

LITHUANIAN LIBRARIES STATISTICS 2006–2010: REVIEW OF INDICATORS

Library network. At the beginning of 2006, 3,020 libraries operated in Lithuania, among them 1,371 municipal public libraries, 1,339 general education school libraries, 41 higher school libraries, 4 high school libraries, 71 vocational school libraries, 66 special libraries (30 technical libraries, 28 medical institution libraries and 8 agriculture libraries), the National Library of Lithuania, Lithuanian Library for the Blind, 5 county libraries (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius county), the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 7 science institution libraries, 16 museum libraries, 2 culture centre libraries, 67 non-formal children education institution (music, art schools) libraries, 10 teachers training centre libraries, 18 children care institution libraries. At the end of 2010 the number of libraries decreased by 304. In 2006 45 libraries were closed, in 2007 – 47, in 2008 – 83, in 2009 – 47, in 2010 – 82 respectively. The numbers of libraries closed during 2006–2010 sorted by library types were the following: 69 municipal public libraries (public library branches), 198 general education school libraries (secondary school – 45, lower secondary – 57, primary – 96), 4 high school libraries, 27 special libraries (technical – 14, health care institution – 12, agriculture – 1), 6 non-formal children education institution (music, art school) libraries. At the beginning of 2006 109 libraries had a status of gymnasium library, though at the end of 2010 there were 218 gymnasium libraries. The reasons of library network shrinking are various: decreasing habitant number, lack of funds, closing of rural branches (in 2010 – also of 3 urban branches) of municipal public libraries in order to retrench expenses. Decreasing of number of school libraries is related to reorganization of education institutions administering and, partly, to decreasing of number of pupils. In 2006 libraries of 4 high schools were reorganized into college faculty libraries following reorganization of still left high schools (there were 50 such high schools in 1999) into colleges. Vocational school libraries also went under reorganization. As vocational schools were integrated into professional training centres, former autonomous schools became departments of these centres. Their number now is 72 (101 in 1999). Reasons of closing of general education schools and their libraries: decreased number of pupils; reorganization of secondary schools into lower secondary, lower secondary schools into primary and closing of primary schools or reorganization of them into departments of lower secondary schools within the frame of still on-going education reform. The number of higher level school department libraries is presented in statistics as the number of service stations. At the end of 2010, there were 89 service stations in general education school libraries, 28 service stations in vocational school libraries, 27 service stations (departments, faculties) in college libraries. The higher education reform affected

libraries of these institutions. Vilnius Technical College was reorganized into the Technical Faculty of Vilnius Technology and Design College, and its' library became the structural unit of this college – the library of the Technical Faculty. In 2010 Kaunas Medical Academy and Kaunas Veterinary Academy were merged into the one administrative unit – Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. Administrative reorganization of science institutes is carried on, and they become structural units of profiled higher schools or a part of newly established independent research centres. E. g. Forestry, Horticulture and Olericulture and Agriculture institutes now are departments of the Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry. School reorganization processes are still going on. In 2011 some vocational schools must be reorganised into departments, about 10 vocational schools must be passed under jurisdiction of municipal bodies by their founder – the Ministry of Education and Science. Structural changes are scheduled to take place also in some higher, general education and other schools and their libraries.

Number of the libraries in Lithuania in 2006–2010

Year	Total library number	NLL, LLB	PL	Special libraries. Among them:			Higher school libraries		VSL	General education school libraries (GESL)			NFCEIL	Science institution libraries		Others
				TL	HCIL	AL	UL	CL		SSL	LSSL	PSL		Total	Among them WLLAS	
2006	2,75	2	1,377	24	26	8	18	25	76	567	533	212	70	9	1	28
2007	2,28	2	1,375	19	23	8	19	25	74	556	528	177	69	6	1	47
2008	2,45	2	1,352	20	19	8	18	24	73	548	498	160	68	5	1	50
2009	2,98	2	1,335	20	17	8	19	22	73	530	503	150	64	6	1	49
2010	2,16	2	1,307	16	16	7	20	22	72	521	479	141	65	5	1	43

NLL Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania

LLB Lithuanian Library for the Blind

PL Municipal and county (5) public libraries

TL Technical libraries. Among them Lithuanian Technical Library.

HCIL Health care institution libraries. Among them Lithuanian Medical Library

AL Agriculture libraries. Among them Lithuanian Agriculture Library

UL University (including non-state) libraries

CL College (including non-state) libraries

VSL Vocational School libraries

GESL General educations school (including state) libraries

NFCEIL Non-formal children education (music, art schools) institution libraries

WLLAS The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

Others Culture institution, centre (2-3), museum (~16), children care institution (~18), teachers training centre (~10) libraries

Every year special library network is shrinking. At the beginning of 2006, there still were 30 technical libraries; during five years their number decreased by 14; in health care institutions during the same period a number of libraries decreased by 10. Shrinking of the special library network is determined by reasons analogous to that for other institution libraries – reorganization of health care institutions, bankruptcy of industrial enterprises and companies. In accordance to reported data, expenses of these libraries actually consist of the staff cost (salaries), whereas their holdings are supplemented just by some periodicals. Old and non-supplemented stock does not meet users' information needs. These libraries also fall much behind in computerization. At the end of 2010, only 9 (60 percent) health care institution libraries had computers, whereas there were 6 (of 17) (or 35.2 percent) computerized workplaces.

Document stock. At the end of 2006, the total library stock amounted to 103 million 430.5 thousand physical units, whereas in 2010 – 105 million 396 thousand physical units, or by 1 million 965.5 thousand physical units (1.9 percent) more than in 2006. Generally, a total country libraries stock increase is determined by particularities of patent documents accounting in the Lithuanian Technical Library¹. During the reported period, municipal public libraries' stock decreased by more than 2 million (12.2 percent) physical units, the National Library's – by 160.7 thousand (2.3 percent), county public libraries' – 240 thousand (4.9 percent), university libraries' – 168 thousand (1.6 percent), college libraries' – 194 thousand (14 percent), vocational school libraries' – 125.7 thousand (6.9 percent), secondary school libraries' – 1.6 million (17.9 percent) respectively. On an average, stock decrease tendency is noticeable in all sorts of libraries (see the table "Library stock in 2006–2010"). The exception is Lithuanian Library for the Blind and Lithuanian Technical Library. Lithuanian Technical Library's stock increase by 18.3 percent is determined by particularities of patent documents accounting. In general, total number of documents (patents excluded) during 2006–2010 decreased by 138,384 physical units, among them number of books and serials – by 69.5 thousand physical units.

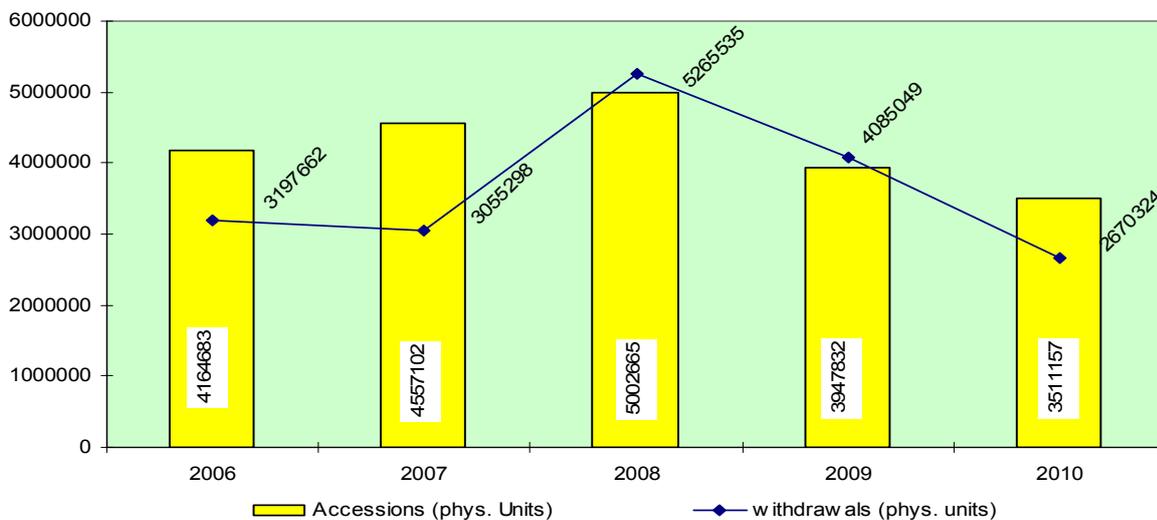
¹ LTL holdings contained 36.5 million patents in 2006, 4 million patents in 2010.

Library stock in 2006–2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	difference	percent
Total	103,430,505	104,779,814	104,452,719	104,872,202	105,396,081	1,965,576	1.9
NLL	6,912,266	6,884,785	6,837,359	6,789,304	6,751,538	-160,728	-2.3
LLB	467,149	462,043	475,894	475,830	470,674	3,525	0.8
CPL	4,901,127	4,847,694	4,779,309	4,708,333	4,660,657	-240,470	-4.9
MPL	16,542,483	16,088,944	15,690,661	15,062,380	14,522,305	-2,020,178	-12.2
WLLAS	3,787,805	3,800,138	3,797,732	3,784,000	3,777,145	-10,660	-0.3
TL	39,070,474	41,490,884	42,192,428	44,244,247	46,218,594	7,148,120	18.3
HCIL?	930,576	903,005	853,173	822,819	816,185	-114,391	-12.3
AL	691,530	665,488	647,937	646,583	647,374	-44,156	-6.4
HCIL	579,033	288,609	351,569	384,575	379,817	-199,216	-34.4
UL	11,629,416	11,596,889	11,529,805	11,512,148	11,442,657	-186,759	-1.6
CL	1,392,157	1,467,429	1,373,670	1,235,097	1,197,892	-194,265	-14.0
VSL	1,834,434	1,810,717	1,820,739	1,775,890	1,708,702	-125,732	-6.9
SSL	9,034,194	8,772,711	8,566,609	7,871,556	7,415,382	-1,618,812	-17.9
LSSL	4,054,229	4,061,908	3,925,351	4,019,891	3,931,151	-123,078	-3.0
PSL	447,451	412,378	406,714	396,461	411,962	-35,489	-7.9
NFCEIL	640,552	614,759	526,508	462,360	497,594	-142,958	-22.3
Other	515,629	611,433	677,261	680,728	347,236	-168,393	-32.7

In these latter years a document stock decrease is obvious. It is determined by various reasons: non-adequate acquired/discarded documents ratio, growing up of book prices and growing down of acquisition funds. During the last two years funds for new document acquisition became very “thin”, whereas collections of closed libraries, especially in education institutions, are discarded or simply “disappear”.

Accessions and withdrawals in 2006–2010



The most important problem in libraries is a lack of funds for purchasing of new documents. Since 2009, these funds were significantly reduced for public and state, education institute and other libraries. Actually, the most acquisition funds were allocated to libraries in 2008. Municipal public libraries received centralized acquisition funds (periodical subscription excluded) in the amount of 6 million 759.1 thousand LTL in 2008, though just 2.5 million LTL in 2009, 1 million 874.5 thousand LTL in 2010 respectively. In 2006–2010 centralized (state) acquisition funds per capita decreased from 1.08 LTL to 0.57 LTL. Right such amount was allocated by the state for supplementing of municipal public library stocks in 1994. In 2006 the National Library received state funds for document acquisition in the amount of 1.1 million LTL, whereas in 2010 – only just 48 thousand LTL, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 1 million 699.1 thousand LTL in 2009 and 203.3 thousand LTL in 2010. Acquisition funds from all sources decreased in university libraries by 10.3 percent, in college libraries – by 19.1 percent. The biggest cut was suffered by the Wroblewski Library – 88 percent, and by the National Library – 80.9 percent.

Usage of funds from various sources for document acquisition, thous LTL

Libraries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	difference	percent
NLL	1,468.0	1,597.0	1,578.7	637.6	281.0	-1,187.0	-80.9
LLB	168.6	23.0	232.5	203.5	144.6	-24.0	-14.2
CPL	1557.8	1,666.9	2,016.3	752.5	509.4	-1048.4	-67.3
MPL	8181.9	8,802.2	11,189.9	7,209.6	5,631.0	-2550.9	-31.2
WLLAS	1,699.1	1,743.6	1,553.9	1,299.6	203.6	-1495.5	-88.0
LTL	542.4	810.3	867.0	511.0	287.9	-254.5	-46.9
LML	135.5	230.4	222.4	165.2	32.4	-103.1	-76.1
LAL	22.0	25.0	35.0	11.0	14.0	-8.0	-36.4
UL	5,780.3	6,997.3	9,497.0	5,969.6	5,182.4	-597.9	-10.3
CL	1,481.9	1,721.0	2,322.2	1,126.4	1,198.8	-283.1	-19.1

The biggest part of funds libraries used for traditional printings – books and periodical subscription, and only small part was used for purchasing of non-printed documents – audiovisual, electronic etc. (see the table). The exception is Lithuanian Library for the Blind, where non-traditional document acquisition expenses amounted to the most part of total acquisition expenses – over 60 percent. The National Library spent for other documents almost 27 percent of acquisition funds.

Document acquisition expenses composition in 2005 and 2010:

	2005			2010		
	Document acquisition expenses (percent)			Document acquisition expenses (percent)		
	books	periodical subscription	other	books	periodical subscription	other
NLL	41.7	36.0	22.3	14.6	58.6	26.8
LLB	38.7	6.5	54.8	25.3	11.2	63.5
CPL	80.8	11.9	7.3	77.9	19.2	2.9
MPL	66.1	33.0	0.9	64.2	34.5	1.3
WLLAS	22.7	75.6	1.7	2.8	88.4	8.8
LTL	13.2	73.2	13.6	8.6	84.7	6.7
LML	35.2	64.8	0.0	66.4	33.6	0.0
LAL	54.5	40.9	4.6	57.1	42.8	0.1
UL	54.4	32.5	13.1	59.4	29.4	11.2
CL	77.6	18.2	4.2	71.7	26.8	1.5

Modern libraries hold not only books and periodicals, but also audiovisual documents, electronic resources, electronic catalogues, library-subscribed databases installed on library computers or available on line. The number of new types of documents increases. However, funds allocated for them are very small. In county public libraries the part of funds allocated for other documents decreased during 2006–2010 from 7.3 percent (2006) to 2.9 percent (2010), in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – from 4.6 percent to 0.1 percent respectively. During the same period in municipal public libraries other document acquisition expenses made up 0.9–1.3 percent, whereas Lithuanian Medical Library for the other documents spent no funds at all.

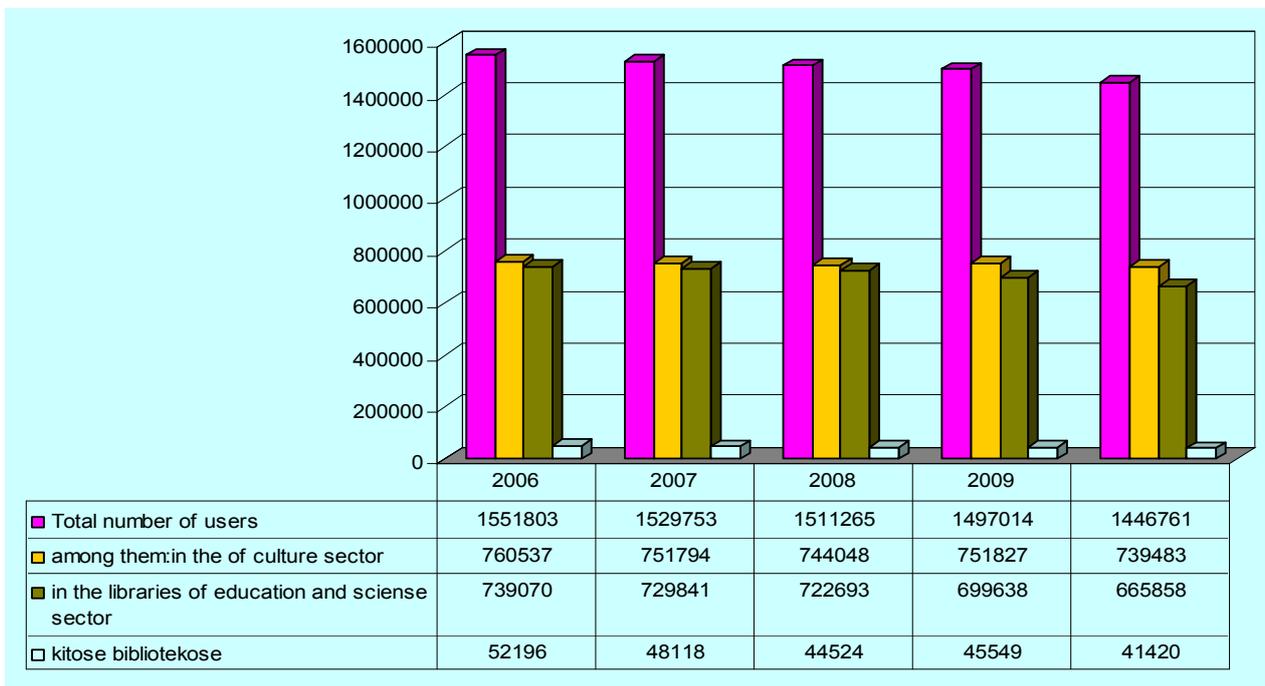
In 2010, in holdings of libraries of all types books and serials made up 52.2 percent (58.7 percent in 2006), other printed documents – 4.9 percent (4.8 percent in 2006), audiovisual documents – 0.71 percent (0.64 percent in 2006), microcopies – 0.28 percent (0.54 percent in 2006), patents – 41.8 percent (35.3 percent in 2006), other digital documents – 0.07 percent (0.02 percent in 2006). Such are statistical indicators of stock composition in accordance with the document type, still books and serials in library stock (excluding Lithuanian Technical Library and Lithuanian Library for the Blind) make up about 89 percent of total stock: in libraries of education sector – 92 percent, in technical libraries – 3.1 percent, in health care institution libraries – 95 percent respectively. (see the table)

Books and serials in library stock (percent) in 2006–2010

Year	NLL	LLB	CPL	MPL	WLLAS	TL	HCIL	AL	UL	CL	VSL	EIL*	An average percent
2006	74.3	44.2	87.3	98.4	92.6	4.1	95.7	88.7	89.8	96.2	99.3	96.0	58.7
2007	74.1	45.5	87.4	98.5	92.6	3.7	95.6	89.6	89.4	96.0	98.6	95.7	56.7
2008	73.9	44.7	87.3	98.4	92.6	3.5	95.2	89.9	89.4	95.7	98.2	95.0	55.7
2009	73.6	43.9	87.1	98.4	92.5	3.3	95.0	90.0	88.9	95.3	98.5	94.8	53.9
2010	73.4	44.2	87.0	98.4	92.5	3.1	95.0	90.1	88.8	95.1	98.3	94.7	52.2

*General education school, non-formal children education institution, children care institution, teachers training centre libraries

Users. At the end of 2006, 1,551,803 users were registered in Lithuanian libraries, in 2010 – 1,446,761 users (by 105,042 (or 6.8 percent) less). During the reported period, number of users in the libraries of culture sector decreased by 21,054 (or by 2.8 percent), in the libraries of education and science sector – by 73,212 (or 9.9 percent), in other libraries – by 10,776 (or 20.6 percent) respectively.



The most decrease in number of users was observable in municipal public libraries – 27.3 thousand (or 4.3 percent), in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 5.9 thousand (or 36.2 percent), in health care institution libraries – 4,1 thousand (or 22.7 percent), in general education school libraries – 70.5 thousand (or 15.1 percent) respectively, etc. At the end of

2010, in comparison with 2006, number of users increased in Lithuanian Library for the Blind by 7.3 percent, in county public libraries – by 5.9 percent, in technical libraries – 5.9 percent, in university libraries – 1.2 percent respectively (see table).

Number of library users in 2006–2010

Year	NLL	LLB	CPL	MPL	WLLAS	TL	CHIL	AL	UL	CL	VSL	GESL	Other
2006	15,845	4,232	97,485	640,940	16,409	14,550	18,092	1,805	157,499	54,188	41,908	468,100	20,750
2007	25,241	4,110	100,529	620,040	11,442	18,275	15,857	1,642	177,153	60,446	38,704	436,151	20,163
2008	24,988	4,379	106,979	605,180	8,447	20,266	13,700	1,517	173,867	62,245	42,983	427,363	19,351
2009	18,455	4,491	106,421	619,983	9,595	19,186	14,622	1,369	167,999	59,665	41,775	414,672	18,781
2010	15,399	4,542	103,724	613,652	10,469	15,408	13,989	824	159,400	52,430	41,494	397,595	17,835
(+, -)	-446	310	6,239	-27,288	-5,940	858	-4,103	-981	1,901	-1,758	-414	-70,505	-2,915
(percent)	-2.8	7.3	6.4	-4.3	-36.2	5.9	-22.7	-54.3	1.2	-3.2	-1.0	-15.1	-14.0

Reasons of decrease in number of users typical of libraries of various types

- During 2005–2010 period a number of habitants in the country decreased; the possibility of working in EU countries also made for this process. According to official statistics, 3 million 403.3 thousand lived in Lithuania in 2006 and 3 million 329 thousand – in 2010. However, the real number of habitants is far too less. It was demonstrated by the population census taken in May, 2011.
- Decrease of number of adult habitants and children causes closing of rural branches of municipal public libraries; closing or reorganization of general education schools affect their libraries; special libraries – in health care institutions, industrial enterprises, companies – are being liquidated. Often public libraries’ readers miss the possibility to receive other library’s services because of a big distance.
- Holdings of municipal public libraries, education institution libraries and other libraries lack new books and periodicals. Document acquisition expenses in 2010 are less than in 2006: in the National Library – by 80.9 percent, in county public libraries – by 67.3 percent, in municipality public libraries – by 31.2 percent, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – by 88 percent, in Lithuanian Medical Library – by 76.1 percent etc.
- Possibilities of internet usage and on line access to information resources have expanded (not in libraries only); PC number per household and internet access at home is increasing; plenty of

TV channels call off attention of a part of readers. On average, reading intensity declines, especially among pupils and youth.

- Maintenance and renovation works make a temporary user services interruption (the National Library, Panevėžys and Klaipėda county libraries, Utena, Varėna, Elektrėnai and other municipal public libraries).

In 2006–2010 rapid computerization of libraries had been carried on. In 2006 1,843 (or 61.9 percent of total number of libraries) libraries had computers, 54.3 percent of libraries had internet, in 2010 – 2,428 (or 89.4 percent) libraries had computers and 86.7 percent libraries had internet. Library computerization includes not only installing public access workstations with internet, but computerization of library work processes as well – providing library professionals with computers and software. Successful implementation of tripartite (the Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) project “Libraries for Innovation” gave a substantial impulse to municipal public libraries. At the end of 2006, 650 (or 47.3 percent) public libraries (branches) had computers, 39 percent of them had internet; in 2010 – 1,195 (or 91.8 percent) public libraries (branches) had computers, 87.8 percent of them had internet. Respectively for general education school libraries, 985 (or 75.1 percent) libraries had computers in 2006, (67.9 percent of them had internet), whereas in 2010 – 1,013 (or 88.7 percent) libraries had computers, 88.7 percent of them had internet. All libraries of state significance, county public libraries, higher school libraries, vocational school libraries, technical libraries were provided with computers. 62.5 percent of health care institution libraries, 50.7 percent of non-formal children education institution libraries, 64.3 percent of child care institution libraries had computers too.

The number of workplaces for users had increased in libraries. In 2010 there were 52,720 workplaces for users, including 13,329 public access workstations (94.7 percent of them had internet) (see table). During five years the biggest changes in establishing of workplaces for users occurred in public libraries, higher school, general education school and other school libraries. As presented in the table, total number of workplaces for users in municipal public libraries increased by 28.4 percent, including public access workstations – by 175.9 percent; in county public libraries number of public access workstations increased by 95.9 percent; in university libraries total number of workplaces for users increased by 12.2 percent, including public access workstations – by 58.2 percent, in college libraries – by 3.5 percent and 39.9 percent, in general education school libraries – by 29 percent and 27.3 percent respectively. In the National Library, because of the main building reconstruction, total

number of workplaces decreased by 64.8 percent, including public access workstations – by 41.5 percent.

Number of workplaces for users in 2006–2010

Year	NLL		CPL		MPL			
	Total number	Public access workstations						
2006	718	94	1054	169	13442	2010		
2007	720	93	1024	190	13988	2200		
2008	720	93	1090	254	15233	3900		
2009	253	55	1063	318	16178	5291		
2010	253	55	1051	331	17254	5545		
(+, -)	-465	-39	-3	162	3812	3535		
(proc.)	-64,8	-41,5	-0,3	95,9	28,4	175,9		
	SL		UL		CL		GESL	
	Total number	Public access workstations						
	666	87	4673	790	2061	481	4806	3747
	662	114	4976	991	2381	571	5146	4013
	688	130	4403	966	2240	597	5520	4329
	649	139	4802	1139	2191	655	5629	4361
	626	135	5245	1250	2133	673	6199	4771
	-40	48	572	460	72	192	1393	1024
	-6,0	55,2	12,2	58,2	3,5	39,9	29,0	27,3

In 2006–2010 workplaces of library employees – professional librarians and qualified professionals – had been computerized. At the end of 2006 4,150 (or 59.7 percent) workplaces of employees were computerized. 56.6 percent of them had internet. During five years 92.3 percent of employees’ workplaces were computerized, or by 32.6 percent more than in 2006. 90.7 percent of workplaces had internet, or by 34.1 percent more than in 2006 (see the table). On an average, there were 0.56 computerized workplace per employee in 2006, and 0.92 – in 2010.

Number of computerized workplaces in 2006–2010

Year	Total number of professional librarians and qualified professionals	Computerized workplaces of employees		Computerized workplaces, percent	With internet, percent
		Total number	With internet		
2006	6,956	4,150	3,937	59.7	56.6
2007	7,090	4,599	4,419	64.9	62.3
2008	7,135	5,143	4,945	72.1	69.3
2009	6,993	6,082	5,934	87.0	84.9
2010	6,777	6,253	6,144	92.3	90.7
(+,-)	-179	+2,102	+2,207	+32.6	+34.1

The level of computerization of employees' workplaces was different in libraries of various types. At the end of 2010, in the National Library of Lithuania 99.8 percent of employees' workplaces were computerized, in Lithuanian Library for the Blind, in county public libraries, in college libraries – 100 percent. In other libraries the level of computerization was less than in these mentioned above. In municipal public libraries 94.3 percent employees' workplaces were computerized, (including public (central) – 100 percent.), in the Library of the Academy of Sciences – to 94.1 percent, in technical libraries – 92.8 percent, in health care institution libraries – to 81 percent, in general education school libraries – to 82.1 percent (secondary schools – 81 percent, lower secondary – 85.7 percent, primary – 73.5 percent).

Library visitors. In 2006 the number of library visitors in the country libraries was the highest – 26 million 931.3 thousand. Since 2007 the number keeps on decreasing, on an average by 152 thousand per year. At the end of 2010, there were 26 million 168.9 thousand visitors, or by 762,382 visitors less. General decrease of number of library visitors is 2.8 percent. The biggest decrease of the number of visitors (see the table) was registered in the National Library (45.7 percent), in Lithuanian Agriculture Library (60.2 percent), in Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (28.8 percent), in university libraries (by 526.9 thousand or 11.2 percent), in college libraries (by 473.1 thousand or 27.8 percent), in secondary school libraries (by 682.2 thousand, or 10.5 percent). At the end of 2010, in comparison with 2006, more visitors came to Lithuanian Library for the Blind, county and municipal public libraries, lower secondary school libraries.

Number of library visitors in 2006–2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	difference	percent
Total	26,931,333	26,116,463	26,210,160	26,345,450	26,168,951	-762,382	-2.8
NLL	249,975	243,513	148,262	155,654	135,810	-114,165	-45.7
LLB	52,145	46,934	56,858	80,890	80,062	27,917	53.5
CPL	953,936	1,123,155	1,128,082	1,182,436	1,048,588	94,652	9.9
MPL	9,306,119	9,077,060	9,236,825	9,835,685	10,035,804	729,685	7.8
WLLAS	106,025	98,208	85,461	85,398	75,507	-30,518	-28.8
TL	87,910	78,179	84,612	96,951	115,219	27,309	31.1
HCIL	77,859	63,763	60,718	60,418	56,847	-21,012	-27.0
AL	33,592	40,591	20,344	17,415	13,380	-20,212	-60.2
MIL	17,240	13,003	10,018	9,588	14,605	-2,635	-15.3
UL	4,718,704	3,685,522	3,749,426	4,017,494	4,191,790	-526,914	-11.2
CL	1,704,929	1,866,375	1,776,598	1,277,257	1,231,808	-473,121	-27.8
VSL	704,819	677,414	706,461	634,250	606,799	-98,020	-13.9
SSL	6,499,733	6,663,553	6,684,228	6,194,848	5,817,450	-682,283	-10.5
LSSL	1,829,035	1,827,629	1,831,896	2,110,305	2,196,603	367,568	20.1
PSL	408,398	415,208	451,349	416,549	407,052	-1,346	-0.3
NFCEIL	148,840	143,480	122,485	113,983	93,702	-55,138	-37.0
Other	32,074	52,876	56,537	56,329	47,925	15,851	49.4

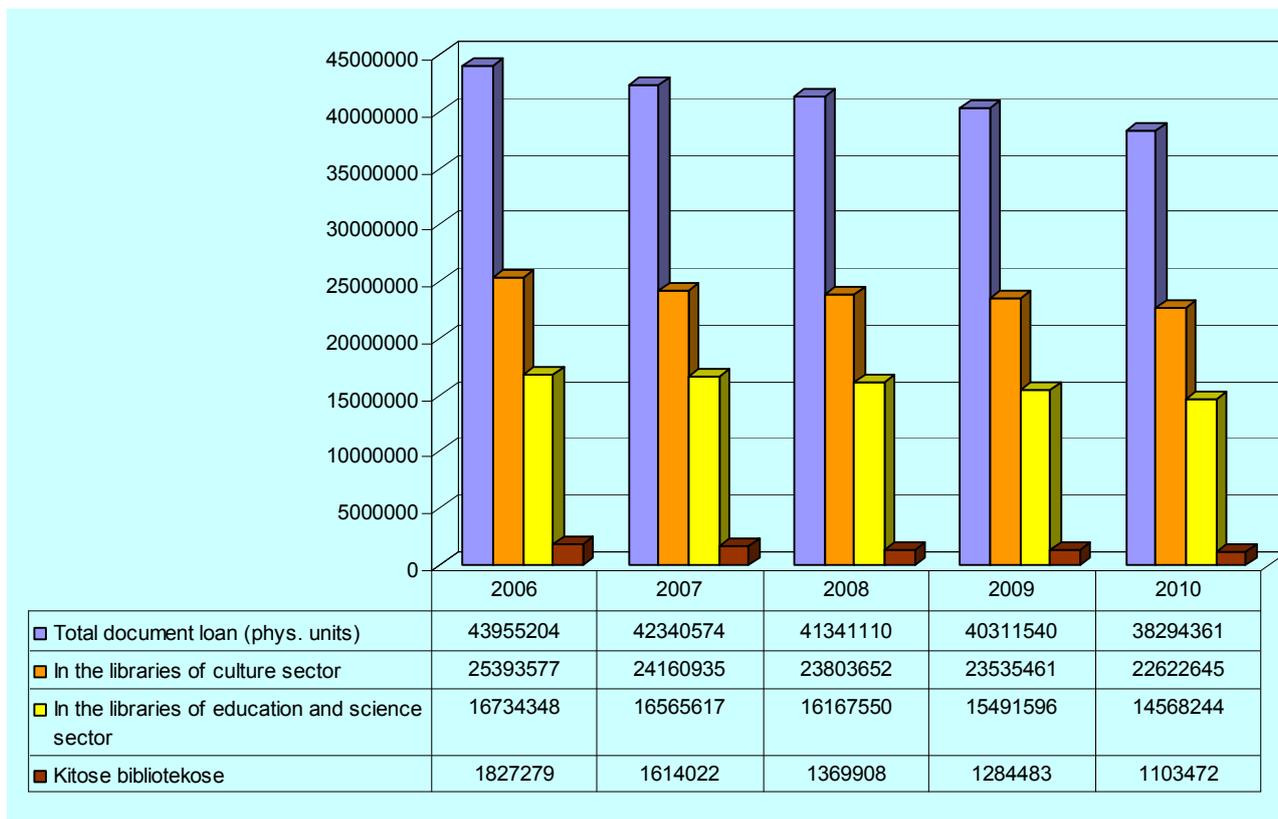
Library attendance is an indicator which reveals how many times per year a registered visitor visited a library. An attendance indicator was 17.3 in 2006, 18.1 in 2010. However, the frequency of visits is very different in libraries of different types (see the table). The highest indicator was registered in higher and general education school libraries; in other libraries it is rather less and does not turn in the country average. The reasons are analogous to these of a decrease in number of users (see *Users* part).

Library attendance in 2006–2010

Year	NLL	LLB	CPL	MPL	WLLAS	TL	HCIL	AL	UL	CL	VSL	GESL
2006	15.8	12.3	9.8	14.5	6.5	6.0	4.3	18.6	29.9	31.5	16.8	18.7
2007	9.6	11.4	11.2	14.6	8.6	4.3	4.0	24.7	20.8	30.9	17.5	20.4
2008	5.9	12.9	10.5	15.2	10.1	4.2	4.4	13.4	21.5	28.5	16.4	21.0
2009	8.4	18.0	11.1	15.8	8.9	5.1	4.1	12.7	23.9	21.4	15.2	21.0
2010	8.8	17.6	10.1	16.3	7.2	7.5	4.1	16.2	26.3	23.5	14.6	21.2
(+, -)	-7.0	5.3	0.3	1.8	0.7	1.5	-0.2	-2.4	-3.6	-8.0	-2.2	2.5
(percent)	-44.3	43.1	3.1	12.4	10.8	25.0	-4.7	-12.9	-12.0	-25.4	-13.1	13.4

Document loan. Document loan is an indicator which is decreasing during the decade, 2006–2010 period was not an exception. Document loan during the five years decreased by more than 5.6 million physical units (or by 12.9 percent). During the same period, in the libraries of culture sector less by 2.7

million physical units (or 12.9 percent) were handed out, in the libraries of education and science sector – less by 2.1 million physical units (or 12.9 percent), in other libraries – less by 728.8 thousand physical units (or 39.6 percent) respectively (see diagram).



Document loan indicator directly depends on users and visitors number: the latter's decrease causes the loan decrease. Another reason is a lack of new books and periodicals, small number of copies of the certain title. During five years document loan in general education school libraries decreased by 1.3 million physical units or by 16.2 percent, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – by 4.1 million physical units or by 54.9 percent, in the National Library – by 716.9 thousand physical units or by 32.2 percent, in municipality public libraries – by 2 million physical units or by 10.5 percent, in college libraries – by 543.8 thousand physical units or by 29.4 percent, etc.

Document loan in 2006–2010

Metai	NLL	LLB	CPL	MPL	WLLAS	TL			
2006	2226928	223571	3127196	19765585	751015	645913			
2007	1974009	180748	3158137	18797188	597636	599660			
2008	1692384	214456	3221389	18596657	484498	630712			
2009	1236718	223707	3336989	18683928	455354	603536			
2010	1509997	238992	3132336	17694680	338357	517807			
(+, -)	-716931	15421	5140	-2070905	-412658	-128106			
(proc.)	-32,2	6,9	0,2	-10,5	-54,9	-19,8			
			HCIL	AL	UL	CL	VSL	GESL	
			212356	32356	5734135	1850654	671968	8421733	
			172176	44787	5776793	2195213	651861	7853865	
			174436	65505	5448441	1951128	719729	7817853	
			158023	44481	5591512	1442072	680892	7571819	
			191377	36181	5390669	1306797	635622	7059412	
			-20979	3825	-343466	-543857	-36346	-1362321	
			-9,9	11,8	-6,0	-29,4	-5,4	-16,2	

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, usually for a month or other specific lending period. The service is paid – mailing expenses are being covered by the user ordering and returning a document. In some latter years interlibrary lending is decreasing (see the table), being replaced by electronic services – downloading documents or their parts (articles) from full-text databases. 13.1 million documents (their parts) downloaded via computer net was reported for 2010.

Interlibrary lending in 2006–2010

Year	National interlibrary lending				International interlibrary lending			
	requests received	documents sent	requests sent	documents received	requests received	documents sent	requests sent	documents received
2006	14,140	13,047	8,246	8,490	454	370	4,890	4,455
2007	15,366	13,606	8,524	8,131	283	224	4,198	3,722
2008	15,808	14,757	6,810	7,729	260	395	3,594	3,275
2009	13,369	12,721	6,787	7,643	325	348	3,496	3,321
2010	12,569	12,543	6,602	6,928	234	168	3,173	2,891
(+, -)	-1,571	-504	-1,644	-1,562	-220	-202	-1,717	-1,564
(percent)	-11.1	-3.9	-19.9	-18.4	-48.5	-54.6	-35.1	-35.1

Users training. Statistical data reveals that library employees allocate a lot of time to users training. Training includes such fields as library holdings, services, information resources and search possibilities, users computer literacy etc. Special attention is paid to user computer literacy improving in municipal public libraries (the project “Libraries for Innovation”). Users training is counted in hours (see the table). In 2006 municipal public libraries allocated for users training 38,234 hours, in 2010 – 66,861 hours, or 56.8 percent of total number of training hours.

Users training in 2006–2010

Year	Total number of hours	In the libraries of culture sector	In the libraries of education and science sector	In special libraries	In other libraries
2006	53,929	47,025	6,435	469	0
2007	85,299	29,405	55,723	171	0
2008	63,980	27,517	35,695	768	0
2009	86,819	44,505	41,247	1,067	0
2010	117,634	74,084	42,549	1,001	0
(+; -)	63,705	27,059	36,114	532	0
(percent)	118.1	57.5	561.2	113.4	0.0

Library events. In 2006–2010 libraries celebrated national festive occasions and important historical dates, jubilees of writers, artists, public characters, anniversaries of membership in the EU, other international organizations. Many events took place during the National Library Week. In 2010 over 66 thousand library events were reported, or by 21 thousand more than in 2006 (see the table). The most part of events was organized by municipal public libraries (59.4 percent) and general education school libraries (31.4 percent).

Library events in 2006–2010

Year	Events		LNN		LLB		CPL		MPL			
	Total number	Among them exhibitions										
2006	45578	28153	187	114	829	156	941	584	41473	25420		
2007	68234	43243	179	136	900	129	1009	627	41371	25308		
2008	69579	42422	201	175	877	145	1173	671	41557	24263		
2009	77374	40577	125	39	942	185	1172	661	40362	23020		
2010	66701	40068	168	110	842	124	1128	592	39594	22473		
(+, -)	21123	11915	-19	-4	13	-32	187	8	-1879	-2947		
(proc.)	46,3	42,3	-10,2	-3,5	1,6	-20,5	19,9	1,4	-4,5	-11,6		
Year	WLLAS		SpSL		VSL		UL		CL		GESL	
	Total number	Among them exhibitions										
	35	30	736	608	1709	1199	729	607	535	492	19541	14288
	39	33	609	548	1553	1247	737	606	592	487	20882	13975
	33	25	565	492	1625	1143	689	584	615	481	21827	14174
	35	27	538	469	1467	1075	711	560	577	435	20928	13819
	42	30	470	380	1706	1200	869	661	545	468	20938	13757
	7	0	-266	-228	-3	1	140	54	10	-24	1397	-531
	20,0	0,0	-36,1	-37,5	-0,2	0,1	19,2	8,9	1,9	-4,9	7,1	-3,7

Library staff. At the end of 2006 the number of library staff in the country was 7259.37, the number of employees – 7,799, among them 6,469 were professional librarians (see the table “Number of professional librarians in 2006–2010”), 538 – qualified professionals and 792 – technical workers. At the end of 2010 the number of library staff was 6,943.6, the number of employees – 7,510, among them 6,232 were professional librarians, 545 – qualified professionals and 733 – technical workers. During the reported period, number of staff in libraries decreased by 315.7, and number of professional librarians – by 237.

Number of professional librarians in 2006–2010

Year	NLL	LLB	CPL	MPL	WLLAS	TL	HCIL	AL	UL	CL	VSL	GESL
2006	389	56	444	2,660	100	118	74	20	584	115	122	1,682
2007	378	54	445	2,671	100	120	63	22	603	142	128	1,713
2008	375	53	444	2,663	100	112	59	23	643	143	125	1,723
2009	365	45	431	2,612	100	105	59	15	621	134	130	1,701
2010	363	46	412	2,545	98	102	51	11	620	127	118	1,637
(+, -)	-26	-10	-32	-115	-2	-16	-23	-9	36	12	-4	-45
(percent)	-6.7	-17.9	-7.2	-4.3	-2.0	-13.6	-31.1	-45.0	6.2	10.4	-3.3	-2.7

In 2010, 3,407 (or 54.6 percent) professional librarians had education in librarianship. Higher education had 32.4 percent, high education – 22.2 percent of professional librarians. Another part of professional librarians – 2,825 (or 45.3 percent) – obtained professional skills in the workplace. Among them librarians with higher educations made up 27.6 percent (1,718), with high education – 9.9 percent (618) and with secondary (or unfinished higher) education – 7.8 percent (489). Full time workers among professional librarians made up 75.7 percent (4,719) (76,5 percent or 4,950 in 2005), part time workers – 24.3 percent (1,513) (23,5 percent or 1,519 in 2005). In 2010 professional librarians-part time workers in education institution libraries made up 39.7 percent, among them in general education school libraries – 38.6 percent; in the libraries of culture sector – 21,1 percent, among them in municipal public libraries – 25.4 percent respectively. During 2006–2010 libraries hired 242 (31 in 2006, 42 in 2007, 58 in 2008, 42 in 2009, 69 in 2010) employees-professionals of librarianship and/or information sciences. 14,575 librarians, or on an average 2,915 per year (2,196 in 2006, 3,211 in 2010), participated in staff training. In 2010 the most number of professional librarians from the libraries of culture sector went on staff training – 74.3 percent, among them, from municipal public libraries – 80.7 percent. The least number of professional librarians were trained in education institution libraries – 19.3 percent, among them, in general education school libraries – 19.5 percent. More detailed data on employees' education is available in the tables for library types.

Library funds and expenses. We do not possess comprehensive data about library funds and expenses. Some institutions do not carry on separate accounting for their libraries because the latter are considered as their structural units. Many education institution libraries are situated in the premises of the institutions, therefore premises maintenance expenses can not be accounted precisely. Besides, employees of public institutions assume obligations not to publicize information about salaries and other financial information. On average, a situation is changing – more and more general education school libraries and other school libraries submit more comprehensive data about document acquisition and periodical subscription funds, however, complete funds and expenses data is not presented. Statistical data submitted by libraries is recorded on LIBIS statistical module, though not discussed in detail. Funds and expenses of the National Library, Lithuanian Library for the Blind, county and municipal public libraries, the libraries of state significance, state university and college libraries are analyzed and discussed. In 2006 libraries received from various sources 182.2 million LTL, the state budget funding made up 81.8 percent of total library funds, funds of projects – 15.8 percent; in 2010 – 75.4 percent and 21.9 percent respectively. 2008 was the best financial year for libraries. The state

budget funding amounted to 183.6 million LTL, or by 31.4 million LTL more than in 2010. In comparison with 2008, library expenses in 2010 decreased by 29.7 million LTL, or by 15.9 percent.

Document acquisition expenses were drastically cut off: from 28.5 million LTL in 2006 to 12.9 million LTL in 2010 (by 120.9 percent). At the end of 2008 librarians' salaries were raised, in an average by 10–12 percent. However, librarians took pleasure in raised salaries a short while. At the end of 2010 staff costs decreased by 4.1 percent (or by 3.6 million LTL) in comparison with 2008. The most part of expenses came to the staff costs (42.7 percent in 2006, 48.3 percent in 2010). Document acquisition expenses decreased from 11.3 percent in 2006 to 6.9 percent in 2010. Computer equipment purchasing expenses made up 8.7 percent in 2006 and 9 percent in 2010. Decrease of document acquisition expenses was the most. E.g., the National Library received 1,282 thousand LTL in 2006, 1,493 thousand LTL in 2007, 167.5 thousand LTL in 2008, 14.9 thousand LTL in 2009 and 48 thousand LTL in 2010; the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences received 1,699.1 thousand LTL in 2006, 1,743.6 thousand LTL in 2007, 1,553.9 thousand LTL in 2008, 1,299.6 thousand LTL in 2009 and 203.6 thousand LTL in 2010, etc. More detailed data on library funds and expenses is available in the tables for library types.

	Total	Including				Year	Total	Including			
	funds received (thous. TL)	State budget funding	Income for paid services	Support of physical and legal persons	Expenses (thous. LTL)		Staff costs (salaries)	Document acquisition	Purchasing of computer equipment	Other expenses	
2006	182,282.1	149,055.9	3,042.3	1,684.1	28,801.7	180,547.2	77,136.5	20,443.3	15,698.6	67,268.8	
2007	202,182.3	168,842.2	2,368.4	2,380.2	28,591.5	187,909.6	84,628.9	23,051.3	9,667.7	70,561.7	
2008	226,849.8	183,358.0	2,181.8	3,795.2	37,514.8	216,884.7	94,149.5	28,572.0	13,246.0	80,917.2	
2009	188,007.1	162,223.4	2,313.0	4,847.7	18,623.0	197,212.3	98,780.5	17,513.0	20,336.9	60,281.9	
2010	201,187.8	151,874.0	2,209.6	3,119.4	43,984.8	187,158.5	90,459.8	12,936.3	16,934.5	66,827.9	
(+,-)	18,905.7	2,818.1	-832.7	1,435.3	15,183.1	6,611.3	13,323.3	-7,507.0	1,235.9	-440.9	
(percent.)	10.4	1.9	-27.4	85.2	52.7	3.7	17.3	-36.7	7.9	-0.7	

Electronic documents. Electronic services. Collection of statistical data on electronic documents and electronic services was launched in 2006, when the Lithuanian version of the Lithuanian standard LST EN ISO 2789 was adopted (July 2005). On December 22, 2006 the new library annual report form “**the 1st library annual**” was approved. It includes data on electronic documents (audiovisual documents, data bases, periodicals and other digital documents), and data on electronic services (number of internet sessions, downloaded documents and records and virtual visits).

Filling it was not easy task for libraries, because special software was necessary. Not all libraries have it yet. When an electronic accounting is not installed, the number of internet sessions is being counted according as people were “sitting at the computer”. For various reasons (poor accounting of performance indicators, lack of computer skills and experience etc.) some municipal public libraries, general education school libraries and other libraries do not count data on electronic services; we also are in doubt about dynamics of some indicators – significant increase in one year and decrease in another. The cases happen when audiovisual documents in physical medium are identified as audiovisual documents on computer net or public access workstations, or internet sessions identified as virtual visits. However, usage of library electronic services has been rapidly expanded. In 2010, the number of internet sessions recorded from public access workstations in libraries was over 17 million, or by 2.3 million more than in 2006. During the same period, the number of virtual visits decreased from 17.6 million in 2006 to 10.2 million in 2010. The number of downloaded records increased from 14,8 million in 2006 to 42.2 million (+27.3 million) in 2010, and number of downloaded documents – from 2.1 million in 2006 to 13 million in 2010. On line access or access via public access workstations in 2010 was available for 9.8 thousand titles of audiovisual documents and 222.7 thousand titles of other digital documents; 874.1 thousand periodicals (331.1 thousand in 2006) were available on site or on line.

So these are library statistical indicators in 2006–2010. Some of them give a sense of fulfilment, and some of them are a matter of concern. During 2006–2008, a lot of renovation and construction of new library buildings went on, funds for document acquisition and periodical subscription, librarians’ salaries and buildings’ renovation were increasing every year. Development of new information technologies and access to virtual information resources, professionalism and initiative of librarians, activity of libraries was growing. At the end of 2010, 89.4 percent of libraries (61.9 percent in 2006) had computers, number of public access workstations increased by 69.5 percent, with internet access – by 76.3 percent. At the end of 2010 the libraries of the country had 19,582 computers (12,012 in 2006). Active involvement in projects made possible introduction of new technologies, development of user services, and better meeting their needs. In 2006 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved The Reading Promotion Programme for 2006–2011. The Programme aimed at promotion of reading among various age and social groups of habitants, development of reading skills, and improving of reading prestige. During The Reading Year (2007), a lot of various projects and events were organized, such as public readings in non-traditional spaces, project of “reading and sharing”, best

book competitions etc. In 2008–2010 tripartite (the Ministry of Culture, the National Library and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) project “Libraries for Innovation” had been successfully implemented in public libraries (and their branches). Intensive computerization of libraries, library employees and users’ training was carried on. At the end of 2008, librarians’ salaries were raised by 10–12 percent, though reduced in the next year. In 2006 automated system of collecting and processing library statistical data “LIBIS Library Statistics” was introduced. Libraries started to apply the new standard “Information and documentation – International library statistics” (LST EN ISO), the new library annual report form “**the 1st library annual**” was approved by the Order of the Minister of Culture of 22 December, 2006 No IV-695. We are anxious about lessening main library performance indicators – number of users, visitors (visits), document loan, about decreasing reading intensity, low staff costs. The cut of document acquisition funds, e.g., for municipal public libraries, the libraries of the state significance and other libraries, made our libraries fall much behind from the libraries of neighbour countries. During these years, 259 libraries of various types were liquidated. In 2006 reorganization of network of high education schools (and, consequently, their libraries) was performed: the schools became colleges or college faculties. Also reorganization of general education schools, vocational schools is going on; they become structural units of bigger administrative bodies. The problem of professional librarians still remains: their number is decreasing, more employees work part time. Two last years were rather challenging. However, libraries managed to survive; on average we must be satisfied with libraries’ modernization, going forward, development of new information technologies. Libraries are also grateful to their sponsors – they have a good few of them.

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Abbreviations

AMB Aukštųjų mokyklų bibliotekos	HSL Higher school libraries
AVB Apskričių viešosios bibliotekos	CPL County public libraries
BLMB Bendrojo lavinimo mokyklų bibliotekos	GESL General education school libraries
KCB Kultūros centrų bibliotekos	CCL Culture centre libraries
KB Kolegijų bibliotekos	CL College libraries
LAB Lietuvos aklujų biblioteka	LLB Lithuanian Library for the Blind
LMB Lietuvos medicinos biblioteka	LML Lithuanian Medical Library
LNB Lietuvos nacionalinė M. Mažvydo biblioteka	NLL The National Library of Lithuania
LŽŪB Lietuvos žemės ūkio biblioteka	LAL Lithuanian Agricultural Library
MAB Lietuvos mokslų akademijos Vrublevskių biblioteka	WLLAS The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
MIB Mokslo institutų bibliotekos	SIL Science institute libraries
MĮB Medicinos įstaigų bibliotekos	MIL Medical institution libraries
MBT Medicinos bibliotekų tinklas	NML Network of medical libraries
MB Muziejų bibliotekos	ML Museum libraries
NVŠĮB Neformaliojo vaikų švietimo įstaigų bibliotekos	NFCEIL Non-formal children education institution libraries
PMB Profesinių mokyklų bibliotekos	VSL Vocational school libraries
PgMB Pagrindinių mokyklų bibliotekos	LSSL Lower secondary school libraries
PrMB Pradinių mokyklų bibliotekos	PSL Primary school libraries
SVB Savivaldybių viešosios bibliotekos	MPL Municipal public libraries
SPECMB Specialiųjų mokyklų bibliotekos	SpSL Special school libraries
SPĮB Sveikatos priežiūros	HCIL Health care institution libraries
ŠĮB Švietimo įstaigų bibliotekos	EIL Education institution libraries
TB Technikos bibliotekos	TL Technical libraries
TBT Techninių bibliotekų tinklas	NTL Network of technical libraries
LTB Lietuvos technikos biblioteka	LTL Lithuanian Technical Library
UB Universitetų bibliotekos	UL University libraries
VMB Vidurinių mokyklų bibliotekos	SSL Secondary school libraries
VB Viešosios bibliotekos	PL Public libraries
ŽŪB Žemės ūkio bibliotekos	AL Agriculture libraries
ŽŪBT Žemės ūkio bibliotekų tinklas	NAL Network of agriculture libraries