

## LITHUANIAN LIBRARIES IN 2011

At the end of 2011, the number of physical units in the total Lithuanian library stock amounted to 105,876,751, or by 480.7 thousand more than in 2010. During the year, the number of registered users in country libraries was 1,398,049; the number of loans was 36,845,147 physical units. During some last years a matter of concern is decreasing number of users as well as decreasing loan indicators. During the year, the number of users decreased by 48.7 thousand, the number of document loans – by 1 million 449.2 thousand; however, the number of visitors increased by 192.7 thousand. Decrease of indicators was actually conditioned by decrease of number of inhabitants; also closing of libraries caused former readers lose traditional library services because of big distances. Since 2008 significant shortage in acquisition funding could be noticed in public, state significance, general education school and other libraries. E.g., municipality public libraries received in 2008 centralised funding (except subscription of periodicals) in amount of 6 million 759.1 thousand LTL, or 2 LTL per inhabitant, whereas in 2010 – just 0.56 LTL per inhabitant, in 2011 not much more – 0.78 LTL per inhabitant. During the year, country libraries received 3 million 563.9 thousand documents, or 109.8 documents per 1 thousand inhabitants (1.1 document per inhabitant). At the end of the year, 92.9 percent of libraries had computers, 90.7 percent had internet access; among them in municipal libraries 90.7 and 93.8 percent, in general education school libraries 90.9 and 88.7 percent, respectively. Electronic services had added to traditional performance indicators – virtual visits, internet sessions, downloads of electronic documents. Number of internet sessions exceeded 22 million, over 5 million of full text documents or their parts were downloaded. Number of virtual visits increased from 10.3 million (in 2010) to 12.2 million (in 2011). Virtual visits made up 31.5 percent of the total visits number.

The number of library employees was 7,431 (the number of staff 6,875.09), professional librarians among them 6,182 (the number of staff 5,618.18), or by 50 employees (38.71 staff units) less than in 2010. The number of full time workers among professional librarians was 4,719, part time workers – 1,476. 3,253 (52.6 percent) of them had education in librarianship or information sciences. Libraries hired 40 new professionals in librarianship and information sciences. 3,179 librarians participated in staff training.

**Library network.** 2,694 libraries submitted annual reports for 2011 to the Library Management Department of the Library Science Centre of Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania – by 22 less than in 2010. The reports were presented by the National Library of Lithuania, libraries of state significance (Lithuanian Library for the Blind, Lithuanian Technical Library, Lithuanian Medical Library, Vilnius University Library), 5 county libraries (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai and Vilnius), 1,301 municipal public libraries, 16 museum libraries, 3 libraries of other culture institutions, 35 special libraries (15 technical libraries, 15 health care institution libraries, Lithuanian Agriculture Library, 2 agriculture science institution libraries). The reports were presented also by 1,343 science and education institution libraries, among them libraries of state significance (the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and 3 science institution libraries), 41 higher school libraries (19 university libraries and 22 college libraries), 72 vocational school libraries, 1,130 municipal and state general education school libraries (41 progymnasiums, 237 gymnasiums, 265 secondary schools, 451 lower secondary schools and 136 primary schools), 66 non-formal children education institution (music, art schools) libraries, 9 state child care institution libraries, and 9 teachers training centre libraries. (There were 33 state general education school libraries, among them 12 gymnasium, 14 general education school, 7 lower secondary school libraries.) The number of libraries in the country decreased by 281 during the period of 2006–2011.

At the end of the year we had by one municipal library less – the Riga library of the Vilnius city was closed. Ongoing reorganisation of education and science institutions mostly impacted on general education and higher schools, science institutions and their libraries. A new type of general education school library

emerged – progymnasium libraries. During the year, the number of general education school libraries decreased by 11, and at the end of the year there operated 41 progymnasium, 237 gymnasium, 265 secondary school, 451 lower secondary school, 136 primary school libraries. After Kaunas Medical University and Lithuanian Veterinary Academy were merged, the number of university libraries decreased by 1. At the end of the year, 41 (42 in 2010) higher school library (among them 14 state non-university (15 in 2010), 5 non-state, 13 state college, 9 non-state college libraries) operated. In 2011 Vilnius Pedagogical University was renamed into Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, and Lithuanian University of Agriculture – into Aleksandras Stulginskis University. At the end of the year the number of science institution libraries decreased by 5, for some institutions were attached to profiled higher schools – Nutrition Institute of Kaunas University of Technology, Stockbreeding Institute of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences et al. 5 children care institutions terminated their activities, their libraries were also liquidated. There were no changes in vocational school and special (technical, health care) institution libraries network.

**Stock.** The biggest documentary holdings owned culture sector, education and science institutions libraries, and the Lithuanian Technical Library. The total country library stock amounted to 105 million 876.8 thousand physical units. The holdings of the culture sector libraries amounted to 26 million 388.5 thousand physical units (or made up 24.9 percent of the total library stock). They were distributed in the following way: the holdings of the National Library of Lithuania – 6,679.9 thousand, county public libraries – 4,597.8 thousand (among them Kaunas County Public Library – more than 2 million), municipal public libraries – 14,182.5 thousand physical units of documents respectively. The holdings of the education and science institution libraries amounted to 30 million 690.7 thousand physical units (or 29 percent of the total stock). The holdings of higher (all levels) school libraries amounted to more than 12,727.8 thousand physical units; among them Vilnius university library (the library of state significance) had 5,382.3 thousand, Kaunas Technology University Library – 1,389.4 thousand, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (library of state significance) – 3,775.2 thousand physical units respectively. Vocational school libraries had 1,687.8 thousand physical units or 1.6 percent of the total documentary stock. The holdings of general education school libraries amounted to 1,687.8 thousand physical units, or 10.9 percent of the total documentary stock; among them gymnasium libraries had more than 3.6 million, secondary school libraries – 3.4 million, lower secondary school libraries– 3.5 million, progymnasium libraries – 512.1 thousand, primary school libraries– 399.7 thousand physical units respectively. There were 48 million 797.5 thousand physical units, or 46.1 percent of the total stock, in the holdings of special libraries. Among them in medical libraries – 808.6 thousand (0.76 percent), in agriculture libraries – 477.3 thousand (0.45 percent), whereas the biggest holdings had technical libraries – 47.5 million physical units (44.8 percent of the total stock). The general total country library stock (including special libraries), as well as other documentary holdings indicators, is rather influenced by particularities of patent documents (45.3 million) recording in the Lithuanian Technical Library.

At the end of the year, the general stock indicator was positive – stocks increased by 482.7 thousand physical units, among them in Lithuanian Library for the Blind – by 5.1 thousand, in Lithuanian Technical Library – by 1.2 million, in university libraries – by 67.2 thousand, in college libraries – by 19.9 thousand physical units respectively. Whereas the stocks decreased in the National Library of Lithuania – by 71.5 thousand, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – by 21.9 thousand, in science institution libraries – by 172.5 thousand, in municipality public libraries – by 62.8 thousand, in agriculture libraries – by 170 thousand, in general education school libraries – by 220.1 thousand physical units respectively. Increase or decrease of the stock is determined by various reasons: significant decrease in new document acquisition funds; inadequate accessions and withdrawals ratio; science institutions were attached to profiled universities what caused stock increase of the latter; a part of closed libraries holdings had been withdrawn as non-actual. During the year, municipal public libraries received 169.4, university libraries –

1105.3, college libraries – 981.2, general education school libraries – 719.4 documents (not necessarily new) per 1000 inhabitants respectively.

Yet in 2008, state budget funds for document acquisition for municipal public libraries amounted to 2 LTL per inhabitant, whereas in 2010 – just 0.56 LTL per inhabitant. In 2011 acquisition funds increased to 0.78 LTL per inhabitant. Funds for document acquisition decreased for county public libraries, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian Technical Library, Lithuanian Medical Library and other libraries; the National Library of Lithuania received no funding for this purpose at all. The Library of the Academy of Sciences acquired documents for 1.7 million LTL in 2007, for 203.6 thousand LTL in 2010, and just for 196.9 thousand LTL in 2011.

Documents acquisition expenditures of the cultural institution libraries in 2011 were 7,474.4 thousand LTL (6,675.5 thousand LTL in 2010). For book acquisition 4,913 thousand LTL were used, for periodical subscription – 2,260.8 thousand LTL, for electronic documents – 262.9 thousand LTL, for other documents – 37.7 thousand LTL. The Ministry of Culture, in accordance with valid regulations, allocates funds to municipal public libraries for document acquisition; county public libraries receive from the same source also funding for periodical subscriptions. Periodical subscription for municipal public libraries is funded by municipal administration. In comparison with 2010, centralised funding increased by 606 thousand LTL. Founders of municipal public libraries allocated additional funds in the amount of 674 thousand LTL for book and other document acquisition, and 2,108.7 thousand LTL for periodical subscription. Sponsors' input or internal library resources, e.g., economy of staff cost (salaries) were used for document acquisition by culture institution libraries. Therefore culture institution libraries used on an average 2.3 LTL per inhabitant for document acquisition, among them municipal public libraries – 2.07 LTL respectively.

Using funds from various financial resources, municipality public libraries acquired documents for 6 million 737.7 thousand LTL, county public libraries – for 348 thousand LTL, the National Library of Lithuania – for 188 thousand LTL, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – for 121.3 thousand LTL. The most part of document acquisition expenditures – 4 million 572.5 thousand LTL, or 67.9 percent – fell on the book acquisition in municipal public libraries; 261 thousand LTL, or 75 percent – in county public libraries, 16.2 thousand LTL, or 8.6 percent – in the National Library of Lithuania; 19.5 thousand LTL, or 16.1 percent – in Lithuanian Library for the Blind respectively. Municipal public libraries used 2 million 86.5 thousand LTL, or 31 percent for periodical subscription, county public libraries – 78.5 thousand LTL, or 22.5 percent, the National Library of Lithuania – 49.9 thousand LTL, or 26.5 percent, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 10.3 thousand LTL, or 8.5 percent respectively. The National Library of Lithuania used 121.9 thousand LTL, or 64.8 percent of the total document acquisition expenditures for electronic documents, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 86.6 thousand LTL, or 71.4 percent, county public libraries – 6.8 thousand LTL, or 1.9 percent, municipal public libraries – 47.6 thousand LTL or 0.7 percent respectively.

Document acquisition expenditures of Lithuanian Technical Library were 289 thousand LTL (287.9 thousand LTL in 2010); 28 thousand LTL (9.7 percent) were used for book acquisition, 248 thousand LTL (85.8 percent) – for periodical subscription, 2 thousand LTL (0.7 percent) – for electronic and other documents. Lithuanian Medical Library spent 34.8 thousand LTL (21.4 thousand LTL in 2010) for document acquiring, including books – 11.9 thousand LTL (33.9 percent of document acquisition expenditures), periodical subscription – 9.2 thousand LTL (26.4 percent), other documents – 13.8 thousand LTL (39.6 percent) respectively. Lithuanian Agricultural Library received from its founder – the Ministry of Agriculture – barely 20 thousand LTL, 13 thousand LTL (65 percent) were allocated for book acquisition, 5 thousand LTL (25 percent) – for periodical subscription, 2 thousand LTL (10 percent) – for electronic documents. In comparison with 2006, libraries suffered decrease in document acquisition expenditures (except of university libraries and vocational school libraries) (look at the table below):

Comparison of acquisition expenditures of education and science institution libraries, except of the state higher education institution libraries, shall be complicated as expenditures in the reports often are non-indicated, or indicated together with expenditures for schoolbooks. In 2011 the state higher school libraries spent on documents 8.3 million LTL, or 43.2 LTL per user; among them university libraries – 6 million 983.6 thousand LTL, or 46.9 LTL per user, college libraries – 1 million 358.4 thousand LTL, or 30.8 LTL per user. University libraries spent 67.6 percent of their acquisition funds on books, 19.1 percent – on periodical subscription, 13.1 percent – on electronic documents, 0.2 percent – on other documents. Allocation of acquisition expenditures in college libraries was the following – 79.9 percent – for books, 18.2 percent – for periodical subscription, 1.9 percent – for electronic documents.

Decrease of stocks is also caused by negative dynamics of accessions and withdrawals: number of documents discarded keeps increasing, while number of documents acquired keeps decreasing. During the last year, municipal public libraries discarded 339.8 thousand physical units, or by 38.3 percent more than acquired, county public libraries – 62.8 thousand (by 50.2 percent more), the National Library of Lithuania – 71.5 thousand (by 59.9 percent more), higher school libraries – 109.4 thousand (by 32.7 percent more), general education school libraries – 291.7 thousand (by 51.9 percent more) respectively. Decrease of funds for acquisition also had some impact on increase of the number of withdrawals. The holdings of the libraries closed in the most cases were discarded rather than reallocated to other libraries.

Though the number of digital documents increases in libraries every year, stock composition (in accordance with the sort of documents) almost does not change. In the libraries of all types books and serials make up 51.2 percent (52.2 percent in 2010) of the whole document stock, patents – 42.8 percent (89.2 percent among them in electronic format), manuscripts – 0.72 percent, printed music – 1 percent, audio-visual documents – 0.71 percent, digital documents – 0.36 percent respectively. However, books and serials are dominant sort of documents in certain types of libraries. In municipal public libraries they make up 98.5 percent (99.3 percent in rural branches) of the whole document stock, in the National Library of Lithuania – 73.1 percent, in county public libraries – 86.8 percent, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 92.4 percent, in medical institution libraries – 94.9 percent, in higher school libraries – 89.4 percent, in vocational school libraries – 98.3 percent, in general education school libraries – 96.3 percent respectively. The exception is the Lithuanian Technical Library, where books and serials make up 2.3 percent, whereas patents – 96.3 percent of the whole library stock; also the Lithuanian Library for the Blind, where books in Braille alphabet and printings with enlarged print adapted to people with sight disabilities amount to 43.7 percent, and audio-visual documents – to 50.2 percent of the whole library stock. Digital documents (together with audio-visual documents in digital media) in the National Library of Lithuania make up 0.15 percent of the whole library stock, in Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 32.4 percent, in county public libraries – 0.34 percent, in municipal public libraries – 0.26 percent, in higher school libraries – 0.25 percent, in vocational school libraries – 0.46 percent, in general education school libraries – 0.83 percent respectively.

Library stock turnover indicator shows an average library document – book, audio-visual document, periodical publication – loan per user. The bigger stock the library possess (as the National Library of Lithuania, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Vilnius University Library, Lithuanian Technical Library, etc.), the less turnover (usage) is. Partially stock turnover indicator is influenced by users' reading activity – number of documents on loan (in physical units). The general stock turnover indicator in country libraries was 0.34 (0.36 in 2010). The stock turnover indicator in the National Library of Lithuania was 0.2, in county public libraries – 0.63, in municipal public libraries – 1.23) (0.92 in rural branches), in special libraries – 0.01 (among them in technical libraries – 0.01, medical libraries – 0.2, agriculture libraries – 0.06). The stock turnover indicator in education and science institution libraries was 0.47; among them in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 0.09, university

libraries – 0.45, college libraries – 1, vocational school libraries – 0.33, general education school libraries – 0.59 (among them in progymnasium libraries – 0.75, gymnasium libraries – 0.67, secondary and lower secondary school libraries – 0.52, primary school libraries – 1.07), non-formal children education institution libraries – 0.25.

**Users.** The number of library users decreases every year. Reasons of decrease in number of users are various: decreasing number of inhabitants in the country, closing of municipal public libraries, merging, reorganisation and closing of general education schools and their libraries, rapid computerisation of all type libraries, expanding internet usage in rural areas (not in urban areas only), computers in households. Degradation of interest to reading is noticed in the society, especially among pupils and youth. At the end of the last year, there were 1,398,049 registered users in the libraries, by 48,712 less than in 2010. Re-registered users made up 79.1 percent of the whole number of registered users, newly registered – 20.9 percent respectively. Culture institution libraries registered 715.6 thousand users, or 51.2 percent of the whole number of users, education and science institution libraries – 652.2 thousand, or 46.6 percent, special (technical, medical, agriculture) libraries – 30.2 thousand or 2.2 percent respectively. Culture institution libraries registered by 23,879 users less than in 2010, among them, municipal public libraries – by 12,754 less (600,898 users), county public libraries – by 8,905 less (94,819 users), the National Library of Lithuania – by 1,648 less (13,851 users). Readers of municipal public libraries made up 18.2 percent of inhabitants, among them 22.1 percent were rural inhabitants.

Education and science institution libraries had 652,189 users, or by 13,669 less than in 2010. Among them, higher school libraries had 209,395 users, or by 8,631 less; vocational school libraries – 40,506, or by 988 less; general education school libraries – 376,419, or by 21,176 less respectively. Education and science institution libraries re-registered 79.7 percent of the former users (among them, higher school libraries – 77.6 percent, general education school libraries – 82.3 percent respectively). Special libraries registered 30,256 users, or by 319 less than in 2010. Among them, technical libraries – 14,750 (by 658 less), medical libraries – 16,016 (by 27 more), agriculture libraries – 1,167 (by 343 more) respectively.

**Visitors (number of visits).** Visitors are registered users who visited the library during reporting period, irrespective of the purpose: receiving or returning of the book or other document, receiving information, attending library events or usage of library services. In 2011 the number of visitors recorded in country libraries reached 26,361,670 – by 192,7 thousand more than in 2010. The total number of visitors in culture institution libraries was 11 million 396.3 thousand, or by 76.5 thousand more than in 2010. The number of visitors increased in municipal public libraries (+130.6 thousand), whereas it decreased in Lithuanian Library for the Blind (-21.1 thousand), county public libraries (-26.9 thousand), the National Library of Lithuania (-5.9 thousand). The total number of visitors in education and science institution libraries was 14 million 802.5 thousand, or by 230.2 thousand more than in 2010. More visitors had the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (+15.8 thousand), general education school libraries (+153.5 thousand), university libraries (+48.2 thousand), non-formal children education institution libraries (+12.8 thousand). Other education institution libraries had lost a part of their visitors: college libraries (-55.1 thousand), vocational school libraries (-24.3 thousand).

During the past year, the number of visitors decreased in special libraries. In technical libraries it decreased by 21.7 thousand (among them, in Lithuanian Technical Library – by 5.9 thousand), in agriculture libraries – by 3.2 thousand (among them, in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – by 160). Lithuanian Medical library lost 210 visitors, however, the total number of visits increased in health care institution libraries – by 1.2 thousand.

During the year, in an average, a visitor visited a library 18.8 times (18.1 in 2010). This indicator varied in various libraries. The number of visits per year in culture institution libraries was 15.9 (among them, in municipal public libraries – 16.9 (rural branches – 18), in county public libraries – 10.8, in the National

Library – 9.4). Special libraries were visited even more rarely: in technical libraries the number of visits per year was 6.3 (in Lithuanian Technical Library – 5.8), in medical institution libraries – 4.1 (in Lithuanian Medical Library – 3.7). General attendance in education and science institution libraries was higher than an average in the country – 22.7. In higher school libraries it reached 25.8 (among them, in university libraries – 27.3); in general education school libraries – 22.8 (among them, in gymnasium libraries – 26.8, in progymnasium libraries – 23.4, in lower secondary school libraries – 21.3), in non-formal children education institution libraries – 8.5.

Virtual visitors, being recorded in the libraries for several last years, in accordance with the standards provisions are equated to ordinary visits to any structural unit of the library. A virtual visit shall be defined as users' request submitted via internet site from outside the library, irrespective to number of pages or elements reviewed. Data on virtual visits must be collected from web administrators, database managers, or library's electronic catalogue page. During the last year, the number of virtual visits indicated by libraries was 12 million 102.9 thousand. Among them, in municipal public libraries – 2 million 368.2 thousand, or 19.6 percent of the total number of virtual visits; in county public libraries – 1 million 149.2 thousand, or 9.5 percent; in the National Library – 1 million 213.3 thousand, or 10 percent; in vocational school libraries – 5.7 thousand, or 0.04 percent; in general education school libraries – 253.2 thousand, or 2.1 percent; in special (medical, technical, agricultural) libraries – 581.3 thousand, or 4.8 percent respectively. However, a number of libraries did not present data about virtual visits, among them, 9 municipal public libraries, 27 general education school libraries of education departments, some college and higher school libraries. Virtual visits in municipal public libraries made up 18.9 percent of the total number of visits, in the National Library – 90.3, in county public libraries – 52.9, in special libraries – 78.1, in higher school libraries – 52.6, in vocational school libraries – 0.96, in general education school libraries – 2.9 percent respectively.

**Document loan.** Document loan statistical indicator was negative. It kept decreasing every year – from 48.6 million physical units in 2001 to 26.8 million physical units in 2011. During the said period, the document loan decreased by 11.7 million physical units, on an average by 1 million physical units per year. 3 million 684.5 thousand physical units were handed out to the users in 2011, or by 1 million 449.2 thousand physical units less than in 2010. In culture sector libraries the document loan decreased by 702 thousand physical units; among them, in municipal public libraries – by 267.8 thousand, in county public libraries – by 215.6 thousand, in the National Library – by 177 thousand physical units respectively. Indicators in the National Library decrease because of the reconstruction of the main building, which goes on for several years, and causes marked disadvantage for users' working conditions. In special libraries the document loan decreased by 155.3 thousand physical units, among them in Lithuanian Technical Library – by 106 thousand, in Lithuanian Medical Library – by 24.9 thousand, in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – almost by 2 thousand physical units respectively. In education and science institution libraries the document loan was by 591.8 thousand physical units less than in 2010. Among them, in higher school libraries – by 320.2 thousand (in universities – 235.8 thousand, in colleges – 84.4 thousand), in vocational school libraries – by 71.5 thousand, in general education school libraries – by 189.9 thousand (in gymnasiums – 102.8 thousand) physical units less respectively. The document loan increased by 8.1 thousand physical units in science institution libraries.

Documents lent out – 20 million 337.8 thousand physical units – made up 55.2 percent of the total loan. In culture institution libraries lending made up 57.1 percent of the total loan, in municipal public libraries – 60.8 (in rural branches – 72.1), in county public libraries – 65.5, in the National Library – 5.5, in special libraries – 43.9 percent respectively. 7 million 555.8 thousand physical units of document were lent out in education and science institution libraries – that made up 52.7 percent of the total loan; in higher school libraries a respective indicator was 42.7, in vocational school libraries – 54.8, in general education school libraries – 64.3 percent respectively.

Reading indicator is an average document loan for one user per year. The indicator is determined by changes in users' number and document loan. In the last year, the general reading indicator – number of document lent for one user during the year – was 26.4 (26.5 in 2010). In culture institution libraries it amounted to 30.6 (no change). In municipal public libraries 29 documents (28.8 in 2010) were lent out on an average for one user, among them in rural branches – 28.1 (27.9 in 2010); in county public libraries – 30.8 (30.2 in 2010) respectively. The reading indicator was less than a country average in special libraries – just 19.6; in technical libraries, however, it made up 27 (among them, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 38.6). The indicator was rather lower in medical libraries – 11.5, among them in Lithuanian Medical Library – 13.1. In agriculture libraries the indicator was 25.6, among them in Lithuanian Agriculture Library – 11.8. The general reading indicator in education and science institution libraries was also less than an average (26.4), and made up 22. The reading indicator in higher school libraries was 30.4 (in universities – 33.2, in colleges – 22.5), in general education school libraries – 18.2 (among them, in gymnasiums – 19.2, in secondary schools – 17.4, in lower secondary schools – 19.9). The average loan per user in non-formal children education institution libraries was 10.1 documents.

**Workplaces and library computerisation.** At the end of the last year there were 48,587 workplaces for library users, among them 14,019 public access workstations – 28.8 percent of the total number of workplaces. 13,082 computerised workplaces had an internet access – 93.3 percent of the total number of public access workstations. In culture institution libraries the total number of workplaces was 17,558; among them – 6,272 public access workstations, or 35.7 percent of the total number of workplaces. 5,981 computerised workplaces had an internet access – 95.4 percent of the total number of public access workstations. Among them, municipal public libraries had 16,277 workplaces including 5,778 (or 35.6 percent) public access workstations. 5,589 (or 96.7 percent) of the latter had an internet access. County public libraries had 912 workplaces including 407 (or 44.6 percent) public access workstations; 311 (or 76.4 percent) of the latter had an internet access. 600 workplaces served for special libraries users' needs, among them 140 (or 23.3 percent) public access workstations; 134 (or 95.7 percent) computerised workplaces had an internet access. Education and science institution libraries had 30,429 workplaces, among them 7,607 (or 25 percent of the total number of workplaces) were computerised. 6,967 (or 91.6 percent) of the latter had an internet access. Higher school libraries had 7,699 workplaces including 1,977 public access workstations; 1,768 (or 89.4 percent) of the latter had an internet access. Vocational school libraries had 2,087 workplaces, including 606 (or 29 percent) public access workstations; 96.3 percent of the latter had an internet access. General education school libraries had 20,083 workplaces including 5,028 (or 25 percent) public access workstations; 4,628 (or 92 percent) of the latter had an internet access.

Every year libraries acquire more computers for users and employees; the outdated are replaced by the modern ones. At the end of 2011, 2,502 libraries (or 92.8 percent) were equipped with computers (89.4 percent in 2010). 90.7 percent of libraries had an internet access. In culture institution library sector, 1,276 libraries (or 92.6 percent) had computers; 93.6 percent of them had an internet access. Among them, 96.4 percent of municipal public libraries had computers; 93.8 percent had an internet access. 96.4 percent of rural branches (1,046 libraries) had computers; 93.3 percent had an internet access. In special library sector, 91.7 percent had computers; 91.7 percent had an internet access; among them, 81.3 percent of medical institution libraries. All technical and agriculture libraries had computers and an internet access.

1,193 education and science institution libraries (or 89.6 percent of the total their number) libraries had computers (87.8 percent of them had an internet access). Among general education school libraries, 90.9 percent had computers and 88.7 percent had an internet access (progymnasiums – 97.6 and 97.6; secondary schools – 98.9 and 97.7, lower secondary schools – 88 and 84.7, primary schools – 66.9 and 62.5, non-formal children education institution libraries 54.5 and 53 percent had computers and an internet access respectively). All university, college and state significance libraries had computers with an internet access.

98.6 percent of vocational school libraries had computers and an internet access. In municipal public libraries there were 1.72 public access workstations with an internet access per 1 thousand inhabitants (among them, in rural areas – 3.48). In these libraries one public access workstation was used by 580 inhabitants (in rural areas – 287 inhabitants respectively). In higher school libraries there were 8.4 public access workstations per 1 thousand users, in general education school libraries – 12.3, in vocational school libraries – 11.7 respectively.

Library employees had 6,437 computers, or by 184 computers more than in 2010. An internet access was available at 98.4 percent of employees' computers. Librarians and qualified specialists (among them 6,718 professional librarians and 536 qualified specialists) got 0.96 computer's per workplace. 95.8 percent of librarians and qualified specialists workplaces were computerised. In culture institution libraries 98.7 percent of employees had computerised workplaces, 97.1 percent – an internet access. Among them, in the National Library, in county public libraries, in Lithuanian Library for the Blind computerised workplaces with an internet access made up 100 percent; in municipal public libraries computerised workplaces made up 97.3 percent, and workplaces with an internet access – 95.8 percent (among them, in rural branches – 93.1 and 90.1 percent respectively). In the libraries of state significance the situation with librarians and qualified specialists workplaces was the following: in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences computerised workplaces with an internet access made up 100 percent, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 79.8 percent, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 100 percent respectively. In education institution libraries 92.3 percent of librarians and qualified specialists workplaces were computerised. Employees of higher school (universities, colleges) libraries were 100 percent equipped with computerised workplaces. In vocational school libraries 94.2 percent of professional librarians' workplaces were computerised, 92.5 percent had an internet access. In general education school libraries 87.5 percent of professional librarians workplaces were computerised, 85.2 percent had an internet access (among them progymnasiums – 98.5, gymnasiums – 92, secondary schools – 85.6, lower secondary schools – 85.6, primary schools – 79.7 percent had an internet access respectively). In non-formal children education institution libraries 56.4 percent of employees' workplaces were computerised.

**Interlibrary lending.** Interlibrary lending is a paid service. It 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 – national or foreign – libraries. Interlibrary loan is mostly performed by the main libraries – the National Library, the libraries of state significance, county public libraries, higher school libraries. Interlibrary lending is decreasing, being replaced by electronic services (downloading documents from remote databases). In 2011, within the country, libraries received 14,069 requests and sent 13,927 documents or their copies. 99 percent of requests received were satisfied. 231 requests were received from abroad, 184 documents were sent respectively – 79.6 percent of requests were satisfied. Lithuanian libraries sent 3,407 requests to their foreign partners and received 3,019 documents (including 2,146 copies) – 88.6 percent of requests were satisfied.

**Library events.** Events are a constituent area of library activities. Exhibitions, other events, usually literary, cultural or educational, take important place. They can be targeted at various users groups – children, adults, specialists in certain fields. In 2011 Lithuanian libraries organised 69.5 thousand events of various thematic. Exhibitions formed a large part of all events – 40,127 exhibitions made up 57.7 percent of all library events. The most number of events came to culture institution libraries – 44.5 thousand (or 64 percent of the total number of events). Education and science institution libraries organised 24.5 thousand events (or 35.3 percent), special libraries – 908 (or 0.7 percent respectively). Municipal public libraries organised 42.3 thousand events (or 60.9 percent), county public libraries – 1.1 thousand (or 1.6 percent), higher school libraries – 1.6 thousand (or 2.3 percent), general education school libraries – 20.9 thousand (or 30.1 percent), technical libraries – 232 (or 0.3 percent), medical libraries – 256 (or 0.4 percent of the total

number of events respectively). Exhibitions organised by culture institution libraries made up 52.3 percent of the total number of events, those in county public libraries – 42.7, in the National Library – 85.1, in higher school libraries – 76.7, in general education school libraries – 66.1, in technical libraries – 96.1, in medical libraries – 60.5 percent respectively. On an average, 26 event per library took place during the year (including 15 exhibitions); among them, in culture institution libraries – 34 events (including 18 exhibitions), in education and science institution libraries – 18 events (including 12 exhibitions), in technical libraries – 15 events (including 14 exhibitions), in medical libraries – 16 events (including 10 exhibitions).

**Users training.** Users training can take a form of library tour or other individual or group training forms. The training aims at introducing users to the library collections, services and technical facilities, regulations of usage of information services. Duration of training services is counted in hours. In 2011, the number of hours allocated for users training was 188,642 (about 23.5 thousand working days). Culture institution libraries allocated for users training 143.5 thousand hours, or 76.1 percent of the total time allocated; among them, municipal public libraries – 134.9 thousand (71.5 percent), county public libraries – 8.4 thousand (4.5 percent) respectively. Education and science institution libraries allocated for users training 44,141 hours, or 23.4 percent of the total time allocated; among them, higher school libraries – 8.4 thousand (4.5 percent), general education school libraries – 36.9 thousand (19.9 percent), special libraries – 1.011 thousand (0.5 percent) respectively.

The number of training hours, in comparison with 2010, increased by more than 71 thousand hours; among them, in culture institution libraries – by 74.1 thousand, in education and science institution libraries – by 1.6 thousand, in special libraries – by 10 hours respectively. The number of training hours in municipal public libraries increased twice, from 66.9 thousand (in 2010) to 134.9 thousand hours (in 2011). These are big numbers, inducing doubts if the provisions of the standard were followed while reporting. County public libraries allocated for users training by 1.3 thousand hours more than in 2010, higher school libraries – by 383 hours, general education school libraries – by 1.1 thousand hours respectively.

**Information requests.** In 2011 the users submitted 2 million 556.6 thousand requests; just a small part of them was submitted by electronic means – 111.7 thousand or 4.3 percent. 96.2 percent of requests were accomplished. Culture institution libraries received 1,389.3 thousand requests, or 44.2 percent of the total request number; education and science institution libraries – 1,129.1 thousand, or 44.2 percent, special libraries – 1.5 percent respectively. The most number of requests came to municipal public libraries – 1084.4 thousand or 42.4 percent; county public libraries received 263 thousand, or 10.3 percent, the National Library – 37.4 thousand, or 1.5 percent, higher school libraries – 336.2 thousand or 13.1 percent, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 7.3 thousand, or 0.3 percent, general education school libraries – 738.9 thousand, or 28.9 percent respectively. Like in the previous year, all requests were responded by the National Library, county public libraries accomplished 96.4 percent of all requests, municipal public libraries – 96.8 percent, special libraries – 91.6 percent, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 98.8 percent, higher school libraries – 98 percent, general education school libraries – 94.7 percent respectively.

**Library staff.** Library employee is considered a person who works at the library for remuneration. Library staff consists of the following groups of employees: professional librarians, qualified specialists, technical workers and volunteers, or people doing volunteer work. Professional librarians must have diploma in librarianship or information sciences; performing of their work requires special education. This education can be achieved through formal means – i.e. at the higher school, or by getting basics of profession during a long period of work in a library under supervision of the specialist. Administration workers and all who do librarian's work are classed to *professional librarians*. Accountants, technical and IT specialists, human resources managers, restorers, book binders etc. are classed to *qualified specialists*. All

other employees who are not classed to the first two groups – security service and auxiliary staff (premises cleaners, watchmen, sweepers, firemen, drivers etc.) – are *technical workers*.

At the end of 2011, the number of library staff was 6,875.09, the number of employees – 7,431 (7,510 in 2010). Full time workers (5,605) made up 74.4 percent of all employees. 4,183 employees (or 56.3 percent) had higher education, 2,268 employees (or 30.5 percent) had high education. Employees with other (secondary, unfinished higher) education (980) made up 13.2 percent of the total number of employees. At the end of the year, the number of employees was by 79 less.

Professional librarians made up the biggest part of employees – the number of staff – 5,618.18, the number of workers – 6,182 (or 83.2 percent of the total number of employees). This number was by 50 less than in 2010. Full time workers (4,719) made up 83.2 percent of the total number of professional librarians. 3,784 of them (or 61.2 percent) had higher education; 1,947 (or 31.5 percent) had higher education, 451 (or 7.3 percent) had other education. In the matter of qualified specialists, the number of staff was 511.48, the number of workers – 536 (or 7.2 percent of the total number of employees), in the matter of technical workers, the number of staff was 745.43, the number of workers – 713 (or 9.6 percent). 4,408 (number of staff 4,204.66) employees, or 59.3 percent of the total number of employees, worked at culture institution libraries, 2,820 (number of staff 2,477.88) employees, or 37.9 percent, worked at education and science institution libraries, 203 (number of staff 192.55) employees, or 2.7 percent respectively worked at special libraries.

*Professional librarians.* 3,379 professional librarians (number of staff 3,155.7) worked at culture institution libraries. They made up 54.7 percent of the total number of professional librarians. Professionals with higher education (977) and with high education (1,009) in librarianship made up 58.8 percent (59 percent in 2010). Full time workers made up 79.4 percent of the total number of employees, among them – 75.8 percent (53.4 percent in rural branches) worked at municipal public libraries. In the National Library professionals in librarianship made up 52.1 percent of the total number of professional librarians, in Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 40.9 percent, in county public libraries – 68.4 percent, in municipal public libraries – 59.3 percent (among them, 41.9 percent in rural branches) respectively. Though 21 professional in librarianship was hired by the libraries, there were by 24 less of them at the end of the year. The best training conditions had specialists of culture institution libraries, although the Lithuanian Training Centre for Cultural Workers was liquidated since January 1, 2012. Nevertheless, 2,453 or 72.6 percent (79.6 percent in municipal public libraries, 80.5 percent in county public libraries, 24.2 percent in the National Library) of specialists participated in training.

2,644 professional librarians (number of staff 2,310.68; 42.8 percent of the total number of professional librarians) worked at education and science institution libraries. 43.4 percent of the specialists had higher and high education, among them in higher school libraries – 60.8 percent, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 60.2 percent, in vocational school libraries – 51.7 percent, in general education school libraries – 34.6 percent, in non-formal children education institution libraries – 27.3 percent respectively. 71.8 percent of employees-professional librarians worked full time; among them in higher school libraries – 90.5 percent, in vocational school libraries – 91.7 percent, in general education school libraries – 62.5 percent, in non-formal children education institution libraries – 40 percent respectively. At the libraries of general education schools, mostly of lower secondary schools, teachers are being hired in order to raise their salaries. Often one staff unit is divided among two or four teachers. 710 librarians, or 26.9 percent of the total specialists number, participated in training; among them 40.4 percent of higher school library employees, 15 percent of vocational school library employees, 20 percent of general education school library employees.

203 (number of staff 192.55) employees worked at special libraries, among them – 159 professional librarians. 75.5 percent of specialists had higher (109 workers) or high (11 workers) education. 101 librarians

worked at technical libraries (85 at Lithuanian Technical Library), 49 –at medical libraries (32 at Lithuanian Medical Library), 7 – at agriculture libraries (3 at Lithuanian Agriculture Library). 85.1 percent of professional librarians had higher and high education in librarianship in technical libraries, 55.1 percent – in medical libraries, 71.4 percent – in agriculture libraries respectively. 16 (10.1 percent) employees participated in training during the year – all employees of medical libraries.

During the reported period, 40 (71 in 2010) specialists achieved education in librarianship and information sciences, and were hired by the libraries: 21 at culture institution libraries (14 at municipal public libraries, 2 at county public libraries, 4 at the National Library, 1 at Lithuanian Library for the Blind), 19 at education and science institution libraries (3 at the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, 5 at higher school libraries, 11 at general education school libraries).

**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, technical libraries give reasons for commercial secrets of companies, some employees of public institutions, non-state school libraries assume obligations not to publicise financial information etc. Therefore, funds and expenses of the National Library, county and municipal public libraries, state higher school (university and college) libraries are analysed and discussed, as in previous years.

*Funds.* In 2011 the income of the libraries was 201.5 million LTL, or by 155.8 thousand LTL more than in 2010. The state budget funding – 162.2 million LTL – made up 80.5 percent of library funds, the income for paid services – 2.3 million LTL – 1.1 percent, the support of physical and legal persons – 4.1 million LTL – 2.1 percent, the funds of projects and programs – 32.9 million LTL – 16.3 percent respectively. In comparison with 2010, the state budget funding increased by 10.1 million LTL. The income for paid services increased by 90.4 thousand LTL, physical and legal persons support increased by 1 million LTL. By 14.9 million LTL less were received through projects and programs; among them, the National Library received by 14.9 million LTL less. Generally, the income of all libraries (except of the National Library of Lithuania) increased, though the budget funding allocated by the state of the founder decreased for certain libraries: Lithuanian Library for the Blind (-2.9 thousand LTL), Lithuanian Technical Library (-158.7 thousand LTL), college libraries (-60 thousand LTL). The state budget funding remained at 2010 level for the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian Medical Library, Lithuanian Agriculture Library. It increased for the National Library of Lithuania (+6 million LTL), county public libraries (+684.2 thousand LTL), municipal public libraries (+2,781,4 thousand LTL), university libraries (+898.1 thousand LTL).

*Expenses.* The total library expenses amounted to 194.4 million LTL. In comparison with 2010, they increased by 7 million 17.6 thousand LTL. The staff costs (salaries) amounted to 94.4 million LTL, or by 3.9 million LTL more than in the previous year. The staff costs made up 48.6 percent of the total expenses, among them, in the National Library – 25.9, in county public libraries – 44.7, in municipal public libraries – 57.2, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 65.8, in university libraries – 49.2, in college libraries – 54.7, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 62.6, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 65.7 percent respectively. Document acquisition expenditures amounted to 16 million 277.7 thousand LTL and made up 8.4 percent of the total expenses, including book acquisition – 10.7 million LTL (or 66.1 percent), periodical subscription – 4.2 million LTL (or 26.1 percent), electronic document acquisition – 1.2 million LTL (or 7.4 percent), other document acquisition – 72 thousand LTL (or 0.8 percent) respectively. The biggest part of funds was used for document acquisition in university libraries (23.5 percent), college libraries (36.7 percent), Lithuanian Agriculture Library (12 percent). Document acquisition expenses were rather less in other libraries: in Lithuanian Technical Library – 8.2 percent of the total expenses, in municipal public libraries – 7.7, in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 3.9, in county public libraries – 1.7, in the National Library – 0.46 percent respectively.

17.4 million LTL, or 8.9 percent of the total expenses, was used for renovation of library buildings. The National Library spent 9.5 million LTL for reconstruction of its main building; Šiauliai and Vilnius county libraries' buildings renovation cost 5 million 669 thousand LTL; municipal public libraries used for this purpose 523 thousand LTL (including Zarasai municipal public library – 507.5 thousand LTL); Library of the University of Educational Sciences in Vilnius spent 1.7 million LTL. Computerisation of libraries, purchasing and maintenance of software required 14.2 million LTL – 7.3 percent of the total expenses. The National Library spent for this purpose 7 million 126.8 thousand LTL, Lithuanian Library for the Blind – 64.8 thousand LTL, municipal public libraries – 5 million 444.2 thousand LTL, county public libraries – 29.5 thousand LTL, the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences – 61.1 thousand LTL, university libraries – 1.3 million LTL. Other expenses – 52.1 million LTL or 26.8 percent of the total expenses – went to maintenance of premises and transport, communal services and telecommunications, and other library needs. Other expenses in the National Library made up 32 percent of the total expenses, in county public libraries – 26.4, in municipal public libraries – 28.3, in university libraries – 17.2, in Lithuanian Technical Library – 28.8, in Lithuanian Medical Library – 31.4 percent respectively.

**Electronics documents and electronic services.** Until now libraries do not have equal possibilities in accounting of electronic services – special free or purchased electronic service recording software is not installed, libraries also lack service measuring and accounting skills for obtaining necessary statistical data. Common efforts of library workers, web administrators and database managers are necessary for submitting of electronic services statistical data. However, electronic services were not accounted by general education school libraries in 27 municipalities, also by some college, vocational school and other libraries. Though LIBIS software (statistical module) is installed in all municipal public libraries, among municipal public libraries (including rural branches) 9 libraries do not submit data about virtual visits, 2 – about internet sessions, 32 – about downloaded documents, 19 – about downloaded records. In 2011 the number of virtual visits was 12.1 million, almost by 2 million more than in 2010; among them, 2.4 million in municipal public libraries, 1.1 million in county public libraries, 1.2 million in the National Library, 6 million in higher school libraries, 253.2 thousand in general education school libraries. 782 databases were on computer network, 1,364 databases were on other servers. Users had access to 939.4 thousand titles of periodicals and to more than 273.2 thousand titles of other digital documents on computer networks or installed on public access workstations. During the year, library users downloaded more than 5 million electronic full text documents.

So these are library statistical indicators in 2011. Quantitative analysis and comparison of indicators make assumptions to notice reasonable changes in library operation. A sense of fulfilment is given by renovated library buildings, computerisation of libraries, increasing professionalism of librarians, their initiatives, cultural activities in libraries. However, there are also some matters of concern – cut of library funds for new book acquisition and periodical subscription: there are a number of education institution libraries, which during the year did not receive any books, any periodicals. Number of readers in libraries is lessening every year, document loan indicator is also going down. Libraries of general education schools, non-formal children education institutions are being reorganised or closed; children care institution libraries are almost completely destroyed. An important matter of concern is turnover of library staff due to low salaries.

This review of library statistical indicators for 2011 is based on statistical reports presented on LIBIS statistical module: [www.lnb.lt/bibliotekininkui/Lietuvos bibliotekų statistiniai duomenys](http://www.lnb.lt/bibliotekininkui/Lietuvos_biblioteku_statistiniai_duomenys)