

LITHUANIAN LIBRARIES IN 2010

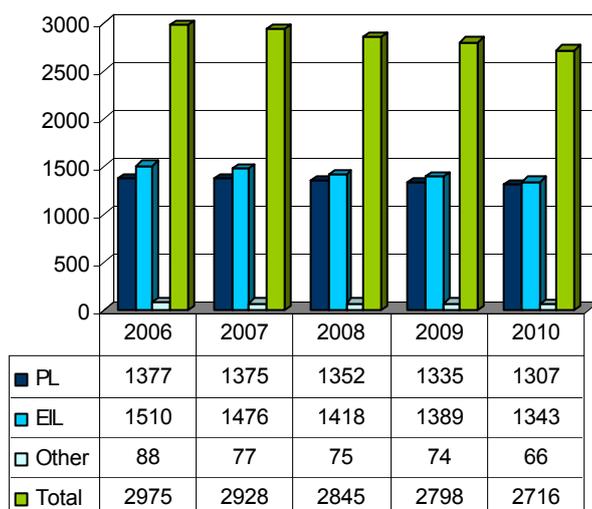
2,716 libraries submitted reports for 2010 to the Library Science Centre (by 82 libraries less than for 2009). At the end of last year, total library stock comprised 105,396,081 volumes (by 523.8 thousand volumes more than in 2009). During the year country libraries registered 1,446,761 users (by 50,253 users less than in 2009). Number of visits decreased by 176.5 thousand, at the end of the year it comprised 26,168,951. A matter of concern is decreasing loan indicators. In 2010 the number of loans was only 38,294,361 physical units, i.e., less by more than 2 million physical units. In 2006–2010 the loan decreased by 5.7 millions physical units (on an average by 1 million 132 thousand physical units per every year). Various factors cause a decrease of the main indicators – first of all, decreasing number of libraries, increasing number of part-time employees and number of libraries without staff, emigration of potential readers, emerging of new technologies, such as electronic services, access to information resources via computer net. Among libraries which submitted reports at the end of the year 89.4 percent had computers, 86.7 percent had internet access, so 3.1 percent of libraries acquired computers and 5 percent acquired internet access. There were 13, 329 public access workstations, among them with internet access– 12,623. Total number of public access workstations increased by 676, number of public access workstations with internet access – by 762. In 2010, number of virtual visits in libraries was counted up to 10.3 million or by 9.3 million less (19.6 million in 2009), number of internet sessions – 17 million or by 1.2 million more (15.8 million in 2009).

At the end of the year, number of library employees was 7,510 (number of staff 6,943.6), professional librarians among them 6,232 (number of staff 5,655.89), or by 196 employees less than in 2009. Number of full time workers among professional librarians was 4,722, part time workers – 1,533. 3,407 (54.6 percent) of them had education in librarianship or information sciences, among them 32.5 percent had higher education in librarianship, 22.2 percent – high education in librarianship. 489 (7.8 percent) of professional librarians had secondary (incomplete higher) education. Libraries hired 72 new professionals in librarianship and information sciences. 3,211 librarians participated in staff training.

Library network. 2,716 libraries submitted data to the last year Lithuanian Library Statistics Module. Reports were presented by the National Library of Lithuania, libraries of state significance (Lithuanian Library for the Blind, The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian Technical Library, Lithuanian Medical Library, Vilnius University Library), 5 county libraries (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius), 1,302 municipal public libraries, 16 museum libraries, 3 libraries of other culture institutions, 37 special libraries (15 technical libraries, 15 health care institutions, Lithuanian Agriculture Library, 6 agriculture science institution libraries), 4 other science institute libraries. Reports

were presented also by 1,343 libraries subordinated to the Ministry of Education and Science, among them 42 higher school libraries: 20 university libraries (15 state universities and 5 non-state universities), 22 college libraries (15 state colleges and 9 non-state colleges), 72 vocational school libraries, 1,141 municipal and state¹ (county) general education school libraries (521 secondary schools, 479 lower secondary schools and 141 primary schools), 65 non-formal children education institution (music, art schools) libraries, 14 state child care institution libraries and 9 teachers training centre libraries.

Library network in 2006–2010



Number of libraries decreases every year. During five years it decreased by 259, or on an average 52 libraries were closed every year. It happens for several reasons: reorganization of the network of general education schools (primary schools are transformed into higher level school departments), liquidation of rural branches of public libraries because of shrinking local community. Number of special libraries in industrial enterprises, health care institutions, child care institutions also decreases every year. E.g., Klaipėda children care house “Rytas” is going to close its library as it is “not permitted to carry on activities not included in the regulation”.

In 2010 28 branches (subdivisions) of public libraries were closed, among them 3 urban and 25 rural branches. The biggest losses were suffered by Raseiniai district (8 branches closed), 3 branches were closed in Joniškis, Ukmergė and Varėna districts, 2 – in Kaunas and Trakai districts and Vilnius city, 1 – in Jurbarkas, Radviliškis, Šakiai, Telšiai districts and Šiauliai town. School communities were maintained by 91 municipal rural branches – by 25 less than in 2009.

At the end of the year, 1,141 general education school libraries (including state general education schools) operated, or by 42 less than in 2009 (among them – 9 of secondary school, 24

¹There are 32 state (county) general education school libraries, among them 20 secondary school libraries, 12 lower secondary school libraries (among them 6 special school libraries).

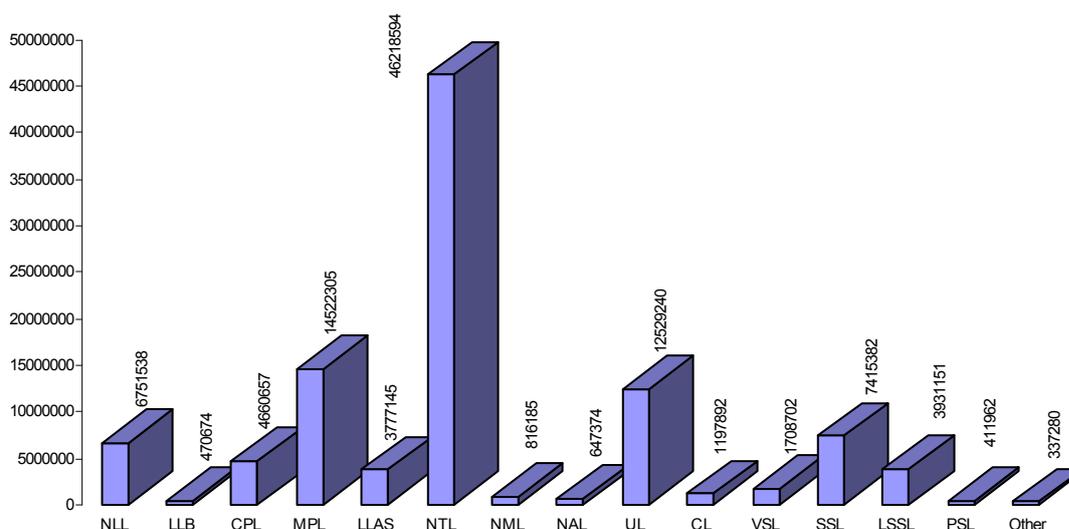
of lower secondary school, 9 of primary school). Number of gymnasium libraries increased from 186 (in 2009) till 218 (in 2010). After liquidation of the counties the most part of state schools (there were 76 in 2009) came under municipal administration jurisdiction, and at the end of the year there were 32 state school libraries (20 secondary school and 12 lower secondary school), or by 34 less. Some changes took place in the higher school network – Kaunas Medical University and Veterinary Academy were merged. However, their libraries submitted separate reports in 2010 as in previous years. Higher school libraries network did not change – 28 state higher school libraries (15 universities and 13 colleges) and 14 non-state higher school libraries, among them 9 college libraries. 14 child care institution libraries operated, or by 4 less than in 2009.

Number of autonomous scientific institutions is decreasing due to their accreditation to specific profile higher schools. Their libraries also are annexed. In 2010 Lithuanian Centre for Agrarian and Forest Sciences was established on the basis of Agricultural Institute. Forest, Agriculture, Gardening and Olericulture institutes entered into it; their libraries became subdivisions of the Centre. Every year special libraries network (technical, health care institutions) is growing down. The libraries disappear in processes of institutional reorganizations and bankruptcies. During two decades technical libraries network from 116 (1991) decreased to 15, health care institutions – from 86 (1991) to 15 libraries.

Stock. At the end of 2010, total library stock amounted to 105,396,081 physical units. It increased by 523.8 thousand physical units. Holdings of the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector amounted to 26.7 million physical units (or 25.3 percent of total stock). They were distributed in the following way: holdings of the National Library of Lithuania – 6.75 million, county public libraries – 4.66 million (among them Kaunas County Public Library – more than 2 million), municipal public libraries – over 14.5 million physical units of documents. Holdings of the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector amounted to 26.7 million physical units (or 25.4 percent of total stock). Holdings of higher (all levels) school libraries amounted to more than 12.6 million physical units; the biggest collection was in the one of the libraries of state significance – Vilnius university library – 5.36 million physical units. Kaunas Technology University Library had 1.3 million physical units, vocational school libraries – 1.7 million physical units. Holdings of general education school libraries at the end of the year amounted to more than 11.7 million physical units, among them secondary school libraries had 7.4 million physical units, lower secondary – 3.9 million, primary – 411.9 thousand. Holdings of science institution libraries amounted to 4.16 million physical units, among them the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences had 3.7 million physical units. In holdings of special libraries there were 47.7 million physical units or 45.2 percent of total stock. Among them, in technical libraries – 46.2 million, in medical libraries – 816.1 thousand, agriculture libraries – 647.3 thousand. General total country library stock (stock increase), including special

libraries, is rather influenced by particularities of patent documents (44 million) accounting in the Lithuanian Technical Library².

Stock



Actually, last year stock accession indicator is negative in almost all library groups except of the Lithuanian Technical Library (+ 2 million physical units), Lithuanian Agriculture Library (+ 492 physical units) and non-state higher school libraries (+ 49.4 thousand physical units) as well as primary school libraries (+ 15.5 thousand physical units). The Ministry of Culture sector suffered decrease of stock throughout the year by 716.6 thousand physical units, among them municipal public libraries – by 540 thousand, county public libraries – by 47.6 thousand, the National Library – by 37.7 thousand respectively. There were by 6.8 thousand physical units less than in 2009 in the holdings of the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, by 3.7 thousand – in the holdings of Lithuanian Medical Library. Holdings of the libraries in the Ministry of Science and Education sector decreased by 716.9 thousand physical units, among them holdings of higher school libraries – by 156.1 thousand, vocational school libraries – by 67.1 thousand. Holdings of general education school libraries decreased by 529.4 thousand physical units, among them secondary schools – 456.1 thousand, lower secondary – 88.7 thousand, primary – 88.7 thousand respectively.

The main reasons of stock decrease were the following: disproportion in accessions and withdrawals ratio (big number of discarded and little number of acquired documents); shrinking resources for renewing of libraries collections; while collections of libraries closed just “disappear” or are discarded. In 2010 the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector acquired 710.4 thousand (926 thousand in 2009) physical units, while brought out 1.3 million (1.67 million in 2009) physical units; among them the National Library acquired 49.1 thousand and

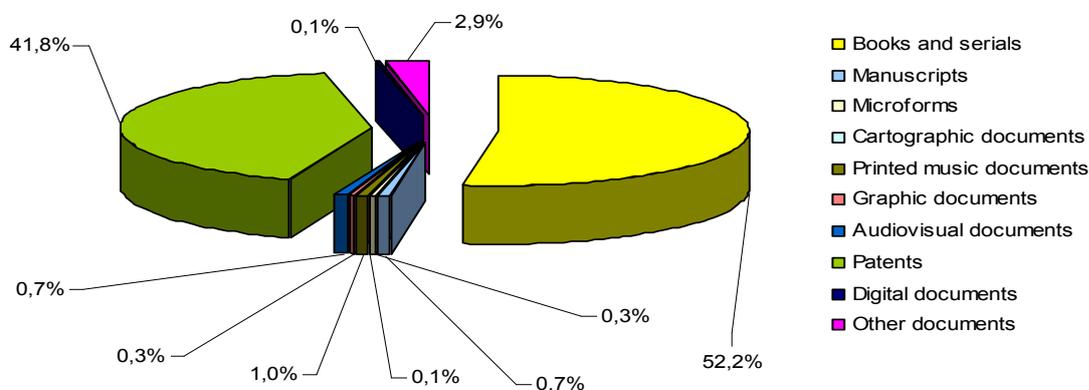
² Throughout the year LTL received more than 2 million 74.5 thous. physical units of patents in e-format.

removed from holdings 86.9 thousand, county public libraries – 71.5 thousand and 119.2 thousand, and municipal public libraries – 550.3 thousand and more than 1 million physical units respectively.

The libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector acquired 705.2 thousand (933.1 thousand in 2009) physical units and brought out 1 million 291 thousand (2.3 million in 2009); among them higher school libraries acquired 212.6 thousand and removed 373.5 thousand, vocational school libraries – 52.6 thousand and 88.1 thousand, and general education school libraries – 389.2 thousand and 708.9 thousand physical units respectively.

Every year acquisition of documents in digital media was increasing, however, composition of document stock almost did not change. Books and serials³ in libraries collections amount to 52.2 percent of stock (53.9 percent in 2009), patents – 41.7 percent (40 percent in 2009), among them patents in e-format – 86.7 percent; audiovisual – 0.71 percent, among them in digital media 35.1 percent, other printed documents 5.39 percent (5.31 percent in 2009), other digital documents – 0.7 percent (no change). Stock composition (in accordance with document sort) almost does not change. In 2010 visual documents discarded made up 1.6 percent, other digital documents – 0.13 percent, while the biggest part made books and serials – 95.4 percent, other printed documents – 2.87 percent of total scope of withdrawals.

Stock composition



Predominant sort of documents are books and serials. In the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector they make up 89.2 percent (no change), among them: in the National Library of Lithuania – 73.4 percent, in county public libraries – 98.4 percent, and in municipal public libraries – 98.4 percent. An exception is the Lithuanian Library for the Blind. Here books in Braille alphabet, books and serials with enlarged print adapted to people with sight disabilities amount to 44.2 percent. Audiovisual documents in this library make up 50.4 percent of the whole collection. In the libraries of the culture sector graphic documents make up 2 percent,

³ Books and serials excluding patents amount to 89.7 percent of document stocks.

manuscripts – 0.35 percent, digital documents- 0.1 percent, printed music – 1.3 percent, other printed documents – 7 percent of the whole sector document stock.

Books and serials in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences make up 92.4 percent, manuscripts – 7 percent of the whole collection; in Lithuanian Medical Library books and serials make up 94 percent, microcopies – 3.7 percent, audiovisual documents – 2 percent, digital documents – 0.3 percent; in Lithuanian Agriculture Library books and serials make up 88.7 percent, other documents – 10.7 percent, digital documents – 0.6 percent of the whole holdings. Different stock composition is in Lithuanian Technical Library. Here books and serials make up only 2.3 percent, while patents make up 96 percent and other documents – 1.6 percent of the whole collection.

In the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector stock composition is analogous to other libraries, such as public libraries. Books and serials in the libraries of this sector make up 91.8 percent, manuscripts and printed music – by 2 percent, audiovisual documents – 0.6 percent, and digital documents – only just 0.08 percent of the whole holdings. In state higher school libraries books and serials made up 89.2 percent (universities – 88.7 percent, colleges – 94.8 percent), vocational school libraries – 98.3 percent, general education school libraries – 97.9 (secondary schools – 97.9 percent, lower secondary schools – 97.5 percent, primary schools – 96.3 percent) of the whole holdings.

Library stock turnover indicator shows an average library document loan per user including on-site loan and taking documents to home. In the main libraries having various missions, such as the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Vilnius University Library, the National Library and other libraries which aim to preserve written heritage documents, it is less than a general indicator. General stock turnover indicator is 0.36. In the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector stock turnover is running at 0.81, among them in municipal public libraries – 1.2 (rural branches – 0.9), in county public libraries – 0.67. Libraries possessing big holdings reveal rather less stock turnover than an average in the country. Stock turnover in the Lithuanian Technical Library is just 0.01, in the National Library – 0.22, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 0.09. The libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education show 0.54 stock turnover, among them higher school libraries – 0.53 (universities – 0.47, colleges – 1.1), vocational school libraries – 0.37, general education school libraries – 0.6 (secondary schools – 0.6, lower secondary – 0.51, primary – 1).

At the end of 2010, an average number of documents per capita in holdings of the country libraries was 32, among them in municipal public libraries – 4.4 documents, 3.2 for one urban habitant, 6.8 for one rural habitant.

During last two years, all library founders reduced financing for acquisition; especially municipal, county public libraries, general education school libraries sustained drastic

reduction. In accordance with established regulations municipal administration bodies allocate funds to the libraries for periodical subscription, however, it was not done at all by Ukmergė district municipal administration, poor funds were allocated by Širvintai (9.9 thousand LTL), Akmenė (6.1 thousand LTL), Pagėgiai (6 thousand LTL), Pakruojis (9 thousand LTL), Rietavas (6.8 thousand LTL) municipal administrations. At the same time, there was no funding cut in comparison with 2009 in other municipalities, e.g. Anykščiai (64.7 thousand LTL), Alytus district (58.1 thousand LTL), Jurbarkas (65 thousand LTL), Kretinga (44.6 thousand LTL) and others. Funding for periodical subscription was reduced from 3 million (2008) to 1.9 million (2010). Municipalities allocated rather less additional funds for acquisition of books or other documents. The funding was reduced from 1.9 million LTL (2006) to 383.2 thousand LTL (2010). In 2010 31 municipal administrations did not allocate additional funds.

Funds allocated to MPB for document acquisition (thousand LTL)

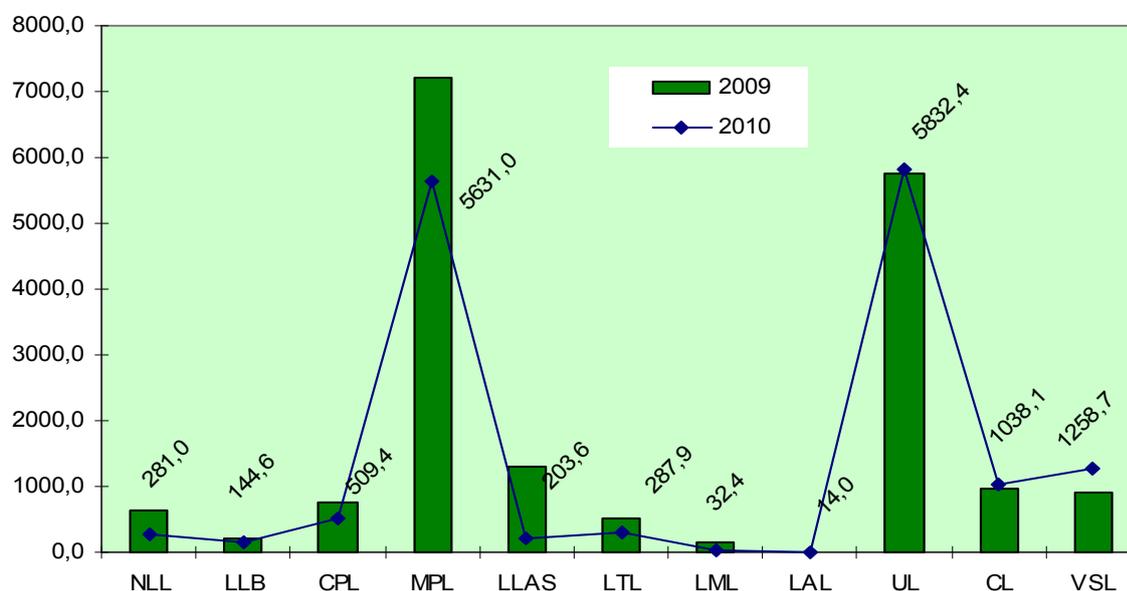
	Municipality funds		Centralized funds for document acquisition
	Additional allocations for book acquisition	For periodical subscription	
2006	1,995.2	2,460.8	3,703.4
2007	1,166.3	2,929.2	4,206.8
2008	897.3	3,005.4	6,759.1
2009	345.8	2,488.7	2,500.8
2010	383.2	1,939.3	1,874.5

Documents acquisition expenditures of the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector were 6 million 675.6 thousand LTL, of by 2.3 million less than in 2009. For book acquisition 4 million 185.6 thousand LTL were used, for periodical subscription – 2 million 239 thousand LTL, for electronic documents – 188 thousand LTL, for other documents – 62.6 thousand LTL. The Ministry of Culture by its order of March 5, 2010, No IV-146 “On Allocation of the National Budget Funds Assigned for Municipal and County Public Libraries in 2010” allocated for municipal and public libraries 2 million 140.5 thousand LTL; municipal libraries received 1 million 874.5 thousand LTL, county libraries – 265,970 LTL. The Ministry of Culture by the order of December 13, 2010 No IV-679 allocated at the end of the year additional 100 thousand LTL for county public libraries (20 thousand for each library).

Shortage of acquisition funding had been partially compensated by means of various programs and projects, support received from physical or legal persons or other resources. Therefore acquisition expenditures outnumber funds assigned. Document acquisition

expenditures of municipal public libraries were 5.6 million LTL (7,209.6 thousand LTL in 2009). For book acquisition 3.6 million LTL were used, for periodical subscription – 1 million 946 thousand LTL, for other documents – 69.7 thousand LTL. Document acquisition expenditures made up 6.8 percent (7.8 percent in 2009) of total expenses. 368 thousand LTL (714.2 thousand LTL in 2009) of centralized funds were allocated for county public libraries, among them Kaunas County Public Library received 79.9 thousand LTL, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius county public libraries received every 71.5 thousand LTL. Documents acquisition expenditures of county public libraries were 509.4 thousand LTL (752.5 thousand LTL in 2009). For book acquisition 397.1 thousand LTL were used, for periodical subscription – 98 thousand LTL and for other documents – 14.3 thousand LTL. Document acquisition expenditures in county public libraries made up 2.4 percent (4 percent in 2009) of total expenses.

Funds used for document acquisition in 2009–2010 (thousand LTL)



In 2010 the National Library of Lithuania got from its founder, the Ministry of Culture, only 48 thousand LTL for book and other document acquisition. Yet the library had mobilized sponsors' input and other resources and raised its acquisition expenditures up to 281 thousand LTL (637.6 thousand LTL in 2009). 41.2 thousand LTL were used for book acquisition, 164.7 thousand LTL – for periodical subscription, and 75.1 thousand LTL – for electronic documents. Acquisition expenditures of Lithuanian Library for the Blind decreased by 71 percent, to 144.6 thousand LTL (203.5 thousand LTL in 2009). 75.8 thousand LTL (52.4 percent) were used for electronic document acquisition, 36.6 thousand LTL (25.3 percent) – for books in Braille alphabet, enlarged print and other publications, 16.2 thousand LTL – for periodical subscription. A drive to diminish funds impacted also the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and the Lithuanian Technical Library as well as other libraries such as Lithuanian Agriculture Library, science institution libraries. Document acquisition expenditures of the

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences were 203.6 thousand LTL (1 million 299.6 thousand LTL in 2009). 5.8 thousand LTL were used for book acquisition, 108.1 thousand LTL, or 88.5 percent of total expenditures – for periodical subscription.

Document acquisition expenditures of Lithuanian Technical Library were 287.9 thousand LTL. 24.8 thousand LTL were used for book acquisition, 243.9 thousand LTL or 84.7 percent of total expenditures – for periodical subscription. Document acquisition expenditures of Lithuanian Medical Library decreased by five times, from 165.2 thousand (2009) to 32.4 thousand (2010) LTL. Lithuanian Agriculture Library got from its founder, the Ministry of Agriculture, as little as 14 thousand LTL. 8 thousand LTL were used for book acquisition, 6 thous. LTL – for periodical subscription.

Document acquisition expenditures in 2006–2010 (thousand LTL)

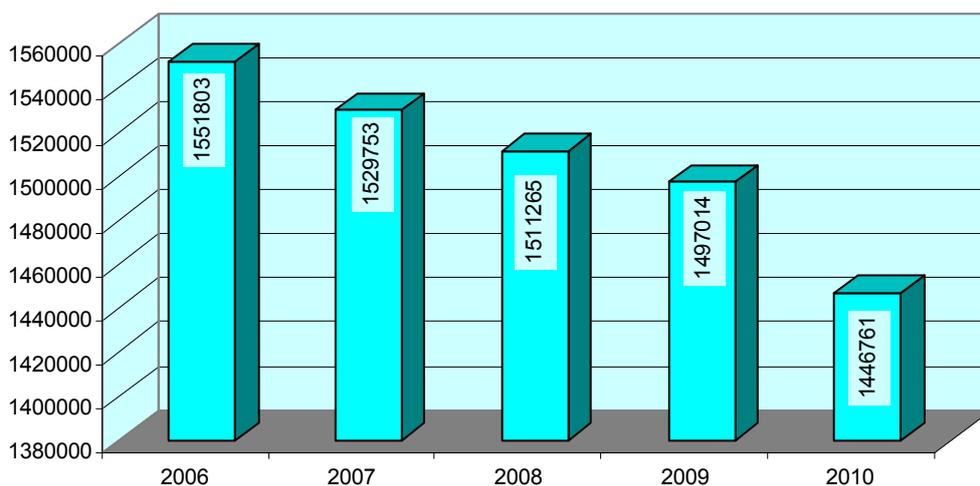
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	difference
NLL	1468.0	1597.0	1578.7	637.6	281.0	-1187.0
LLB	168.6	236.0	232.5	203.5	144.6	-24.0
CPL	1557.8	1666.9	2016.3	752.5	509.4	-1048.4
MPL:	8181.8	8802.2	11189.9	7209.6	5631.0	-2550.8
LLAS	1669.1	1743.6	1553.9	1299.6	203.6	-1465.5
LTL	542.4	810.3	867.0	511.0	287.9	-254.5
LML	136.5	230.4	222.4	165.2	32.4	-104.1
LAL	22.0	25.0	35.0	11.0	14.0	-8.0
UL	5780.0	6578.4	9497.0	5757.8	4794.3	-985.7
CL	1481.9	1361.5	2322.2	965.4	1038.1	-443.8
VSL	1279.0	1899.7	2590.0	919.8	1258.7	-20.3

Comparison of acquisition expenditures of the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector shall be complicated as expenditures often are non-indicated, incorrect, or indicated together with expenditures for schoolbooks (general education school libraries). In 2010 state higher school libraries spent on documents 5832.4 thousand LTL (6723.2 thousand LTL in 2009), among them university libraries – 4794.3 thousand LTL, college libraries – 1038.1 thousand LTL. Document acquisition expenditures in university libraries decreased by 963.5 thousand LTL in comparison with 2009, while in college libraries it increased by 72.7 thousand LTL. Document acquisition expenditures of vocational school libraries were 1258.7 thousand LTL, or by 338.9 thousand LTL more than in 2009. Higher school libraries spent 59 percent of their acquisition expenditures for books (universities – 56.7 percent, colleges – 69.6 percent), 31 percent for periodical subscription (universities – 31.4 percent, colleges – 29.2 percent) and 9.7 percent for electronic documents (universities – 11.6 percent, colleges – 0.9 percent).

Library users. At the end of the year, 1,446,761 users were registered in the libraries (by 50,253 less than 2009). In accordance with the standard provisions, re-registered, i.e., registered

in previous years users, made up 78.5 percent, newly registered users – 21.5 percent. Near to 22 percent of users left libraries for various reasons: graduated studies, left for other localities, read in other libraries. 739,486 users (or 51.1 percent of all registered users) read in the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector, 665,858 (or 46.1 percent) – in the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector, 30,575 (or 2.1 percent) – in special libraries, 10,845 (or 0.7 percent) – in science institution libraries. Number of library users decreases since 2004; 2010 was not an exception. There was a drop off in numbers everywhere: in municipal public libraries (-6.3 thousand), county public libraries (-2.6 thousand), the National Library (-3 thousand), Lithuanian Technical Library (-542), Lithuanian Medical Library (-756), university libraries (-8.3 thousand), college libraries (-368), general education school libraries (-17.1 thousand), among them – secondary schools (-15.9 thousand), primary schools (-12 thousand). Number of registered users in 2010 increased in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (+874) and lower secondary education school libraries (+195).

Number of library users in 2006–2010

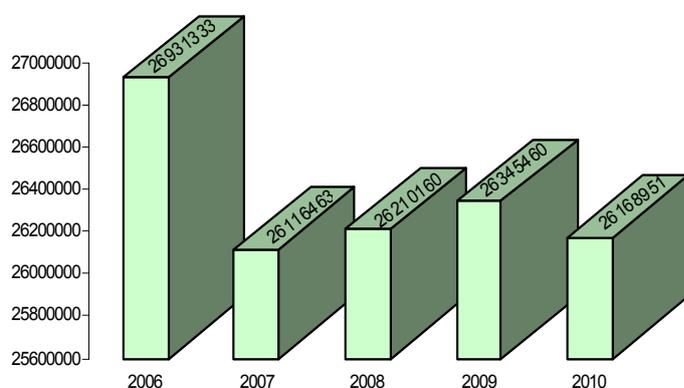


613,652 users were registered in municipality public libraries. Library services were used by 18.6 percent (no change) of the country population. Among them urban habitants made up 16.7 percent (16.4 percent in 2009), rural habitants – 22.5 percent (23 percent in 2009) of all registered users. 15,399 users were registered in the National Library of Lithuania, 103,724 – in county public libraries, 4,542 in Lithuanian Library for the Blind, 10,649 – in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 8,188 – in Lithuanian Technical Library, 5,621 – in Lithuanian Medical Library and 352 – in Lithuanian Agriculture Library. Higher school library services were used by 200,964 academics and students (or 13.9 percent of all registered library users), general education school library services were used by 397,595 readers (or 27.5 percent of all registered library users).

Since 2001, general number of library users decreased by 233.4 thousand, or on an average by 23.3 thousand every year; so now we have by 962 less libraries and by 188.5 thousand less inhabitants.

Library visitors. Number of library visitors (visits) in the libraries reveals the visit rate (for registered users) per reporting period. In 2010 there were 26,168,951 visitors in the country libraries. Total number of visitors in the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector was 11 million 319.7 thousand, or by 42.3 thousand more than in 2009, in special libraries – 186.6 thousand, or by 10.3 thousand more than in 2009, in the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector – 14 million 572.3 thousand, or by 224.3 thousand less than in 2009. Events of the project “Libraries for Innovation” gave a good influence on municipality public library visitors. During last year the number of library visitors here overpassed 10 million, or by 200.1 thousand more than in 2009. However, this number decreased in other libraries – in the National Library – by 19.8 thousand, in county public libraries – by 113.8 thousand, in higher school libraries – by 171.3 thousand (universities – 155.9 thousand, colleges – 15.4 thousand), in general education schools – by 300.5 thousand (secondary schools – 377.3 thousand, lower secondary schools – increased by 86.3 thousand), in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – by 9.8 thousand.

Number of library visitors in 2006–2010



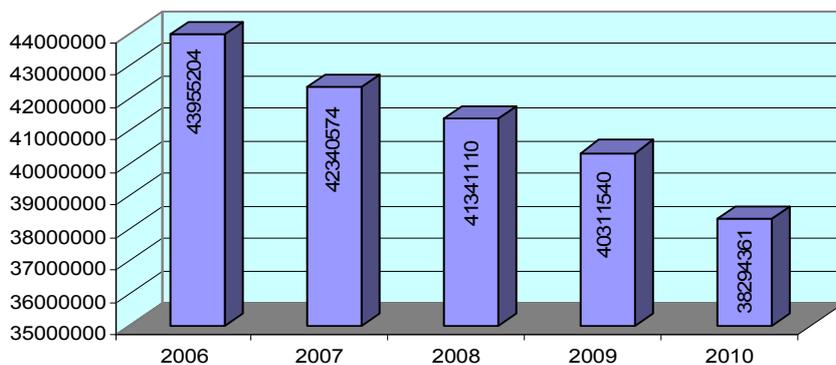
The number of visitors reveals how many times per year a visitor visited a library. In 2010 one visitor visited libraries 18.1 times on an average (17.6 in 2009). Library attendance indicator is different in different types of libraries. The number of users’ individual visits in the libraries of the Ministry Culture sector was 15.3 (15 in 2009), among them, in the National Library – 8.8, in county public libraries – 10.1, in municipal public libraries – 16.3 (rural branches – 17.2). Users visited less special libraries and education institution libraries: the number of individual visits in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences was 7.2, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 6.4, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 4, in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – 6.5. General average library attendance in the Ministry of Science and Education sector was 21.8

(21.1 in 2009). However, it is much higher in libraries of some types: university libraries – 24.6, college libraries – 25. On an average, one member of general education school community visited libraries 21.1 times, among them, an average attendance in secondary school libraries was 21.1, lower secondary school libraries – 19.7, primary school libraries – 16.3.

Document loan. During the last decade, document loan decreased by more than 10 million physical units, or by 1 million physical units per year. Last year was not an exception. Decrease of users and visitors' number, lost users and visitors of closed libraries, interruptions of document acquisition and periodical subscription gave a negative effect on a document loan indicator. In 2010 document loan decreased by more than 2 million physical units, what is definitely a serious signal. What are reasons of decreasing of document loan and reading in a library? Is traditional document loan being replaced by online document access? Is on-site loan accounted properly? A more exhaustive library research is necessary.

During last year 38 million 249.3 thousand physical units were handed out to the users (40.3 million in 2009): 20.9 million (54.6 percent of total loan) were lent out, and on-site loan amounted to 17.3 million (45.4 percent of total loan). In the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector lending made up 57.3 percent, among them in municipal public libraries – 61.2 percent, in county public libraries – 58.1 percent, in the National Library – 5.6 percent of total loan. In special libraries lending made up 36.7 percent, among them in Lithuanian Technical Library – 30.7 percent, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 34.5 percent, in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – 27.9 percent of total loan. In science institution libraries lending amounted to just 6.3 percent, among them in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 6 percent. In the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector total lending made up 52.5 percent, among them in higher school libraries – 40.6 percent (universities – 39.1 percent, colleges – 47.1 percent), in vocational school libraries – 54.2 percent, in general education school libraries – 63.2 percent (secondary schools – 61.5 percent, lower secondary schools – 63 percent, primary schools – 81.8 percent).

Document loan in 2006–2010 (phys. units)



The loan in the libraries of Culture Ministry sector came to 22 million 622.2 thousand phys. units, or by 912.8 thousand phys. units less than in 2009. The loan in municipal public libraries came to 17 million 694.6 thousand phys. units, or by 987.2 thousand phys. units less, in county public libraries – 3 million 132.2 thousand phys. units, or by 204.6 thousand phys. units less. Document loan indicator is positive in the National Library (+273.2 thousand phys. units), in Lithuanian Library for the Blind (+15.3 thousand phys. units). The negative indicator was registered in the libraries of state significance – the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (-116.9 thousand phys. units), Lithuanian Technical Library (-55.2 thousand phys. units); however, the loan increased in Lithuanian Medical Library (+33.6 thousand phys. units).

Document loan indicator was negative in all libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector. Total decrease of document loan was 923.3 thousand phys. units, among them in higher (state) school libraries – 305.3 thousand phys. units (universities – 211.3 thousand, colleges – 94.1 thousand), in general education school libraries – 512.4 thousand phys. units (secondary schools – 397.9 thousand, lower secondary – 93.6 thousand, primary – 20.9 thousand).

Reading indicator is an average document loan for one user per year. This indicator directly depends on the rate of number of users and document loan. General average reading indicator – number of documents lent for one user during the year – was 26.47 (26.9 in 2009). Reading indicator in the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector was higher than a general average – 30.5 (31.3 in 2009), among them in the National Library – 98 (67 in 2009), in county public libraries – 30.1 (31.3 in 2009), in municipal public libraries – 28.8 (30.1 in 2009). Document loan for one user per year decreased by 1.2 in county public libraries and by 1.3 in municipal public libraries. Reading indicator in science institution libraries was 32.7 (47.4 in 2009), among them in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 32.3 (47.4 in 2009). Special libraries showed reading indicator lower than a general average – 24.4, however, in some libraries it was rather higher: in technical libraries – 33.6, among them in Lithuanian Technical Library – 51.4, in agriculture libraries – 43.9, among them in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – 33. At the same time, in health care institution libraries reading indicator was rather lower – 13.6. Document loan for one user per year in the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector was 21.8 (22.1 in 2009), or by 4.6 less than a general average loan. However, reading indicator in various library groups varied from 9.9 to 34.1. Reading indicator, or an average document loan for one user in higher school libraries was 32.6 (universities – 34.2, colleges – 27.3), in vocational school libraries – 15.3, in general education school libraries – 17.7 (secondary schools – 17.6, lower secondary – 18.1, primary – 17). An average document loan for one user in non-formal education institution libraries was 9.9.

In 2010 1,704 copying machines served library users. During the year library employees made 13.3 million paper copy sheets of library document copies using these machines. In the libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector 11.4 million copy sheets were made (85.6 percent of total number of copies), among them in higher school libraries – 2.1 million (3.4 million in 2009), in general education school libraries – 8.2 million (7.9 million in 2009). In the libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector more than 1.8 million copy sheets were made (no change), among them in county public libraries – 371.9 thousand (466.6 thousand in 2009), in municipal public libraries – 1 million 32 thousand (967.7 thousand in 2009), in the National Library – 400.8 thousand (401.3 thousand in 2009).

Interlibrary lending. National and international interlibrary lending is a form of document lending when libraries are accommodated with a loan of documents in short supply for a defined time period by other libraries. Interlibrary lending is a paid service. Expenses are covered by the user ordering a document. Interlibrary lending is decreasing every year, being replaced by electronic services. In 2010, within the country, libraries received more than 12.5 thousand requests (13.3 thousand in 2009) and sent 12.5 thousand physical units of documents (12.7 thousand in 2009). 234 requests were received from abroad, 169 physical units of documents sent respectively. Lithuanian libraries sent more than 3.1 requests to their foreign partners and received 2.9 thousand. phys. units of documents. Interlibrary loan is mostly performed by the main libraries, some higher school libraries, county public libraries. The National Library received from other libraries more than 3.5 thousand requests (or 28 percent), county public libraries – 2.7 thousand (or 20.4 percent), special libraries 5.5 thousand (or 44.1 percent), among them Lithuanian Technical Library – 5.4 thousand, or 98 percent of total number of requests received in special libraries. Higher school libraries received 471 request (or 3.7 percent of total number of requests). Libraries satisfied 99.8 percent of requests received. Municipal public libraries answered 2.7 thousand requests (or 40.6 percent of all requests answered), county public libraries – 576 (or 8.7 percent), special libraries – 2.1 thousand (or 32.2 percent), higher school libraries – 921 (or 13.9 percent) respectively. Libraries received 234 requests from foreign partners and sent 168 physical units of documents, or satisfied 71.8 percent of requests received. Lithuanian libraries sent 3,173 requests to the foreign partners and received 2,891 physical units of documents, or their requests were satisfied by 91.1 percent. The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences sent the most number of requests to the foreign libraries – 964 (or 30.3 percent of all requests sent), special libraries – 722 (or 22.7 percent), higher school libraries – 1,072 (or 33.8 percent) respectively.

Workplaces and library computerization. At the end of the year, there were 52,720 workplaces in the libraries, among them 18,719 (or 35.5 percent of total number of workplaces)

in the libraries of culture sector, 631 (1.2 percent) in special libraries, 33,370 (63.3 percent) in education and science institution libraries. The number of workplaces increased by 692 during the year. Among total number of workplaces 13,329 (or 25.3 percent) were public access workstations. In the libraries of culture sector 5,950 workplaces were computerized (or 31.8 percent of total number of workplaces), in special libraries – 136 or 21.6 percent, in education and science institution libraries – 7,243 or 21.7 percent respectively. 12,623 computerized workplaces (or 92 percent of total number of computerized workplaces) had an internet access, among them – in the libraries of culture sector 5,761, or 96.8 percent; in special libraries – 136, or 100 percent; in education and science institution libraries – 6,726, or 92.8 percent respectively. In municipal public libraries total number of workplaces was 17,254, among them number of computerized workplaces – 5,545 (with IP address – 5,372). Number of workplaces increased during the year by 1,076, among them computerized workplaces – 254, with internet access – 317. In general education school libraries number of workplaces was 22,603, among them 4,679 – computerized workplaces (with IP address – 458), i.e., at the end of the year by 2,308 workplaces more, among them computerized – 435 (with IP address 458). In higher school (including non-state) libraries there were 7,378 workplaces, among them 1,923 computerized (with IP address 1,750).

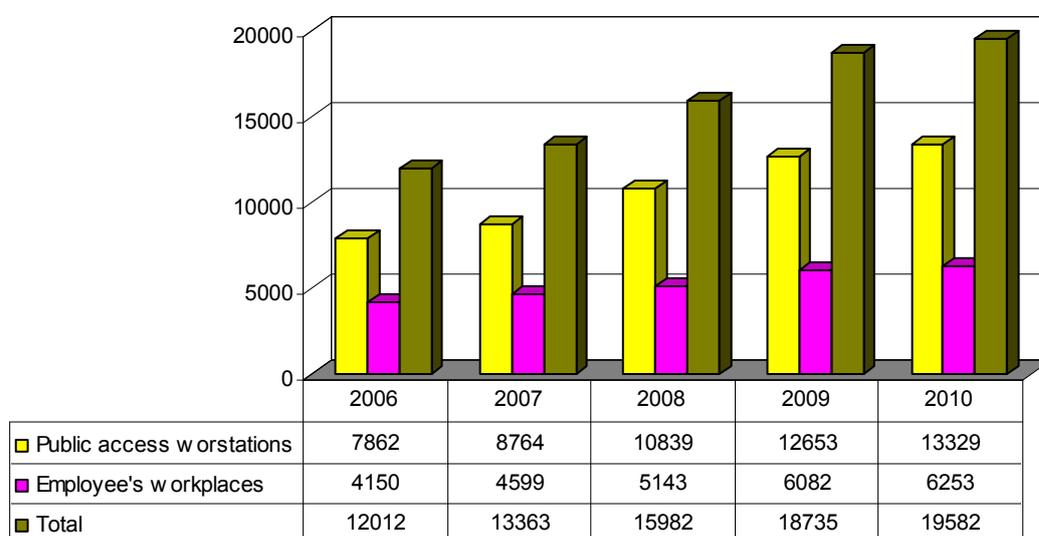
At the end of 2010 2,428 (or 98.2 percent) libraries had computers⁴, including those with internet – 2,354 (or 86.7 percent). 1,215 (or 91.5 percent (86.3 percent in 2009)) libraries of the Ministry of Culture sector had computers; 87.6 percent of those (81.1 percent in 2009) had internet. 1,195 (or 91.8 percent (86.4 percent in 2009)) municipal public libraries had computers, among them 1,143 (or 87.8 percent (81.1 percent in 2009)) had internet. Among municipal public libraries' rural branches number of libraries having computers was 989 (or 91.1 percent (84.7 percent in 2009), 938 of them (86.4 percent (78.6 percent in 2009) had internet. On an average there were 6.3 computer per library in municipal libraries, among them 40.4 computer per library in public (central) libraries, 7 – in urban branches, 4.3 – in rural branches. Computers were in 80 percent of science institution libraries and in 82.5 percent of special libraries, among them in 100 percent of technical libraries, in 60 percent of health care institution libraries. The National Library had 485 computers, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 88, five county public libraries – 812, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 137, Lithuanian Technical Library – 115, Lithuanian Medical Library – 59, Lithuanian Agriculture Library – 6.

1,176 (or 87.5 percent (82 percent in 2009)) libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector had computers, 1,154 (or 85.9 percent (81.1 percent in 2009)) of those had

⁴ The library has public access workstation and/or computerized employee's workplace.

internet. State and non-state higher education institution and vocational school libraries were totally computerized. 2,728 computers were in higher school libraries, on an average 65 computers per library, among them – universities – 90 computers per library, colleges – 36.6 computers per library. 1,042 (or 88.8 percent (88.1 in 2009)) general education school libraries had computers, 993 (or 87 percent (83.2 percent in 2009)) of those had internet. The best equipped were secondary school libraries. 97.1 percent of those had computers, 96.7 percent – with IP addresses. 86.4 percent (having computers with IP address – 83.5 percent) of lower secondary school libraries and 65.9 percent (with IP address respectively – 63.1 percent) of primary school libraries were computerized, also were 50.7 percent of non-formal educational institution libraries and 50 percent of children care institution libraries.

Computerized workplaces in 2006–2010



Library employees had 6,253 (with IP address – 6,144) computers, or by 319 computers more than in 2009. Librarian and qualified specialist workplaces (total number of those 6,777, among them – 6,232 professional librarians, 545 – qualified specialists) got 0.9 computer per workplace, or 92 percent of workplaces were computerized. In the libraries of culture sector 96.2 percent (89.7 percent in 2009) of specialist workplaces were computerized, among them in the National Library – 99.7 percent (89.7 percent in 2009); in county public libraries – 100 percent (92.6 in 2009); in municipal public libraries – 94.3 percent (87.6 percent in 2009), including rural branches – 85.1 percent (74.9 percent in 2009). 94.1 percent (90.1 in 2009) of specialist workplaces were computerized in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences; 90.1 percent (89.9 percent in 2009) in special libraries, including Lithuanian Technical Library – 91.4 percent, Lithuanian Medical Library – 97.5 percent. All specialists of Lithuanian Library for the Blind and Lithuanian Agriculture Library were equipped with computers. IP address had 90.6 of computerized workplaces, among them – 97.6 percent in the National Library, 100 percent in county public libraries, 92.5 in municipal public libraries (82 percent in

rural branches). 94.1 percent of specialist workplaces had internet in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences; 90.1 percent – in special libraries, among them 91.4 percent – in Lithuanian Technical Library, 97.5 percent – in Lithuanian Medical Library.

In education and science institution libraries 2,307 (or 86.6 percent) librarian and qualified specialist workplaces were computerized, 2,267 (or 98.2 percent) of those had internet. 805 (or 96.8 percent) professional librarians and qualified specialists had computers in higher school libraries, among them, in universities – 96.2 percent (94.8 in 2009), in colleges – 100 percent (no change); in vocational school libraries – 112 (or 94.9 percent); in general education school libraries – 82.1 (74.5 in 2009), including secondary schools – 762 (or 81 percent (71.8 percent in 2009)), lower secondary schools – 497 (or 85.6 (68.9 in 2009), primary schools – 89 (or 73.5 percent). In education and science institution libraries 98.2 percent of computerized workplaces had internet, among them, in university libraries – 95.5 percent, college libraries – 99.2 percent, vocational school libraries – 91.7 percent, general education school libraries – 80.2 percent (secondary schools – 80.9 percent, lower secondary schools – 80.6 percent, primary schools – 66.9).

Library events. 66.7 thousand events were organized by the country libraries, including 40 thousand various exhibitions – by 10.6 thousand events less than in 2009. The part of events organized by the libraries of culture sector (41.7 thousand) made up 62.6 percent of total event number. Among them, municipal public libraries organized 39.6 thousand events (or 59.6 percent), county public libraries – 1.1 thousand (or 1.7 percent). Libraries of the Ministry of Science and Education sector organized 24.4 thousand events, what made up 36.5 percent of total event number. Among them, general education school libraries organized 20.9 thousand events (or 31.4 percent), higher school libraries – 1.4 thousand (or 2.1 percent), vocational school libraries – 1.7 thousand (or 2.5 percent). Exhibitions form a large part of all events – 60.1 percent, among them in the libraries of culture sector – 55.8 percent (municipal public libraries – 56.7 percent, county public libraries – 52.5 percent), in the libraries of science and education sector – 66.8 percent (higher school libraries – 80.1 percent, vocational school libraries – 70.3 percent, general education school libraries – 65.7).

On an average, 25.5 event per library took place during the year, including the libraries of culture sector – 31.4 event per library (municipal public libraries – 30.4, county public libraries – 225), the libraries of science and education sector – 18.1 event per library (high school libraries – 33.5, general education school libraries – 18.3).

During the year, library users got 13.3 million paper copy sheets, or by 1.3 million less than in 2009. 1.8 million copy sheets were made in the libraries of culture sector, among them in municipal public libraries – 1 million, in county public libraries – 371.8 thousand, in the National Library – 400.8 thousand. The most of copies were made in the libraries of science and

education sector, among them in higher school libraries – 2.1 million of paper copy sheets, in vocational school libraries – 559.3 thousand, in general education school libraries – 8.1 million.

At the end of the year there were 9 million 287 thousand bibliographic records in electronic catalogues. During the year, more than 1.1 million records were added to electronic catalogues. Catalogues of the libraries of culture sector contained 5.5 million bibliographic records, including the National Library catalogue – 790.8 thousand., county public libraries catalogues – 1.1 million, municipal public libraries catalogues – over 3.5 million. Catalogues of special libraries contained 308.1 thousand bibliographic records, among them Lithuanian Technical Library catalogue – 100.2 thousand, Lithuanian Medical library catalogue – 120.2 thousand. Catalogues of science institution libraries contained 300 thousand bibliographic records, among them the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences catalogue – 292.3 thousand. There were over 1.7 million bibliographic records in higher school libraries (university libraries – 1.5 million). Catalogues of general education school libraries contained over 1.1 million bibliographic records.

Users training. In 2010 more than 117.6 thousand hours were allocated for users training by library employees. Users training should be scheduled including various training forms – for groups (library tours etc.) or for individuals (database search, improving of computer literacy skills). The libraries should count only the librarian working hours allocated for users training. The libraries of culture sector allocated for users training over 74 thousand hours (44.5 thousand in 2009), among them municipal public libraries – 66.8 thousand (37.8 thousand in 2009), county public libraries – 7.1 thousand (6.6 thousand in 2009). Education and science institution libraries allocated over 42.4 thousand hours (41.1 thousand in 2009), among them university libraries – 4.5 thousand (3.9 thousand in 2009), college libraries – 1.2 thousand (1.1 thousand in 2009), vocational school libraries – 1.8 thousand (no change), general education school libraries – 35.7 thousand (33.5 thousand in 2009) (secondary schools – 21 thousand, lower secondary – 13.1 thousand, primary – 1.6 thousand). Specialists of the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences allocated for users training 95 hours, Lithuanian Technical Library – 644 hours, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 87 hours.

Information requests. Libraries received 2,508.3 thousand various information requests. Just small part of them was received by electronic means – 4.4 percent. 2,416.2 thousand requests (or 96.3 percent of total request number) were accomplished. The libraries of culture sector received 1.3 million and accomplished 86.9 percent of all requests, among them, municipal public libraries received over 1 million and accomplished 96.2 percent of all requests. The libraries of education and science institution sector received over 1.1 million and accomplished 95.8 percent of all requests, among them, higher school libraries received more than 341.9 thousand (98.1 percent accomplished), vocational school libraries – 37.7 thousand

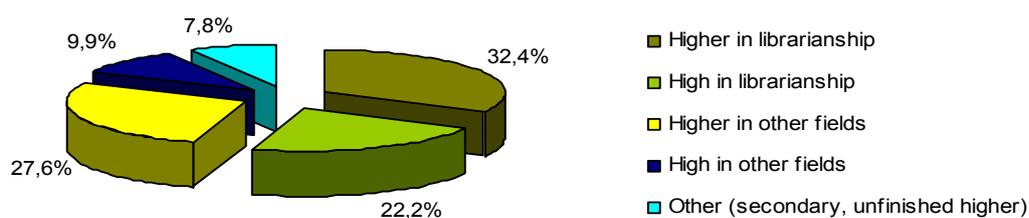
(90.2 percent accomplished), general education schools – 738.5 thousand (95 percent accomplished). All requests were responded by the National Library and Lithuanian Library for the Blind, while the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences accomplished 99.9 percent of requests.

Library staff. Library staff consists of three groups of employees: professional librarians, qualified specialists and technical workers. Professional librarians must have diploma in librarianship or information sciences. Other professionals who got basics of librarianship during a long period of work in a library also are classed to this category. Accountants, human resources managers, IT specialists etc. are classed to qualified specialists. Often they are mistakenly put among professional librarians. The third group is technical workers – premises cleaners, watchmen, sweepers, firemen, drivers etc.

At the end of the year, the number of library staff was 6,943.6, the number of employees – 7,510. Among them 6,232 (staff 5,655.89), or 82.9 percent were professional librarians, 545 (staff 526.2) – qualified specialists and 733 (staff 761.51) – technical workers. Full time workers (5,619) made up 74.8 percent of all employees. 4,123 employees (or 54.9 percent (52.8 percent in 2009)) had higher education, 2,351 employees (or 31.3 percent (32.7 percent in 2009)) had high education. Employees with other (secondary, unfinished higher) education (1,036) made up 13.8 percent (14.5 percent in 2009) of total number of employees. The libraries of culture sector had 4,430 employees (staff 4,228.36) or 58.9 percent of all library staff, the libraries of science and education sector – 2,870 (staff 2,516.94) or 38.2 percent, special libraries – 210 (staff 198.3) or 2.8 percent respectively.

Professional librarians. At the end of 2010, there were 6,232 professional librarians, or by 196 less than in 2009. Full time workers made up 75.5 percent (4,722) of total number of professional librarians, part time workers – 24.3 percent (1,510). 3,407 of them (or 54.6 percent (53.3 percent in 2009)) had education in librarianship, among them 2,022 (or 32.4 percent (29.9 percent in 2009)) had higher education, 1,385 (or 22.2 percent (23.3 percent in 2009)) had high education. Librarians who got basics of librarianship during a long period of work in a library make up 45.4 percent (2,825) of total number of librarians. Among professional librarians 1,718 (or 27.6 percent) had higher education in other fields, 618 (or 9.9 percent) had high education in other fields, 489 (or 7.8 percent) had other (secondary, unfinished higher) education.

Education of professional librarians



In the libraries of culture sector professionals with higher and high education made up 62 percent (60.7 percent in 2009), in the libraries of science and education sector – 41.5 percent (42.1 percent in 2009) respectively. In the latter, in science institution libraries professional librarians with higher and high education made up 60.7 percent (60 percent in 2009), in special libraries – 77.1 percent (74.2 percent in 2009). At the end of the year in the libraries of culture sector worked by 88 less librarians, in science institution libraries – by 3, in special libraries by 15, in the libraries of science and education sector – by 90 respectively.

In the National Library of Lithuania professionals in librarianship made up 66.9 percent of total number of professional librarians, in county public libraries – 68.9 percent, in Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 39.1 percent, in municipal public libraries – 60.5 percent (among them in rural branches – 43.4 percent). In the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences professionals in librarianship made up 59.2 percent of total number of professional librarians, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 82.3 percent, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 73.5 percent. Among professional librarians, 50 (or 13.7 percent) in the National Library, 15 (or 3.6 percent) in county public libraries, 256 (or 10 percent) in municipal public libraries had other education (secondary, unfinished higher). There were 4 (2.4 percent) such specialists in special libraries. In the libraries of culture sector 2,673 (or 78.9 percent) professional librarians worked full time, among them 91.1 percent in the National Library, 92.2 percent in county public libraries, 74.5 percent in municipal public libraries (52 percent in rural branches). 86.1 percent of professional librarians worked full time in special libraries.

2,571 professional librarians worked in the libraries of science and education sector, among them – 747 (29 percent) in higher school libraries, 118 (4.6 percent) in vocational school libraries, 1,637 (63.7 percent) in general education school libraries, 69 (2.7 percent) in other education institution libraries. 70.5 percent of professional librarians worked full time; among them in higher school libraries – 90.7 percent (universities – 90.3 percent, colleges – 92.9 percent, in vocational school libraries – 90.6 percent, in general education school libraries – 61.5

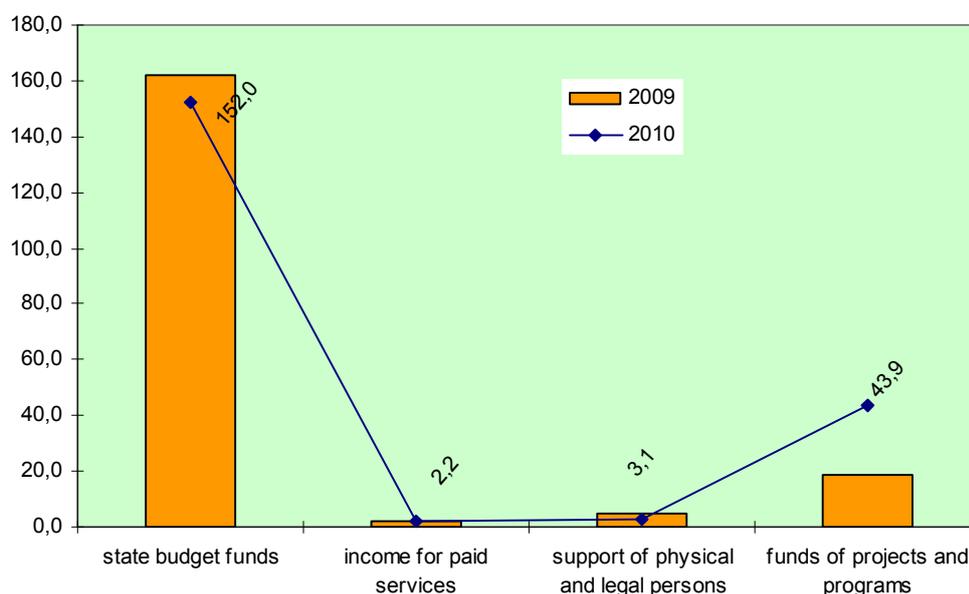
percent (secondary schools – 72.9 percent, lower secondary – 47.5 percent, primary – 40.5 percent), in non-formal children education institution libraries – 37 percent. In libraries of this sector professionals with education in librarianship made up 43.3 percent (higher education – 31.2 percent, high education – 12.1 percent). The most number – 441 (or 62.6 percent) – of professionals with education in librarianship worked in higher school libraries (universities – 61 percent, colleges – 64.9 percent); in vocational school libraries worked 65 (or 55 percent) such professionals, in general education school libraries – 566 (or 34.5 percent) (secondary schools – 39.7 percent, lower secondary – 29.8 percent, primary – 17.3 percent), in non-formal children education institution libraries – 14 (or 25.9 percent) respectively. 158 (or 4.9 percent) professional librarians had other (secondary or unfinished higher) education, among them in higher school libraries – 25, in vocational school libraries – 4, in general education school libraries – 112 (secondary schools – 58, lower secondary – 48, primary – 6).

During the reporting cycle libraries hired 72 professionals having education in librarianship and information sciences. Among them, 27 were hired by municipal public libraries, 2 – by the National Library, 9 – by county public libraries, 2 by the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 10 – by higher school libraries, 2 – by vocational school libraries, 15 – by general education school libraries. During the year 3,211 (or 51.5 percent of total number of professional librarians) participated in staff training. Most of them – 2,518 (or 74.3 percent) – were employees of the libraries of culture sector (municipal public libraries – 80.7 percent, county public libraries – 88.6 percent). 56 (or 52.3 percent) employees of science institution libraries (the Wroblewski Library – 57.1 percent) participated in staff training. Less attention to staff training was paid in special libraries – 46 (or 27.7 percent) employees were trained. Similar situation was in libraries of science and education sector – 647 (or 25.1 percent) professional librarians participated in staff training, among them in higher school libraries – 32 percent, in vocational school libraries – 21.2 percent, in general education school libraries – 19.4 percent (secondary schools – 20.6 percent, lower secondary – 19.1 percent, primary – 12.3 percent).

Funds and expenses. Statistical analysis of library funds and expenses is still problematic, when we speak about all country libraries' resources. Many educational institution or public libraries do not submit data (or full data) on funds received and used. These are mostly education institution, public institution, science institution, special libraries. Usually libraries are structural units of the institutions and do not individually carry out planning and accounting of funds and expenses. Besides, employees of public institutions assume obligations not to publicize any financial information. Therefore, as in previous years, here is presented more thorough analysis and comparison of usage of funds received by the National Library, the libraries of state significance, county and municipal public libraries and state higher school libraries.

Funds. During the last year the said libraries received from various sources 201 million 347 thousand LTL, or by 13.3 million LTL more than in 2009. Overall funding increase was determined by financing of the project “Libraries for Innovation” through the National Library. The state budget funding – 152 million LTL – made up 75.5 percent of library funds, income for paid services – 2.2 million LTL – 1 percent, support of physical and legal persons – 3.1 million LTL – 1.5 percent, funds of projects and programs – 43.9 million LTL – 21.8 percent respectively. In comparison with 2010, the state budget funding decreased by 10.1 million LTL. The National Library lost 4 million LTL, municipal public libraries – 5 million LTL, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 1.3 million LTL; the funding was also cut for Lithuanian Library for the Blind (by 465.2 thousand LTL), Lithuanian Medical Library (by 328.2 thousand LTL) and Lithuanian Agriculture Library (by 25 thousand LTL). Though, more budget money was received by state university libraries (by 186.8 thousand LTL), college libraries (by 123.8 thousand LTL) and county public libraries (1.3 million LTL). Income for paid services decreased by 103.4 thousand LTL, support of physical and legal persons decreased by 1.7 million LTL. However, there was significant increase in funds of projects and programs – 25.3 million LTL.

Funding from various sources in 2009–2010 (million LTL)

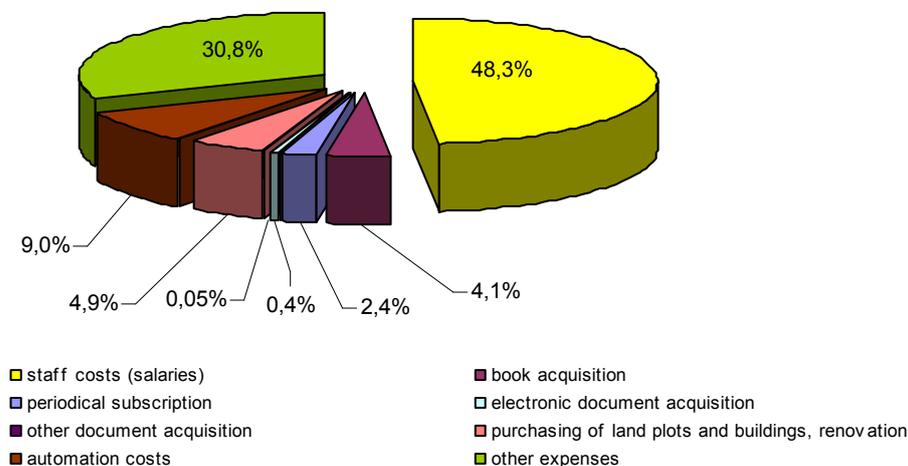


Expenses. In 2010 library expenses amounted to 187 million 355.3 thousand LTL, or by 9.8 million LTL less than in 2009, including staff costs (salaries) – 90.5 million LTL (or 48.3 percent of total library expenses), document acquisition expenditure – 13.1 million LTL (or 6.9 percent), building maintenance expenditure (renovation, construction, land plot purchasing) – 9.1 million LTL (or 4.8 percent), library automation costs – 16.9 million LTL (or 9 percent), other costs – over 57.7 million LTL (or 30.8 percent of total library expenses). In comparison with

2009, staff costs decreased by more than 8.2 million LTL, document acquisition expenditure – by 4.4 million LTL, including book acquisition expenditure decrease by 1.8 million LTL, periodical subscription – by 1.9 million LTL, electronic and other document acquisition expenditure – by 610.6 thousand LTL. Less funds (3.7 million LTL) were used for purchasing library computer equipment. Other expenses (maintenance of premises and transport, telecommunications, purchasing of services and goods) increased by 3.2 million LTL, and building reconstruction or new building construction expenditures increased by 3.3 million LTL. Staff costs were cut by more than 1.1 million LTL to the National Library, by 4.6 million LTL to county public libraries, by 4.6 million LTL to municipal public libraries, by 357.5 thousand LTL to Lithuanian Technical Library, by 668.7 thousand LTL to university libraries respectively; the same was also done to other libraries – Lithuanian Library for the Blind, Lithuanian Medical Library, Lithuanian Agriculture Library.

During two years, document acquisition expenditures decreased by more than 16.3 million LTL. In 2009 11.9 million LTL reduction of acquisition expenditures was recorded, in 2010 – 4.4 million LTL. During the same period document acquisition expenditures in the National Library lessened from 1.6 million LTL to 356.6 thousand LTL, in municipal public libraries – from 11.2 million LTL to 5.6 million LTL, in county public libraries – from 2 million LTL to 509.4 thousand LTL, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – from 1.5 million LTL to 203.6 thousand LTL, in university libraries – from 9.4 million LTL to 4.8 million LTL respectively, etc. During the last year document acquisition funds decreased in municipal public libraries (-1.5 million LTL), in the National Library (-356.6 thousand LTL), in county public libraries (-243.1 thousand LTL), in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (-1million 96 thousand LTL), in university libraries (-963.5 thousand LTL), also in other libraries.

Usage of funds



In municipal public libraries 46.9 million LTL (or 56.7 percent of total expenses) were allocated for staff costs (salaries), in county public libraries – 9.4 million LTL (or 44.8 percent), in the National Library – 10.1 million LTL (or 25.4 percent), in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 3.5 million LTL (or 63.2 percent), in university libraries – 13.7 million LTL (or 50.9 percent) respectively. Document acquisition expenditures in municipal public libraries made up 6.8 percent of total expenses, in county public libraries – 2.4 percent, in the National Library – 0.7 percent, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 3.6 percent, in university libraries – 17.8 percent, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 11.2 percent, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 2.4 percent respectively. Other expenses – public utilities, transport, telecommunication, purchasing of services and goods – made up the biggest part of total expenses. These expenses made up 30.3 percent in municipal public libraries, 28.9 percent in county public libraries, 42.5 percent in the National Library, 33 percent in the Wroblewski Library, 32.3 percent in Lithuanian Technical Library, 19.5 percent in university libraries. For library computerization more than 4.9 million LTL (or 5.9 percent of total expenses) were allocated in municipal public libraries, 123.9 thousand LTL (or 6.2 percent) – in Lithuanian Library for the Blind, 2.8 million LTL (or 10.5 percent) – in university libraries respectively.

Electronic documents and electronic services. Together with traditional services, libraries provide electronic services. However, many libraries still do not have electronic services recording software and lack service measuring and accounting skills. Electronic services were not accounted by general education school libraries in 17 municipalities, virtual visits – by 11 municipality public libraries (including branches), and two municipal public libraries in the main do not account (or do not provide) electronic services. Therefore statistical indicators vary every year. E.g., in 2009 the number of internet sessions was by 4.2 million less than in 2008, but in 2010 – by 1.2 million more. We are in doubt about accounting of downloaded documents (or their parts). In 2008 the number of downloads was 3 million 78 thousand, in 2009 – over 14 million and in 2010 – over 13 million, or by 919.6 thousand less than in 2009. In municipal public libraries the number of downloads was more than 9.2 million; the most number of downloads was in Biržai district – 1.5 million, in Mažeikiai district – 1.1 million, in Panevėžys district – 1.7 million, Utena district – 1.2 million, whereas in Kupiškis district – just 104 (2.2 million in 2009), Šakiai district – 986 thousand (3.5 million in 2009), and so on. The number of downloaded records was 42.2 million, or by 26.9 million more than in 2009. In municipal public libraries the number of downloaded records increased from 341.8 thousand (in 2009) to 29.2 million (in 2010). Among them, in Utena district municipal public library – from 16.3 thousand (in 2009) to 28.8 million (27.1 million in Utena public library, or 98.6 percent of the total number) (in 2010). Library workers responsible for statistical reporting must take this into

consideration. Virtual visit is a user's request on the library website from outside the library premises. During the last year the number of virtual visits was 10.2 million, or by 9.3 million less than 2009. In municipal public libraries this number came to over 2.0 million (2.1 million in 2009), in county public libraries – 1.7 million (2.7 million in 2009), in the National Library – 1.2 million (6.3 million in 2009), in university libraries – 4.5 million (7.3 million in 2009), in college libraries – 10.3 thousand (28.4 thousand in 2009), in general education school libraries – 278.3 thousand (284.3 thousand in 2009). 798 databases were on computer network, 1,215 databases were on other servers. Users had access to 808.1 thousand titles of periodicals and to more than 222 thousand titles of other digital documents on computer networks or installed on public access workstations.

Electronic services in 2010

	Usage of electronic services				Number of titles of periodicals available on site or on line	Databases		Other digital documents installed on computer network or on public access workstations
	Number of internet sessions	Number of downloaded documents	Number of downloaded records	Number of virtual visits		Installed on computer network or on public access workstations	Installed on other servers	
NLL	757,493	1,041,209	2,030,896	1,192,395	24,333	0	51	0
CPL	159,208	234,747	2,344,353	1,712,647	59,398	48	100	590
LLB	1,257	4	3,078	1,200	108	3	0	0
MPL	2,889,332	9,206,272	29,276,429	2,004,393	7	216	366	36
LLAS	0	0	0	382,172	22,489	0	29	0
LTL	2,875	100	6,967	2,602	32,878	8	20	23
LML	141,641	21,752	248,688	132,979	24,634	1	28	0
LAL	17,920	900	4,117	27,051	30,937	1	17	2
UL	12,184 729	2,458,930	8,251,537	4,493,567	467,856	64	478	216,602
CL	20,016	1,864	771	10,364	145,404	184	112	4,819
VSL	94,785	5,114	444	7,295	38	18	1	81
GESL	734,955	117,520	34,416	278,285	12	255	13	29
Total	17,004,211	13,088,412	42,201,696	10,244,950	808,94	798	1,215	222,182
In 2009	15,799,631	14,008,092	15,280,878	19,599,041	562,888	831	1,053	23,749

So these are library statistical indicators in 2010. Some of them are a matter of concern, some of them give a sense of fulfilment. We are anxious about lessening number of readers in libraries, document loan indicator, closed libraries, cut of library funds, especially for new document acquisition and periodical subscription. When municipal bodies (Ukmerge district) do not allocate funds for periodical subscription following their official budgeting policy, what are libraries supposed to do? Library holdings are decreasing every year. Rapid computerization of libraries, active involvement into various projects and programs, reconstructed buildings with modern equipment and interior – all this is great. But we must remember that the main achievement of a library is readers. Lost readers – closed libraries – what should be worse?