

NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Chapter 5 National Libraries

Data Quality

There was a good response for this sector, though it was unfortunate that France - with a complicated changeover to its grand new building - has not yet supplied data.

Administrative Units:

It is rare to find more than one or two in a state – the exceptions are UK where Scotland and Wales have their own ‘national libraries’, Germany with its different political and cultural tradition, and Italy where two libraries share the role. This apparent uniformity can, however, be deceptive, as the missions and roles of national libraries vary greatly. Some for example, function as public or as university libraries in addition to their national role. In Estonia, for instance the National library services the needs of the parliament. Not all compile the national bibliography and the scale of their involvement in interlending and document supply is far from uniform.

Service Points

The most common situation is to find several service points for each national library (see Statistical Methodology – Functional Scope Line 3) – typically because such large operations require more than one building site. There is little change in this since 1991, though future surveys may begin to show changes in England, Denmark and France where major new facilities came on stream at the end of the decade.

Staff per Service Point table 5.1 shows typical figures of between 100 – 300 and little change since 1991. There are some very small figures – which probably represent particular local building arrangements. The national libraries concerned may find it interesting to consider what economies in operation they may be missing compared to the average.

Transactions per Service Point table 5.2 illustrates the same point.

Table 5.1 Staff per Service Point = [Line 24 ÷ Line 3]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	108	112	110	105	96	94	100	100
1-10	CEE	90	87	87	83	82	83	93	94
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	130	134	131	128	120	114	117	117
19,21,24,28	EFTA	26	57	59	42	26	27	28	28
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	57	75	76	66	49	54	58	60
Rest	Central Europe	119	126	123	119	114	112	115	115
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	212	213	205	201	150	109	107	107
3,5,6	Baltic States	88	89	92	89	84	92	158	177
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	90	86	85	81	81	79	77	75
1	Bulgaria	484	386	385	366	366	366	329	329
2	Czech Republic	517	505	506	491	537	479	469	444
3	Estonia	318	310	332	336	293	271	259	263
4	Hungary	260	247	230	217	203	192	180	180
5	Latvia	489	480	485	493	467	501	470	448
6	Lithuania	31	37	37	36	37	41	85	103
7	Poland	42	42	40	40	41	39	38	38
8	Romania	73	73	76	76	76	82	80	70
9	Slovak Republic	155	155	160	160	181	181	174	175
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	33	33	33	33	31	31	31	31
12	Belgium	13	12	7	12	11	11	12	12
13	Denmark	74	71	70	71	72	100	103	105
15	Ireland	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23
16	Finland	173	195	212	190	195	197	192	180
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	192	201	209	218	226	235	243	243
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	194	195	184	169	157	158	152	149
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	250	250	250	250	245	250	249	250
24	Norway	37	83	85	68	33	36	37	38
25	Portugal	350	363	317	331	323	336	311	317
26	Spain	203	197	193	190	92	48	47	47
27	Sweden	61	61	59	59	58	64	88	97
28	Switzerland	83	84	91	98	99	103	103	103
29	UK	162	165	169	159	152	152	171	171
31	Germany	237	279	274	266	260	251	247	243

Table 5.2 Transactions per Service Point = [Line 17 ÷ Line 3]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	131,227	131,403	126,434	134,804	128,073	130,659	138,808	139,172
1-10	CEE	22,553	17,794	13,741	18,554	17,009	19,342	34,093	40,497
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	217,099	218,462	211,559	230,683	225,617	221,853	219,289	215,074
19,21,24,28	EFTA	44,113	64,407	62,011	46,900	27,201	28,168	28,425	28,644
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	34,516	42,082	43,523	41,442	29,429	31,837	31,198	31,843
Rest	Central Europe	213,199	218,863	214,712	224,500	221,673	223,819	223,283	220,964
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	360,244	352,835	320,411	389,325	318,963	253,392	233,528	221,173
3,5,6	Baltic States	6,448	6,702	8,518	8,743	9,635	13,872	29,786	35,171
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	30,181	23,340	16,352	23,459	20,607	21,744	35,169	41,696
1	Bulgaria	4,219	4,518	6,469	10,407	12,699	9,755	11,662	11,462
2	Czech Republic	104,688	93,983	148,303	183,136	212,193	172,079	194,766	200,844
3	Estonia	5,327	3,175	14,289	9,827	7,312	10,883	11,739	18,394
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	80,300	95,745	103,069	124,570	146,713	194,461	239,816	244,049
6	Lithuania	1,674	1,578	1,888	1,802	1,845	2,232	4,938	5,950
7	Poland	2,190	3,808	3,411	4,143	4,030	4,224	5,061	5,521
8	Romania	167,188	116,203	58,815	102,258	77,042	90,164	173,009	218,071
9	Slovak Republic	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,253	9,500	13,263	9,125	2,501
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	45,444	45,556	45,647	41,131	33,679	33,852	34,480	34,480
12	Belgium	11,526	13,067	14,121	14,449	13,961	14,585	14,571	14,571
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Finland	2,192	1,957	2,980	8,000	8,600	8,000	8,000	8,000
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	201,500	208,000	215,000	221,500	228,500	235,500	242,000	242,000
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	233,894	212,996	134,761	234,134	323,570	368,991	327,981	270,317
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	410,000	419,312	430,740	522,941	329,302	488,038	376,071	423,318
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	28,031	36,896	43,973	45,524	40,677	41,981	44,938	50,273
28	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	UK	318,765	316,118	321,616	321,982	316,389	310,334	340,076	340,076
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Books

Volumes in stock increased since 1991 by 15 per cent: this rate of increase seems to have been universal except for Estonia and Greece. When measured against population (Table 5.3) typical figures are 300 - 500 volumes per 1,000 population. There is no particular pattern across large and small countries.

Table 5.3 Books & Bound Periodicals per 1,000 Sector Population = [Line 4 ÷ Line 21 × 1000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	313	318	335	343	349	354	360	364
1-10	CEE	333	324	367	372	373	373	373	375
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	304	313	322	330	338	344	352	356
19,21,24,28	EFTA	418	430	443	461	478	495	510	524
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	503	517	523	537	548	549	566	571
Rest	Central Europe	349	360	372	381	389	395	405	409
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	184	188	193	199	207	213	215	218
3,5,6	Baltic States	1,104	948	1,455	1,478	1,428	1,372	1,326	1,321
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	271	274	279	284	289	293	297	300
1	Bulgaria	247	251	256	263	271	277	281	282
2	Czech Republic	515	516	521	526	536	542	549	555
3	Estonia	2,059	1,304	1,343	1,377	1,413	1,442	1,463	1,481
4	Hungary	176	192	209	225	241	258	274	275
5	Latvia	858	845	865	908	905	875	864	854
6	Lithuania	876	871	1,917	1,917	1,796	1,686	1,589	1,578
7	Poland	64	65	67	68	69	71	72	73
8	Romania	364	367	371	376	379	381	382	384
9	Slovak Republic	1,080	1,080	1,090	1,090	1,097	1,104	1,110	1,119
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	336	342	347	375	357	362	368	367
12	Belgium	427	480	502	507	534	489	516	516
13	Denmark	832	859	854	868	880	904	914	899
15	Ireland	277	279	282	284	287	288	288	288
16	Finland	433	441	448	455	461	411	416	422
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	272	268	264	259	255	250	244	243
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	212	214	216	219	222	224	226	233
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	145	150	155	160	165	171	177	180
24	Norway	489	510	531	564	595	625	650	670
25	Portugal	223	229	233	253	258	259	260	262
26	Spain	110	120	130	140	159	175	180	179
27	Sweden	361	365	369	379	382	384	408	418
28	Switzerland	373	381	389	396	404	413	421	432
29	UK	429	438	448	452	456	467	481	479
31	Germany	356	366	381	392	403	414	425	435

Current Periodicals

Several states returned only one figure - either Titles or Subscriptions - so the two tables L05 and L06 are best considered together. There is, in some states, a further complication in that periodicals obtained as legal deposit are counted as Titles but not as Subscriptions. There is general stability since 1991 with less change here than in most other variables.

Obviously one would expect the size and activity of national libraries to reflect the size of each country in population terms. So it is not surprising to find variation in national library size. However, when looking at the ratios to population one might expect some uniformity; one could even expect higher ratios in smaller states where they do not benefit from economies of scale. Such homogeneity was apparent when looking at volumes of books in stock in national libraries (**Table 5.3**). When moving from books to periodicals the figures suggest that in smaller countries the provision of periodicals is particularly poor (Table 5.4). The extent of this relative deprivation needs to be considered along with the position in tertiary libraries.

Table 5.4 Current Periodicals per 1,000 Sector Population = [Line 5 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 1,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.85	0.83	0.84
1-10	CEE	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.32
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.79
19,21,24,28	EFTA	5.36	4.98	5.70	6.34	6.66	7.23	6.98	7.26
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	3.71	3.67	3.89	3.96	4.21	4.49	4.23	4.24
Rest	Central Europe	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.68
3,5,6	Baltic States	0.71	0.67	1.02	0.79	0.73	0.87	0.79	0.80
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.28
1	Bulgaria	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.31	0.35	0.56	0.28	0.32
2	Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Estonia	0.95	1.06	2.24	1.86	1.73	1.89	1.81	1.69
4	Hungary	0.39	0.39	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.58	0.63	0.69
5	Latvia	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.85	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.76
6	Lithuania	0.57	0.43	0.69	0.30	0.32	0.57	0.44	0.45
7	Poland	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16
8	Romania	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.14
9	Slovak Republic	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.01	0.94	1.05	0.93
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	2.29	2.28	2.26	2.22	2.22	2.18	2.15	2.14
12	Belgium	0.62	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
16	Finland	3.07	3.17	2.86	2.69	2.78	2.68	2.61	2.65
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	3.35	3.45	3.66	3.77	3.88	3.97	4.05	4.04
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.40
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.04	1.05	1.00
24	Norway	5.40	5.36	6.50	6.69	7.85	8.82	8.25	8.48
25	Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	2.51	2.63	2.68	2.61	2.64	2.76	2.44	2.24
28	Switzerland	2.22	2.19	2.27	2.42	2.32	2.32	2.39	2.55
29	UK	1.41	1.33	1.24	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.14	1.14
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Audio-visual Materials

The stock has increased by 44 per cent since 1991 but it is still only 3 per cent of the total for books. When it comes to Additions to Stock Audio Visual is higher - at 8 per cent of Books. Table 5.5 shows a wide spread between countries. States that appear, from this ratio, to be strong in adding Audio Visual material are: Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, UK and Germany. States with very low results include Romania, Denmark and Portugal.

Table 5.5 Audi-Visual Materials Additions per 1,000 Sector Population = [Line 12 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 1,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.58	0.57
1-10	CEE	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.22	0.18
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	0.52	0.58	0.63	0.59	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.70
19,21,24,28	EFTA	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.67
Rest	Central Europe	0.57	0.65	0.71	0.66	0.72	0.76	0.79	0.78
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.50
3,5,6	Baltic States	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.60	0.66	0.98	0.79
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.13
1	Bulgaria	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.10
2	Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Estonia	0.32	0.29	0.62	0.91	1.27	1.77	1.02	1.62
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	0.30	0.46	0.38	0.26	0.43	0.21	0.47	0.82
6	Lithuania	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.44	0.50	1.31	0.44
7	Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Romania	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
9	Slovak Republic	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.23	0.34	0.38	0.38
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.74
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Finland	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.06	1.13	1.19	1.13	1.11
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.31
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
26	Spain	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36
27	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Switzerland	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07
29	UK	0.78	0.83	0.80	0.76	1.02	0.93	1.09	1.09
31	Germany	0.57	0.68	0.83	0.76	0.70	0.81	0.76	0.73

Access

It is no surprise to find very little stock in national libraries available on Open Access. The highest figure reported is 3 per cent.

Electronic materials and Automation

Several questions aimed to get information in this vital area. Generally the response from EU states was good and the response from others was poor. This may reflect the fact that EU was covered in the Commission's 1996 survey and so had notice of the topics. All these questions are included in the proposals to revise *ISO 2789 Library Statistics* and improvement in the response can be expected.

Holdings of CD ROMs (Table 5.6) increased exponentially in many countries towards the end of the period - with particularly high figures reported from Denmark, Romania and Bulgaria.

Table 5.6 CD-Roms in National Libraries = [Line 10]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	10,320	10,203	10,394	11,313	12,198	11,515	12,587	16,973
1-10	CEE	3	42	69	427	1,008	1,471	1,802	3,150
11-31	ex EFTA	9,746	9,777	9,935	10,279	10,104	9,017	9,554	12,126
19,21,24,28	EFTA	571	384	390	607	1,086	1,027	1,231	1,697
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	1,041	952	1,001	1,183	1,607	1,629	2,209	4,318
Rest	Central Europe	2,424	2,361	2,455	2,608	2,722	2,522	2,774	3,487
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	6,852	6,848	6,869	7,095	6,861	5,893	5,802	6,018
3,5,6	Baltic States	3	7	14	214	311	453	517	885
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	0	35	55	213	697	1,018	1,285	2,265
1	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
2	Czech Republic	0	10	20	30	30	40	50	50
3	Estonia	0	0	0	106	149	194	235	336
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	0	0	0	85	122	164	147	306
6	Lithuania	3	7	14	23	40	95	135	243
7	Poland	0	18	23	26	70	95	128	143
8	Romania	0	0	0	83	423	629	791	1,005
9	Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	0	0	19	24	48	102	121	121
12	Belgium	0	0	10	10	15	30	30	30
13	Denmark	51	90	120	138	268	403	815	2,460
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spain	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,000	5,136	5,000	5,000
27	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Switzerland	in 8	in 8	in 8	in 8	in 8	in 8	in 8	in 8
29	UK	40	50	60	70	80	100	150	150
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Only four states reported their **Expenditure on Electronic Materials**. Eight gave data on their spend on **Automation** suggesting that, in cash terms, the expansion of computerisation had finished - or that costs were reducing. This correlates with the other features in this area where the technological increases seem low when compared with such development in other sectors.

The first of these is the **Percentage of Catalogue Records Automated (Table 5.7)**. The larger and technically advanced states have not provided data so the information we have refers mainly to national libraries in the smaller CEE countries. Here there are no percentages as high as 20 per cent and the rate of development is modest. There is clearly major scope to improve the position by tackling retrospective cataloguing backlogs, etc. How far this problem extends into other countries is an important question.

Table 5.7 Percentage Catalogue Records Automated in National Libraries = [Line 14]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12
1-10	CEE	6	7	7	8	8	9	11	12
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12
19,21,24,28	EFTA	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	12
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	12
Rest	Central Europe	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	12
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13
3,5,6	Baltic States	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	7	7	8	9	9	11	12	15
1	Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
2	Czech Republic	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
3	Estonia	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
7	Poland	0	0	1	1	3	8	10	19
8	Romania	8	9	9	10	11	12	14	16
9	Slovak Republic	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	25
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	0	2	4	6	7	9	12	12
12	Belgium	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	14
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	UK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The second indicator is the number of **Workstations for users (Table 5.8)**. Except for recent high returns from Lithuania and Portugal, and some progress in the 1998 returns, the extent of provision seems quite modest. The grossed results are likely to understate the real position for the EU and EFTA in particular, because of the paucity of response.

Table 5.8 Number of Workstations for users in National Libraries = [Line 15]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	7	32	177	258	338	461	722	897
1-10	CEE	4	14	33	89	142	237	288	355
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	3	18	144	161	188	216	426	534
19,21,24,28	EFTA	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	0	2	16	18	21	25	48	60
Rest	Central Europe	3	12	108	126	140	159	247	292
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	0	4	20	25	35	40	139	190
3,5,6	Baltic States	4	8	20	61	96	172	207	237
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	0	6	13	28	46	65	81	118
1	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	Czech Republic	0	3	5	8	11	13	16	25
3	Estonia	0	0	0	10	15	20	25	34
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
6	Lithuania	4	8	20	50	80	150	180	200
7	Poland	0	1	2	4	7	7	10	20
8	Romania	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
9	Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	0	0	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	Belgium	2	2	20	20	20	24	24	24
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	0	3	5	8	10	13	15	15
16	Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	0	2	4	7	14	15	91	130
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Switzerland	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8
29	UK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Activity measures

Returns on the number of **Transactions** are dominated by the UK where the British Library Document Supply Centre operates on a scale unique in the world and the St. Pancras Library serves a large number of users. The grossed up data indicate an increase of 11 per cent in Transactions and 20 per cent in **Visits** between 1991 - 1997.

Looking at the per capita ratios (**Tables 5.9 and Table 5.10**) we find some countries with very high Transactions and low Visits (UK, Romania) but rather more with high Visits and low Transactions (Hungary, Lithuania, Finland, Czech Rep.). Only Poland reports low figures on both counts - and also low Book Stock. The Polish National Library does not reflect the large size of the country; it may also reflect the importance in Poland of libraries included in the Other Major Non Specialised Libraries category. In other countries there is a balance between Visits and Transactions.

Table 5.9 Transactions per 1,000 Sector Population = [Line 17 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 1,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	39	39	38	42	44	45	44	44
1-10	CEE	12	10	7	11	10	11	16	19
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	48	47	47	52	54	55	53	52
19,21,24,28	EFTA	35	34	32	37	38	39	39	40
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	22	23	24	27	26	27	25	26
Rest	Central Europe	58	58	58	62	65	65	63	62
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	31	30	28	34	36	40	37	35
3,5,6	Baltic States	15	16	21	22	25	32	38	41
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	12	9	6	10	9	9	14	17
1	Bulgaria	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Czech Republic	10	9	14	18	21	17	19	20
3	Estonia	7	4	18	13	10	14	15	24
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	30	36	39	48	57	76	94	95
6	Lithuania	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10
7	Poland	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
8	Romania	36	25	13	22	17	20	38	48
9	Slovak Republic	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	1
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	52	52	52	47	42	43	43	43
12	Belgium	20	23	25	25	25	26	26	26
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Finland	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	41	42	44	45	47	48	49	49
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	16	15	9	16	23	26	23	19
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	39	41	42	52	33	49	37	42
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	13	17	20	21	19	19	15	17
28	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	UK	96	95	97	103	107	104	102	101
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.10 Visits per 1,000 Sector Population = [Line 18 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 1,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	17	18	19	20	22	23	23	21
1-10	CEE	25	25	27	29	28	32	31	30
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	15	15	16	18	20	20	20	18
19,21,24,28	EFTA	20	20	21	23	24	26	26	24
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	20	20	22	26	38	37	39	28
Rest	Central Europe	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	15
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	17	18	19	21	23	23	24	22
3,5,6	Baltic States	92	116	145	171	176	193	185	182
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	19	18	17	17	16	19	19	18
1	Bulgaria	23	20	20	20	21	23	21	21
2	Czech Republic	81	67	64	61	48	73	72	62
3	Estonia	29	134	241	342	352	398	397	368
4	Hungary	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	Latvia	102	116	137	146	146	176	155	161
6	Lithuania	110	108	110	117	124	119	119	120
7	Poland	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
8	Romania	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
9	Slovak Republic	100	95	90	85	82	74	68	70
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	9	8	8	8	9	11	11	11
12	Belgium	8	9	10	11	10	9	9	9
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
16	Finland	30	32	35	50	109	107	100	52
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	46	49	51	54	57	59	61	61
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	18	17	18	19	14	13	23	23
28	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	UK	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	9
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Inter Library Lending

Previous surveys unsuccessfully attempted to collect data on international and intra-national transactions. The levels of international lending previously reported were very low. There are now significant levels to report.

Items issued are dominated by the UK (the BLDSC already referred to) and Germany with more than a million annual issues. Elsewhere we find a particularly large recent increase in Norway and significant increases in Denmark, Greece and Latvia. Considering that providing access to a national reserve is traditionally one of the main functions of a national library there are some very modest levels of lending activity reported.

The data for items received by the national library from other libraries show significant levels of activity particularly in Switzerland and in Greece - perhaps reflecting a particular model of interlending. It would be interesting to know whether these typically come from Tertiary or Special libraries within the country or from other countries.

Table 5.11 Inter-Library Loans – Issued in National Libraries = [Line 19 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 1,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	3,071,741	3,236,463	3,422,839	3,598,426	3,716,988	3,841,745	4,190,117	4,167,887
1-10	CEE	39,624	47,069	24,335	24,181	26,181	28,142	30,503	31,947
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	3,021,591	3,178,748	3,387,997	3,565,059	3,657,386	3,758,224	4,093,356	4,060,082
19,21,24,28	EFTA	10,526	10,646	10,507	9,186	33,421	55,379	66,258	75,858
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	51,569	51,634	57,113	59,472	85,737	116,958	123,878	135,481
Rest	Central Europe	2,875,070	3,026,732	3,224,591	3,389,295	3,471,578	3,556,253	3,882,603	3,849,730
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	105,478	111,028	116,800	125,478	133,492	140,392	153,133	150,729
3,5,6	Baltic States	21,285	7,985	7,178	7,923	9,063	12,125	12,032	12,497
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	18,339	39,084	17,157	16,258	17,118	16,017	18,471	19,450
1	Bulgaria	798	127	704	138	126	89	114	78
2	Czech Republic	5,675	5,617	4,523	4,242	4,292	4,008	5,190	5,618
3	Estonia	800	797	772	1,254	1,451	1,356	1,333	1,414
4	Hungary	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,559	1,506	1,506
5	Latvia	19,889	7,034	6,361	6,607	7,462	10,363	10,625	11,060
6	Lithuania	596	154	45	62	150	406	74	23
7	Poland	2,057	2,869	2,579	3,026	3,344	3,616	4,498	5,838
8	Romania	2,184	22,810	2,206	1,710	2,306	1,766	1,671	891
9	Slovak Republic	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,971	4,464	4,934	4,935
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	5,000	5,000	5,359	5,201	5,099	5,619	5,957	5,957
12	Belgium	3,953	3,566	2,290	1,524	1,699	1,738	1,743	1,743
13	Denmark	28,534	28,718	34,372	38,544	40,901	48,137	46,732	49,766
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Finland	4,408	5,359	4,700	4,048	4,313	4,623	4,315	3,728
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	2,940	3,850	4,770	5,680	6,590	7,510	8,420	8,420
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,662	31,208	52,245	63,171	72,389
25	Portugal	110	118	124	129	241	307	378	586
26	Spain	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,025	6,000	7,653	9,000	9,000
27	Sweden	9,387	8,314	8,801	9,008	8,552	10,688	8,147	7,865
28	Switzerland	1,258	1,375	1,239	1,290	1,361	1,721	1,397	1,534
29	UK	1,216,778	1,336,440	1,499,929	1,590,368	1,682,811	1,785,875	2,016,645	2,016,645
31	Germany	1,021,069	1,023,835	1,028,388	1,054,242	1,011,913	965,399	994,603	978,205

Staffing

There was a particularly high return here with 23 states responding (89 per cent of the grossed up totals). This is the most complete result in the whole survey. Germany, the UK (and France) employ over 2,000 each. Elsewhere it is rare to find less than 250 employees (**Table 5.12**). There has been little change in either the totals or in the **Proportion of Trained Professionals** (R22/23). This proportion is much higher in Eastern Europe and the Baltic states than in the EU - probably reflecting the much lower cost of employing library staff: this point was elaborated in chapter 3 above.

Table 5.13 gives an indication of the resources devoted to national libraries relative to population from which it appears that national libraries in the CEE are on a relatively higher level than average.

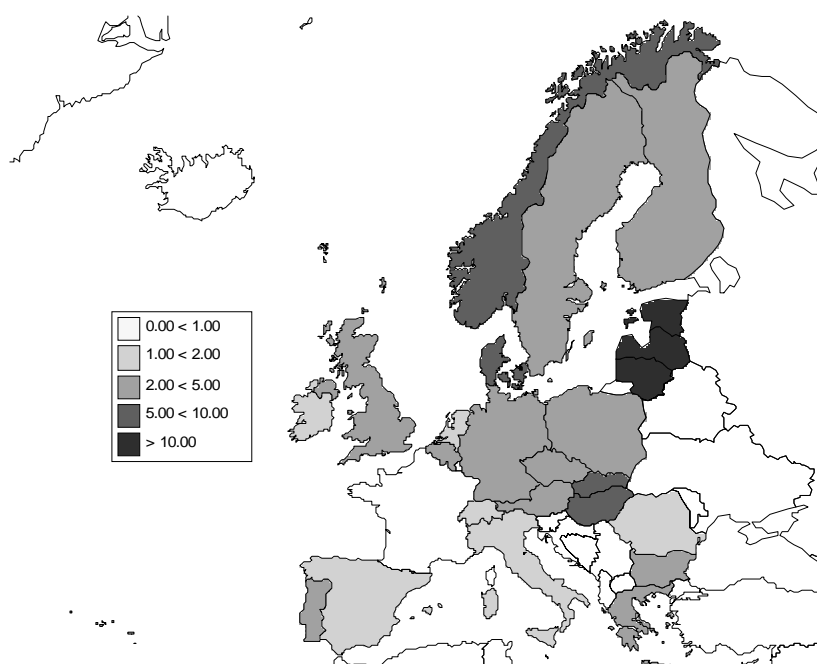
Table 5.12 Total Staff in National Libraries = [Line 24]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	15,621	15,923	15,785	15,752	15,718	15,540	15,326	15,235
1-10	CEE	5,015	4,974	4,966	4,992	5,014	4,874	4,669	4,595
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	10,371	10,606	10,465	10,381	10,295	10,232	10,209	10,184
19,21,24,28	EFTA	235	343	354	379	409	434	448	456
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	861	979	989	989	1,027	1,083	1,110	1,139
Rest	Central Europe	7,627	7,838	7,778	7,758	7,723	7,623	7,621	7,583
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	2,118	2,132	2,052	2,013	1,954	1,960	1,926	1,918
3,5,6	Baltic States	1,588	1,699	1,747	1,771	1,677	1,652	1,584	1,591
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	3,427	3,275	3,219	3,221	3,337	3,222	3,085	3,004
1	Bulgaria	484	386	385	366	366	366	329	329
2	Czech Republic	517	505	506	491	537	479	469	444
3	Estonia	636	620	664	671	587	541	518	525
4	Hungary	780	740	690	650	610	577	540	540
5	Latvia	489	480	485	493	467	501	470	448
6	Lithuania	463	599	598	607	623	610	596	618
7	Poland	881	880	849	925	992	938	916	907
8	Romania	363	363	378	378	378	412	398	351
9	Slovak Republic	310	310	320	320	362	361	347	349
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	300	300	300	300	312	308	308	308
12	Belgium	217	204	124	198	192	186	200	200
13	Denmark	294	282	279	285	290	301	309	316
15	Ireland	65	65	65	65	65	65	68	68
16	Finland	173	195	212	190	195	197	192	180
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	384	401	418	435	452	469	486	486
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	774	778	737	677	629	630	609	595
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	250	250	250	250	245	250	249	250
24	Norway	146	250	254	271	300	320	334	341
25	Portugal	350	363	317	331	323	336	311	317
26	Spain	610	590	580	570	550	525	520	520
27	Sweden	243	244	236	234	233	255	265	291
28	Switzerland	83	84	91	98	99	103	103	103
29	UK	2,747	2,800	2,875	2,863	2,897	2,885	2,903	2,903
31	Germany	2,374	2,509	2,469	2,393	2,336	2,258	2,226	2,190

Table 5.13 Total Staff per 100,000 Sector Population = [Line 24 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 100,000]

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	3.23	3.30	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.16
1-10	CEE	4.72	4.70	4.70	4.73	4.75	4.62	4.43	4.36
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	2.84	2.90	2.87	2.86	2.84	2.82	2.80	2.79
19,21,24,28	EFTA	2.06	3.00	3.09	3.30	3.56	3.77	3.89	3.93
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	3.69	4.19	4.23	4.22	4.38	4.61	4.72	4.78
Rest	Central Europe	3.22	3.31	3.28	3.28	3.27	3.22	3.21	3.20
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	1.81	1.83	1.78	1.75	1.71	1.71	1.68	1.67
3,5,6	Baltic States	19.99	21.51	22.28	22.74	21.64	21.36	20.52	20.50
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	3.49	3.34	3.29	3.29	3.41	3.30	3.16	3.08
1	Bulgaria	5.40	4.33	4.34	4.15	4.17	4.17	3.75	3.75
2	Czech Republic	5.02	4.90	4.91	4.77	5.22	4.65	4.55	4.32
3	Estonia	40.60	40.15	43.78	44.76	39.32	36.65	35.39	36.13
4	Hungary	7.56	7.21	6.76	6.40	6.03	5.70	5.34	5.34
5	Latvia	18.39	18.20	18.58	19.09	18.26	19.59	18.38	17.52
6	Lithuania	12.45	16.11	16.11	16.38	16.84	16.49	16.11	16.48
7	Poland	2.30	2.29	2.20	2.40	2.57	2.43	2.37	2.34
8	Romania	1.57	1.59	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.82	1.77	1.56
9	Slovak Republic	5.88	5.85	6.02	6.00	6.76	6.74	6.48	6.52
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	3.81	3.80	3.79	3.78	3.92	3.86	3.86	3.86
12	Belgium	2.23	2.10	1.28	2.04	1.98	1.92	2.07	2.07
13	Denmark	5.76	5.53	5.46	5.58	5.66	5.89	6.05	5.95
15	Ireland	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.96	1.96
16	Finland	3.44	3.88	4.21	3.78	3.87	3.92	3.81	3.58
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	3.89	4.07	4.25	4.44	4.62	4.77	4.92	4.90
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	1.35	1.36	1.29	1.19	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.05
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.71	1.73	1.70	1.69
24	Norway	3.42	5.83	5.89	6.28	6.93	7.37	7.67	7.68
25	Portugal	3.35	3.51	3.10	3.27	3.23	3.34	3.08	3.12
26	Spain	1.55	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.45	1.38	1.36	1.36
27	Sweden	2.80	2.81	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.92	3.03	3.32
28	Switzerland	1.20	1.22	1.33	1.43	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.50
29	UK	4.77	4.83	4.94	4.90	4.94	4.91	4.92	4.92
31	Germany	2.95	3.12	3.07	2.98	2.92	2.82	2.79	2.75

Map 5.13 Total Staff per 100,000 Sector Population = [Line 24 ÷ UN Pop (all ages) × 100,000]



SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Estimates of expenditure and income are given in the Database Tables. As was explained in chapter 2, under 'Grossing Up', the totals for All Countries have been derived by a careful and sophisticated set of calculations aimed to extract the maximum value from what data have been provided.

The tables show for each country the data actually supplied for that country - so that the reader can appreciate where there was a full response and where the response was sparse. The spreadsheet formulae actually compute a notional value for each country for each variable, and it is these that are totalled to give the Grossed Up totals for All Countries and for the two sets of regions.

There are therefore three particular notes of caution to bear in mind:

- First, there are some large countries missing altogether while the Scandinavian countries, for instance, have a full response. This means that the average of those countries responding will contain bias. The estimates for France, Hungary and the Netherlands, etc. will show some bias from the fact that their features differ from the consensus of countries that have replied. There is no way around this - and we believe that, while it would be much better corrected, it is not a major drawback. In particular, this weakness affects estimates of absolute value much more than it does estimates of trends over time, where there can be good confidence.
- Second, there are some heads and categories with a particularly low response where the confidence in the total estimates has to be qualified. For example, the Tables on spending on Electronic Materials and on Automation were completed by very few responders. In most states the need for data in these categories has not yet been addressed. This means that the estimated grossed up totals are only valid insofar as the situation in Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania represent the situation in All Countries. As the state of networking development is more advanced in some countries than in others, this has to be recognised as a limitation - unavoidable though it may be at this stage.
- Third, we need to remember that the grossing up is done on the whole database - not separately for each group of countries or region. Thus it is possible, and occasionally happens, that the average for, say, the Baltic States may not lie within the range of its two members that have responded.

Then there are the factors to do with inflation and currency conversion that have been described in chapter 2 above.

Having rehearsed these cautionary notes, that we present the following conclusions overall. These are presented first in a summary Table 5.14 and then in commentary on particular facets of the whole and are illustrated by selections from the main LIBECON Database.

Table 5.14 National Libraries Expenditure and Income - All States

Responses		1991	1998	%ge	1991	1998
No.	% EXPENDITURE	€ millions	€ millions	Change	%	%
19	68 Employees	272	373	37	50.0	49.2
21	66 Materials	78	99	27	14.3	13.1
10	8 Electronic materials	3	11	267	0.6	1.5
13	79 Automation	* 1	3	**	0.2	0.4
11	39 Premises	41	51	24	7.5	6.7
14	44 New Building & Ref't	29	40	38	5.3	5.3
19	77 Other expenses	120	181	51	22.1	23.8
21	78 TOTAL EXPENDITURE	544	757	39	100.0	100.0
INCOME						
17	52 Institutional	434	608	40	79.8	80.3
16	46 Fees & Charges	75	106	41	13.8	14.0
16	49 Other income'	35	43	23	6.4	5.7
12	30 CAPITAL PAYMENTS	33	127	285		

* '3' in 1993

Figure 5.1 National Libraries Expenditure Analysis for All States in 1998 (see Table 5.14)
(1991 percentage shown in brackets)

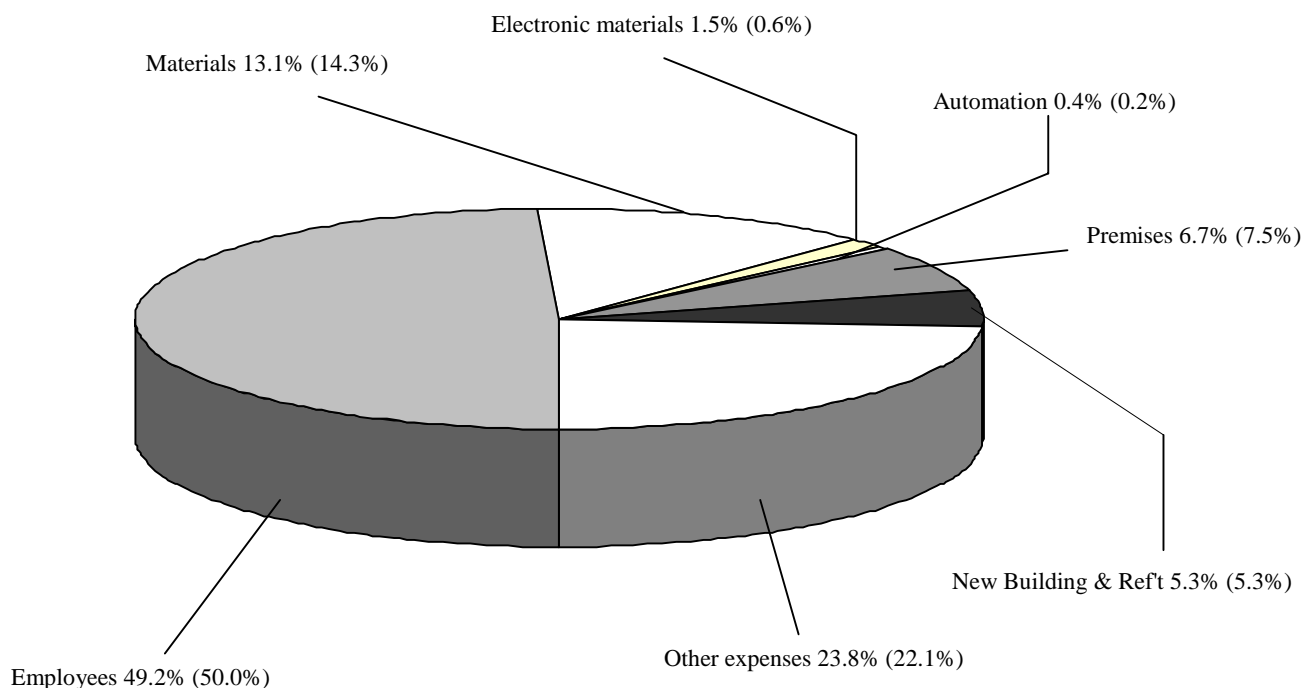


Table 5.15 National Libraries Expenditure and Income – EU States only

Responses		1991	1998	%ge	1991	1998
No.	% EXPENDITURE	€ millions	€ millions	change	%	%
10	72 Employees	255	332	30	50.6	49.8
12	66 Materials	76	95	25	15.0	14.2
4	8 Electronic materials	3	11	267	0.6	1.7
4	100 Automation	0.0	0.2	**	0.0	0.0
3	37 Premises	38	45	18	7.6	6.8
6	43 New Building & Ref't	28	37	32	5.6	5.6
11	90 Other expenses	104	146	40	20.6	21.9
13	84 TOTAL EXPENDITURE	503	665	32	100.0	100.0
INCOME						
9	53 Institutional	395	524	33	78.5	78.8
8	46 Fees & Charges	73	100	37	14.5	15.0
8	47 Other income'	35	41	17	7.0	6.2
6	34 CAPITAL PAYMENTS	31	105	239		

Table 5.16 National Libraries Expenditure and Income – CEE States only

Responses		1991	1998	%ge	1991	1998
No.	% EXPENDITURE	€ millions	€ millions	change	%	%
9	98 Employees	7	14	100	43.8	34.1
9	98 Materials	2	3	50	12.5	7.3
6	100 Electronic materials	0	0	**	0.0	0.0
9	98 Automation	0	2	**	0.0	4.9
8	87 Premises	1	4	300	6.3	9.8
8	55 New Building & Ref't	1	4	300	6.2	9.8
8	55 Other expenses	5	14	180	31.2	34.1
8	61 TOTAL EXPENDITURE	16	41	156	100.0	100.0
INCOME						
8	96 Institutional	16	36	**	100.0	90.0
8	96 Fees & Charges	0	3	**	0.0	7.5
8	96 Other income'	0	1	**	0.0	2.5
6	49 CAPITAL PAYMENTS	2	5	150		

Staff costs

Table 5.17 shows expenditure on staff in 1998 to be 35 per cent up on 1991. This is substantially above the 20 per cent general inflation rate. Table 5.18 relates this to numbers of staff employed. Both the proportion of Trained Staff and staff totals stayed virtually level.

Table 5.17 Staff Costs in National Libraries = [Line 25] (€s)

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>1-31</i>	All States	272,938,004	305,578,284	316,225,084	329,200,693	321,069,621	348,386,261	369,184,812	372,581,113
<i>1-10</i>	CEE	7,451,580	7,927,856	8,772,168	10,750,850	11,929,587	11,172,469	12,150,446	14,012,007
<i>11-31 ex EFTA</i>	EU	254,502,944	281,215,128	289,142,181	297,278,023	285,522,226	313,672,225	333,153,875	332,296,817
<i>19,21,24,28</i>	EFTA	10,983,480	16,435,300	18,310,735	21,171,820	23,617,808	23,541,567	23,880,491	26,272,289
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	27,369,601	32,461,351	33,865,574	35,952,160	39,434,703	41,697,347	43,513,344	47,367,740
Rest	Central Europe	190,643,222	215,241,283	224,916,779	234,067,500	223,231,716	245,861,621	262,166,075	259,889,217
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	47,473,601	49,947,794	48,670,563	48,430,183	46,473,615	49,654,824	51,354,947	51,312,149
3,5,6	Baltic States	710,182	752,628	747,525	1,302,323	1,903,755	2,161,269	2,711,199	3,791,360
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	6,741,398	7,175,228	8,024,643	9,448,527	10,025,832	9,011,200	9,439,247	10,220,647
1	Bulgaria	236,240	324,838	447,773	316,024	497,226	470,620	205,354	314,969
2	Czech Republic	404,693	538,282	1,023,507	1,111,038	1,340,998	1,629,912	1,547,695	1,586,407
3	Estonia	238,182	265,955	346,678	687,523	1,064,589	944,839	1,243,386	1,852,610
4	Hungary	4,707,938	4,702,594	4,536,934	4,943,067	5,301,106	3,083,405	3,422,000	3,422,000
5	Latvia	164,000	185,263	236,800	368,889	451,961	610,467	667,931	697,318
6	Lithuania	308,000	301,410	164,047	245,911	387,205	605,963	799,882	1,241,432
7	Poland	602,470	827,576	936,523	1,913,147	1,646,300	2,439,243	2,728,372	3,081,108
8	Romania	402,538	293,830	373,527	380,695	372,530	482,124	498,171	554,528
9	Slovak Republic	250,969	342,837	545,632	587,569	649,061	701,178	814,981	1,004,881
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	11,064,036	11,471,277	12,222,801	12,367,500	13,389,671	13,139,752	13,124,855	13,124,855
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	8,702,816	8,681,948	10,391,909	10,467,807	11,029,757	11,252,517	11,867,748	12,313,243
15	Ireland	1,405,994	1,527,100	1,602,810	1,739,964	1,719,935	1,853,484	2,010,659	2,010,659
16	Finland	4,928,400	4,828,131	4,285,962	4,210,139	4,753,221	5,083,071	5,115,260	4,950,598
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	3,809,332	3,986,011	3,826,788	3,580,763	3,845,272	4,192,240	3,991,646	4,074,533
26	Spain	15,271,062	14,677,475	12,931,761	11,902,554	11,076,387	10,708,283	10,406,958	10,406,958
27	Sweden	6,322,275	6,637,506	5,635,690	5,628,348	5,905,537	7,587,566	8,362,799	10,046,737
28	Switzerland	3,539,064	4,074,535	4,706,997	5,466,237	5,803,887	5,699,534	5,643,613	6,138,573
29	UK	69,599,379	69,542,466	69,012,600	73,081,300	69,981,624	75,325,818	91,000,485	91,000,485
31	Germany	56,406,122	75,029,923	82,696,426	84,958,019	78,261,754	90,286,663	87,059,384	84,495,487

It appears, therefore, that - on average - national library staff are much better rewarded now than in 1991. The costs per individual member of staff (Table 5.18) show very low figures for the CEE compared to much higher rates in the EU - with Hungary and Portugal at an intermediate level. There is clear discontinuity between the 'family' of high payers and that of low payers.

Table 5.18 Employee Expenditure per Member of Staff = [Line 25 ÷ Line 24] (€s)

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	17,473	19,191	20,033	20,899	20,427	22,419	24,089	24,456
1-10	CEE	1,486	1,594	1,766	2,154	2,379	2,292	2,602	3,049
11-31	ex EFTA	24,540	26,515	27,629	28,637	27,734	30,656	32,633	32,629
19,21,24,28	EFTA	46,738	47,916	51,725	55,862	57,745	54,243	53,305	57,665
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	31,788	33,158	34,242	36,352	38,398	38,502	39,201	41,605
Rest	Central Europe	24,996	27,461	28,917	30,171	28,905	32,253	34,400	34,272
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	22,414	23,428	23,719	24,059	23,784	25,334	26,664	26,753
3,5,6	Baltic States	447	443	428	735	1,135	1,308	1,712	2,383
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	1,967	2,191	2,493	2,933	3,004	2,797	3,060	3,402
1	Bulgaria	488	842	1,163	863	1,359	1,286	624	957
2	Czech Republic	783	1,066	2,023	2,263	2,497	3,403	3,300	3,573
3	Estonia	375	429	522	1,025	1,815	1,746	2,403	3,527
4	Hungary	6,036	6,355	6,575	7,605	8,690	5,344	6,337	6,337
5	Latvia	335	386	488	748	968	1,218	1,421	1,557
6	Lithuania	665	503	274	405	622	993	1,342	2,009
7	Poland	684	940	1,103	2,068	1,660	2,600	2,979	3,397
8	Romania	1,109	809	988	1,007	986	1,170	1,252	1,580
9	Slovak Republic	810	1,106	1,705	1,836	1,793	1,942	2,349	2,879
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	36,880	38,238	40,743	41,294	42,984	42,731	42,613	42,613
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	29,591	30,754	37,234	36,678	38,047	37,371	38,395	38,941
15	Ireland	21,631	23,494	24,659	26,769	26,461	28,515	29,569	29,569
16	Finland	28,504	24,747	20,265	22,159	24,438	25,802	26,712	27,519
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	10,884	10,981	12,072	10,818	11,905	12,477	12,835	12,853
26	Spain	25,035	24,877	22,296	20,882	20,139	20,397	20,013	20,013
27	Sweden	26,018	27,203	23,880	24,053	25,346	29,755	31,558	34,525
28	Switzerland	42,794	48,506	51,612	55,608	58,803	55,228	54,686	59,482
29	UK	25,337	24,837	24,004	25,526	24,157	26,109	31,347	31,347
31	Germany	23,765	29,904	33,494	35,506	33,510	39,990	39,108	38,582

Materials

With substantial amounts of material received on legal deposit it would be futile to attempt comparisons between states in this sector. Over the period the amounts charged to the materials account appear to have increased by some 22 per cent: the bulk of this increase occurred between 1992 and 1994 and was concentrated in the UK, Germany, Poland, Denmark and Estonia. This compares with an estimated increase of 22 per cent in the price of academic books - thus suggesting a standstill in real terms. However, this percentage increase is lower than in any other category and well below the all sector average of 33 per cent.

Data on **Electronic Materials expenditure** was provided by Sweden alone until 1997 when Latvia and then Lithuania joined in. This, together with expenditure on **Automation**, have already been discussed above.

New Building

There were substantial building projects in this decade – most notably in London, Paris and Copenhagen. (The cost of the French Bibliothèque Nationale is not yet included in this database.) There has also been substantial spending in the Czech Republic, Finland, Portugal, Switzerland and Germany.

Practice varies between countries on whether such expenditure is reported as current expenditure or as capital payments: in some cases the cost of a new building may not figure in the library's accounts at all. Thus, these statistics are likely to be incomplete - and new buildings / refurbishment costs and capital payments are best considered together.

Table 5.19 New Buildings/Refurbishment Costs + Total Capital Payments = [Line 30 + Line 41]
for years 1991 – 1998 (€ 000s)

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	61,670	72,916	82,936	75,839	124,657	172,004	185,339	167,125
1	Bulgaria	23	14	19	10	4	0	0	14
2	Czech Republic	152	281	457	2,436	3,853	696	892	875
3	Estonia	43	43	39	60	83	164	142	102
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Latvia	4	4	0	9	0	0	184	553
6	Lithuania	308	301	162	84	679	761	715	1,030
7	Poland	...	...	...	...	...	952	682	434
8	Romania	182	48	17	20	61	13	15	1,303
9	Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	1,910	1,942	2,031	2,030	2,651	2,772	2,105	2,105
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	73	59	2,678	6,765	9,663	23,697	26,021	19,685
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	2,207
16	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	2,469	2,587	2,621	2,937	2,668	3,816	947	1,185
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,423	0
29	UK	11,697	13,692	17,949	10,182	18,702	12,657	15,745	15,745
31	Germany	5,409	7,858	5,476	2,065	5,921	18,660	11,592	10,455

When it comes to new buildings and capital expenditure the grossing methodology is less appropriate than in other areas, so the Table presented here shows no totals. What is clear however is a notable increase in 1995 and subsequent years when the level of expenditure is at least 10 per cent of Recurrent Expenditure and may be considerably higher. There is absolutely no evidence of network and IT development curtailing new buildings in the national library sector - rather the opposite.

Income

Income raised from fines, fees and charges has always been more substantial here than in other library sectors. As a proportion of total spending it is the same in 1998 as it was in 1991 and does not show the large increases typical of the other sectors. However, this sector is completely swamped by the British Library where its Document Supply Centre is a major revenue source on a quite untypical scale. The formula grossing up follows what has been done elsewhere, in the interests of uniformity, but is likely to exaggerate the total estimate.

Sources of 'Other Income' have increased at a lower rate and are more widespread.

Taking both categories together the UK accounts for €54 million out of a total from those responding of €62 million - such is the unique position of the British Library Document Supply Centre.

Table 5.20 Fees & Charges in National Libraries = [Line 34] (€ 000s)

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>1-31</i>	All States	74,716	80,078	90,971	96,342	91,609	97,105	105,341	106,433
<i>1-10</i>	CEE	262	373	448	480	540	1,692	2,263	2,497
<i>11-31 ex EFTA</i>	EU	73,327	78,267	88,458	93,451	87,862	91,570	98,843	100,449
<i>19,21,24,28</i>	EFTA	1,127	1,438	2,065	2,411	3,206	3,843	4,235	3,487
<i>13,16,19,24,27</i>	Northern Europe	3,485	3,886	4,738	5,152	6,081	6,970	7,645	6,918
Rest	Central Europe	59,458	64,217	73,115	77,481	72,539	75,757	82,161	83,429
<i>18,20,25,26</i>	Southern Europe	11,511	11,601	12,670	13,229	12,449	12,686	13,271	13,588
<i>3,5,6</i>	Baltic States	24	27	21	26	37	83	127	215
<i>1,2,4,7-10</i>	Eastern Europe	238	346	427	454	503	1,609	2,137	2,282
1	Bulgaria	33	64	82	51	62	82	11	49
2	Czech Republic	27	30	61	64	77	89	133	138
3	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	593	670	670
5	Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Lithuania	18	17	10	12	23	40	63	123
7	Poland	...	...	...	...	...	299	381	563
8	Romania	1	5	9	17	17	22	27	29
9	Slovak Republic	9	11	15	14	18	16	16	15
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	284	294	313	309	281	389	369	369
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
16	Finland	211	211	201	220	384	516	632	590
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	624	585	911	1,018	1,287	1,562	1,878	1,502
25	Portugal	353	335	298	354	333	315	485	508
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	141	112	94	101	84	120	117	138
28	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	UK	28,102	27,791	30,936	32,059	32,733	32,522	38,313	38,313
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.21 Other Income in National Libraries = [Line 35] (€ 000s)

National		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1-31	All States	35,112	41,237	34,315	40,182	33,974	35,561	42,456	42,565
1-10	CEE	425	570	889	1,250	1,494	4,455	1,567	1,395
11-31 ex EFTA	EU	34,687	40,668	33,426	38,932	32,480	31,106	40,888	41,170
19,21,24,28	EFTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13,16,19,24,27	Northern Europe	3,906	5,491	3,152	3,399	3,274	2,594	2,605	2,796
Rest	Central Europe	25,164	28,953	25,266	29,776	24,437	24,018	32,547	32,939
18,20,25,26	Southern Europe	5,617	6,223	5,008	5,758	4,770	4,494	5,736	5,434
3,5,6	Baltic States	10	15	23	38	208	511	392	391
1,2,4,7-10	Eastern Europe	415	554	865	1,212	1,285	3,944	1,175	1,005
1	Bulgaria	0	37	54	103	15	117	25	1
2	Czech Republic	108	120	242	255	308	577	260	170
3	Estonia	0	0	0	0	173	402	313	274
4	Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132
5	Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	2	18	27	58
7	Poland	...	...	...	...	...	571	428	406
8	Romania	2	3	8	7	7	1	36	12
9	Slovak Republic	28	32	44	42	35	35	84	95
10	Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Denmark	59	54	1,096	936	416	563	301	585
15	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Finland	702	702	670	712	870	460	1,363	1,565
17	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
26	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sweden	2,840	4,227	1,243	1,611	1,709	1,434	878	614
28	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	UK	10,734	10,577	9,685	11,255	10,135	9,708	14,735	14,735
31	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...