

LITHUANIAN LIBRARIES IN 2009

The 2009 years were complicated for libraries, it was necessary to live in straitened circumstances, to rearrange activities for habitual work. However, the losses were not avoided. 47 libraries were closed down, the necessity and the fate of the libraries of the state significance – The Lithuanian Technical Library, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine and The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – were discussed. 150 professional librarians left the work, means for document acquisition decreased by 68 pc, for lack of financing the renovation or planned repair of premises has come to a stop in public and other libraries of Kaunas region, Raseiniai, Zarasai, Kėdainiai, Telšiai, Skuodas, Anykščiai and other regions, the pay, increased in the beginning of the year, were cut. The number of professional librarians was decreasing, the concern was expressed in the appeal to the authorities in June concerning reorganization of the program of studies of librarianship in universities and provision of libraries with qualified professionals. Not a single municipal public library remained indebted for warming of premises or other received services. However, the libraries tried to survive changing habitual order of work, proceeding with realisation of started projects. The tripartite project of The Ministry of Culture, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania and The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation “Libraries for Innovations” was carried out successfully, owing to the project more than 200 branches received new computers, the access to the Internet and the registration and statistic system of users was implemented in 1138 branches. By 35,7 pc more means were used for automation, 86,3 pc of all libraries were computerized. Libraries organized 77,3 thousand events, including 40,5 thousand exhibitions. More funds were collected for paid services, physical and legal persons sponsored libraries more abundantly.

Basic indicators. In the end of 2009 2798 libraries were functioning, by 47 libraries less than in 2008. In the stocks of the libraries there were 104 million 872 thousand 202 physical units of documents, or by 419,5 thousand physical units more than in 2008. In previous years 1 million 497 thousand 014 users, or by 14 thousand 251 less than in 2008, were registered. However, the number of users increased by 135,3 thousand during this period of time and in the end of the year there were 26 million 345 thousand 460 users. The loan of documents, as the number of users, was decreasing in libraries. 40 million 311 thousand 540 physical units of various documents, or by 1 million 29 thousand 570 physical units less were loaned for users in 2009. During four years the loan of documents decreased by more than 4,7 million physical units, or by 1,2 million physical units approximately annually. The decrease of the two basic indicators, users and the loan of documents, is determined by diverse factors – the decrease of the number of residents, closed down libraries, their lost users, speeding up library computerization and the development of the access to the Internet. 86, 3 pc of all libraries had computers and 81,7 pc of all libraries – access to the Internet in 2009. There were 12 thousand 653 computers for users in libraries and 11 thousand 861, or approximately by 5,2 of computers in libraries provided with computers. Beside traditional, there were approximately 19,6 or by 4 million more than in 2008, of virtual visits, 15,8 (by 3,9 million less) of the Internet shows.

At the end of the year 7 thousand 732 staff members (7179,53 of the staff) worked at libraries, including 6 thousand 428 (5848,46 of the staff) professional librarians, or by 150 less than in 2008. 4 thousand 943 staff members worked full staff, 1 thousand 501 professionals worked partially. 3 thousand 426, or 53,3 pc of professionals had education of librarianship or information sciences, including 29,9 pc of professionals

– university education of library science. During the year 42 new experts with degrees of librarianship and information sciences were engaged, 3 thousand 71 librarian, or 47,8 pc of professional librarians raised qualification.

Library network. In the module of LIBIS library statistics the data of 2 thousand 798 library annual statistical reports are consolidated. The National Library of Lithuania, the libraries of national significance (The Lithuanian Library for the Blind, The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, The Lithuanian Technical Library, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine, The Vilnius University Library) 5 county libraries (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius) and 1330 municipal public libraries, 16 museum libraries, 4 libraries of other culture institutions, 43 special libraries (19 technical, 16 health supervision institutions, agricultural libraries of Lithuania, 7 libraries of agricultural scientific research institutes), 5 libraries of another scientific institutes presented reports in the module. Other libraries – 1 thousand 389 libraries are libraries of the control sector of The Ministry of Education and Science, including 41 academic libraries, 19 university (15 public and 4 non-public libraries), 22 college libraries (13 public and 9 non-public), 73 libraries of vocational schools, 1 thousand 183 municipal libraries and public (county) 1 libraries of general schools (530 upper secondary schools, 503 basic schools and 150 primary schools), 64 institutions of informal education of children (music and art), 18 libraries of public children's tutelage homes and 10 libraries of teachers' training centres.

In 2001–2009 the library network decreased by 880 libraries, including 97 municipal libraries, 752 libraries of education institutions, 31 libraries of other institutions. At the end of 2009 there were by 47 libraries less. Municipal public libraries decreased by 17, 18 branches were closed down (in 2008 – 24 branches) and 1 branch was established in Svirnai II in Anykščiai district, the second branch during two years. 5 branches were closed down in Prienai district, 4 – in Zarasai district, by 2 – in Kretinga, Kelmė, Pakruojis districts, by 1 branch – in Kupiškis, Švenčionys and Pagėgiai municipalities. The 2 basic reasons for closing down of branches of municipal public libraries are considered the decreased number of residents and wrecking premises of closed down libraries. The number of joined branches of public libraries serving school communities decreased too, at the end of the year there were 116 joined branches or by 15 less than in 2008.

In the end of the year the number of libraries of general schools decreased by 23 (in 2008 by 55): 18 libraries of upper secondary schools, 10 libraries of primary schools, including 7 libraries of schools-kindergartens, whereas the number of libraries increased by 5 at basic schools. The number of libraries at high schools increased from 165 (in 2008) up to 186. The changes of the network is the result of the continuing education reform – reorganizing upper secondary schools into high schools or basic schools, some libraries, were closed down due to the decreasing number of pupils. The network of libraries of universities has changed. Public institution, the professional college of The Management of Šiauliai Land, Law and Languages was joined with the professional business college of The Western Lithuania, their libraries were joined also. At the end of the year there were by 4 libraries less of non-formal children's education institutions. In 2009 73 libraries of vocational schools were functioning (did not change), 18 libraries of children's tutelage homes did not changed too.

At the end of 2009 there were 46 special libraries, or by 2 less than in 2008, including The Lithuanian Technical Library and 19 libraries of enterprises, companies, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine and 16 libraries by 2 less) of health supervision

institutions, The Lithuanian Library of Agriculture and 7 libraries of agricultural scientific research institutes. The reorganization of the health supervision establishments, scientific institutions, bankrupts of enterprises, shortage of funds were the reasons for the decline of the library network (in 1991 there were 116 technical libraries, 86 libraries of health supervision institutions).

Document stocks. There were 104 million 872 thousand 202 physical units of documents in the library stocks of the country. In the stocks of libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture there were 27 million 480 thousand physical units, or 26,2 pc. The greatest stocks were in The National Library of Lithuania – 6 million 789,3 thousand physical units, 4,7 million physical units – in county public libraries, including Kaunas County Public Library – more than 2 million, in municipal public libraries – more than 15 million physical units of documents. In the libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science there were 27 million 486,4 thousand physical units, or 26,2 pc of document stocks in total. There were more than 12,7 million physical units in the stocks of libraries of the higher schools (of all standards), the greatest stocks were in the libraries of the universities of the national significance, in the stocks of The Vilnius University Library – 5,4 million physical units, in The Library of Kaunas University of Technology – 1,3 million physical units, in libraries of vocational schools – 1,8 million physical units, In the stocks of libraries of general schools at the end of the year there were more than 12,2 million physical units, including upper secondary schools – 7,8 million physical units, basic schools – 4 million physical units, primary schools – 396,4 thousand physical units. In library stocks of scientific institutions there were 4 million 168,5 thousand physical units, or 3,9 pc, including The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, the library of the national significance – 3,7 million physical units, in the stocks of special libraries – 45 million 737,1 thousand physical units, or 43,6 pc of the document stocks in total, 43,8 million physical units (41,7 pc) in the stocks of The Lithuanian Technical Library, the library of the national significance, in The Lithuanian Agricultural Library – 145,4 thousand physical units (0,1 pc) of document stocks in total. The total stocks, comparing with 2008, increased by 419,5 thousand physical units, however this indicator showed up due to the peculiar registration of patent documents in The Lithuanian Technical Library¹.

There were by 743,6 thousand physical units less (2,6 pc) than in 2008 in the library stocks of the sector of The Ministry of Culture, the stocks of municipal public libraries decreased by 628,3 thousand physical units (4,2 pc) of county public libraries – by 70,9 thousand physical units (1,5 pc), of The National Library – by 48 thousand physical units (0,7 pc). In the stocks of The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences at the end of the year there were by 13,7 thousand physical units (0,4 pc pc), less, in the stocks of The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 5,6 thousand physical units (0,8 pc), in stocks of The Lithuanian Agricultural Library – 1,1 physical units (0,7) of documents. Stocks of The Lithuanian Technical Library increased by 2 million 45,8 thousand physical units (4,7 pc. The library stocks of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science decreased by 877,5 thousand physical units, or by 3,2 pc, including academic libraries – 165,7 thousand physical units, or by 1,3 pc, libraries of vocational schools – 44,8 thousand physical units, or 2,5 pc. Stocks of libraries of general schools decreased by 610,8 thousand physical units, or by 4,9 pc, including libraries of upper secondary schools – 695 thousand physical units, or by 8,8 pc, libraries of primary schools – 10,2 thousand physical units, or by 2,6 pc, however, the stocks of libraries of basic schools increased by 94,5 thousand physical units (2,4 pc) of documents, because the stocks of reorganized

libraries of upper secondary schools supplemented the stocks of libraries of basic schools.

In 2009 in the sectors of The Ministries of Culture and Education and Science, possessing the greatest networks, the basic reasons of the decrease of document stocks was significant decrease of funds for acquisition of new documents, disproportional great discarding of documents. In 2008 the total increase of document stocks was 5 million physical units, whereas in 2009 – only 3,9 million physical units. During the year libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture acquired 926 thousand physical units approximately (in 2008 – 1 million 233,5 thousand), including The National Library – 56,8 thousand physical units (in 2008 – 70,2 thousand), county public libraries – 84,9 thousand physical units (in 2008 – 124,9 thousand), municipal public libraries – 745,9 thousand physical units of documents (in 2008 – more than 1 million). In 2009 the stocks of libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science increased by 933,1 thousand physical units (in 2008 – more than by 1 million), including academic libraries – 266 thousand physical units (in 2008 – 280,6 thousand), libraries of vocational schools – 53,6 thousand (in 2008 – 127,4 thousand), libraries of general schools – 519,1 thousand physical units of documents (in 2008 – 562,2 thousand).

The total increase of document stocks is determined by the ratio of acquired and discarded documents. Already for several years it is negative, it is evident at libraries of the sectors of culture and education. In 2009 the libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture acquired 925,9 thousand physical units, whereas 1 million 672,4 thousand physical units were discarded from the stocks, correspondingly The National Library acquired 56,8 thousand physical units and discarded 104,9 thousand physical units of documents, county public libraries acquired 84,9 thousand and discarded 155,9 thousand physical units, municipal public libraries acquired 745,9 thousand and discarded 1 million 374,2 thousand physical units of documents. Libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science, partially due to carried out reorganization of education institutions, discarded from stocks 2 million 349,5 thousand physical units, whereas during the year acquired only 933,1 thousand physical units. Academic libraries discarded 491,6 thousand physical units (acquired 278,9 thousand), libraries of vocational schools correspondingly – 164,3 thousand (acquired 53,6 thousand) physical units of documents. During 2009 libraries of general schools discarded 1 million 512,9 thousand (acquired 519,1 thousand) physical units, including libraries of upper secondary schools – more than 1 million 24 thousand discarded (acquired 270,8 thousand) physical units, libraries of basic schools – 442,8 thousand discarded (acquired 221,6 thousand) physical units of document, libraries of primary schools – 45,5 thousand discarded (acquired 26,6 thousand) physical units of documents. Special libraries discarded more documents than acquired, excepting The Lithuanian Technical Library, libraries of scientific institutes and other libraries.

The composition of stocks according to document variety changed imperceptibly. In stocks of libraries of all types books and serial publications made up 53,9 pc (in 2008 – 54,3 pc), patents – 40 pc (in 2008 – 38,2 pc), including 86,1 pc – in electronic format, 0,72 pc – audiovisual, including 30,8 pc – in digital medium, 5,31 pc – printed documents (in 2008 – 6,7 pc), 0,07 pc – other digital documents (in 2008 – 0,06 pc). The reason for the decrease of books and serial publications – these publications made up the greatest part of the discarded documents and amounted to 96,8 pc of discarded documents in total.

In document stocks of libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture books and serials made up 89,2 pc, manuscripts – 0,33 pc, audio-visual documents – 1,97 pc, including 26,1 pc – in digital medium, 1,3 pc – printed music, 6,2 – other documents, 0,09 pc – digital documents of all documents in total. In the stocks of The National Library of Lithuania books and serials made up 73,6 pc (in 2008 – 73,9 pc), manuscripts – 1 pc, printed music – 1,7 pc, audiovisual documents – 1,2 pc, including 3,9 pc of documents in digital medium, 21,1 pc – other printed documents, including 19,5 pc of grouped documents, other digital documents – 0,1 pc of all documents in total. In the stocks of The Lithuanian Library for the Blind books in Braille alphabet, books with enlarged print and serial publications, adapted to people with acute sight made up 43,9 pc (in 2008 – 44,7 pc), audiovisual documents – 51,5 pc (in 2008 – 51,1 pc), including 42,5 pc of documents in digital medium, 4,6 pc – other document types, including 2,7 pc of electronic periodicals (in 2008 – 2,3 pc) of document stocks in total. In county public libraries the predominating type of documents – books and serials – made up 87,1 pc (in 2008 – 87,3 pc) of document stocks in total. In the stocks of the libraries the documents of printed music made up 4,1 pc, audiovisual documents – 1,9 pc, including 10,4 pc in digital medium, other printed documents – 6,9 pc, including grouped documents – 5,5 pc of all document stocks in total. Composition of document stocks of municipal public libraries did not change, comparing with 2008. In their stocks books and serials made up 98,4 pc, audiovisual – 0,8 pc, including 19,9 pc of documents in digital medium, other document types made up 0,6 pc of document stocks in total.

The stocks of libraries of the national significance – of The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, The Lithuanian Technical Library and The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – differed by their composition. In the stocks of The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences books and serials made up 92,5 pc (did not change), in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 94,1 pc (did not change), whereas in the stocks of The Lithuanian Technical Library there were more than 43 million physical units, books and serial publications made up only 3,3 pc (in 2008 – 2,6 pc) of document stocks in total. It is worth mentioning the specific indicators of other document variety: in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences manuscripts made up 7 pc, in The Lithuanian Technical Library patents made up – 94,8 pc, including 86,2 pc – in electronic format, in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine micro-copies made up 3,7 pc, audiovisual documents – 2 pc of document stocks in total.

In the libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science the composition of document stocks did not change practically. Books and serial publications made up 92 pc (in 2008 – 92,4 pc), manuscripts – 2 pc (in 2008 – 1,94 pc), printed music – 2,1 pc (in 2008 – 2 pc), audiovisual documents – 0,6 pc (did not change), other document varieties – 3,3 pc of document stocks in total. In the stocks of libraries of higher schools books and serial publications made up 89,6 pc (of university libraries – 88,9 pc., of college libraries – 95,3 pc), manuscripts – 2,7 pc, printed music – 2 pc, audiovisual documents – 0,6 pc, including 29,2 pc, in digital medium, visual documents 0 0,7 pc of document stocks in total. In the stocks of libraries of vocational schools books and serial publications made up 98,5 pc, in libraries of general schools books and serial publications made up 97,1 pc, cartography, other digital documents – by 0,1 pc, audiovisual documents – 0,86 pc, including 58,3 pc in digital medium, documents of printed music – 0,6 pc, visual documents – 0,3 pc, other documents – 0,94 pc of document stocks in total.

In libraries of the country 70 physical units of diverse documents fell to one registered user, however this indicator in various libraries is very different: in the National Library 367 physical units fell to one user, in county public libraries – by 44 physical units. In The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – by 394 physical units, in municipal public libraries – by 24,3 physical units, including rural branches – by 30,8 physical units, in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – by 109,5 physical units, in The Lithuanian Agricultural Library – by 221 physical unit, in The Lithuanian Technical Library – by 5017 physical units, including books and serial publications – by 123,4 physical units, in university libraries – by 69,8 physical units, in college libraries – by 24,6 physical units, in libraries of general schools – by 29,6 physical units (in libraries of upper secondary schools – by 28,4 physical units, in libraries of basic schools – by 36,2 physical units, in libraries of primary schools – by 15,1 physical unit of documents.

The turnover of library stocks indicates the rate of document loan for user per year from open stocks and depositories. The indicator of turnover of stocks is different in diverse libraries, because the turnover is less in greater stocks. The total indicator of turnover was 0,38 (in 2008 – 0,84), including municipal public libraries – 1,2 (in 2008 – 1,18), county public libraries – 0,7 (in 2008 – 0,67). In The National Library of Lithuania, in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, in The Vilnius University Library and other largest libraries of the country the turnover of stocks is significantly less, because their goal is to preserve the documents of written heritage. In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science the turnover of stocks – 0,5, including university libraries – 0,48, college libraries – 1,18, libraries of vocational schools – 0,38, libraries of general schools – 0,61 (in libraries of upper secondary schools – 0,63, in libraries of basic schools – 0,52, in libraries of primary schools – 1,12).

2009 all libraries of the country will recollect as the years of impoverishment of stocks, unfortunately this process is continuing in 2010 too. Libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture (by the data of the reports) acquired documents for 8 million 982,4 thousand Lt (in 2008 – for 160,8 thousand Lt), funds for document acquisition were decreased by 40,8 pc. 5 million 660,5 thousand Lt were used for acquisition of books (in 2008 – 3 million 752,4 thousand Lt), 2 million 936,1 thousand Lt – for subscription of periodicals (in 2008 – 3 million 752,4 thousand Lt), 327 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 690,5 thousand Lt) – for electronic documents), 58,8 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 309 thousand Lt) – for acquisition of other documents. The Ministry of Culture by the order of March 3 “On Allocation of the National Budget Funds, Assigned for Municipal and County Public Libraries for Document Acquisition in 2009”, divided up 8 million 672 thousand 950 Lt among municipal and county public libraries, including 6 million 757 950 Lt – for municipal public libraries, 1 million 915 thousand Lt – for county public libraries, whereas after 3 months (by the order of 2009 06 10) the planned funds were drastically decreased up to 3 million 215 thousand Lt (2 500 820 Lt – for municipal public libraries, 714 180 Lt – for county public libraries) By the standing order municipal authorities allotted for municipal public libraries 2 million 503,9 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 2 972,6 thousand Lt) for periodical subscription. Moreover, some municipalities allotted additionally 345,8 thousand Lt for document acquisition (in 2008 – 1458,2 thousand Lt). The total costs (centralized municipal and other expenses) for document acquisition amounted to 7209,6 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 11 189,9 thousand Lt), including 4637,1 thousand Lt – for acquisition of books (in 2008 – 8016,1 thousand Lt), 2503,9 thousand Lt – for periodical subscription (in 2008 – 2972,6 thousand Lt, 53,1 thousand Lt – for

electronic documents (in 2008 – 152 thousand Lt), 15,5 thousand Lt – for other documents (in 2008 – 49,2 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 49,2 thousand Lt). The costs for document acquisition made up 7,8 pc (in 2008 – 11,5 pc) of expenses in total.

The centralized means for county public libraries made up 714 180 Lt (in 2008 – 1 million 940 thousand Lt), including 152 980 Lt, allotted to Kaunas County Public Library, by 138,9 thousand Lt – to Klaipėda, Panevėžys and Šiauliai county public libraries, 144,5 thousand Lt – to Vilnius County Public Library. In 2009 county public libraries acquired documents for 752,5 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 2 016,3 thousand Lt), including 633,7 thousand Lt – for acquisition of books (in 2008 – 1616,8 thousand Lt), 86,5 thousand Lt – for periodical subscription (in 2008 – 243 thousand Lt), 32,3 thousand Lt – for electronic and other documents (in 2008 – 156,5 thousand Lt). In county public libraries the costs for document acquisition made up 4 pc (in 2008 – 9,9 pc) of the expenses in total.

In the National Library of Lithuania funds for document acquisition were significantly decreased, from 1578,7 thousand Lt in 2008 up to 637,6 thousand Lt in 2009, including only 162,8 thousand Lt – for acquisition of books (in 2008 – 545 thousand Lt), 300,9 thousand Lt – for periodical subscription (in 2008 – 495,2 thousand Lt), 153,3 thousand Lt – for electronic documents (in 2008 – 366 thousand Lt), 20,6 thousand Lt – for other documents (in 2008 – 172,5 thousand Lt). Costs for document acquisition made up 1,6 pc of expenses in total (in 2008 – 4,4 pc). The Lithuanian Library for the Blind for document acquisition used 203,5 thousand Lt, or by 30 thousand Lt less than in 2008. The greatest part of funds, 94,1 thousand Lt, or 46,2 pc used for acquisition of electronic (audio) documents, 80,8 thousand Lt, or 39,7 pc books in the Braille alphabet, enlarged print and other publications, 22,4 thousand Lt, or 11 pc for periodical subscription, 3,1 pc of funds was used for acquisition of other documents.

Considerably means for document acquisition were decreased in the libraries of national significance, in academic libraries, in libraries of scientific institutions and other libraries. The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences acquired documents for 1 million 299,6 thousand Lt (-254,3 thousand Lt), The Lithuanian Technical Library – for 511 thousand Lt (-356 thousand Lt), The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – for 165,2 thousand Lt (-57,2 thousand Lt). In The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences the greatest part of funds for document acquisition – 1 124,3 thousand Lt, or 86,5 pc were used for periodical subscription, 117,3 thousand Lt, or 9 pc – for books, 58 thousand, or 4,5 pc – for electronic documents. The Lithuanian Technical Library allotted 80,9 pc of funds for periodical subscription, 8,2 pc – for acquisition of books, 10,9 pc – for electronic or other documents of all funds used for document acquisition in total. The Lithuanian Library of Medicine used 64 pc for acquisition of periodicals, 16,3 pc – for acquisition of books, 19,6 pc – for electronic documents of funds in total, allotted for document acquisition. In The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences the costs for document acquisition made up 19,1 pc (in 2008 – 21,6 pc) in The Lithuanian Technical Library – 11,8 pc (in 2008 – 18,2 pc), in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 10,1 pc (in 2008 – 12,5 pc) of all costs in total.

The Lithuanian Library of Agriculture received merely 11 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 35 thousand Lt) from its establisher, The Ministry of Agriculture, including 6 thousand Lt (54,5 pc) – for book acquisition, 4 thousand Lt (36,4 pc) – for periodical subscription and 1 thousand Lt (9,1 pc) was used for electronic documents. Costs for acquisition of documents made up 6,7 pc (in 2008 – 17,9 pc) of expenses of the library in total.

In 2009 funds for acquisition of documents were significantly decreased for public academic libraries. By the data of the reports 6 million 723,2 thousand Lt were used (in 2008 – 10 million 876,3 thousand Lt), including university libraries pc – 5 million 757,8 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 9 million 497 thousand Lt), college libraries – 965,4 thousand Lt (in 2008 – 2 322,2 thousand Lt). Funds of libraries of vocational schools were decreased by 2,8 times, from 2 million 590 thousand Lt (in 2008) the means decreased up to 919,8 thousand Lt. The greatest part of funds in academic libraries was used for acquisition of books (57,4 pc), 28,3 pc – for periodical subscription, 14,2 pc – for electronic documents, 0,07 pc – for acquisition of other documents. In the university libraries 3 172,4 thousand Lt (55,1 pc) were used for acquisition of books, 1 645,1 thousand Lt (28,6 pc) – for periodical subscription, 936,6 thousand Lt (16,3 pc) – for acquisition of electronic documents; 685,7 thousand Lt (71 pc) for book acquisition were used in college libraries, 259,2 thousand Lt (26,8 pc) – for periodical subscription, 20,5 thousand Lt (2,2 pc) – for acquisition of electronic and other documents. In libraries of public universities funds for document acquisition made up 20,6 pc (in 2008 – 21,7 pc), in college libraries – 26,9 pc (in 2008 – 36,5 pc) of funds in total.

Users. In 2009 1 million 497 thousand 14 users, or by 14 thousand 251 less than in 2008 were registered in libraries. In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture 751 thousand 827 users, or by 7 thousand 779 more users were reading in libraries; 699 thousand 638 users, or by 23 thousand 55 less users were register in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Culture; 10 thousand 15 users, by 1 thousand 336 more users – in libraries of scientific institutions; 35 thousand 534 users, or by 311 less – in special libraries. During the previous year in The National Library of Lithuania 6 thousand 533 users were registered, by 558 users less than in 2008 – in county public libraries. In municipal public libraries 619 thousand 983 users, or by 14 thousand 803 users more than in 2008, including 12 thousand 24 – in public libraries, 8 thousand 529 more in urban and children's branches, however by 5 thousand 780 users less than in 2008 – in rural branches were registered. In municipal and county public libraries 21,8 pc of residents of the country were reading (in 2008 – 21,2 pc), including 18,6 pc – in municipal public libraries (in 2008 – 17,9 pc; 16,4 pc – of urban residents (in 2008 – 15,4 pc), 23 pc – of rural residents (in 2008 – 23,2 pc).

In the libraries of the national significance more users were registered: in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 1 thousand 148, in the Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 112, in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 525, in The Lithuanian Technical Library by 10 users more than in 2008. The number of users in special libraries decreased by 311 in total, however, the greatest number – by 1 thousand 97 users pc – has decreased in technical libraries, by 148 – in agricultural libraries, whereas by 1 thousand 397 users more than in 2008 were registered in libraries of health supervision institutions.

In 2009 in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Culture by 23 thousand 55 users less were registered, including public academic libraries – by 9 thousand 155 users (7809 – in university libraries, -1 346 – in college libraries, by 1 thousand 208 users – in libraries of vocational schools, by 12 thousand 691 user – in libraries of general schools (19 773 – in libraries of upper secondary education, +7502 – in libraries of basic schools, 420 – in libraries of primary schools) less than in 2008. Registered users are reregistered users of the previous year and newly registered users at libraries per year. In 2009 1 million 157 thousand 272, or 77,3 pc of the former users in 2008 were reregistered in libraries. 339 thousand 742, or 22,7 pc of users

were newly registered. Libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture reregistered 76 pc of users, libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science – 79 pc, special libraries – 71,6 pc, libraries of scientific institutions – 87,6 pc of the former users in 2008. The total number of users decreased from 1 million 680,1 thousand in 2001 up to 1 million 497 thousand in 2009, annually by 20,3 thousand users approximately. The decrease of users was determined by closed down libraries of various types, such as special libraries, libraries of education institutions, municipal rural branches, decreasing library services, their accessibility for various groups of residents, inconvenient work of time of work, particularly of public libraries and their material basis. During 2001–2009 years 80 libraries were closed down, during this period of time number of residents decreased by 157,9 thousand of residents – it influenced the decrease of the number of users at libraries.

Visitors. In reports of libraries of the country 26 million 345 thousand 460 visitors, or by 135,3 thousand visitors more than in 2008, were fixed. The increase of the number of visitors in libraries of the latter years is the result of speedy library computerization and the rise of new technologies. In library reports more often fixed greater indicators of number of visitors and document loan are noticeable, users more often run into libraries to make use of a desktop or other library service. In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture 11 million 277 thousand 434 visitors, i. e. by 686,2 thousand more than in 2008 ran at a library. During the previous year pretty more visitors were in municipal public libraries (+598,8 thousand), in county public libraries (+54,3 thousand), in The Lithuanian Library for the Blind (+24 thousand), in The National Library of Lithuania (+7,4 thousand), in special libraries (+9,1 thousand), including The Lithuanian Technical Library (+7,6 thousand), The Lithuanian Library of Medicine (1,7 thousand). The number of users decreased in libraries of agricultural scientific institutes and health supervision establishments. The decrease of the number of visitors is influenced by the decrease of users in libraries.

The number of library visitors (visits) – the rate of registered users visits in libraries per year, indicator, reflecting activity or passiveness of library users, their reading and information needs, the quality and extent of library services. The indicator of library attendance in diverse types of libraries differs, because the aims and requirements of library visitors are differing. The attendance is greater in libraries of education and science institutions and lesser in the greatest libraries of the country and institutions of studies. During the previous year the total average attendance in libraries of the country was 17,6 (in 2008 – 17,3) times per year, in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture – 15 (in 2008 – 14,2) times per year, in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science – 21,1 (in 2008 – 21,2) times per year, at special libraries 4,9 (in 2008 – 4,7) times per year, in libraries of scientific institutions – 9,5 (in 2008 – 11) times per year. Total average attendance indicator influenced rather frequent attendance of users in academic libraries and libraries of general schools. The users visited academic libraries at an average of 24,5 (in 2008 – 24,6) times per year, including universities – 24,3 times, college libraries – 25,1 time, libraries of general schools – 21 (libraries of secondary schools – 22,3, of basic schools – 19, of primary schools – 15,8) times per year. During the previous year the attendance indicator increased slightly in municipal public libraries, from 15,3 up to 16,5, in county public libraries – from 10,5 up to 11,1, in The National Library of Lithuania – from 5,9 up to 8,4 times a year, whereas in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences the attendance indicator decreased from 10,1 up to 8,9 times per year. Low attendance indicator is in other greatest libraries, in The

Lithuanian Technical Library – 5,2, whereas in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine it is still lower – 3,6, in the Lithuanian Agricultural Library – 4,9 times per year.

Loan of documents. The indicator during the last decade is decreasing approximately by 919,2 thousand physical units annually. Loan of documents – i. e. documents, taken home or lent in the spot to use in reading-rooms of library. In 2009 40 million 311,5 thousand physical units, or by 1 million 29,5 thousand less than in 2008 were lent for users. The decrease of the loan of documents – i. e. lost users of closed down libraries, the decreased number of new books and other publications, including the number of titles of periodicals at libraries, while traditional documents often are changed by information resources, acquired by remote mode.

The reconstruction of the fundamental (the old) building determined the total decrease of loan in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture by 268,2 thousand physical units, however, in other libraries of the sector the loan of documents was positive. After cessation of users' service in the old building of The National Library, the document loan was by 455,7 thousand less than in 2008. In other libraries, as in The Lithuanian Library for the Blind, the indicator of loan was positive (+ 9,3 thousand physical units), in municipal public libraries (+87,3 thousand physical units), whereas five county public libraries lent by 115,6 thousand physical units more than in 2008. Document loan decreased (-20,9 thousand physical units) in libraries of scientific institutions, including The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (-29,1 thousand physical units), in special libraries (-64,5 thousand physical units), including The Lithuanian Technical Library (-3,5 thousand physical units), the Lithuanian Library of Medicine (-9,9 thousand physical units), in other libraries. The total decrease of loan in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science in 2009 was nearly 676 thousand physical units. The negative indicator of college libraries (-480,3 thousand physical units) determined the total decrease of loan (-381,8 thousand physical units). The loan of documents in university libraries increased by 98,5 thousand physical units, in libraries of vocational schools the document loan decreased by 38,8 thousand physical units. The total loan of documents also decreased in libraries of general schools (-246 thousand of physical units), mainly in libraries of secondary schools (-531,8 thousand physical units), in libraries of primary schools (-19,3 thousand physical units), however, the loan of documents increased by 305,1 thousand physical units in libraries of basic schools.

The document loan to home is increasing. During the previous years it made up 54,7 pc (in 2008 – 52,8 pc) of loan, the loan in the spot – 45,3 pc (in 2008 – 47,2 pc). In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture the loan to home made up 58,7 pc, including 62,2 pc – municipal public libraries, 55,1 pc – in county public libraries of the loan in total.

In The National Library of Lithuania the Children's Literature Centre basically is lending documents to home, during the previous years the document loan in the centre increased up to 10 pc (in 2008 – 4,8 pc), partially due to the decreased places of work (closed down reading-rooms) at the library. The loan of documents in special libraries the loan of documents to home makes up 37,9 pc, including The Lithuanian Technical Library – 34,6 pc, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 27,7 pc, The Lithuanian Agricultural Library – 34,2 pc of the loan in total. In libraries of scientific institutions the total loan of documents to home amounts to 6,1 barely, including 4,9 pc in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science the total loan of documents to home makes up 49,8 pc, however it differs in separate types of libraries, f. e. in libraries of general schools the loan of documents makes up 63,4 pc (in libraries of secondary schools –

61,6 pc, in libraries of basic schools – 63,9 pc, in libraries of primary schools – 80,7 pc), in libraries of vocational schools – 60,3 pc, whereas in academic libraries the loan of documents makes up 36,6 pc, including 34,7 pc – in university libraries, 44,2 pc – in college libraries of the document loan in total.

The document loan for one user – is the indicator of reading, reflecting the loan of documents for one user during the year. In previous years the total indicator of reading made up 26,9 of document for one user. It is lesser than in 2008 (27,3 of document), because the loan of documents in libraries decreased by more than 1 million physical units. In libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture the reading indicator was greater than total average and made up 31,3. This indicator in The National Library of Lithuania was 67, in county and municipal public libraries – 31,3 of document for user. Comparing with previous years the document loan for one user increased by 1,2 of a document in county and municipal public libraries. In libraries of scientific institutions the loan of documents for one user decreased from 57,2 of books (in 2008) up to 47,4, including The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – correspondingly from 57,4 up to 47,4 of a document for one user. The reading indicator in libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Education and Science – 22,1 of document, decreased by 0,3 of a document and is lesser than the total average loan of 4,8 of document for one user. In libraries of general schools the document loan remained the same as in 2008 – 18,3 of document for one user, however in libraries of secondary and primary schools the indicator of loan decreased (0,3–0,4 of document), whereas in libraries of basic schools 19 documents were lent, or by 1,5 of document for one user more than in 2008. In academic libraries the average indicator of loan for one user reached 32,8, or by 1,5 of document more than in 2008, including 33,8 (in 2008 – 31,3) in university libraries, 29,2 (in 2008 – 38,5), or by 9,3 of document less in college libraries, 15,7, or by 1 document less in libraries of vocational schools. The decrease of reading in libraries of general schools should worry not only teachers and librarian of schools, but parents of schoolchildren too. In the statistical reports of school libraries a greater number of members of school community, than the number of registered users at libraries is usually indicated. The question is rising whether this part of community is reading on the whole. It is the concern of school librarians and teachers to clear up not reading schoolchildren.

In annual reports of libraries 1 thousand 550 copying apparatus, directly accessible for users are indicated. During the previous year more than 14,6 million of copies of paper sheets were made for users (in 2008 – 14,9 million copies).

In 2009 libraries inside the country received more than 13,3 thousand (in 2008 – 15,8 thousand) requests and sent 12,7 thousand (in 2008 – 14,7) documents. Copies of documents made up 9 pc of all sent documents. Libraries of the sector of The Ministry of Culture received from other libraries 6,9 thousand requests and sent 6,6 thousand documents, or fulfilled 94,6 pc of received requests, county public libraries correspondingly received 3,9 thousand requests and fulfilled 93,5 pc. The National Library of Lithuania received 3 thousand requests and fulfilled 96 pc, special libraries – received 5,8 thousand requests and fulfilled – 96 pc, including The Lithuanian Technical Library – 5,6 thousand requests and fulfilled 96 pc; libraries of education and science institutions received 635 requests and fulfilled 93,1 pc of received requests. 3,5 thousand requests (in 2008 – 3,6 thousand) were sent to libraries abroad and received 3,3 thousand, 95 pc of all requests were fulfilled. 325 requests, received from partners abroad were fully satisfied. The greatest number of requests for libraries abroad presented The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 1033, they were fulfilled by 97,3 pc, academic libraries correspondingly

1025 and 98,3 pc, The National Library of Lithuania – 359 and 73,1 pc, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 405 86,4 pc of all requests.

Library computerization encompasses more and more libraries. During the previous years significant stimulus for libraries provided successfully realized project “Libraries for Innovations”. Library computerization encompasses not only instillation of desktops with access to the Internet, but computerization of processes of work at libraries – provision of library experts with computers, hardware and software. At the end of 2009 86,3 pc (in 2008 – 80 pc) of libraries of the country were computerized, 81 pc of them had access to the Internet. In the sector of The Ministry of Culture 117, or 86,3 pc of libraries (in 2008 – 76 pc), the access to the Internet – 81,1 pc (in 2008 – 68,1 pc) of libraries. 84,7 pc of municipal public libraries (in 2008 – 73,5 pc) had access to the Internet. 78,6 pc (in 2008 – 64,6 pc) of rural branches had access to the Internet. In libraries of culture sector 6,7 of computers on the average fell to one library, however the greatest number of computers fell to the greatest, basic libraries. 5,9 of computer on the average fell to one municipal library, including 39,3 computers – for public (central) libraries, 6,8 computers – for urban branches, 3,9 computers – for rural branches. In The National Library of Lithuania there are 483 computers, in The Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 85, in county public libraries – on the average by 155,8 computers. 86,4 pc of libraries of the sector of education and science were computerized (in 2008 – 83,7 pc), the access to the Internet – had 82 pc (in 2008 – 78,6 pc) of libraries. Academic libraries, college libraries and libraries of vocational schools are entirely computerized. For one public university library fell by 116,8 computers on the average, by 52,8 computers – for one college library, by 9,5 computers – to one library of vocational schools. 91,8 pc of libraries of general schools were computerized (in 2008 – 85,4 pc), 83,2 pc had access to the Internet (in 2008 – 79,8 pc)., however the computerization of different standards of libraries of the schools is different. 98,6 pc of libraries of secondary schools had computers, 84 pc of basic schools were computerized, still less – 64 pc of libraries of primary schools were computerized. Correspondingly the access to the Internet had 97,7 pc of libraries of secondary schools, 76,3 pc of basic schools and 55,3 pc of libraries of basic schools. Libraries of informal children’s training institutions (48,4 pc) and children’s tutelage homes were computerized the least (50 pc). 6,6 computers fell to one library of secondary school approximately, 3,6 computers – to one library of basic school, 1,7 computers – to one library of primary school and 0,6 of a computer to one library of non-formal institution of informal education of children. 84,7 pc (in 2008 – 81,6 pc) of special libraries had computers and access to the Internet.

The total number of work places for users was 52 028, or by 4925 more than in 2008. There were 12 653 desktops, including 11 861 desktop with access to the Internet. In 2009 there were 1814 computerized and 1816, or by 93,7 pc desktops more. At libraries of the country 8,4 desktops fell to 1000 residents. There were 17 675 places of work at libraries of the sector of the culture sector, including 5683 desktops and 5434 – with access to the Internet. The total number of work places increased by 474, including 1416 desktops and 1475 – with access to the Internet during the year. In municipal public libraries there were by 945 places of more, including 1391 desktops and 1400 with access to the Internet. Due to the reconstruction of the old building of the National Library, with the greatest part of reading-rooms, number of work places decreased from 720 up to 253, correspondingly from 93 up to 55 – desktops, from 54 up to 51 – with access to the Internet. There were by 27 places of work less in county public libraries, however, the number of desktops increased – (+64) and with access to the Internet (+77) desktops. In libraries of scientific institutions, including The

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and libraries of the national significance the total number of work places, including desktops, remained the same as in previous years. The total number of work places for users in libraries of institutions of education and science amounted to 33 699, or by 4806 more, including 6 830 desktops, or by 416 more and with access to the Internet – 6 290, or by 348 more than in 2008. 92 pc of desktops had access to the Internet. The number of work places was increasing in academic libraries, there were 6993 (+350) places of work, including 1 794 (+231) desktops, 1742 (+137) with access to the Internet, or 97,1 pc of computerized places of work, including 480 (+399) places of work in university libraries, 1 139 (+173) desktops, 110 (+137) with access to the Internet, or 96,5 pc of computerized places of work; in college libraries the number of places of work decreased by 49, however it increased by (+ 58) desktops, by 51 more – with access to the Internet, 98 pc of desktops has access to the Internet. There were 20 905 places of work for users of libraries of general schools, or by 9551 more, 4361, or by 32 desktops more, including 4008 (+124), or 91,9 pc – with access to the Internet; in libraries of secondary schools correspondingly 12 878 (-546) and 2819 (-119), 2632 – with access to the Internet or 93,4 pc, correspondingly, in libraries of basic schools – 7370 (+1 850) and 1386 (+121), 1247 (+131) – with access to the Internet, or 89,9 pc, in libraries of primary schools – 657 (+7) and 156 (+30), 129 (+20) with access to the Internet, or 82,7 pc of computerized places of work. The decrease of number of work places in libraries of secondary schools is the result of reorganization of the schools into basic schools. Libraries of informal education institutions (music and art) are computerized insignificantly. There were 3082 places of work, including only 14 desktops and 7 – with access to the Internet.

There were 6 082 computers, or by 939 more than in 2008 for library staff – professional librarians and qualified experts (6428 professional librarians, 565 qualified experts). At the end of the year there were already 86,9 pc of desktops (in 2008 – 72 pc) for professionals. 97,6 pc of computers had access to the Internet (in 2008 – 96,2 pc). In libraries of the sector of culture 89,7 pc had desktops, including 89,7 pc – in The National Library of Lithuania, 92,6 pc – in county public libraries, 87,6 pc – in municipal public libraries (74,9 pc – in rural branches) of computerized places of work for professionals. In libraries of scientific institutions, including The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences there were 90,1 pc of desktops, 89,9 pc – in special libraries, including The Lithuanian Technical Library – 94,5 pc, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 97,9 pc places of work for professionals, whereas in the Lithuanian Library for the Blind and the Lithuanian Library of Agriculture all places of work for professionals were computerized. In libraries of the sector of culture 87,2 pc had access to the Internet, including 92,7 pc – in The National Library of Lithuania, 92,3 pc – in county public libraries, 84,8 pc – in municipal public libraries (69,3 pc – in rural branches) of computerized placers of work In The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences 90 pc of places of work for professionals had access to the Internet, in The Lithuanian Technical Library – 92,5 pc, in The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 97,8 pc of places of work for professionals. In libraries of the sector of education and science 86,6 pc of professional librarians and qualified experts had desktops. In academic libraries desktops had 97,5 pc, including university libraries – 94,8 pc, college libraries – 100 pc, libraries of vocational schools – 91,5 pc, libraries of general schools – 74,5 pc (libraries of secondary schools – 75,6 pc, libraries of basic schools – 73,6 pc, libraries of primary schools – 71,2 pc), of professional librarians and qualified experts. 85 desktops had access to the Internet, including 97,1 pc – in

libraries of academic schools (94,3 pc) – (in university libraries, 100 pc – in college libraries), 91,5 pc – in libraries of vocational schools, 71,8 pc in libraries of general schools (74,5 pc – in libraries of secondary schools, 68,9 pc – in libraries of basic schools, 64,7 pc – in libraries of primary schools).

Library events. 77 thousand 374, or by 7795 events more than in 2008 were organized in libraries; 40 thousand 577 exhibition, they made up 52,4 pc of all events, 2,7 events at an average in one library. The greatest part of events were organized in libraries of the sector of culture – 42,6 thousand, or 55,1 pc of all events. The greatest number of events was held in municipal public libraries – 40,3 thousand, or 94,6 pc, in county public libraries – 1,2 thousand, or 2,7 pc, in The National Library of Lithuania – 125, or 0,3 pc of all events organized in institutions of culture. Municipal public libraries organized by 30,3 events approximately in every library, including 17,3 exhibitions, county public libraries correspondingly – 234 and 132. The Lithuanian National Library – 125 events, including 39 exhibitions. 65 events were held in libraries of scientific institutions, including 56 exhibitions, in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 35, including 27 exhibitions. One library approximately organized 10,8 events (9,3 exhibitions). In special libraries 538, or 0,7 of all events were organized, including 469 exhibitions. 11,7 events fell to one library approximately, including 10,2 exhibitions. The Lithuanian Technical Library organized 222 events (including 216 exhibitions), The Lithuanian Library of Medicine – 75 (including 73 exhibitions), The Lithuanian Agricultural Library – 40 exhibitions, 34 thousand 142 events, including 16 thousand 131 exhibition, or 44,1 pc of all events were organized in libraries of the sector of education and science. 25 events, including 12 exhibitions fell to one library of institutions of education and science approximately. Academic libraries organized 11,4 thousand events (995 exhibitions), or 33,3 pc, libraries of vocational schools – 4,3 pc, libraries of general schools – 20,9 thousand, or 61,3 pc, libraries of informal education of children – 0,5 pc of all events of the establishments of education and culture. During the year university libraries organized by 569 events (including by 52 exhibitions) approximately, college libraries – by 26 (including by 20 exhibitions), libraries of vocational schools – by 20 (including by 15 exhibitions), libraries of general schools – by 18 events (including by 12 exhibitions). Correspondingly in libraries of secondary schools by 23 events were held (including by 16 exhibitions), in libraries of basic schools by 15 events (including by 9 exhibitions), in libraries of primary schools – by 8 events (including by 4 exhibitions), in libraries of informal education of children by 3 events (including by 2 exhibitions).

Training of users in libraries is calculated by hours. During the previous year 86,8 thousand hours, or by 22,7 hours more than in 2008 were calculated. During the training users may be acquainted with library stocks, services, information resources, means of search and advance their computer literacy. Group forms of work are recommended, such as excursions in library, or individual work of information search in databases and training to work with software and hardware. Libraries of the sector of culture for training of users assigned 44,5 thousands of hours, including 37,8 thousand hours in municipal public libraries, 6,6 thousand hours in county public libraries; libraries of the sector of education and science culture for training of users assigned 41,1 thousand hours, including 3,9 thousand hours – in university libraries, 1,1 thousand hours – in college libraries, 1,8 thousand hours – in libraries of vocational schools, 33,5 thousand hours in libraries of general schools (21,8 thousand hours in libraries of secondary schools, 10,2 thousand hours – in libraries of basic schools, 1,2 thousand hours – in libraries of primary schools). Trainings were

organized in libraries of the national significance also – 110 hours for training were assigned in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 110 hours – in The Lithuanian Technical Library, 712 hours – in the Lithuanian Library of Medicine, 84 hours – in the Lithuanian Library for the Blind.

Information requests. During the year more than 2 489,1 thousand requests were registered, including 90,1 thousand requests by electronic means, by 100 thousand requests less than in 2008. The greatest number of requests, 1279,5 thousand, or 51,4 pc of all requests, received libraries of the sector of culture, including 969,5 thousand, or 38,9 pc – municipal public libraries, 10,1 pc – county public libraries, 54,3 thousand, or 2,2 pc of received requests in total – the National Library of Lithuania – 19,3 thousand requests, or 1,5 pc. Libraries of the sector of education and science received 1149,9 thousand, or 46,2 pc of requests in total, including 52,9 thousand, or 4,6 pc of requests by electronic means. Academic libraries received 326,4 thousand, or 13,1 pc of requests, libraries of vocational schools – 38,5 thousand, or 1,5 pc, libraries of general schools – 777,1 thousand, or 31,2 pc (libraries of secondary schools – 596,1 thousand, libraries of basic schools – 163,8 thousand, libraries of primary schools – 17,2 thousand) of requests in total. However, not all users received responses to presented requests. The number of requests was less, but the number of unacknowledged requests was greater – more than 110 thousand, or 4,6 pc of unacknowledged requests (in 2008 – 87 thousand, 3,5 pc): in municipal public libraries – 54,3 thousand, or 5,6 pc, in county public libraries – 10 thousand, or 4 pc, in academic libraries – 550, or 0,2 pc, in libraries of vocational schools – 4,3 thousand, or 11,4 pc, in libraries of general schools – 37,9 thousand, or 4,9 pc of requests in total.

Library staff. Professional librarians, graduated from special sciences of librarianship and information, with diploma of the profession make up the greatest part of staff; professionals of other fields, working for a long time at libraries and gaining the fundamental basis of librarianship under the supervision of qualified librarian, are considered professional librarians also. Another group of staff makes up qualified professionals, working at the greatest, basic libraries. Experts of automated library systems, computer technologies and supervision, bookkeeping account, staff and alike professionals are reckoned among the group. The third group make up technical workers – cleaners of premises, daily duties, yard-keepers, firemen, watchmen, drivers, etc.

In the end of the previous year 7 732 employees (7 179,53 of staff) worked at libraries of the country, including 6 428 (83,1 pc) professional librarians, 565 (7,3 pc) qualified professionals, 739 (9,6 pc) technical workers. 5869, or 75,9 pc of staff worked full day, other 1882, or 24,1 pc – not full day of work. 52,8 pc of staff – with academic education, 32,7 pc – further education, another (secondary, unfinished university education) - 14,5 pc of staff in total. The greatest number of staff worked at libraries of the sector of culture – 4 564, or 59 pc, at libraries of the sector of education and science – 2 941, or 38 pc, at special libraries – 227, or 2,9 pc.

Professional librarians. In the previous year there were 6428, or by 150 less than in 2008, professionals. 4943, or 76,9 pc of staff were occupied full day (in 2008 – 77,6 pc). 3426, or 53,3 pc of staff – with education of librarianship (29,9 pc with university education, 23,3 pc – with further education) of professional librarians worked at libraries.

There were 3002 librarians (practical workers), obtaining professional skills working at libraries, whereas 1792, or 27,9 pc of staff had academic education of other fields of science, 666, or 10,4 pc of librarians had further education, another education

(unfinished university or secondary educations) – had 544, or 8,4 pc of professional librarians. In libraries of the sector of culture professionals with university or further education made up 60,7 c, in libraries of the sector of education and science – 42,1 pc, in special libraries – 74,2 pc of working professional librarians.

In the end of the year in libraries of the sector of culture there were by 83 professionals librarians less, including 51 – in municipal public libraries, 13 – in county public libraries, 10 – in The National Library of Lithuania, 8 – in The Lithuanian Library for the Blind. At libraries of the sector the greatest number of professional librarians worked at municipal public libraries – 75,1 pc, at county public libraries – 12,4 pc, at The National Library of Lithuania – 10,5 pc, at The Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 1,3 pc, at other institutions of culture – 0,7 professionals. In municipal public libraries 1615, or 61,8 pc (21,2 pc with university education, 40,6 pc with further education) had librarian education, in county public libraries – 298, or 69,1 pc (56,8 pc with university education, 12,3 pc with further education), in The National Library of Lithuania – 170, or 46,6 pc (41,6 pc with university education, 4,9 pc with further education) of professional librarians. In special libraries the librarian education had 135, or 74,5 pc, in libraries of scientific institutions – 66, or 60 pc of professional librarians. In municipal public libraries 997, or 38,2 pc had another education (15,2 pc with university education, 12,4 pc with further education, 10,6 pc with secondary education) in county public libraries correspondingly 133, or 30,9 pc (23,2 pc with university education, 2,8 pc with further education, 4,9 with another education), in The National Library of Lithuania – 195, or 53,4 pc (37 pc with university education, 2,2 pc with further education, 14,2 pc with secondary education. In municipal public libraries 78 pc of professionals worked full day, in county public libraries – 91,8 pc, in the National Library of Lithuania – 90,7 pc, in special libraries – 90 pc, in libraries of scientific institutions, including The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 84,5 pc of professional workers.

At libraries of the sector of education and science 2661 professional librarians worked, or by 53 less than in 2008, including 31 – at university libraries, 22 – at libraries of general schools (29 – at libraries of secondary schools, +8 – at libraries of basic schools, by 1 less at libraries of primary schools). In libraries of the sector 41,8 pc had librarian education (29,1 pc – university education, 12,6 pc – further education) of professional librarians. The greatest number of professionals with librarian education was in university libraries – 471, or 62,3 pc (60,1 pc – with university education, 73,1 pc – with college education), in libraries of vocational schools – 59, or 45,3 pc, in libraries of general schools – 32,9 pc (in libraries of secondary schools – 39,5 pc, in libraries of basic schools – 27 pc, in libraries of primary schools – 12,9 pc), in libraries of institutions of informal children's education – 16, or 30,1 pc of professional librarians. In libraries of the sector of education and science 1548, or 58,2 pc of professional librarians had education of other fields of science, 40,2 pc – university education, 11,2 pc – further education, 6,8 pc had another (secondary or unfinished university education). The greatest number of professional libraries with another education worked at libraries of general schools – 1140, or 71,6 pc of professional workers. At libraries of the sector of education and science 30,6 professional librarians worked half-time day, the greatest number – 39,3 pc of professionals worked at libraries of general schools, including 25 pc – at libraries of secondary schools, 55,6 pc – at libraries of basic schools, 67,6 pc – at libraries of primary schools, 58,5 pc – at libraries of institutions of informal children's education. Frequently in libraries of basic and primary schools teachers with half-time charge of work and call pay are engaged. During the period of under review education

of librarianship and information sciences acquired 42 staff-members, including 18 – in municipal public libraries, by 4 in the National Library of Lithuania and county public libraries, 2 – in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 2 – in university libraries, 1 – in library of vocational school, 10 – in libraries of schools of general education. During the year 3071 (47,8 pc) of professional librarians advanced qualification, including 1888 (72,3 pc) – in municipal public libraries, 307 (71,2 pc) – in county public libraries, 120 (32,9 pc) – in the National Library of Lithuania, 78 (78 pc) – in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 43 (51 pc) – in The Lithuanian Technical Library, 252 (40,6 pc) – in university libraries, 33 (24,6 pc) – in college libraries, 303 (17,8 pc) – in libraries of general schools.

Funds and expenses. In 2009 the essential changes presenting data on funds and expenses of all libraries did not occur, therefore it is problematic to compare or generalize them.

There are no comprehensive data on funds and expenses of libraries of general schools, non-public and some public universities, other not plentiful schools. It is problematic to calculate some expenses, f. e., as heating of premises, lighting, etc. as libraries are in the same premises as schools, therefore there is no individual calculation. Therefore the data of libraries of the national significance, of county and municipal libraries and of public university libraries will be compared. The data of other libraries, presented (or not presented) it is possible to find in the statistics module.

Funds. They rather decreased. Libraries possessed a little more than 188 million 7,1 thousand Lt, or by 40,2 million Lt less than in 2008. 162,2 million (86,3 pc) or by 22,5 million Lt less of means were received from budget. 2 million 313 thousand Lt, or by 125,1 thousand Lt more were received by paid services, they made up 1,2 pc of funds in total. The supports of physical and legal persons was 4 million 847,7 thousand Lt, i. e. by 1 million 48,4 thousand Lt greater. It made up 2,6 pc of funds in total. Libraries received rather less funds through diverse programmes and projects, 18,6 million Lt, or by 18,9 Lt less. These funds made up 9,9 pc of funds in total. Funds of the budget of municipal public libraries, comparing with 2008, decreased by 7,1 million Lt, of county public libraries – by 1,2 million Lt, of The National Library of Lithuania – by 9,8 million Lt, of university and college libraries – by 1,6 million Lt. Less funds from budget received libraries of national significance – The Lithuanian Library for the Blind (-241, thousand Lt, The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (-140,4 thousand Lt), The Lithuanian Technical Library (-356,8 thousand Lt, The Lithuanian Library of Medicine (- 140,4 thousand Lt) and other libraries. Funds for created projects and programmes municipal public libraries received by 3,9 million Lt, The National Library of Lithuania – by 6,9 million Lt, university libraries – by 12,2 million Lt less.

Costs. In the previous year costs of libraries made up 197 million 212,3 thousand Lt. Comparing with 2008 the costs decreased by more than 21 million Lt (10,6 pc). Costs for document acquisition decreased by more than 11,9 million Lt (68,1 pc), including 9,1 million Lt, or 95,5 pc – for acquisition of books and 1,6 million Lt, or 25,4 pc – for subscription of periodicals, 868,8 thousand Lt, or 63 pc – for electronic documents, 271,9 thousand Lt, or 259,6 pc. Significantly less funds were assigned for realization of proceeded investment projects, therefore reconstruction of great number of library buildings or construction of new buildings was stopped. For realization of these works libraries received 5,7 million Lt, or by 12,7 million Lt (222,9 pc) less than in 2008. Other costs (upkeep of premises, transport, means of relations, services

and acquisition of goods) made up 54,5 million Lt, they were by 7,8 million Lt (14,3 pc) less. However, the costs for salaries increased by 4,1 million Lt, or by 4,2 pc, whereas for library computerization – by 7,4 million Lt, or 35,7 pc.

The greatest part of costs – 98,7 million Lt, or 50 pc (in 2008 – 43,3 pc) fell to payment of work. In the end of 2008 the pay for work of library staff was increased 10-12 pc approximately, therefore it remained by 4,2 pc greater even when payment for work was decreased. The costs of payment for work, comparing with 2008, were greater by 3,1 million Lt in municipal public libraries, by 641,7 thousand Lt – in county public libraries, by 527,8 thousand Lt – in The National Library of Lithuania, by 460,4 thousand Lt in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, by 34 thousand Lt – The Lithuanian Technical Library and other libraries. Costs for payment of work in municipal public libraries made up 56,4 pc, in county public libraries – 56,7 pc, in The National Library of Lithuania – 28 pc, in university libraries – 51 pc of costs in total. Only insignificant part of costs, 8,9 pc was assigned for document acquisition. In municipal public libraries costs for document acquisition made up 7,8 pc, in county public libraries – 4 pc, in The National Library of Lithuania – 1,6 pc, in The Lithuanian Technical Library – 11,8 pc, in The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 19,1 pc, in university libraries – 20,6 pc of costs in total. In 2009 it was significantly advanced computerizing libraries of the country, particularly municipal public libraries. More than 20,6 million Lt, or by 7,3 million Lt more than in 2008 were used for computerization. These costs made up 10,5 pc of costs in total. The greatest costs for computerization had The National Library of Lithuania (14 274 thousand Lt), municipal public libraries (5 427,2 thousand Lt, county public libraries (55 thousand Lt, The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (18,6 thousand Lt), university libraries (768,6 thousand Lt). Other costs, allotted for upkeep of buildings, for public utilities and relations and other library services made up a significant part of costs – 27,6 pc (in 2008 – 28,6 pc). In municipal public libraries the costs made up 28,9 pc, in county public libraries – 30,8 pc, in The National Library of Lithuania – 28,5 pc, in The Lithuanian Technical Library – 27,8 pc, in university libraries – 22 pc of the costs in total.

Electronic documents and services. Since 2006 the libraries proceeded with fixing data on electronic documents in computer network or desktops, as well as using electronic services. The usage of electronic services is increasing, the statistical data of the reports demonstrate it. However, not all libraries have equal possibilities to calculate usage of electronic services, there are not installed computerized systems or special programmes of records, the experience of work with computers and proficiency is lacking often. Some municipal public libraries, libraries of general schools, of scientific institutes and other libraries do not fix electronic services. The cases occur when physical units of audiovisual documents are indicated as electronic documents in computer network or desktops and shows of the Internet are identifies with virtual visits. During the previous years carrying out the project “Libraries for Innovations” the system of registration and statistics of users, fixing the usage of the Internet was installed at public libraries. In 2009 there were 15 799,6 thousand shows of the Internet, or by 4,2 million less, the number of downloaded documents (or their parts) from 3 million 78 thousand (in 2008) increased up to 14 million (in 2009), there were 19,6 million, or by 4 million 99,1 thousand more of virtual visits. In computer network there were 905 databases, in other servers – 1053 databases, 562,8 thousand of titles of periodical publications, 2,7 thousand of titles of other digital documents in computer network or installed in desktops were accessible for users.

The statistical data of libraries of the country is the reflection of activities of the years, evaluation of results, and preparation for new works and challenges. The analyses of indicators of library performance and their comparison enables to see quantitative indicators of activities, extent of library services, achievements or losses. The total decrease of basic indicators is alarming, achievements of some libraries, such as increase of users, visitors, loan of documents at municipal public libraries and speediness of library computerization, cause us a lot of joy. Every library should evaluate all achievements and losses in their reports of activities as it successfully are doing public libraries, libraries of national significance, some academic and other libraries.

The review of library activities of 2009 is prepared basing on statistical accounts, they all are presented in the network of Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania [www.lnb.lt/bibliotekininkui/Lietuvos bibliotekų statistiniai duomenys](http://www.lnb.lt/bibliotekininkui/Lietuvos_bibliotekų_statistiniai_duomenys).