased by a vastly greater percentage. So, in broad terms, reported overall increases of expenditure above 20 per cent can certainly be treated as genuine increases in real terms.

TRENDS

As described in chapter 3 there has been greatly increased activity in Tertiary Libraries and lack of growth - overall - in the Public Library sector, with modest growth in National Libraries. The obvious expectation from this is that levels of expenditure have increased more in the Tertiary sector than in others - and this is discussed in detail in chapters 5 - 9. Here we look at the situation overall - and at the main trend results as given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Main trends in financial results

EXPENDITURE	1991 € millions	1998 € millions	%age change
Staff	5,007	6,697	34
Materials	2,342	3,121	33
Electronic information	317	528	67
Total Revenue Expenditure	10,347	13,965	35
INCOME ITEMS			
Fees & Charges	382	648	70
Other' (i.e.special funds)	432	1,034	139
CAPITAL PAYMENTS	487	695	43

Since staffing costs represent the largest part of the budget, expenditure on staff has increased at a rate reflected by the charge in total expenditure.

The total expenditure on conventional materials also shows an average increase, but this average conceals an estimated + 64 % for Special Libraries, + 40 % for Tertiary, + 27 % for National, + 33 % for Schools, and only + 1 % for Public Libraries.

As anticipated the data show a dramatic 67 per cent increase in expenditure on Electronic Materials. This is heavily concentrated in the Tertiary and Special Libraries sectors - and Special Libraries are more fully represented in these statistics than ever before. It is significant, however, that the 1998 results show Electronic Information still at only 15 per cent of total materials expenditure - so confirming that conventional materials are still dominant.

Capital payments are reported by only a minority of states and are affected by inconsistent accounting both within and between states. The increase reported in Capital Payments contains some impressive investment in National Libraries during the period.

No separate figure is necessary for total income, as all library organisations balance their books - at least over a number of years.

Perhaps the most surprising revelation in this set of statistics lies in the specifically identified 'Income Items'. The magnitude of the increase in Fees & Charges - 70 per cent - is impressive, and the pattern is virtually universal across all countries. At this strength this is a new trend. It would be interesting to explore how far it relates to income from conventional services and how far it is associated with new electronic resources and networked provision of materials.

The even larger increase in 'Other' income will relate to specific grants for development and modernisation as well as to diversified funding sources. Again it would be interesting and important to have more detailed information on this - now that these statistics establish the magnitude of this trend.

The net result of these 'Income Items' is that they now cover 12 per cent of total library expenditure - the balance coming from regular institutional sources.

COUNTRIES AND SECTORS

Following the examples given in chapter 3 we present here a number of 'Cross Sector Total' tables covering the main financial variables. Each table consists first of the 1998 data entered onto the database for each country. Three dots (...) shows that no satisfactory information was provided for that feature in that country. The next section contains the grossed up estimates for All States and for regions and geographical areas. The 'Response %' gives the proportion of the All States grossed up figure that is represented by actual data. Finally percentages are calculated to show, for this feature, the relative strength of each sector overall - which have already been presented in Table 3.3.

Materials spend

Table 4.2 summarises the available data - uncorrected for population or for living standards. This gives a useful indication of the size of the library market for suppliers of print materials. The returns are particularly comprehensive for the Tertiary sector.

The data in Table 4.2 take no account of country size. In order to produce figures that are more comparable between countries, these data have been presented on a 'per capita' basis in Table 4.3. The base for this table is not the sector's 'Target Population to be served': while this can be satisfactorily calculated for Tertiary, School and Public library clientele, there are severe difficulties in arriving at meaningful figures for the National and Special Library sectors. So in the interests of comparability the base here is Total Population (All Ages). Different bases are used in later chapters.

So, in 1998, European libraries spent on conventional materials €3.121 billion - and this represented an average of €6.5 per capita.

A number of conclusions can be drawn from Table 4.3.

- With the exception of Estonia and Slovenia it appears that the level of expenditure is very much lower in CEE states than in EU states. How far this is due to lack of economic wealth in those states generally - and how far to low resources devoted to libraries - is discussed later in this chapter with reference to GDP ratios.
- In the EU States (and Norway) there is a tendency for high spending countries to spend at high levels in all sectors. The lower spending countries, on this 'per capita' basis, appear to be Portugal, Spain and France - with Scandinavian countries spending most.
- Again in the EU States (and Norway) there is much more homogeneity (less spread) in the Tertiary sector than in Public Libraries.

The very high expenditure figure for UK Special Libraries stands out as quite exceptional. This could be the result of *either* (a) more comprehensive and innovative statistical analysis, (b) exaggeration in the statistical estimating *and/or* (c) a more developed information economy in the UK - particularly with respect to libraries in industry and commerce. Further study is called for - and the encouragement of more data collection in this area. Comparisons with the situation in large countries in the Western Hemisphere would also be pertinent.

Table 4.2

MATERIALS COSTS

€ 000s

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	98	391	450	240	158	79	
Czech Republic	495	3,253	4,485	...	0	...	
Estonia	385	1,049	2,860	272	702	809	
Hungary	382	...	3,630	6,553	...	...
Latvia	261	281	849	...	77	...	
Lithuania	232	436	960	340	264	3,942	
Poland	382	7,932	...	...	...	...
Romania	190	...	798	...	0	...	
Slovak Republic	176	1,008	962	...	...	6	
Slovenia	...	3,844	6,116	...	0	5,566	
Austria	1,352	26,526	5,038	...	...	...
Belgium	...	14,408	23,238	...	...	...
Denmark	2,155	13,831	46,576	4,801	0	16,197	
Ireland	344	10,754	7,131	...	0	...	
Finland	735	14,259	32,928	1,497	...	...
France	...	57,044	100,661	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	1,492	...	0	...	
Italy	...	65,603	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Netherlands	1,396	32,180	...	55,114	0	...	
Norway	424	16,468	15,505	6,385	0	...	
Portugal	336	7,600	2,310	3,685	22	...	
Spain	2,047	49,883	22,575	35,053	4,365	...	
Sweden	710	23,184	40,985	2,200	...	...
Switzerland	733	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	19,675	175,985	179,920	327,452	0	76,161	
Germany	32,725	198,427	86,406	94,623	...	...
All States	98,752	779,841	761,850	900,389	14,574	565,555	3,120,961
CEE	2,566	27,560	32,470	52,412	2,257	75,041	192,306
EU	94,999	708,594	686,870	831,036	12,317	480,480	2,814,296
EFTA	1,187	43,687	42,510	16,941	0	10,033	114,358
Northern Europe	4,052	68,738	137,486	15,269	466	38,356	264,367
Central Europe	72,538	542,317	456,069	662,916	5,198	304,879	2,043,917
Southern Europe	19,597	141,226	135,826	169,791	6,653	147,278	620,371
Baltic States	878	1,767	4,669	20,296	1,043	6,427	35,080
Eastern Europe	1,688	25,793	27,801	32,116	1,215	68,614	157,227
Response total	65,151	724,346	585,875	538,215	5,588	102,760	2,021,935
Response %	66	93	77	60	38	18	65
Sector proportions	3.2	25	24.4	28.8	0.5	18.1	100

Table 4.3

MATERIALS SPEND PER 1,000 POPULATION

€ 000s

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	11	45	51	27	18	9	
Czech Republic	48	316	436	...	0	...	
Estonia	252	686	1,869	178	458	529	
Hungary	38	...	359	648	...	...
Latvia	102	110	332	...	30	...	
Lithuania	63	118	259	92	71	1,065	
Poland	10	207	...	...	...	...
Romania	8	...	35	...	0	...	
Slovak Republic	33	188	180	...	...	1	
Slovenia	...	1,976	3,144	...	0	2,861	
Austria	169	3,319	630	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1,488	2,400	...	...	...
Denmark	422	2,707	9,115	940	0	3,170	
Ireland	99	3,101	2,056	...	0	...	
Finland	146	2,836	6,549	298	...	...
France	...	1,031	1,819	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	5,587	...	0	...	
Italy	...	1,159	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Netherlands	95	2,181	...	3,735	0	...	
Norway	97	3,765	3,545	1,460	0	...	
Portugal	33	748	227	363	2	...	
Spain	53	1,299	588	913	114	...	
Sweden	81	2,647	4,679	251	...	...
Switzerland	107	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	345	3,085	3,154	5,740	0	1,335	
Germany	411	2,490	1,084	1,187	...	...
All States	206	1,627	1,589	1,878	30	1,180	6,510
CEE	24	261	308	497	21	711	1,822
EU	262	1,956	1,896	2,294	34	1,326	7,768
EFTA	103	3,788	3,686	1,469	0	870	9,916
Northern Europe	172	2,920	5,841	649	20	1,629	11,231
Central Europe	308	2,305	1,939	2,818	22	1,296	8,688
Southern Europe	170	1,227	1,181	1,476	58	1,280	5,392
Baltic States	113	227	600	2,606	134	825	4,505
Eastern Europe	17	264	285	329	12	702	1,609
Response total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Response %	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sector proportions	3.2	25	24.4	28.8	0.5	18.1	100

Comparing Tertiary with Public library materials expenditure at the country level is enlightening. States can be broadly placed in three categories:

Public double Tertiary	Public = Tertiary	Tertiary double Public
Bulgaria, Czech Republic Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, France	Slovak Republic Slovenia Norway UK	Austria Ireland Germany Portugal Spain

There are a number of possible explanations for this:

- Historical emphasis in developing one sector earlier than another;
- Unequal allocation of resources;
- Public libraries in some countries taking on a major role for students;
- In some countries the public using academic libraries for some Non Fiction and Reference material.

These point either to institutional differences in the scope of each sector or to abnormal resource allocation. It is important to establish which is the main feature. This is not the place to speculate on particular situations - but the contrasts are so unexpectedly large that the reasons for these differences deserve serious consideration by policy makers in the states concerned.

As is discussed in chapter 6 below, the low Tertiary results suggest the possibility of intellectual deprivation through inadequate provision of scientific and technical journals in the academic libraries of smaller or poorer countries - though this may be made good where national library is a major academic library e.g. Slovenia, Slovak Republic and Estonia.

While the newly compiled data on Special Libraries is incomplete and more subject to errors of estimation than more established statistical series, the data from Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK suggest that the level of expenditure on Materials may be as high, or even higher, in the Special Libraries sector than in Public and Tertiary libraries. Data from the School Library sector is much more sparse - sufficient only to point to the need for more data in what is an important area. The estimates of 28.8 % for Special Libraries and of 18.1 % for School Libraries must be treated with considerable caution at this stage: but their size certainly alters the perspective in which these sectors have traditionally been regarded.

Table 4.4

STAFF EXPENDITURE

€ 000s

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	315	636	2,808	259	785	444	
Czech Republic	1,586	...	12,175	...	0	612	
Estonia	1,853	1,266	3,944	489	620	1,121	
Hungary	3,422	...	17,186	...	...	...
Latvia	697	451	3,265	...	295	...	
Lithuania	1,241	1,174	6,635	759	322	...	
Poland	3,081	12,703	...	...	...	...
Romania	555	...	2,656	...	0	...	
Slovak Republic	1,005	...	3,904	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	10,927	...	0	8,100	
Austria	13,125	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	24,698	124,273	...	...	...
Denmark	12,313	34,062	183,781	10,516	0	20,841	
Ireland	2,011	22,250	28,183	...	0	...	
Finland	4,951	26,400	125,322	7,198	...	...
France	...	126,698	530,943	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	3,580	...	0	...	
Italy	...	104,480	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Norway	...	...	61,386	...	0	...	
Portugal	4,075	4,732	10,358	7,908	858	...	
Spain	10,407	82,664	87,790	52,444	25,460	...	
Sweden	10,047	54,680	157,034	10,899	...	...
Switzerland	6,139	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	91,000	298,768	662,676	547,430	0	188,576	
Germany	84,495	240,319	477,250	67,986	...	...
All States	372,581	1,209,703	3,348,022	1,253,917	60,041	453,134	6,697,398
CEE	14,012	28,530	105,038	11,701	4,109	83,165	246,555
EU	332,297	1,131,053	3,080,070	1,215,475	55,932	356,853	6,171,680
EFTA	26,272	50,120	162,914	26,741	0	13,116	279,163
Northern Europe	47,368	135,134	531,102	39,279	7,403	120,809	881,095
Central Europe	259,889	825,443	2,085,673	951,791	14,807	214,303	4,351,906
Southern Europe	51,312	220,596	626,209	251,146	33,722	34,857	1,217,842
Baltic States	3,791	2,890	13,843	1,460	1,237	4,744	27,965
Eastern Europe	10,221	25,640	91,195	10,241	2,872	78,422	218,591
Response total	252,318	1,035,981	2,516,076	705,888	28,340	219,694	4,758,297
Response %	68	86	75	56	47	48	71
Sector proportions	5.6	18.1	50.0	18.7	0.9	6.8	100.1

Expenditure on Staff

The response here is not quite as complete as for Materials expenditure.

Comparing the two heads a very much higher proportion is spent on staff in public libraries (50 % of all staff expenditure) - and to a lesser extent in national libraries. This largely reflects the much higher prices required for materials in the Tertiary and Special Library sectors compared to Public and School Library sectors. A simple but interesting ratio can be derived by combining Expenditure on Staff with Staff Numbers to give the data contained in Table 4.5 Staff Expenditure per Member of Staff.

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	957	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3,573	...	2,803	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3,527	2,541	2,689	3,109	4,770	2,098	...
Hungary	6,337	...	4,428	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1,557	1,365	1,718	...	2,953	...	...
Lithuania	2,009	1,817	1,612	1,745	2,119	...	...
Poland	3,397	1,924	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1,580	...	530	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	2,879	...	2,026	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	14,100	...	...	10,384	...
Austria	42,613	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	34,786	31,541	...	...	...	...
Denmark	38,941	38,101	35,347	26,965	...	17,966	...
Ireland	29,569	29,666	21,679	...	...	...	...
Finland	27,519	23,943	29,888	28,791	...	...	...
France	...	32,621	25,843	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	32,286	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12,853	5,029	7,149	6,173	9,431	...	...
Spain	20,013	17,970	15,962	16,544	17,320	...	...
Sweden	34,525	34,895	30,037	33,230	...	...	...
Switzerland	59,482	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK	31,347	22,982	25,656	30,413	...	36,265	...
Germany	38,582	25,936	25,251	10,665	...	...	...
All States	24,456	19,559	19,791	20,009	7,996	7,822	99,632
CEE	3,049	1,895	2,341	1,129	981	1,792	11,187
EU	32,629	25,474	25,863	23,775	16,842	33,054	157,637
EFTA	57,665	20,982	31,250	22,694	...	18,171	150,762
Northern Europe	41,605	29,908	31,801	27,309	16,826	27,266	174,715
Central Europe	34,272	25,875	26,034	24,748	16,826	35,492	163,246
Southern Europe	26,753	21,272	22,780	20,247	16,852	33,229	141,134
Baltic States	2,383	1,960	1,850	1,856	3,239	1,650	12,938
Eastern Europe	3,402	1,888	2,440	1,069	755	1,801	11,354
Response total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Response %	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sector proportions	24.5	19.6	19.9	20.1	8.0	7.9	100

It should be remembered that the data requested here are the average cost per member of staff and not staff salaries, i.e. they should include social security and other indirect costs incurred by the employing organisation. But, with these reservations, the Table will point to variations in staff salary levels.

A number of observations can be made:

- First, one value of these ratios is their use to check and query data supplied - to reveal transposition or categorisation errors and to get wrong data corrected.
- Generally there is consistency within a country where the figures for the main sectors show relatively low variation.
- The fact that the Special Library ratios mostly correspond to the norm gives confidence to them. (The low German figure is an exception.)
- The low costs in the few Schools figures may reflect less qualified personnel employed in Schools libraries - or failure to apply the FTE formula to part time staff.
- The above average levels in National and Special Libraries are no surprise given the technically advanced work requirements there and lower proportions of unqualified staff employed.

Again, however, it is clear that most of the CEE States and Portugal are showing very low figures. How far are these to be explained by low salary levels for librarians and how far by the low standard (and cost) of living in those countries' economies? One approach to answer this question lies in relating library salary levels to the countries' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - and this is done in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6

LIBRARIAN SALARY LEVELS RELATED TO GDP 1998 €s

	NATIONAL ECONOMY	PUBLIC LIBRARIES		NATIONAL LIBRARIES	
	GDP per capita	Employee Expenditure per member of staff	As proportion of GDP	Employee Expenditure per member of staff	As proportion of GDP
Bulgaria	4,352	...	...	957	0.22
Czech Republic	12,351	2,803	0.23	3,573	0.29
Estonia	6,391	2,689	0.42	3,527	0.55
Hungary	8,391	4,428	0.53	6,337	0.76
Latvia	4,656	1,718	0.37	1,557	0.33
Lithuania	5,006	1,612	0.32	2,009	0.40
Poland	7,879	...	...	3,397	0.43
Romania	4,955	530	0.11	1,580	0.32
Slovak Republic	9,536	2,026	0.21	2,879	0.30
Slovenia	13,867	14,100	1.02	...	...
Austria	25,342	...	...	42,613	1.68
Belgium	26,237	31,541	1.20	...	...
Denmark	27,643	35,347	1.28	38,941	1.41
Ireland	25,597	21,679	0.85	29,569	1.16
Finland	23,794	29,888	1.26	27,519	1.16
France	25,369	25,843	1.02	...	...
Greece	14,452	...	...	...	...
Iceland	26,163	...	...	...	...
Italy	23,315	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	32,231	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	35,767	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	24,505	...	...	...	...
Norway	28,706	32,286	1.12	...	...
Portugal	16,698	7,149	0.43	12,853	0.77
Spain	18,525	15,962	0.86	20,013	1.08
Sweden	22,827	30,037	1.32	34,525	1.51
Switzerland	28,706	...	...	59,482	2.07
UK	24,124	25,656	1.06	31,347	1.30
Germany	24,416	25,251	1.03	38,582	1.58
All States	20,089	19,791	0.99	24,456	1.22
CEE	7,464	2,341	0.31	3,049	0.41
EU	23,344	25,863	1.11	32,629	1.40
EFTA	28,657	31,250	1.09	57,665	2.01
Northern Europe	25,219	31,801	1.26	41,605	1.65
Central Europe	24,848	26,034	1.05	34,272	1.38
Southern Europe	20,354	22,780	1.12	26,753	1.31
Baltic States	5,158	1,850	0.36	2,383	0.46
Eastern Europe	7,644	2,440	0.32	3,402	0.45

The table shows “Employee Expenditure per member of Staff” (which we have said broadly indicates salary levels) related to each country’s Per capita GDP - adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity to take account of the lower cost of goods and services in some countries. Per capita GDP (@ PPP) is taken here to indicate the relative cost of living and labour cost in each country. ‘Salary levels’ are given for Public Libraries and for National Libraries - those being the sectors with most complete responses on the database. As an example we find that, in Estonia, Public library staff cost 2,689 / 6,391 = 0.42 (or 42 %) of average labour costs: National Library staff cost 3,527 / 6,391 = 0.55 (or 55 %) of average labour costs.

In the average for All States the cost of public library labour equates almost exactly to the European average but labour costs in National Libraries are 22 % above the European average. When comparing CEE to EU and EFTA it is obvious from the individual country data that the CEE ratios are very much lower. The calculated averages are:

	PUBLIC	NATIONAL
CEE	0.31	0.41
EU	1.11	1.40
EFTA Norway	1.12	
Switzerland		2.01

So these statistics show (1) that library salaries are much below country averages in CEE states, (2) that they are somewhat above country averages in EU states, and (3) that in both sectors they are higher in national libraries than in public libraries. Thus, not only are the CEE states less wealthy economies, but the cost of library staff is below average within those countries.

In layman’s terms librarians earn less than half the average salary in CEE States, but they are paid slightly above average in EU States - and will be above average in Northern Europe.

An important corollary of this state of affairs is that there is less incentive in economic terms to introduce labour saving automation in the CEE states - since labour costs are relatively low already.

Total Revenue Expenditure

Comparisons between EU and CEE financial statistics are greatly complicated by the different economic conditions pertaining. To a lesser extent this also applies to comparisons between Mediterranean states and Northern Europe. This is the reason why, for most purposes, it is more valid to concentrate on the operational, non financial, statistics of chapter 3. However, for completeness, the data on Total Revenue Expenditure is presented in another ‘Cross Sector Total’ Table 4.7 and the ‘per capita’ results (per 1000 total population) in Table 4.8.

Table 4.7

TOTAL REVENUE
EXPENDITURE

€ 000s

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	488	1,342	3,481	550	1,389	527	
Czech Republic	4,951	...	29,536	...	0	...	
Estonia	3,416	2,539	8,757	1,041	1,753	2,026	
Hungary	...	...	29,914	...	...	...
Latvia	1,844	938	6,528	...	591	...	
Lithuania	3,312	2,004	11,284	1,284	820	...	
Poland	8,962	26,331	...	...	...	...
Romania	955	...	4,864	...	0	...	
Slovak Republic	2,987	...	7,656	...	...	316	
Slovenia	...	9,697	23,493	...	0	14,290	
Austria	16,977	...	33,955	...	...	...
Belgium	6,162	45,864	...	...	...	...
Denmark	19,104	57,694	304,652	17,625	0	37,892	
Ireland	3,318	37,083	47,393	...	0	...	
Finland	11,502	57,202	218,681	11,618	...	...
France	...	235,364	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	7,459	...	0	666	
Italy	6,841	242,976	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Norway	16,884	48,069	99,953	15,544	0	...	
Portugal	6,875	13,194	14,787	12,623	1,079	...	
Spain	17,061	142,524	125,414	93,746	36,372	...	
Sweden	17,378	99,945	327,907	15,581	...	...
Switzerland	11,149	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	205,583	588,822	1,211,735	1,205,000*	0	287,902	
Germany	139,868	...	787,475	...	...	...
All States	757,230	2,780,005	6,279,359	2,969,001	105,469	1,073,461	13,964,525
CEE	39,925	84,437	246,126	77,460	9,745	169,693	627,386
EU	665,332	2,496,377	5,763,733	2,812,544	95,724	879,605	12,713,315
EFTA	51,973	199,191	269,500	78,997	0	24,163	623,824
Northern Europe	91,057	318,330	1,060,630	79,579	10,941	168,640	1,729,177
Central Europe	531,802	1,875,606	3,829,170	2,224,444	28,194	547,006	9,036,222
Southern Europe	94,446	501,631	1,143,433	587,518	56,589	188,122	2,571,739
Baltic States	8,581	5,757	28,923	26,347	3,229	11,778	84,615
Eastern Europe	31,344	78,681	217,204	51,113	6,516	157,915	542,773
Response total	505,617	1,611,588	3,304,924	1,374,612*	42,004	343,619	5,977,364
Response %	67	58	53	6	40	32	43
Sector proportions	5.4	19.9	45.0	21.3	0.8	7.7	100.1

* Calculated by adding the average 38% to {Materials + Staff Expenditure}

Total Revenue Expenditure

There is little in the results for individual countries that has not already been noted in the analysis of Materials and Staff expenditure. In addition to Staff and Materials there are the other expenditure headings of 'Automation', 'Premises, &c.' and 'Other expenses' of which details are contained in the LIBECON Database and are discussed in detail in chapters 5 - 9 that deal with each sector separately.

Here it is the grossed up totals that are particularly important - as they provide the best estimate available of the magnitude of library services in Europe overall. The grand total estimate is that, on average, €29.1 are spent per head of population on library services. Of this €6.5 go on traditional (i.e. non electronic) Materials and €14.0 on Staff.

Compared to an EU estimated average of €35 per head of population the estimates for Eastern Europe are €5.6 and for the Baltic States €10.9.

There is again a wide spread between countries. Of the four countries that replied for all sectors the lowest was €0.9 per head (Bulgaria) and the highest €86 (Denmark).

These overall estimates are of limited value since there are such wide differences between each sector, and because the statistical validity of the data is much better for some sectors than for others, and because of exchange rate complexities. Analysis at the sector level is therefore more valid and of more interest - and it is that on which most of this report concentrates.

Within the EU States we see the same pattern of low spending and high spending countries that was noted above - with a wide gap between the Nordic highs and the Mediterranean lows.

There is also a very wide range within the CEE group of countries - which would be even lower but for the relatively high and complete results reported from Slovenia and Estonia. There are two further hypotheses suggested by these results - which can only be established after further study.

- There is a correlation between countries with the most complete statistics and those with the most developed services.
- Small countries have to devote relatively more resources to libraries since they do not benefit from economies of scale to the same extent as large countries.

Both these hypotheses deserve further investigation: but it is particularly recommended that more complete statistical reporting is given a high priority by agencies funding library and information service development.

Table 4.8

TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER 1,000 POPULATION €s

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	56	153	397	63	158	60	
Czech Republic	481	...	2,869	...	0	...	
Estonia	2,232	1,659	5,722	680	1,146	1,324	
Hungary	...	...	2,957	...	...	...
Latvia	721	367	2,553	...	231	...	
Lithuania	895	542	3,050	347	222	...	
Poland	233	686	...	...	...	...
Romania	42	...	213	...	0	...	
Slovak Republic	558	...	1,430	...	...	59	
Slovenia	...	4,984	12,074	...	0	7,345	
Austria	2,124	...	4,249	...	...	...
Belgium	636	4,736	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3,738	11,290	59,619	3,449	0	7,415	
Ireland	957	10,693	13,666	...	0	...	
Finland	2,288	11,377	43,493	2,311	...	...
France	...	4,253	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	27,937	...	0	2,494	
Italy	121	4,293	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Norway	3,860	10,990	22,852	3,554	0	...	
Portugal	677	1,298	1,455	1,242	106	...	
Spain	444	3,713	3,267	2,442	948	...	
Sweden	1,984	11,409	37,432	1,779	...	...
Switzerland	1,625	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	3,604	10,321	21,240	21,222	0	5,047	
Germany	1,755	...	9,882	...	...	...
All States	1,580	5,800	13,100	6,194	220	2,240	29,134
CEE	378	800	2,333	734	92	1,609	5,946
EU	1,836	6,890	15,909	7,763	264	2,428	35,090
EFTA	4,507	17,273	23,370	6,850	0	2,095	54,095
Northern Europe	3,868	13,524	45,058	3,381	465	7,164	73,460
Central Europe	2,261	7,973	16,278	9,456	120	2,325	38,413
Southern Europe	821	4,360	9,938	5,106	492	1,635	22,352
Baltic States	1,102	739	3,714	3,383	415	1,512	10,865
Eastern Europe	321	805	2,223	523	67	1,616	5,555
Response total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Response %	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sector proportions	5.4	19.9	45.0	21.3	0.8	7.7	100.1

Library resources as proportion of GDP

This leads into the next stage of analysis - to explore what proportion of the economic wealth of Europe is devoted to libraries - how far variation is due to lack of economic wealth in individual states generally - and how far to a low proportion of that wealth is devoted to libraries.

Table 4.9 shows Total Revenue Expenditure as a proportion of GDP adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity.

On average 0.145 per cent of GDP was spent on libraries. Only four countries provided data for all six sectors, and they ranged from a low of 0.03 per cent (Bulgaria) to a high of 0.36 per cent (Denmark). As elsewhere it is best to concentrate on those sectors that are comprehensively reported - National, Tertiary and Public; the EFTA totals should be disregarded as only one EFTA state provided data.

While the CEE average of 0.08% is well below the 'All States' 0.145%, when we look at the Baltic States separately we find that their proportion of GDP devoted to libraries is actually above average (0.21 per cent). It is Eastern Europe (0.0727 per cent) and Southern Europe (.1098 per cent) where library spending - proportionate to GDP - is significantly below average.

Policy makers in every country, and those interested in a particular sector, should benefit from studying this table - in addition to the ratios per head of population. Relating sector expenditure to the 'All States' average per sector may be even more valuable than focus on the overall average.

**Table 4.9 TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE as proportion of GDP and PP
€s spent per Million GDP**

	National	Tertiary	Public	Special	Other	School	1998 Total
Bulgaria	13	50	132	22	49	14	
Czech Republic	42	...	291	...	...	...
Estonia	349	271	970	106	179	208	
Hungary	...	...	469	...	...	...
Latvia	156	88	615	...	55	...	
Lithuania	179	111	654	69	44	...	
Poland	30	87	...	...	...	...
Romania	8	...	43	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	59	...	150	...	...	10	
Slovenia	...	485	1,049	...	...	536	
Austria	91	...	388	...	...	...
Belgium	31	181	...	...	...	...
Denmark	148	476	2,530	135	...	268	
Ireland	37	496	548	...	...	...
Finland	96	503	2,154	97	...	...
France	...	196	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	1,069	...	...	167	
Italy	32	190	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	306	597	797	237	0	...	
Portugal	48	90	97	96	7	...	
Spain	29	242	211	180	59	...	
Sweden	96	557	1,691	87	...	...
Switzerland	62	...	...	...	0	...	
UK	152	428	880	...	...	209	
Germany	85	...	488	...	...	...
All States	79	289	652	308	11	111	1,450
CEE	51	107	313	98	12	216	797
EU	79	295	681	333	11	104	1,503
EFTA	157	603	816	239	0	73	1,888
Northern Europe	153	536	1,787	134	18	284	2,913
Central Europe	91	321	655	381	5	94	1,546
Southern Europe	40	214	488	251	24	80	1,098
Baltic States	214	143	720	656	80	293	2,107
Eastern Europe	42	105	291	68	9	211	727
Response total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Response %	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sector proportions	5.4	19.9	45.0	21.3	0.8	7.7	100.1

