



Commission of the European Communities

## **information management**

# **A study of library economics in the European Communities**



**Report**

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# **information management**

## **A study of library economics in the European Communities**

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## Chapter 1

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

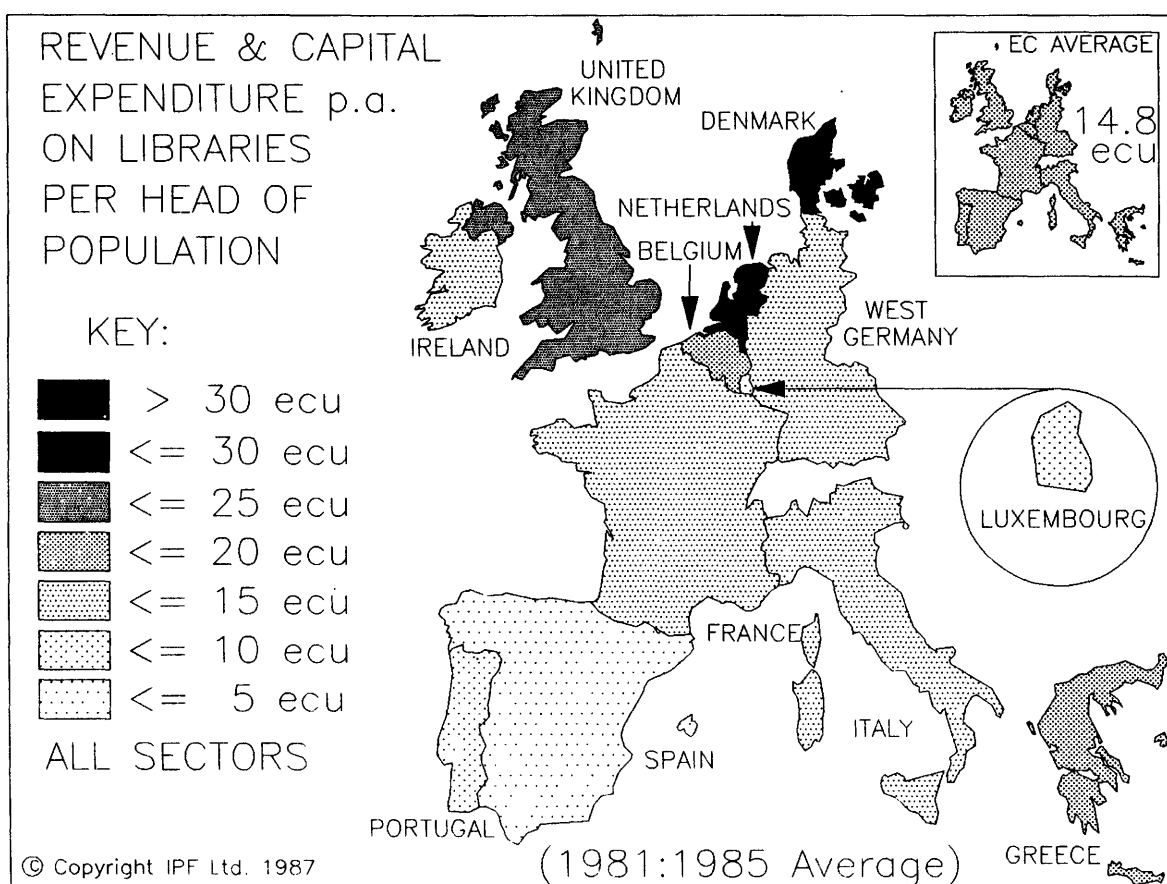
*This summary provides an overview of the main findings of a study which we believe is the first to attempt to measure the costs of library services throughout the European Community. For a discussion of these findings, and further explanation of the points set out in this chapter, it is necessary to read the whole report.*

#### 1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to attempt an up-to-date measure of the extent of library activities in the European Community (EC). We set out to build on the work of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), with their support and the use of their survey data to guide us. However, so as to advance the knowledge about libraries in the EC we have found it necessary to build on and collect more up to date figures than have hitherto been made available at a central level. We collected such data in our own survey, undertaken in late 1986 and early 1987. This exercise gave us an insight into the practicability of collecting information from the diverse sources throughout the EC using the accepted definitions describing library services. It is our hope that the publication of this report is seen as being timely by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), which is concerned with the development of robust definitions for the description of those library activities we have described.

##### 1.1.1 Survey Data

The six sector definitions developed by UNESCO, (National; Other Major Non-specialised; Public; Higher Education; School; and Specialised Libraries), were seen by us at the outset of the



MAP 1



study as a convenient and recognisable framework to use in the collection of internationally consistent data. However, the pattern of library provision throughout the EC is so diverse as to make the strict interpretation of the more detailed UNESCO definitions impossible for certain of the libraries activities we attempted to measure. Therefore, the results of this study provide an insight into the extent of library activities throughout the EC rather than an exact measure of the importance and utility of libraries to the economy of the community. WHERE WE HAVE QUOTED FIGURES THESE MUST BE INTERPRETED WITH SOME CAUTION. In this respect, we sought information for five years, 1980 to 1985 inclusive, describing the scale of each library sector, and the costs associated with each.

#### 1.1.2 Types of Data

There were two types of data we were seeking in the survey: "Activity" or data concerning the physical aspects of the library service, such as the number of books, staff, users, etcetera; and "Financial" which were the descriptive measures of the scale of the libraries in the national economies covered in our study. The activity data were in most cases much more amenable than the financial information, which has caused us to undertake more estimates for the latter. Where we have reported expenditures, these are all shown in ECU equivalents and at constant 1985 prices. A major problem which we have identified is the lack of standard financial forms of account which can be operated throughout the European Community (EC). Therefore, the practicability of gaining precise assessments of expenditure on libraries for the EC is limited.

### 1.2 Financial Statistics

In the early 1980's revenue (current) plus capital expenditure on library activities approximated to 4.7 Billion ECUs per annum (at 1985 prices). This was equivalent to 14.8 ecu per head of population.

#### 1.2.1 Revenue Expenditure

Library revenue spending, in real terms, remained relatively

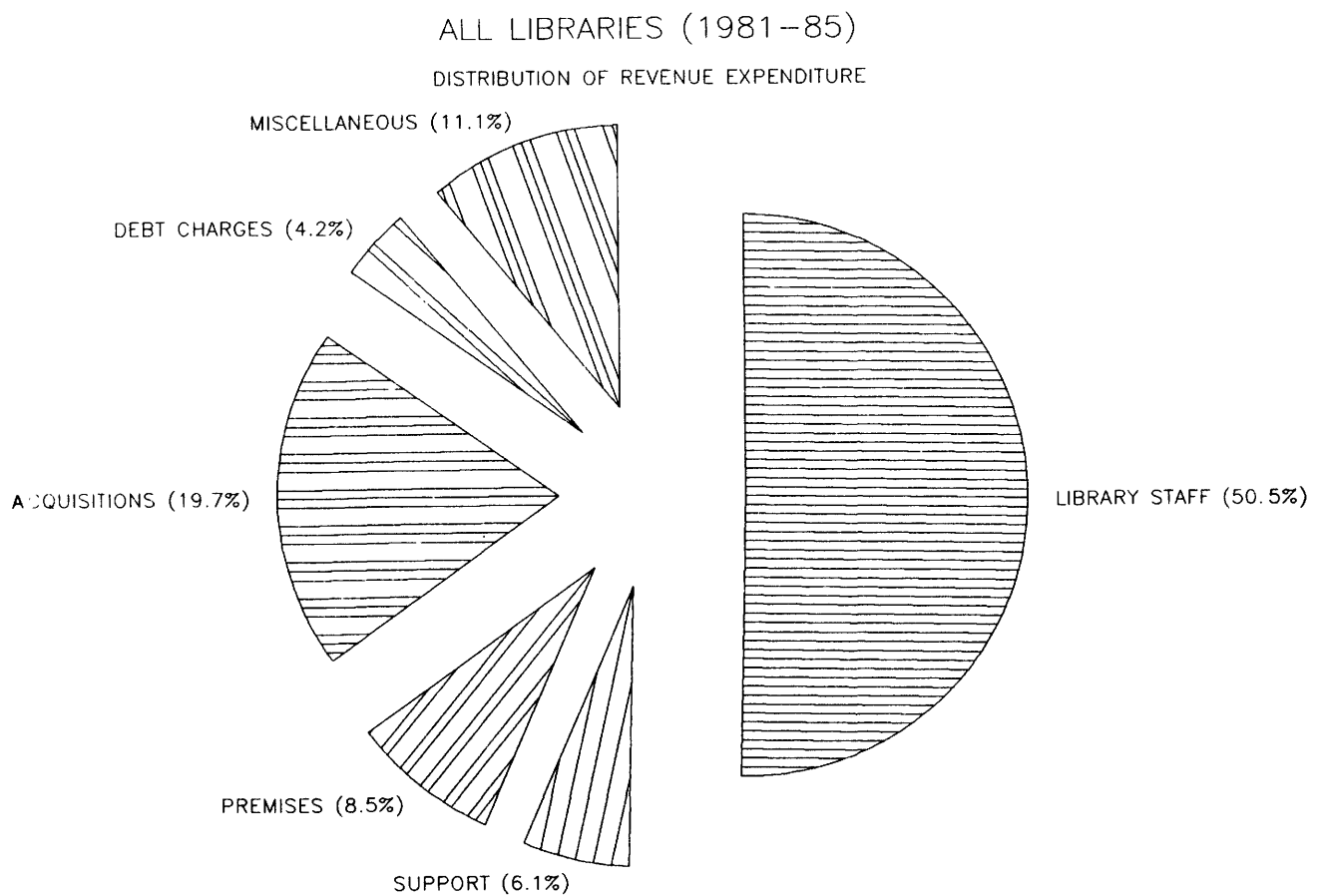
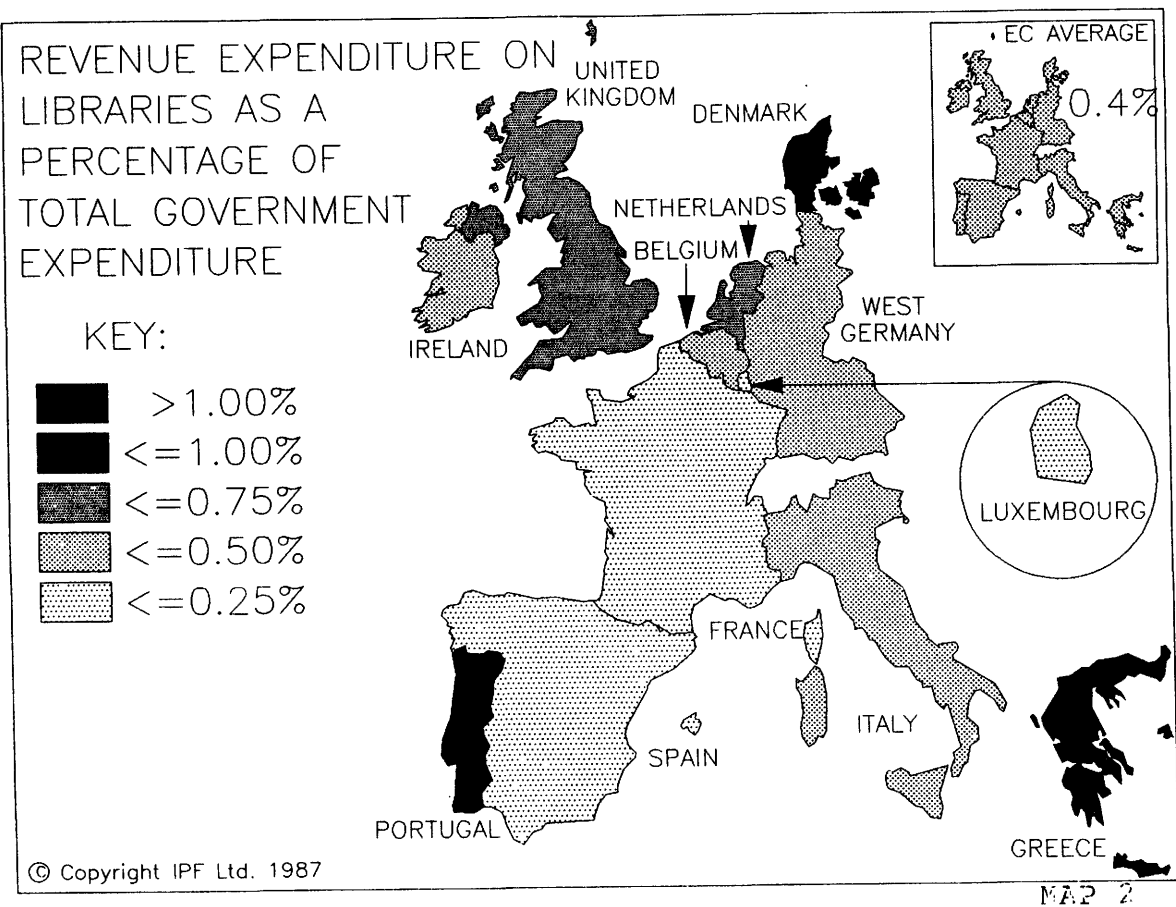


CHART 1

constant during the period under review: (13.80 ecu to 13.97 ecu per capita). There were fluctuations in overall government public expenditure programmes, and such movements will have served to emphasize the small, but real, drop in the proportion of national resources input into libraries: (From 0.41% to 0.39% of total Government Public Expenditure, after deduction of their defence programmes). A discernible increase in the spending on National libraries was evident, and a decrease in school library spending traced a decline in pupil numbers during this time. Taking all libraries sectors in aggregate, it is apparent that the direct cost of staff in libraries accounts for just over 50% of the overall revenue budget, whilst support staff overheads account for a further 6%. Stock Acquisitions comprise the second biggest expenditure heading in the analysis of the revenue budgets for libraries. From the figures submitted it seems as though the average per annum revenue expenditure on stock acquisitions in the EC was approximately 874 Million ECU. It is interesting to note that whereas the proportion of Public Libraries expenditure on acquisitions was roughly 15%, in institutions of Higher Education it was closer to 31% reflecting the higher cost of technical and current literature which are demanded by academic bodies.

#### ANNUAL AVERAGE REVENUE SPENDING ON LIBRARIES (1981:1985)

LIBRARY SECTOR:	REVENUE EXPENDITURE AT 1985 PRICES (Millions ECU):	% OF TOTAL:
National	207.7	4.6%
Other Major Non-Special	105.5	2.4%
Public (Popular)	2,509.8	56.4%
Higher Education	523.0	11.8%
School	936.5	21.1%
Special	165.4	3.7%
ALL SECTORS	4,447.9	100.0%

#### 1.2.2 Capital Expenditure

The cost of investment, in terms of capital payments on libraries infrastructure has been even more difficult to establish. We estimate that the average annual capital expenditure over the EC was at least 285 Million ECU. Spending on Public Libraries accounted for 87% of this amount, and the investment in School Libraries is excluded from this estimate.

# ALL SECTORS OF LIBRARIES (1981-85) DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

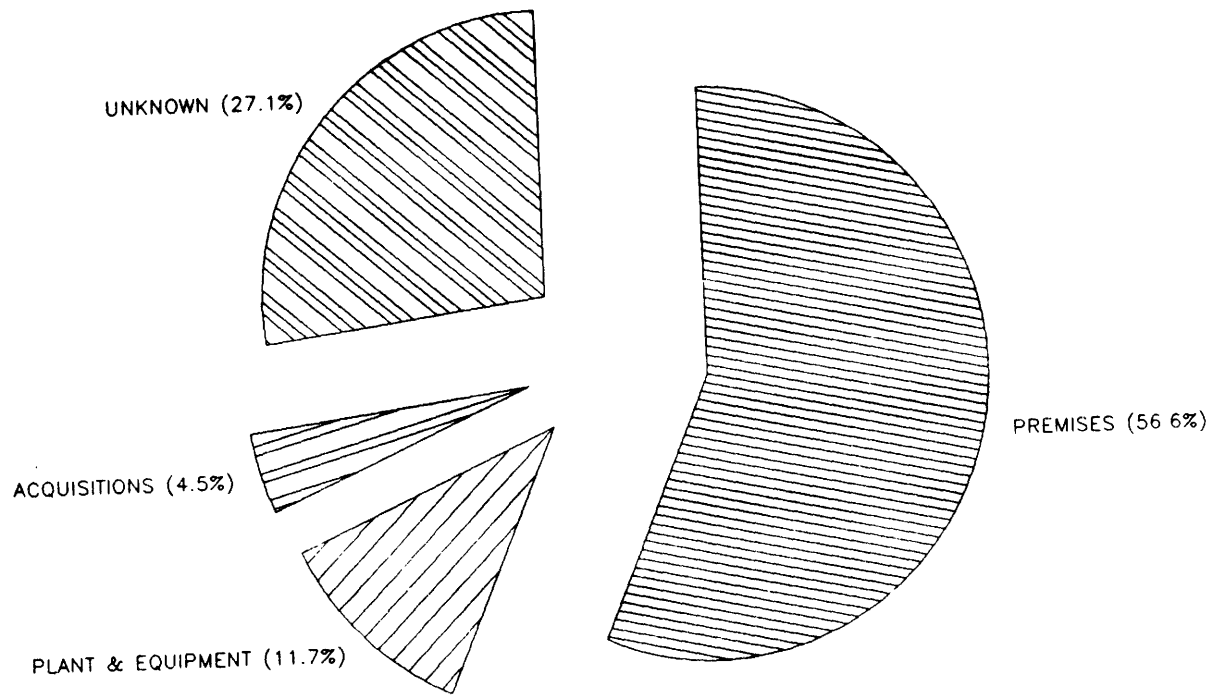


CHART 2

# ALL LIBRARIES (1981-85) SOURCES OF INCOME FOR REVENUE BUDGETS

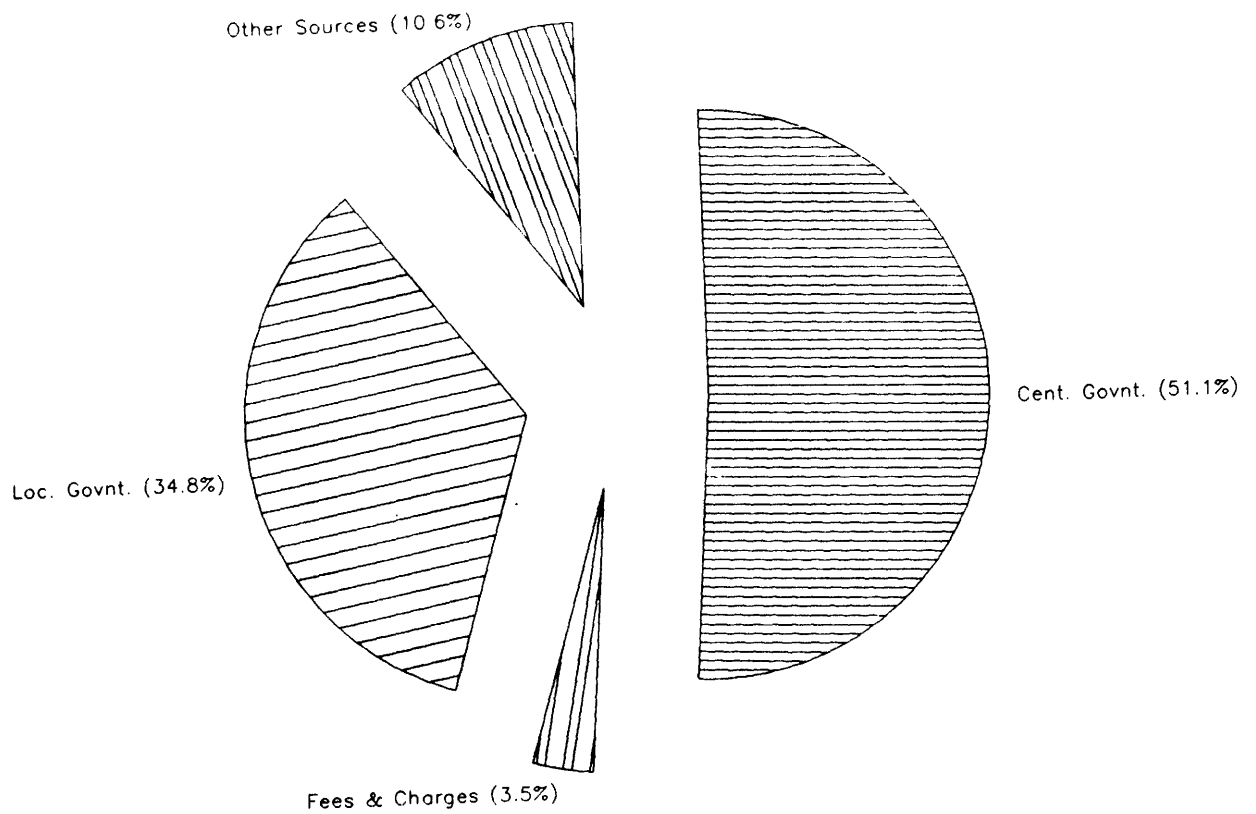


CHART 3

## ANNUAL AVERAGE CAPITAL SPENDING ON LIBRARIES (1981:1985)

LIBRARY SECTOR:	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1985 PRICES (Millions ECU):	% OF TOTAL:
National	12.6	4.4%
Other Major Non-Special	11.2	3.9%
Public (Popular)	247.0	86.6%
Higher Education	5.4	1.9%
School	-	-
Special	8.9	3.2%
ALL SECTORS	285.1	100.0%

## 1.2.3 Sources of Income

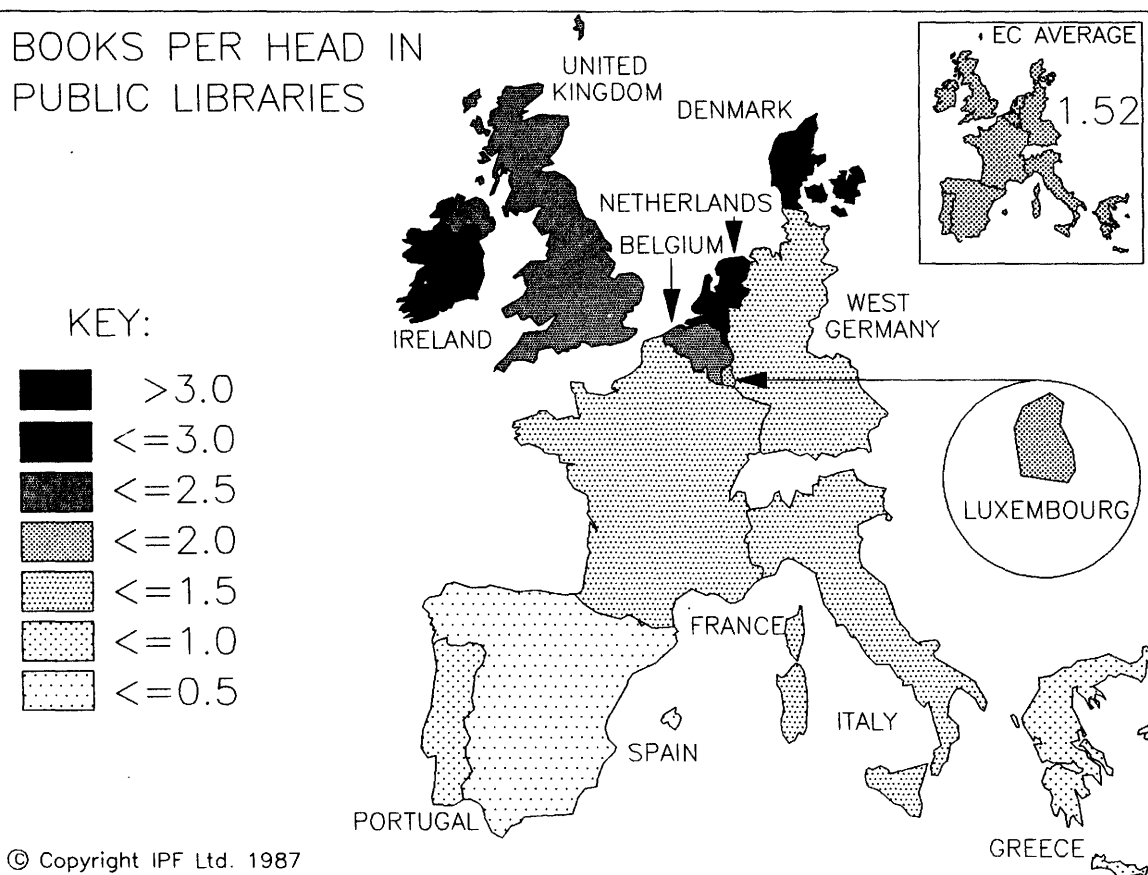
The form of funding has been particularly difficult to trace and the distribution is influenced by the fact that not all libraries fall within the scope of the Public Sector. Between 87% and 100% of the total Public Libraries budgets were funded from the public purse. The split of this funding between the National Exchequer and Local tax sources was not uniform. However, fees and charges accounted for approximately 5% of Public Libraries' revenue, and local administrations appear to directly provide 43% of income towards revenue expenditure.

## ANNUAL AVERAGE SOURCES OF REVENUE FUNDING (1981:1985)

MILLIONS OF ECU AT 1985 CONSTANT PRICES

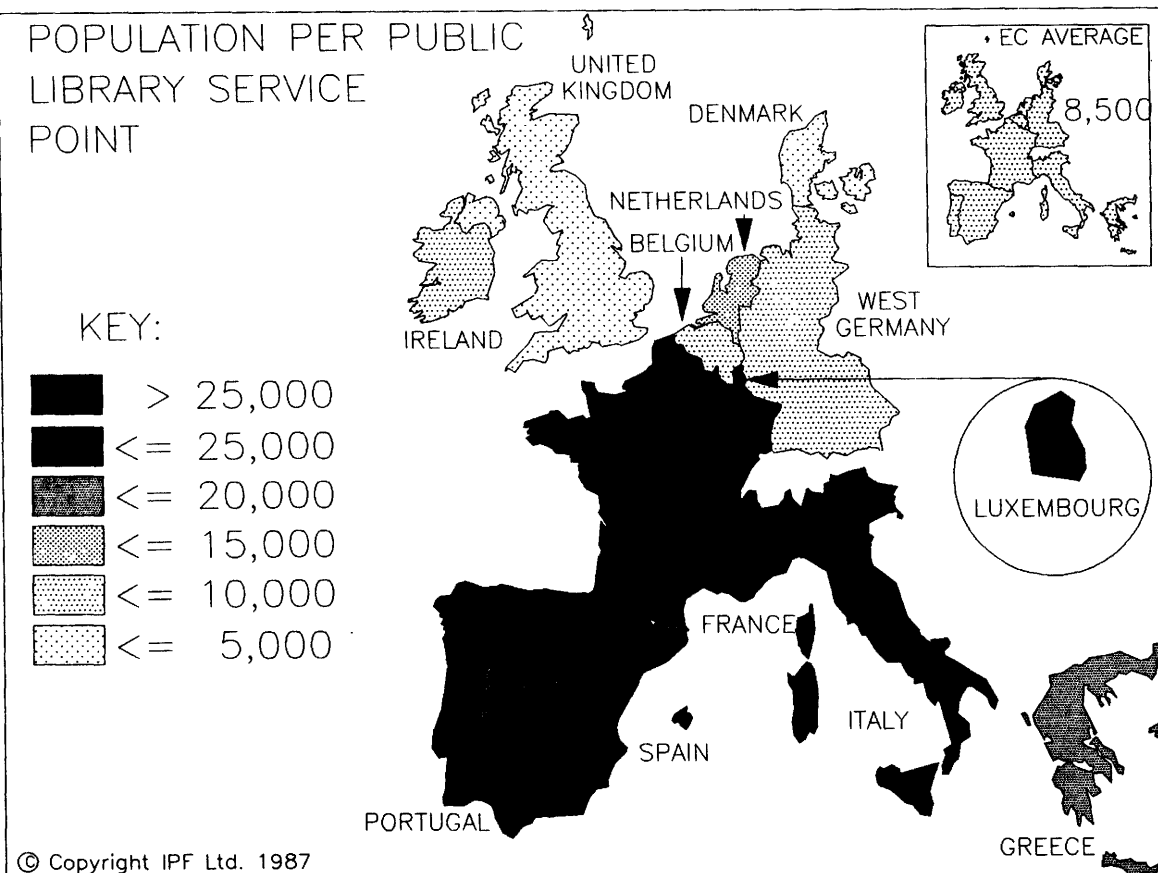
LIBRARY SECTOR:	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES
National	135.8	-	23.1	48.9
Other Major Non-Special	-	-	-	105.5
Public (Popular)	1,181.7	1,083.3	120.1	124.6
Higher Education	480.8	2.8	12.1	27.2
School	476.6	459.5	-	0.5
Special	-	-	-	165.4
ALL SECTORS	2,274.9	1,545.6	155.3	472.1
100% ---->	51.1%	34.8%	3.5%	10.6%

# BOOKS PER HEAD IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES



MAP 3

# POPULATION PER PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE POINT



MAP 4

### 1.3 Activity Statistics

There are at least 75,000 "Static library Service Points" in the EC. About half of these are Public Libraries and more than one third are School Libraries. The estimated number of books held in all sectors of libraries is approximately 1.2 billion (i.e. thousands of millions). EC libraries employ the full-time equivalent (FTE) of about 188,000 staff, with a further 56,000 equivalent staff in support. The average school library is thought to possess 9,200 books against a mean figure of 76,000 for Libraries serving institutions of Higher Education, and 13,100 for branches of Public Libraries.

#### 1.3.1 Availability of Library Services

Overall, there were about 3.8 library books per man, woman and child resident in the EC during the period examined. Whereas, a high number of books per head of population in any particular country demonstrates a greater degree of availability to the population at large, it follows that a low number of loans per registered borrower does not necessarily show a poor level of use of the library facilities. Thus in general, in the North of Europe there is a greater level of provision, allowing for larger choice, but in the South of the EC, there is a lower level of provision, and a higher usage as measured in loans per book held in stock. However, a significant measure of the availability of library services to the population at large is demonstrated in the average population catchment size of Public Library service points, where it is evident that there is a clear North/South difference: The United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany and Belgium have catchment populations of less than the EC average of 8,500 persons per Public Library service point. In all sectors the volume of bookstock was increasing steadily. During the period 1981 to 1985 it is estimated that the number of books in Public Libraries rose by 8.6% (from 467 million to 509 million), an annual growth rate of 2.1%. On a per capita basis this meant an increase in public library bookstock from 1.47 books per head of population to 1.58.

#### 1.3.2 Library Usage

Approximately 23% of the total population are regular library



users or registered borrowers. It is clear that Denmark stands out in that its libraries maintain 62% of the national population as library clients. Since 1983, at least, there does appear to have been an increase in the number of users of EC library facilities (3.0% p.a. National; 5.0% p.a. Other Major; 1.0% p.a. Public; 11.5% p.a. Higher Education) although, with a decline in the school age population this was not the case in school libraries. 95% of all loan transactions are made from Public Libraries.

### 1.3.3 Development of Library Services

There is likely to be a very small growth in the aggregate population of the EC over the next 25 years. Measured from 1990, by which time the decline in school age population will have halted, the growth of the EC will be only just over 1% during the two decades. However, the flow of population change is likely to show a general decline in some of the more "advanced Library States", whereas those that at present show lesser library resource infrastructures will be those where population growth will be most. Despite the growth in the national economies of the EC during the early 1980's, there has been no evidence to suggest a corresponding increase in libraries investment. Therefore, the "development gap" between the more advanced library states and the less well developed will widen, unless there is a change in the approach to planning and investing in library resources in the coming years. The challenge of the future development of library services within the EC will be to extend the availability bookstocks to those areas where the access to service points is particularly difficult. In this respect, 58% of the population of the EC at present reside in areas where the catchment size of Public Library service points exceeds the EC average of 8,500 persons. However, the responsibility for funding library facilities are often divided between different Central Government Departments or responsible Ministries and local administrations (local municipal organisations, and educational establishments). There appears to be ample scope for better co-operation on library policies at Member State level, and a positive step towards achieving this will be to enhance the systems for collecting and exchanging data on library services for the mutual benefit of all responsible for the efficient management of libraries within the EC.

### 1.4 Statistical Review

We have encountered problems when collecting data for this study,

and these problems will need to be addressed if the development of libraries in the EC is to be monitored in future:

1. It is not common practice to include financial breakdowns in the same surveys used nationally to collect activity based data about libraries, consequently the figures drawn from different sources are inconsistent. In many instances the interest in maintaining the statistical frameworks describing libraries activities lies with librarians alone, and so a wider recognition of their problems in collecting the data and the assistance of other professions in their administrations would considerably strengthen the consistent survey coverage of the libraries services.

2. There are no commonly held standards defining the major headings under which financial information about libraries should be kept. In the accountancy profession these are known as "Standard Forms of Account". In this respect, alone serious work needs to be undertaken, if reliable international comparisons of financial inputs to libraries are to be made.

3. Responsibility for libraries often crosses several government Departments/Ministries, each with their own priorities for identifying the costs of such activities. Indeed, the mixed funding pattern for Public Libraries, which constitute the largest sector of libraries activities appears to suffer from a funding dichotomy between the aspirations of Central and Local forms of administration.

#### 1.4.1 Standardisation

Not all the information which UNESCO seeks to collect is useful for policy formulation at national level in a european context, and the quality of the data are such that they can only be used with extreme caution. This can only be improved by better co-ordination and co-operation at international level between government departments responsible for libraries, agencies responsible for collecting and publishing the statistics and library managers. The EC might consider how to sponsor improved co-ordination and co-operation to benefit not only Member States but UNESCO which would ultimately receive better quality data for the countries concerned. One alternative approach would be for the EC to act as a collecting agent for UNESCO, passing on validated data on it's behalf, for the mutual benefit of all concerned. A forum to agree a form for EC libraries statistics would be a useful start, and urgent consideration should be given by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) to the integration of financial and activity based statistics.

#### 1.4.2 Suggested Action

In summary, we see the appropriate course of action as:-

1. Promote recognition by Member States of the need to consider the practicability of assembling financial information consistent with their activity statistics and within the same surveys to ensure such consistency;
2. Define which of those sectors, described as libraries activities within the UNESCO definitions, which require most emphasis for policy evaluation: School libraries maybe better considered as part of dedicated education programmes and Specialised libraries are so diverse in their scope and services as to remain out of effective information policy influence. With a clearer understanding of the objectives of any policy appraisal for developing EC libraries statistics, it will be easier to specify which areas of libraries activities need their statistical reporting frameworks developing as a priority. This will facilitate a phased, but efficient development of definitions where not all sectors require the same degree of emphasis;
3. Initiate a forum for the wider development of European statistics on libraries which would act as the agent for the provision of such information to other organisations interested in library activities;
4. Compile a central register of statistical sources to supplement those identified during the course of this study, which can be used by a review group representing constituent national Ministerial interests, in developing appropriate EC "Activity" and "Financial" forms of account.
5. Continue to monitor the structure of funding of libraries throughout the EC, as well as taking a note of the volume of such funding. In this respect, we have noted the mixed channels of funding through different National Ministries, and local Municipal administrations. We believe that developing a consistent statistical reporting process is the only means of providing those individuals and organisations diversely involved with the information which can allow them to develop their services in an efficient and co-ordinated manner.

## Chapter 2

### THE STUDY OBJECTIVES

#### 2.1 Context

The purpose of this study was to attempt an up-to-date measure of the extent of library activities in the European Community (EC). Indeed, No other data has hitherto been published covering the European Community as a whole, and the task we were set was to undertake a study of "Library economics" covering the European Community at the macro level rather than concentrating on the detail for the specific member states. Therefore, we set out to build on the work of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), with their support and the use of their survey data to guide us. This study attempts to both gauge the scale of activities and to set the findings in the wider context of the general social programmes of the member states of the EC. In this respect, we have set the findings within the context of overall spending by Governments, but have excluded their defence programmes so as to reflect their social and cultural priorities on a comparable level. However, so as to advance the knowledge about libraries in the EC we have found it necessary to build on and collect more up to date figures than have hitherto been made available at a central level. The technical specifications for the study are set out at appendix \*1\*. It is our hope that the publication of this report is seen as being timely by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), which is concerned with the development of robust definitions for the description of those library activities we have described.

#### 2.2 Definitions and framework

The last period covered by UNESCO for libraries in the EC is for 1983, when details for nine of the twelve EC states were recorded. The approach adopted by UNESCO is to divide the types of libraries activities into six sectors which we also adopted as a convenient definitive framework. These sectors are:

1. National
2. Other major non-specialised
3. Public (or popular)
4. Higher education
5. School
6. Specialised.

(see appendix \*2\* for specific definitions of these sectors.)

The sector definitions developed by UNESCO, as adopted by the General Conference (at its sixteenth session, Paris, 13th., November, 1970), were seen by us at the outset of the study as a convenient and recognisable framework to use in the collection of internationally consistent data. We reasoned that such definitions had been tried and tested and were therefore probably far less susceptible to misinterpretation than any other guidelines we could suggest without the previous experience of undertaking such a specific survey. Another reason for abiding by established international definitions was so that the data we collected could be examined against existing information, and it's reliability thereby assessed. For this purpose UNESCO provided us with a data tape containing extracts of their statistical database covering libraries activities.

### 2.3 Survey period

The period for undertaking the study was to have been relatively brief, and confined to the latter part of 1986. In the event the collection of data from the various EC states took rather longer than previously (and over optimistically) anticipated: What was to have been a six week period for the assembly of data became many months, and the coverage of the study was still far from complete. Infact, there was a need to extend the period of data collection. A major problem being that although the UNESCO definitions are theoretically recognisable, the pattern of library provision throughout the EC is so diverse as to make their strict interpretation impossible for certain of the libraries sectors. Furthermore, the availability of some of the data at a central national location was not a universal practice: Special Libraries, in particular, were more usually part of the private sector rather than being subject to public sector statistical disciplines; In certain member states the priority put on the collection of statistical profiles in the degree of

detail sought by this study was fairly low, despite the efforts of UNESCO.

#### 2.4 CAVEAT

Therefore, the results of this study provide an insight into the extent of library activities throughout the EC rather than an exact measure of the importance and utility of libraries to the economy of the community. The emphasis has had to be on scale rather than precision, and the description of trends relates to direction rather than exact rates of change. Where we have quoted figures these must be interpreted with some caution. It would be dangerous to use these figures out of context. For instance, the notion of constant prices is a recognised device for conceiving monetary values in time and one which we have used to investigate expenditure on libraries. However, the benefit derived from libraries in the different countries of the EC cannot necessarily be measured in constant prices, either in time or in ECU's. This is particularly important in the interpretation of the theory of the difference between the North and South of Europe: The results of our study suggest that the extent of library use and resources consumption is more concentrated in the northern countries of the European Community, but then our understanding of the importance of libraries in the wider social fabric of the different member states of the EC is limited. We therefore, suggest that the results of this study must be used with caution.





## Chapter 3

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Direct survey

As previously described UNESCO collects data on a range of educational and cultural activities and part of their computerised record, held in Paris, contains statistics about libraries. Apart from this source there was no other empirical information about libraries covering the EC except for individual published national data. Even these records, as became more evident during our study, were in some cases sparse in their coverage. There was, therefore, no other alternative but to undertake our own survey. This survey was based upon a set of six questionnaires, one for each UNESCO defined library sector, which were sent to CIPST/PAG contacts and others in each of the EC states during July and August, 1986. The data collected from these questionnaires was compared with, and supplemented in some cases, by extracts taken from the UNESCO database and in other cases information was inferred from the publications available about the scale of national library activities in the respective countries covered by our study. Translations of the questionnaires and the accompanying notes of guidance were made into some of the more difficult languages: Spanish; Greek; French; and Italian. These notes of guidance were seen as being particularly important, as the definitions we had prepared on a "Standard form of accounts" covering the financial information we hoped to collect, considerably extended the scope of the UNESCO standard definitions. Appendix \*3\* sets out examples of the questionnaire and notes of guidance. The objective of the questionnaire was to collect data for the most recent realistic time series, in order to obtain a better chance of obtaining information covering the whole EC. Our brief provided us with the task of compiling a time series of data covering a period of at least three consecutive years, but because we anticipated that each member state would be working to different timetables for the reporting of statistical data, we thought a longer period of coverage was required to achieve a complete coverage. In this respect, we sought information for five years, 1980 to 1985 inclusive, describing the scale of each library sector, and the costs associated with each.

### 3.1.1 Interview visits

In most cases the sets of questionnaires for each country were sent to a primary contact in each country, with a request that he or she liaise with colleagues concerned, or specialising, in other sectors. This proved to be a successful approach in those countries with well established and central statistical practices. In other circumstances it was not possible for a single contact to respond to the gamut of information requested for all the sectors. In particular, we encountered difficulties in collecting sufficiently comprehensive financial data for Greece and Italy, and in Spain the coverage of reported sectors was incomplete. In France and Belgium, the responsibility for libraries was split between various Ministries making it particularly difficult for us to derive an overall assessment of their coverage. Therefore, it became important to visit some countries to establish a better understanding of the appropriate channels for the collection of data and to forge new contacts for the derivation of information. The countries visited and the persons who assisted us are listed in appendix \*4\*. Without their co-operation it must be admitted that the study would not have been possible.

### 3.1.2 Questionnaire design

Not all libraries fall within the management of the public sector, and in different countries, or indeed even within the same library sector, it is quite possible for libraries to be provided in different degrees of public ownership. For instance, school libraries may be attached to private schools as well as state maintained establishments. Furthermore, the role of the library services varies from country to country and, therefore, the details recorded about their activities vary according to the different management information requirements. Thus it was important that our questionnaire was kept simple and short. However, each set of questionnaires sought a total of 450 cells of data and few respondents could provide answers for even half these.

### 3.1.3 Validation

During December, 1986, the progress made on the study was reviewed. Respondents were asked to check the data they had previously sent to us, and at the same time were asked for more information. To assist in the checking process we sent to each respondent a listing of their answers together with some calculations of unit costs and "performance ratios" based upon their answers. These preliminary ratios proved to be extremely useful as a validation technique, particularly for checking the

reliability of the financial information provided by our respective contacts. We received such responses from the following countries: West Germany; France; Denmark; U.K.; Eire; Netherlands; and Portugal. It follows that our reported data for other countries must be regarded with even more caution.

### 3.2 Supplementary data

The method by which missing data was supplemented by UNESCO data was as follows: UNESCO had kindly provided us with a data tape of the extract from their statistical database during July, 1986. This data was then sorted into the same format as the questionnaire we were using in our own survey, and then when we were unable to collect any data for any sector for any country, we simply used data from the UNESCO database instead. If no data was available from replies to either our own survey or the UNESCO surveys, then we attempted to interpret the empirical evidence available in the published sources for each country. A description of the data sources, and a derivations diagram for each country is set out at appendix \*5\*.

#### 3.2.1 Econometric context

The data used for putting the information collected about the libraries of the EC into context was collected from published EC or OECD documents, and is described at appendix \*6\*. This background information was also added to the database we had by now assembled, and the deriving dataset is reproduced at appendix \*7\*. This contains data relating to overall government spending programmes, population levels, consumer prices, unemployment rates, and exchange rates. To achieve consistency in aggregating data to the EC, we have repriced each country's expenditure using their respective indices of consumer prices and ECU exchange rates prevailing during the period covered by the study. Thus, where we have reported expenditures, these are all shown in ECU equivalents and at constant 1985 prices.

### 3.3 Survey scope

There were essentially two types of data we were seeking in the survey: "Activity" or data concerning the physical aspects of the library service, such as the number of books, staff, users, etcetera; and "Financial" which were the descriptive measures of the scale of the libraries in the national economies covered in

our study. The activity data were in most cases much more amenable than the financial information, which has caused us to undertake more estimates for the latter. There was no simple one rule which we were able to adopt for all the estimates undertaken. The use to which individual sectors of the library services are put by different "clients" within the overall population, makes the use of a general application of pro-rata averages per head of total population subject to doubt. Where we had data for some years but not others, then the missing information could be inferred by interpolation. Furthermore, some missing data such as net expenditure could be estimated by taking differences between known measures of income and expenditure, for instance. In other cases one might expect that the level of expenditure is related to the volume of activity, although for estimation purposes we restricted the application of any assumed relationship between "Activity" and "Financial" data to staffing. Our objective in undertaking estimates was not to establish exact data for individual countries, but to arrive at aggregates for the EC which could reasonably describe the scale and trends for the Community as a whole. Such aggregate estimates should not be understood as approximating to the actual situation in the individual countries for which they have been calculated.

### 3.4 Method of Estimation

The general approach adopted for making these estimates was as follows: Average numbers or costs per head of population were calculated on the aggregates for known countries and then the data for the missing countries were estimated by multiplying these averages by the national or relevant population as applicable.

Sector:	Grossing base:
National	All.Pop
Major Non-Specialised	All.Pop
Public	All.Pop
Higher Education	20/24.yr.Pop
School	5/19.yr.Pop
Specialised	15/64.yr.Pop

### 3.4.1 Estimates based on the Mean

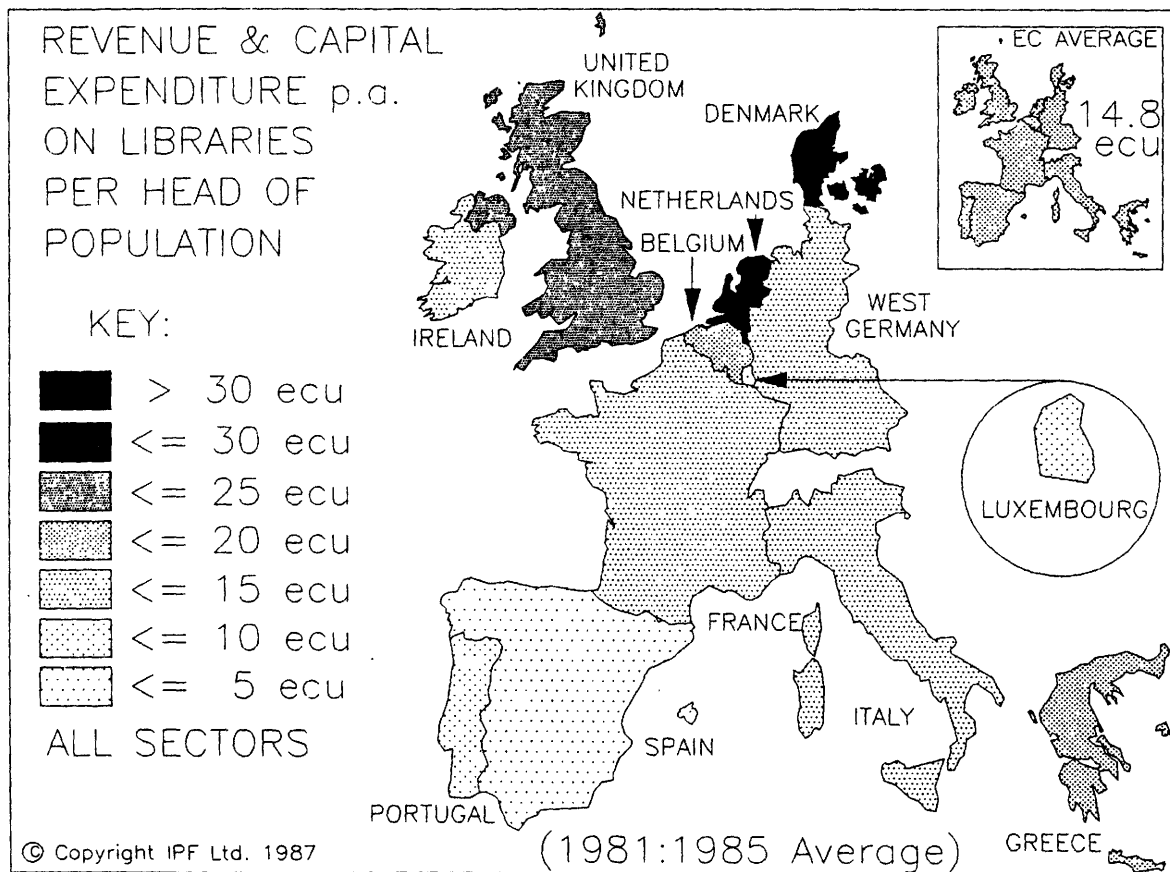
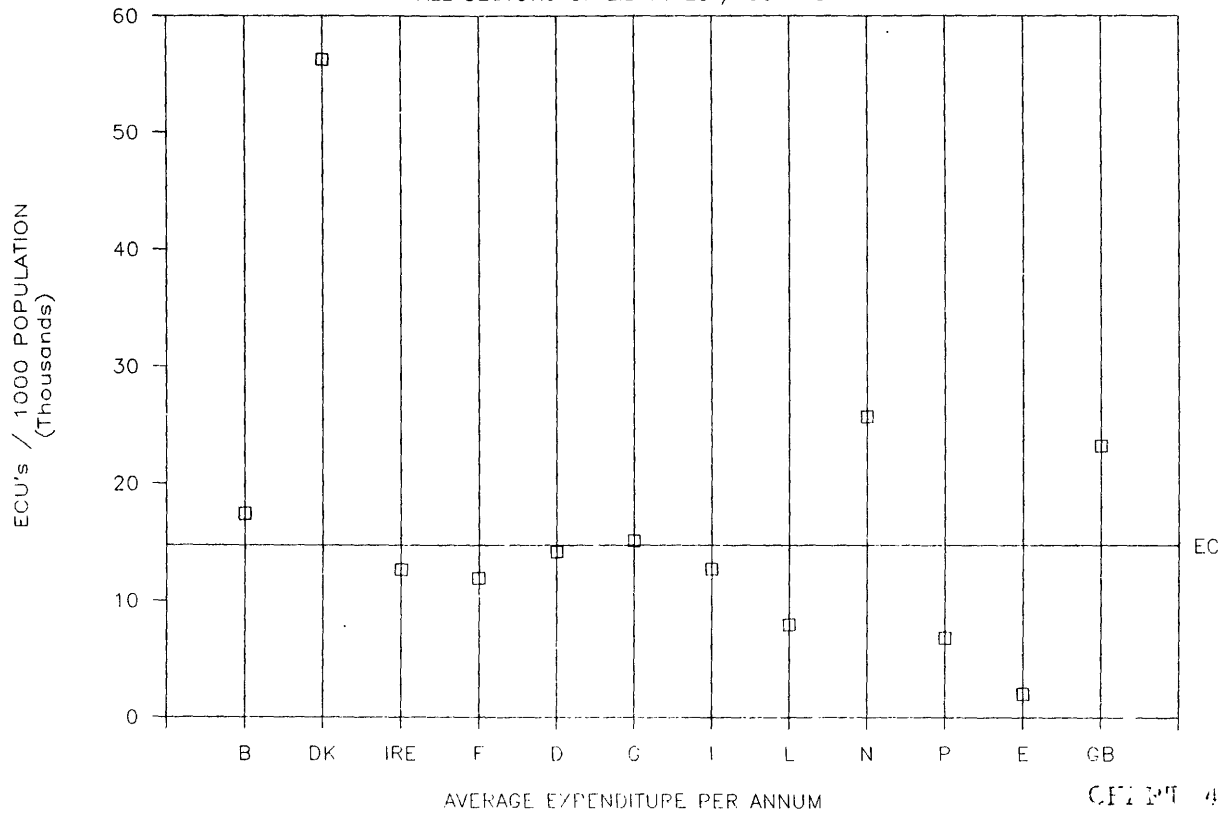
In this way the estimates simply reflect the averages based upon known data. However, from an exercise we undertook relatively early in the study, it became evident that some significant distortions could arise if the missing countries themselves represented major population groupings. There should be no acceptance of such detailed estimates for individual countries except to see how the overall estimates for the EC were calculated. In some other instances we have departed from the general population based estimation method, described above, and used average ratios instead. Where there were partial data available for a country, say for one year but not another, then we have assumed that the missing values would not vary significantly from the average [arithmetic mean] of the known years. Thus, in appendix \*7\* where the activity data are reproduced, brackets () surround those data which have been estimated, either by the method of population weighting, or by fixing on the averages for other known years.

### 3.5 Study Dataset

The whole statistical database constructed during the course of this study was analysed using LOTUS 1-2-3 and SPSS-PC, which are micro-computer packages. The former is a convenient spreadsheet tool which was used to assemble the data and merge it with the data taken from UNESCO. The latter (SPSS), is a long recognised statistical analysis suite of programmes. All the data, but not the analyses programmes, are available on computer floppy-disks.

# CAPITAL & REVENUE EXPENDITURE

ALL SECTORS OF LIBRARIES / 000 POP.



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MAP 1

## Chapter 4

### FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

#### 4.1 Scale of spending

Having regard to the vital importance of libraries to the cultural and economic life of the EC, then it will be seen that their overall cost is not high. Compared with the total government expenditure programmes of the composite states of the EC, libraries appear to account for less than one half of one percent of all such spending, and that is based on national expenditure excluding defence programmes. In the early 1980's revenue (current) plus capital expenditure on library activities approximated to 4.7 Billion ECUs per annum (at 1985 prices). This was equivalent to 14.8 ecu per head of population. Aggregate revenue spending, for all sectors of libraries, appears to have remained constant but a discernible increase in the National libraries was evident, and a decrease in school library spending followed the decline in pupil numbers. These assessments can only be coarse, and do not cover the costs arising from operating library services in the private sector. However, we believe this assessment of expenditure gauges the cost to the public sector of library provision within the EC.

##### 4.1.1 Sector spend

The other imponderable concerning the costs of libraries relates to the apportionment of costs between what are strictly speaking library activities and other services of which those functions are simply a part. For instance, in schools it is easier to identify the costs of book acquisitions than it is to apportion the costs of premises where the school library occupies a relatively small corner of the teaching establishment. Therefore, even the split of overall libraries expenditure to its constituent "sector" proportions is tentative (see over):



LIBRARY SECTOR:	REVENUE EXPENDITURE IN 1985 (Millions ECU):	% OF TOTAL:
National	218.3	4.9%
Other Major Non-Special	106.3	2.3%
Public (Popular)	2,552.3	57.0%
Higher Education	523.1	11.7%
School	913.4	20.4%
Special	164.5	3.7%
ALL SECTORS	4,477.9	100.0%

#### 4.1.2 Capital Payments

Further expenditure is most likely on the functions of other major and special libraries, in particular, but it has proved impossible to gauge its extent. Many industrial, commercial, and professional organisations maintain information bases and archives for their own research purposes the costs of which are in many instances unknown to those organisations themselves.

Therefore, the distribution of expenditure set out above can be regarded as the minimum identifiable core of library spending on regular functions. The cost of investment, in terms of capital payments on basic libraries infrastructure has been even more difficult to establish. Capital expenditure can in most instances be regarded as the use of borrowed money to fund the building or renovation and provisioning of new libraries. Where a major organisation opens or extends such a facility, the capital costs are often attributed to the wider building project of which the library is just a small part. Therefore, the true capital expenditure incurred during the period covered by this study is likely to be much greater than the following table for Public Libraries reveals:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (1981-85)  
DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

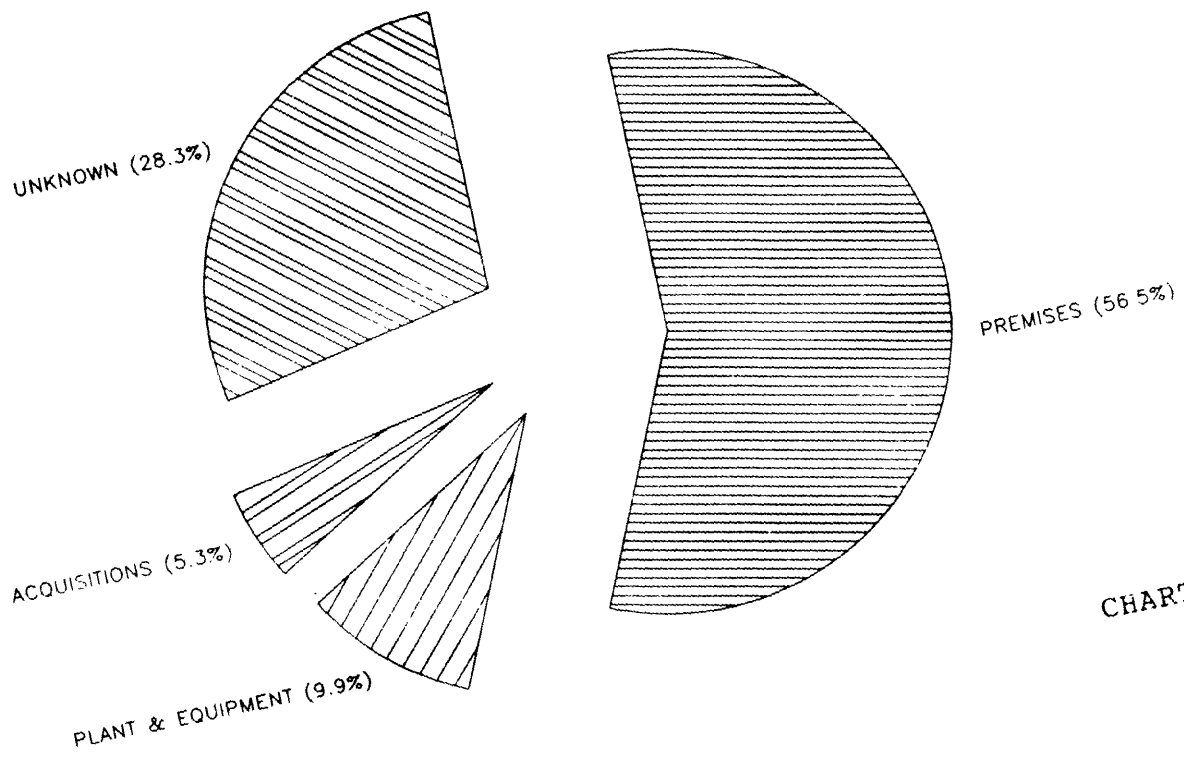


CHART 5

## ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES (1985)

PURPOSE:	AMOUNT:	DISTRIBUTION:
Premises (Building)	140.4 Million ECU	56.5%
Plant & Equipment	24.6 Million ECU	9.9%
Stock Acquisitions	13.0 Million ECU	5.3%
Other Items/purposes	70.3 Million ECU	28.3%
Total	248.3 Million ECU	100.0%

### 4.1.3 Capital variation

Capital expenditure has proved to be an accounting concept which has no consistent definition across the EC. Different Member States account for the distinction between revenue and capital funds in different ways. Furthermore respondents to our survey will not necessarily have appreciated the sources of the funds at their disposal. Whereas it has been possible to determine an estimate of the volume and uses of capital spending in Public Libraries, it has not been possible to establish a reliable enough series of statistics to measure the trend in such spending. In real terms it has been possible to see a general increase reflected in the figures for Spain and the United Kingdom, but a decrease in France and a dramatic decline in Ireland. For other countries it is pure surmise. Similarly, the picture of capital spending on National Library assets within the EC is just as difficult to trace: In France and the United Kingdom, there was a considerable increase over the years for which data is available; In Luxembourg, Italy, and Spain, a drop. During the period it appears that average capital payments on National Libraries per annum were approximately 12.6 Million ECU.

### 4.2 Sources of Income

The form of funding, likewise, is not wholly clear, even within those sectors which are within Public Sector management. It is evident from the the returns for those countries where the information was available that National Libraries were between 100% (Denmark) and 80% (United Kingdom) funded from the government exchequer. Within the Public Sector, as well, the distinction between Central and Local (or Municipal) sources of income is not straight forward. The revenues of the local

# PUBLIC LIBRARIES (1981-85) SOURCES OF INCOME FOR REVENUE BUDGETS

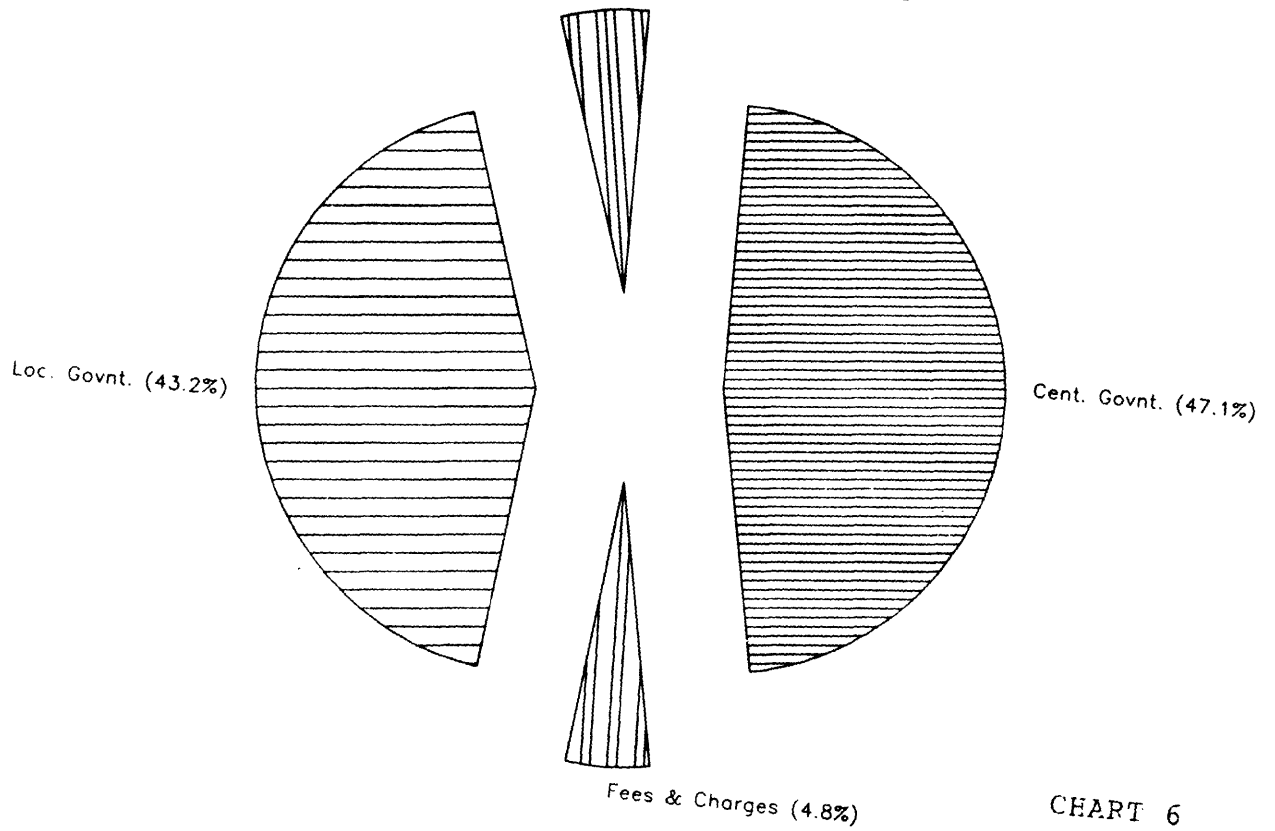


CHART 6

## LIBRARIES REVENUE EXPENDITURE AS % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

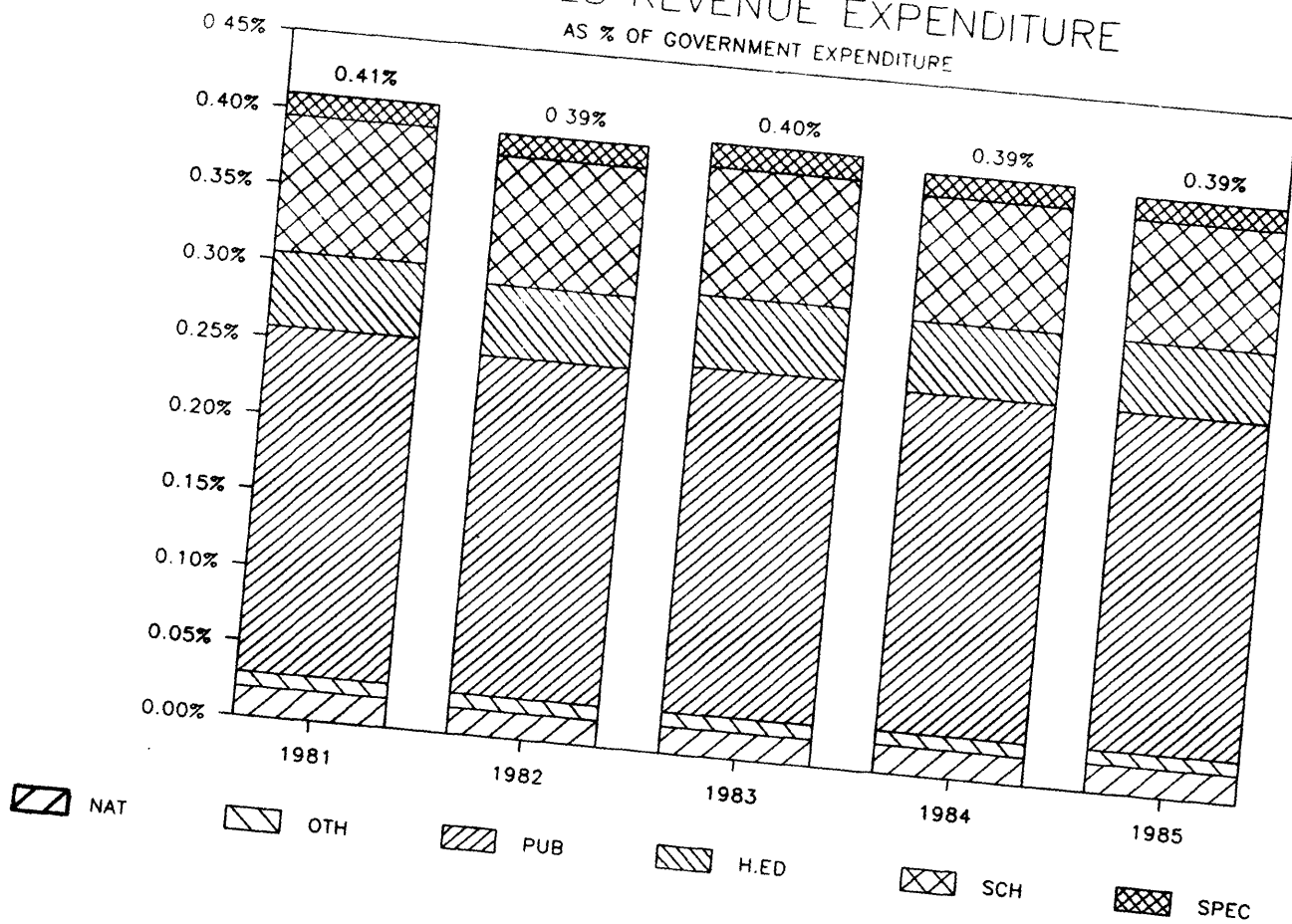


CHART 7

library authorities are quite often substantially provided from within the budgets of municipal undertakings which themselves have wider service responsibilities. These local authorities derive only part of their funding from the national exchequer. Whereas the Central Government may provide, by subvention, a proportion of the municipality's needs for resources it is not always possible to attribute a proportion of this to the specific budget for Public Libraries, as against any other service which remains the responsibility of the municipality. Between 87% and 100% of the total Public Libraries budgets were funded from the public purse amongst the seven countries for which data were available. The split of this funding between the National Exchequer and Local tax sources was not uniform between the returning countries making it difficult to infer a robust average for the EC. However, fees and charges accounted for approximately 5% of the revenue, and local administrations appear to maintain a 43% equity in the running of Public Libraries in the EC.

#### 4.3 Public Expenditure

Library revenue spending, in real terms, remained relatively constant during the period under review: (13.80 ecu to 13.97 ecu per capita). There were fluctuations in overall government public expenditure programmes, and such movements will have served to emphasize the small, but real, drop in the proportion of national resources input into libraries: (From 0.41% to 0.39% of total Government Public Expenditure, after deduction of their defence programmes). This has simply arisen because of the general growth in public expenditure, whilst libraries spending has remained constant.

#### 4.4 Repricing of Expenditure

Throughout this report we have referred to monetary values at constant prices in European Currency Units (ECU), and a note of caution is necessary in this respect: To convert national currencies to ECU we have applied the average exchange rates for the year (see appendix \*6\*), but only before inflating the original figures to their 1985 national "consumer purchasing value" according to their respective consumer prices indices. This approach theoretically places the value of expenditure in each country and in each year on a constant basis for comparison. However, particularly in the cases of those countries which have recently joined the EC (Spain, Portugal, and Greece), there has been a dramatic realignment of their ECU

CHART 8

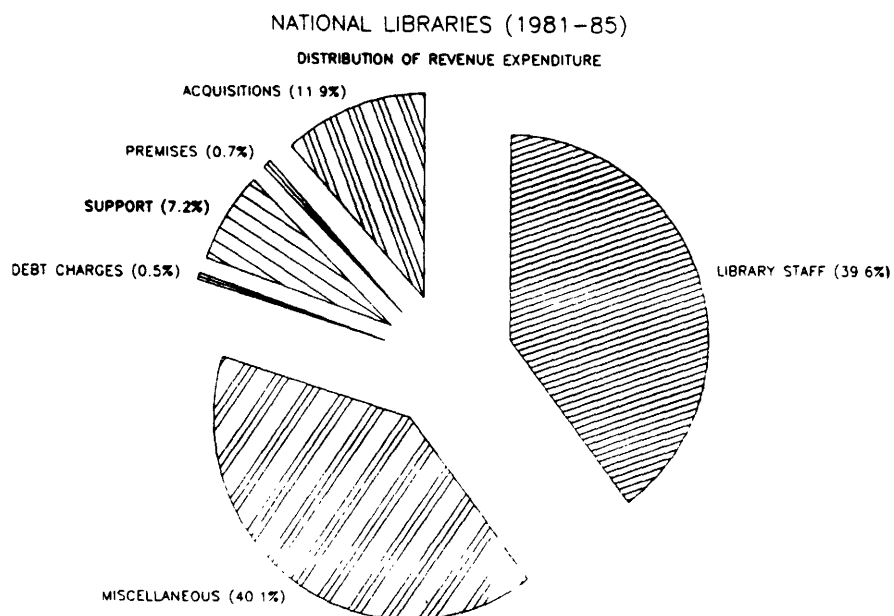


CHART 9

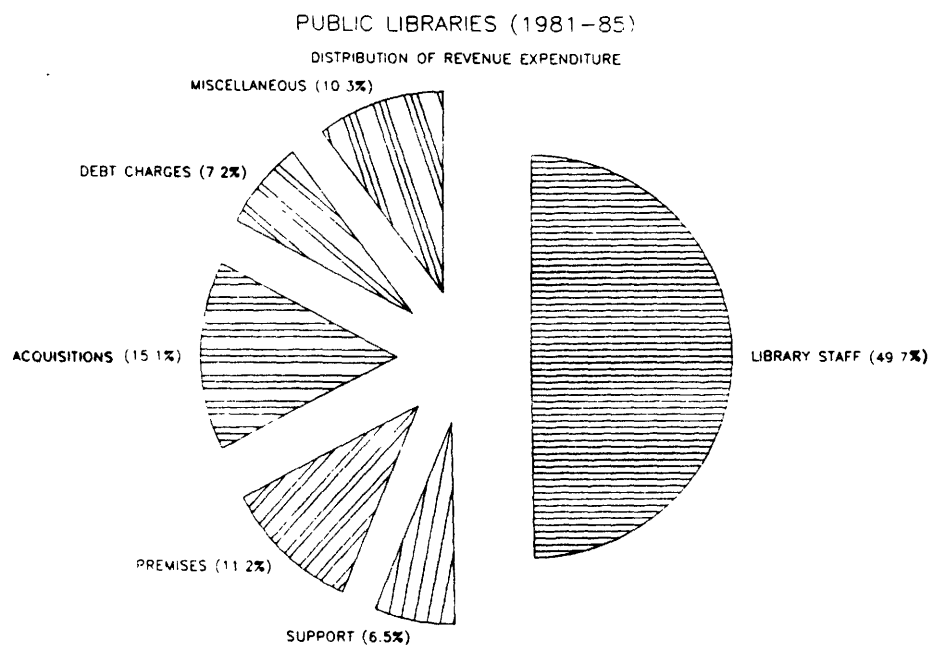
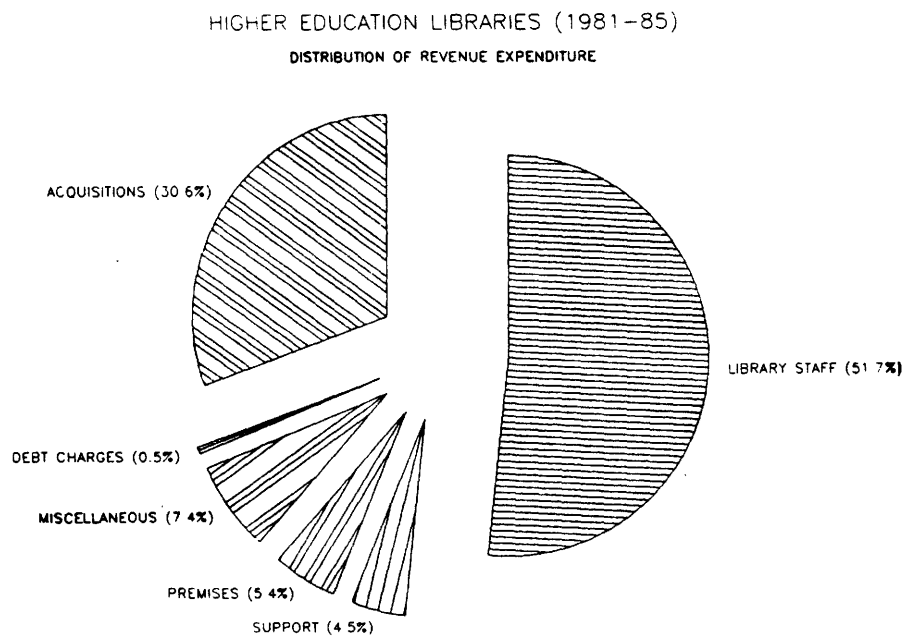


CHART 10



exchange rates, as well as rapid rises in consumer prices. Thus, where inflation was more extreme, then the more emphasized will be the repricing of expenditure for that country, perhaps giving an exaggerated trend relative to the EC average over the period. Further information concerning the consistency of the repricing factors is contained in IMF Occasional Paper, No. 48 published in 1986.

#### 4.5 Revenue Expenditure

With such caveats concerning the overall delicacy of the data about which we are attempting to draw inferences it is possible to describe some of the patterns of expenditure which our estimates suggest. As might be expected, the largest single item of expenditure in the libraries budget is for employees. Taking all libraries sectors in aggregate it is apparent that the direct cost of staff in libraries accounts for just over 50% of the overall revenue budget, whilst support staff overheads account for a further 6%. This proportion tends to be higher in those sectors for which the data are incomplete, and it may be assumed that in some sectors other overheads, such as premises costs, are normally perceived as expenses more appropriately attributed to other services. For instance, the proportion of staff expenses in school libraries may be high simply because the premises related costs of the library are seen as costs to the education service. This "completeness" of expenditure allocations thus has importance when examining the detailed breakdown of expenditure on libraries, and it is worth noting each individual sector's expenditure composition is only analysed on the basis of the financial data which could be provided. Several remarkable points emerge from this analysis:

##### 4.5.1 Support Services

Support services, which comprise the additional costs of central administration (see definition set out in appendix \*3\*) account for just over 6% of libraries' expenditure. This appears to be a reasonable proportion, suggesting a generally proper level of operating efficiency. Certainly the distribution of such expenditure about the respective countries of the EC is relatively consistent, although it should be borne in mind that part of this consistency relies upon the fact that some of the figures are estimates based on known averages.

##### 4.5.2 Premises

Premises related costs account for a relatively small proportion



of reported expenditure (8.5%) because, as stated above, in some sectors it has been difficult to isolate such costs. It is disappointing that the reported costs of National Libraries in particular are so much understated. In reality, the sector with the most accurate assessment of such costs (at 11.2% of the budget) is that for Public Libraries, where the true costs of maintaining many service points are easier to identify because the administrations responsible for their management remain more accountable for the costs they incur. This may be because their managers need to maintain stricter information systems for cost control of their more dispersed facilities, or because the expenses need to be identified to justify subvention or grant income drawn from national funds.

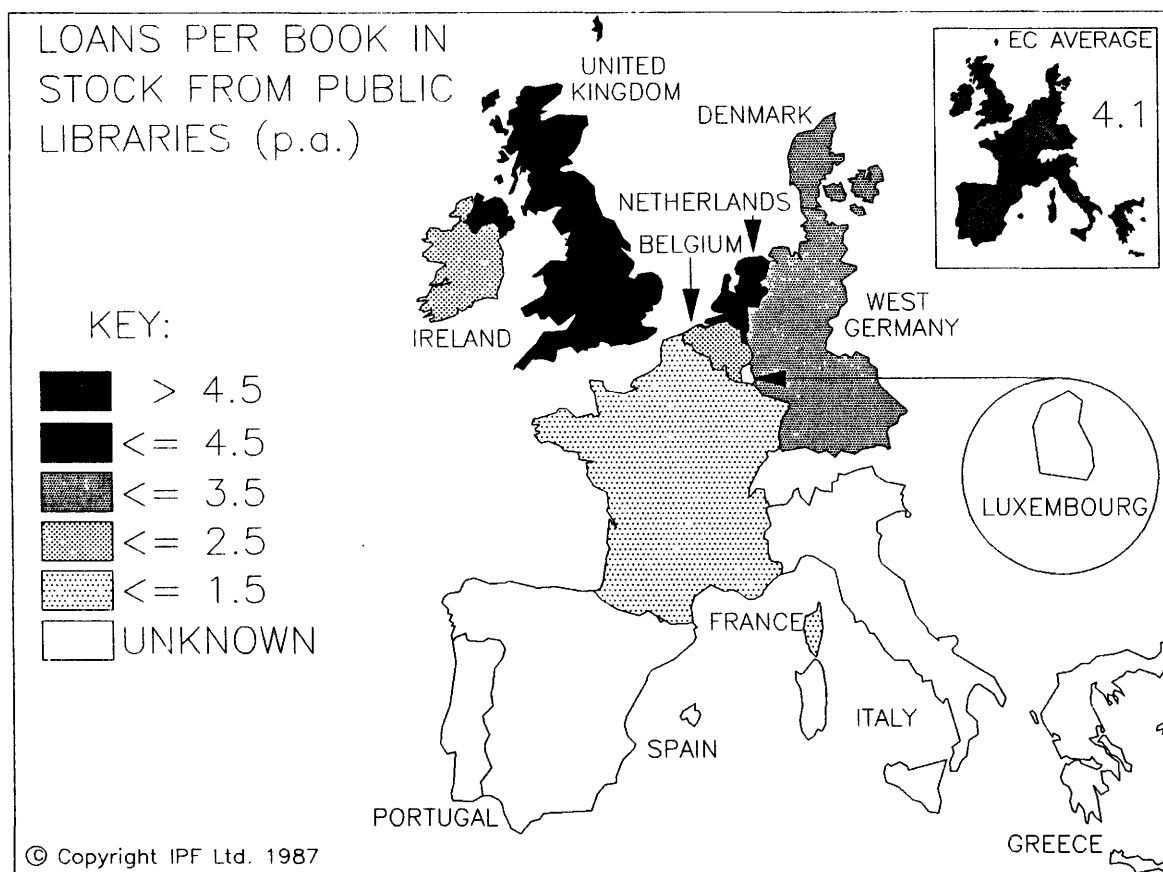
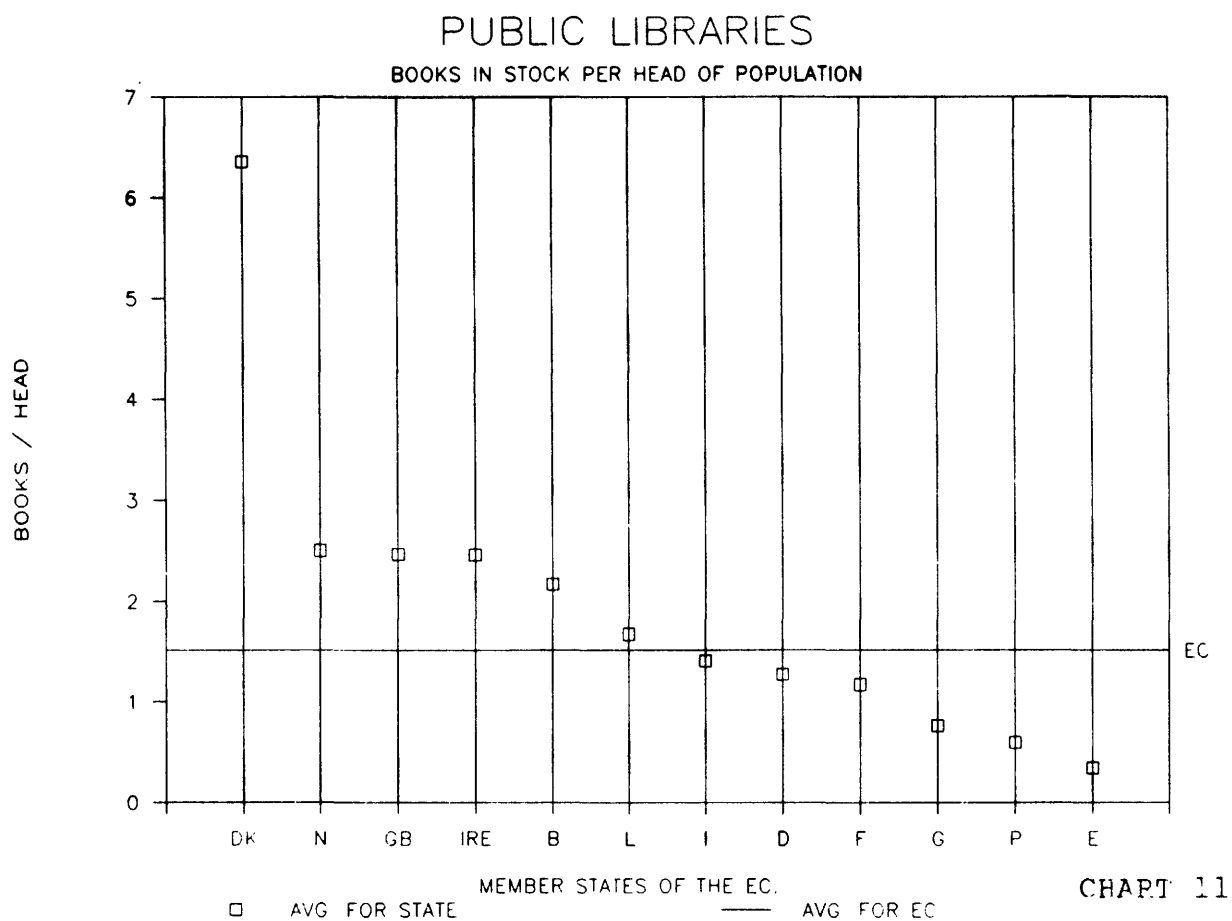
#### 4.5.3 Acquisitions

Stock Acquisitions comprise the second biggest expenditure heading in the analysis of the revenue budgets for libraries. From the figures submitted it seems as though the average per annum revenue expenditure on stock acquisitions in the EC is approximately 874 Million ECU, and a further expenditure of 13 Million ECU pa. is made in capital payments on the provisioning of new or replacement service points. It is interesting to note that whereas the proportion of Public Libraries expenditure on acquisitions is roughly 15%, in institutions of Higher Education it is closer to 31% reflecting the higher cost of technical and current literature which are demanded by academic bodies. A coarse analysis of the composition of expenditure on acquisitions suggests the following:-

Type of acquisition:	ECU:	%:
Books	639 Million	73%
Periodicals	200 Million	23%
Other Materials	35 Million	4%
All Acquisitions	874 Million	100%

#### 4.5.4 Cost of Loans

Debt Charges appear to be relatively low and may be understated. This maybe for the same reasons as identified above, where respondents have been unable to ascertain the apportioned cost of debt and leasing costs which may be hidden in wider service, organisation, or establishment budgets. The larger reported proportion in Public Libraries (7.2%) adds weight to this theory.



MAP 5

## Chapter 5

### MEASURES OF ACTIVITY

#### 5.1 Volume of Activity

It seems likely that there are at least 75,000 "Static library Service Points" in the EC. About half of these are Public Libraries and more than one third are School Libraries. The estimated number of books held in all sectors of libraries is approximately 1.2 billion (i.e. thousands of millions). Regarded as an industry, then EC libraries employ the full-time equivalent (FTE) of about 188,000 staff, with a further 56,000 equivalent staff in support. Put another way, one person in every 1,320 in the EC is engaged in Library activities. The average number of direct libraries staff per static service point equates to 2.5 FTE: The measurable library industry in Europe is small in the overall scale of social activities. The statistics do not suggest that there has been growth in this small industry during the years covered by our study.

##### 5.1.1 Availability

The distribution of service points is distorted by the number of schools estimated to possess some form of library. Given that the School Libraries are closed access systems, rarely operating inter-library loans or providing services to those persons outside of the school itself, then their number does not assist in quantifying the overall impact of libraries on the wider community of the EC. The average school library is thought to possess 9,200 books against a mean figure of 76,000 for Libraries serving institutions of Higher Education, and 13,100 for branches of Public Libraries. Overall, there were about 3.8 library books per man, woman and child resident in the EC during the period examined. However, the question of availability of library resources to the population at large is not something that can be simply measured, or expressed. For instance, in Public Libraries the average bookstock per head of population was 1.52 books, but the average number of books per registered borrower was 13.51 books, and the average number of loans made per annum was 4.1 per book held in stock. Thus, whereas a high number of books per head of population in any particular country demonstrates a

# PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE POINTS

PER ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

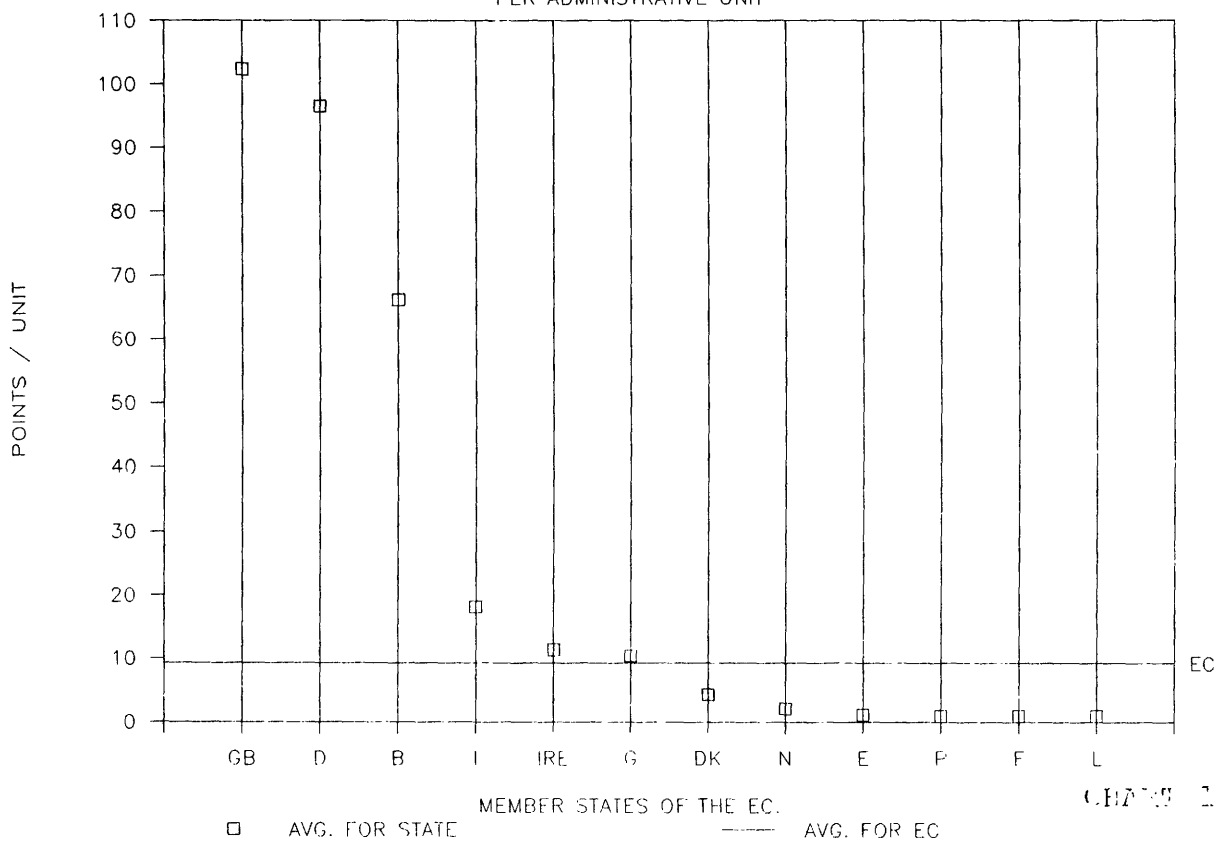
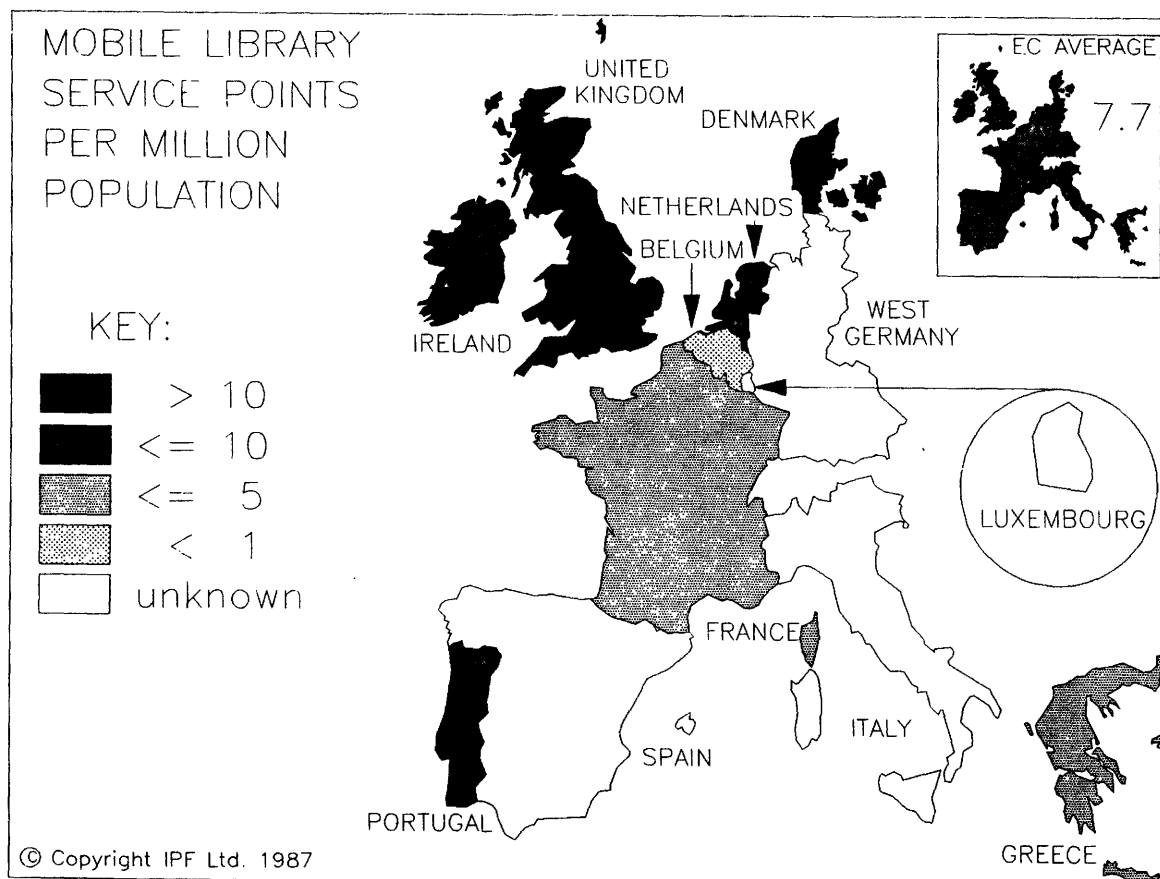


CHART 1.2



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MAP 6

greater degree of availability to the population at large, it follows that a low number of loans per registered borrower does not necessarily show a poor level of use of the library facilities. Thus in general, in the North of Europe there is a greater level of provision, allowing for larger choice, but in the South of the EC, there is a lower level of provision, but a higher usage as measured loans per book held in stock. However, a significant measure of the availability of library services to the population at large is demonstrated in the average population catchment size of Public Library service points, where it is evident that there is a clear North/South difference: The United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany and Belgium have catchment populations of less than the EC average of 8,500 persons per Public Library service point.

#### 5.1.2 Administrative Units

The pattern of administrative organisations throughout the EC is varied. Therefore, the average cannot be described as typical: In this respect the mean "Public Library Authority" manages nine static service points (or "Branches"), but it has been difficult to establish whether the "Administrative Unit" consistently refers to a higher level of administration, or whether or not in some instances it is based upon a sub-regional/area definition. In France, Portugal and Spain, the administrative unit responsible for Public Libraries in most instances only has one service point in its charge. In West Germany and the United Kingdom the level of administration is centred at a more strategic level, and the average number of service points per unit is closer to 100. The definitions adopted by UNESCO are apparently concise but in practice many are open to misinterpretation. Such a problem appears to have arisen in the case of "Administrative Units". In Belgium, for instance, there are parallel national bureaucracies responsible for Public Libraries in different regions of the country), and in France some Public Libraries are directly administered at National level, and others operated by municipalities. Thus, there were no consistent interpretations of the appropriate tier of the bureaucracy at which to define the "Administrative unit". In other respects, the relevance of the "Unit" in examining the organisation of the Public libraries may be valid, but for other sectors it may be that respondents were unable to perceive the need for a definition of a level of supervising administration.

#### 5.1.3 Service Points

Generally, the number of service points is not related to population distribution for most sectors, except for public libraries. Indeed, even the provision of mobile service points (Travelling libraries) does not seem to be related to the average population density of those countries examined: In Denmark and

the United Kingdom, there seem to be between 14 and 12 mobiles per million population respectively; In the Netherlands, Portugal and France, there was roughly half this provision; and in Greece 2 mobiles per million population.

#### 5.1.4 Books in collections

The Survey revealed that in all sectors the volume of bookstock was increasing steadily. This was certainly one of the more reliable trends to emerge from this study, as most respondents were able to provide direct statistics relating to their bookstocks. During the period 1981 to 1985 it is estimated that the number of books in Public Libraries rose by 8.6% (from 467 million to 509 million), an annual growth rate of 2.1%. On a per capita basis this meant an increase in public library bookstock over the period from 1.47 books per head of population to 1.58. As described in the "Financial Overview" book acquisitions represent a significant cost on the public library budget (15% or 326.5 million ECU) added to which about 13 million ECU is spent per annum on stock acquisitions for furnishing new public libraries. At this scale of expenditure it is apparent that there must have been considerable wastage in existing bookstocks, because the average unit cost per net addition to stock during the five year period was approximately 34 ECU. This compares with a net acquisition unit cost of 28 ECU per book in National Libraries and only 18 ECU in Higher Education Libraries. It is recognised that these costs are somewhat artificial because the actual replacement rate of books is unknown: The basis of the calculation has simply been to divide the book acquisition expenditure (Revenue plus Capital) by the growth in the size of the bookstock over the same period.

#### Average per annum Net change in Bookstock 1981-1985 - European Community

Sector	Net book additions p.a.
National	585,000
Other Major	304,000
Public	10,113,000
Higher Education	4,072,000
School	563,000
Special	896,000

#### 5.1.5 Manuscripts

As one might expect the main depositories of manuscript materials are the National and Specialised Libraries, although it should be noted that over 40% of all the estimated EC manuscript materials derive from Italy. Regretably no data were available on the

reputedly extensive manuscript holdings in Greek libraries, and for this reason our estimate of 5 million EC manuscripts is only tentative. However, this overall scale of manuscript material shows the importance of libraries in conserving the documentary heritage of the EC.

#### 5.1.6 Microforms

The number of microforms recorded by EC countries is extremely variable. In the Special Libraries Sector of the Netherlands these were reported to be in excess of 11 million in 1983, whilst in the Federal Republic of West Germany there were more than 18 million in 1985. The Special Libraries quite often cater for the more technical needs of specialised group interests and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that about three quarters of all microforms in the EC are held in this sector, although it is worth noting that libraries in institutions of Higher Education in particular are making more use of microforms:

#### Distribution and Number of EC microforms:

Distribution by Sector:	1981	1985
	~~~~	~~~~
National	6.9%	7.1%
Higher Education	15.2%	17.0%
Special	72.5%	70.3%
Other Sectors (Mainly Public)	5.4%	5.6%
100% = Total Microforms	100.0 Million	108.6 Million

#### 5.1.7 Audio Visual and Other Materials

It is our opinion that the statistical definition of "Audio Visual" and "Other materials" in collections are outmoded and increasingly meaningless. The pace of technological innovation is clearly faster than the review of statistical frameworks: A simplified illustration of this is the number of items which can be stored on "optical disks". In other respects, an overall increase in the number of materials described as "Other" from 55.7 Million in 1982, to 61.8 Million in 1985 simply begs the question, "Of what?" Over half the Audio Visual materials held in libraries are contained in Public Libraries, and all responding countries showed steady and, sometimes dramatic increases in such materials: An increase running from 70.7 recordings per 1000 population in 1981 to 82.7 in 1985, a real terms increase of 4% per head per annum.



# ALL SECTORS OF LIBRARIES

REGISTERED BORROWERS / 1000 POPULATION

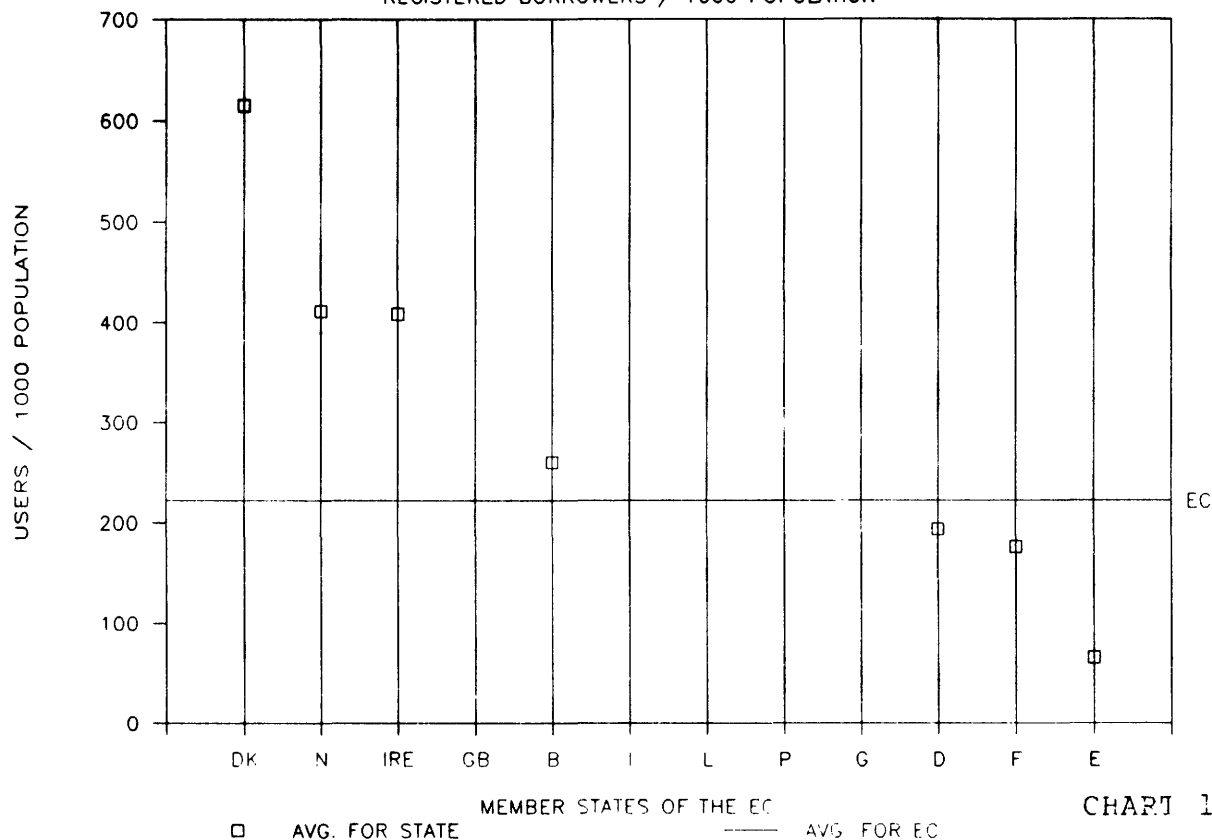


CHART 13

#### 5.1.8 Current Periodical Titles

The returns show in some cases the inclusion of unique titles, and in other instances the overall number of volumes. We report these numbers, but note that the mechanically grossed up estimates refer to the number of volumes available. In this respect it appears that the EC ratio of periodicals to books is one per every 160 books held in stock. Periodicals do, however, form an important part in the acquisition budgets of National and Higher Education Libraries, in particular, as the following table shows. Also, this table demonstrates the relatively high level of "Other materials" being acquired by National Libraries, emphasising their role in conservation and acting as central depositories of heritage materials.

Estimated distribution of Revenue Expenditure  
on acquisitions (1981:85) - Millions of ECU p.a.

##### EC Libraries by Sector:

Materials acquired:	Public	National	Higher Education
Books	326.5 (86%)	16.2 (66%)	74.8 (47%)
Periodicals	20.8 (5%)	5.0 (20%)	79.2 (49%)
Other	32.6 (9%)	3.4 (14%)	5.8 (4%)
	379.9 (100%)	24.6 (100%)	159.8 (100%)

#### 5.1.9 Registered Borrowers and Library Users

The concept of the registered borrower does not apply universally. In many libraries it is possible to consult a book without borrowing it outside of the library premises, and it is therefore difficult to be precise in measuring library clientele. However, the statistics provided suggest that approximately 23% of the total population are regular library users or registered borrowers. In aggregate and across all sectors it is difficult to compare the figures internationally because of the necessary degree of estimation. However, it is clear that Denmark stands out in that its libraries maintain 62% of its population as library clients. Since 1983, at least, there does appear to have been an increase in the number of such clients (3.0% p.a. National; 5.0% p.a. Other Major; 1.0% p.a. Public; 11.5% p.a. Higher Education) although, with a decline in the school age population this was not the case in school

libraries. The client figures do need to be regarded with caution, as do the usage figures on loan transactions and consultations. The margin for error is widened by the fact that in many instances the primary sources of the data have made estimates themselves, and the errors on such estimates are compounded as they are aggregated to National totals. However, particularly in the Public Library sector, there appears to be some consistency in the ratio of loans to registered borrowers, and if one discounts school libraries, then 95% of all loan transactions are made from Public Libraries.

Ratio of Loan Transactions to Registered Borrowers  
[or Consultations to Library Users]

National Libraries Consultations/User		Higher Education Loans/Borrower		Public Libraries Loans/Borrower	
West Germany	23.7*	West Germany	26.8	Netherlands	42.1
Luxembourg	5.7	U.K.	17.6	Denmark	36.2
Belgium	3.2	France	7.7	West Germany	31.3
Portugal	2.7			Belgium	28.2
United Kingdom	1.0			Eire	22.1
				France	21.5
ESTIMATED:-----					
EC Average	1.6	EC Average	13.5	EC Average	54.8
-----					

\* National Libraries serve the University population.

#### 5.1.10 Staff

In this study one of our aims was to undertake an assessment of the overall number of persons engaged in what might loosely be described as the "Library Industry". For this reason we sought information about three categories of employees:

Trained Library Staff  
Other Staff in Libraries  
Support Staff

Fuller definitions of these categories are set out in appendix \*3\*, and a critique on their interpretation is made later in this report. However, many of our sources were unable to disaggregate the overall number of staff into these classes. Therefore, it is difficult for us to estimate the number of employees with confidence. We had asked for the figures relating to the number of employees to be expressed as "Full-time equivalents", but the consistency of the returned data suggests that this was not always the case. Therefore, the figures set out below are tentative estimates, and we have made various adjustments to the number of support staff to derive weightings for full-time

equivalents in assessing the overall unit cost of staff employed on libraries services:

(FTE = Full time equivalent)

	Trained	Other	Support	Total
National	2,100	5,000	3,000	10,100
Other Major	2,200	3,600	4,800	10,600
Public	33,000	73,700	21,300	128,000
Higher Education	8,400	15,700	4,700	28,800
School	5,400	26,100	15,000	46,500
Specialised	5,600	6,900	6,900	19,400
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	56,700	131,000	55,700	243,400
	-----^-----			-----^-----
	Unit Cost 11,960 ECU/FTE			12,000 ECU/FTE

# Population change 1981 to 1985

( POPULATIONS SHOWN IN MILLIONS )

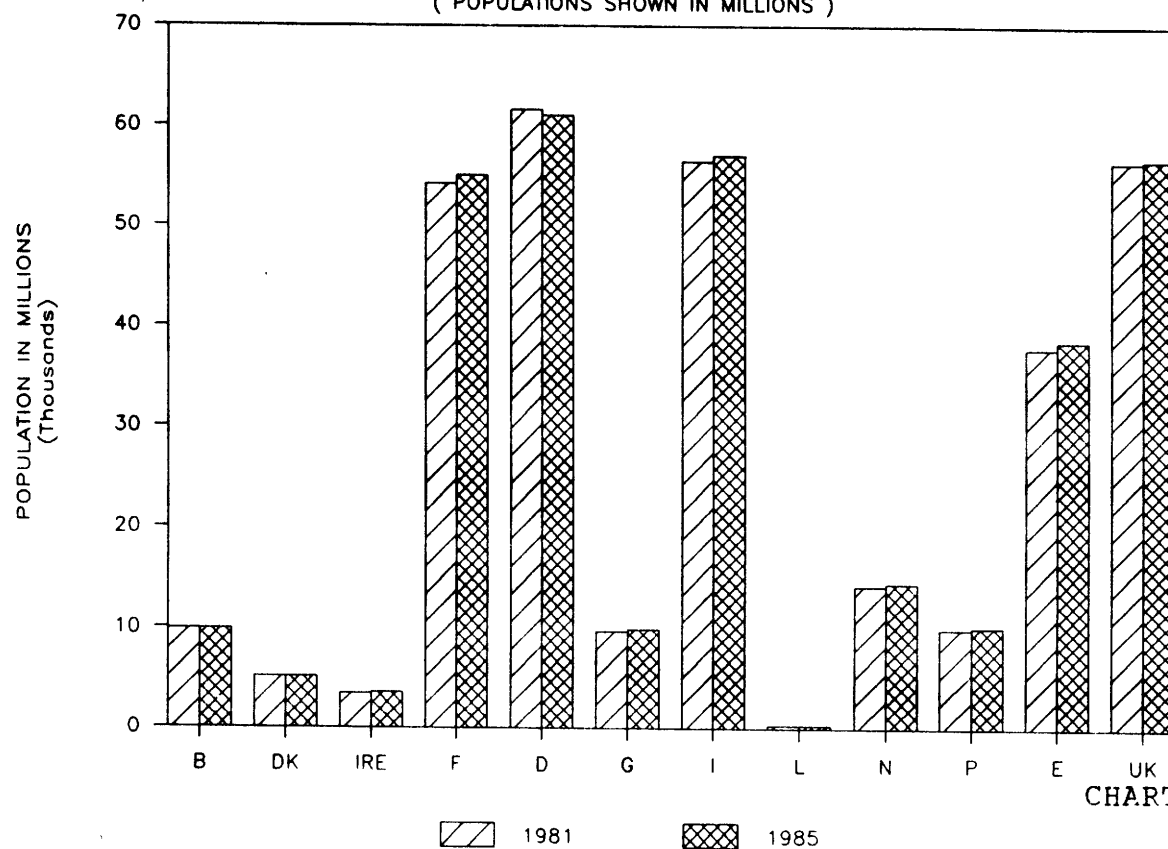


CHART 14

## Chapter 6

### THE WIDER AND DEMOGRAPHIC BASE

#### 6.1 Current Population flows

In so far as libraries serve people, it will be noted that the population of the countries now comprising the EC grew by 0.77% between 1981 and 1985 (an increase of 2.5 Million people), to 321.66 Million persons. The only States to lose population during the period were the Federal Republic of West Germany and Denmark. However, during the same period there was an increase of 1.8 Million persons aged 20-24 years (+7.6%), reflecting increasing demand for higher education facilities, and a corresponding decrease of 4.6 Million persons aged 5-19 years (-6.2%), i.e. the school age band. [See appendix 7b]. Changes in the number of persons of "Economically active age" (15-64 years) showed an increase (+4.1%) of 8.4 Million persons. However despite these flows of population, there were no discernible changes in the volume of real terms revenue spending per capita, excepting that on school libraries, which is estimated to have fallen in real terms per head of sector population by 1.5% per annum over the period.

#### 6.2 The Future Trend

As the next table shows there is likely to be a very small growth in the aggregate population of the EC over the next 25 years. Measured from 1990, by which time the decline in school age population will have halted, the growth of the EC will be only just over 1% during the two decades. However, the flow of population change is likely to show a general decline in some of the more "advanced Library States", whereas those that at present show lesser library resource infrastructures will be those where population growth will be most.

# PUBLIC LIBRARIES

POPULATION PER SERVICE POINT

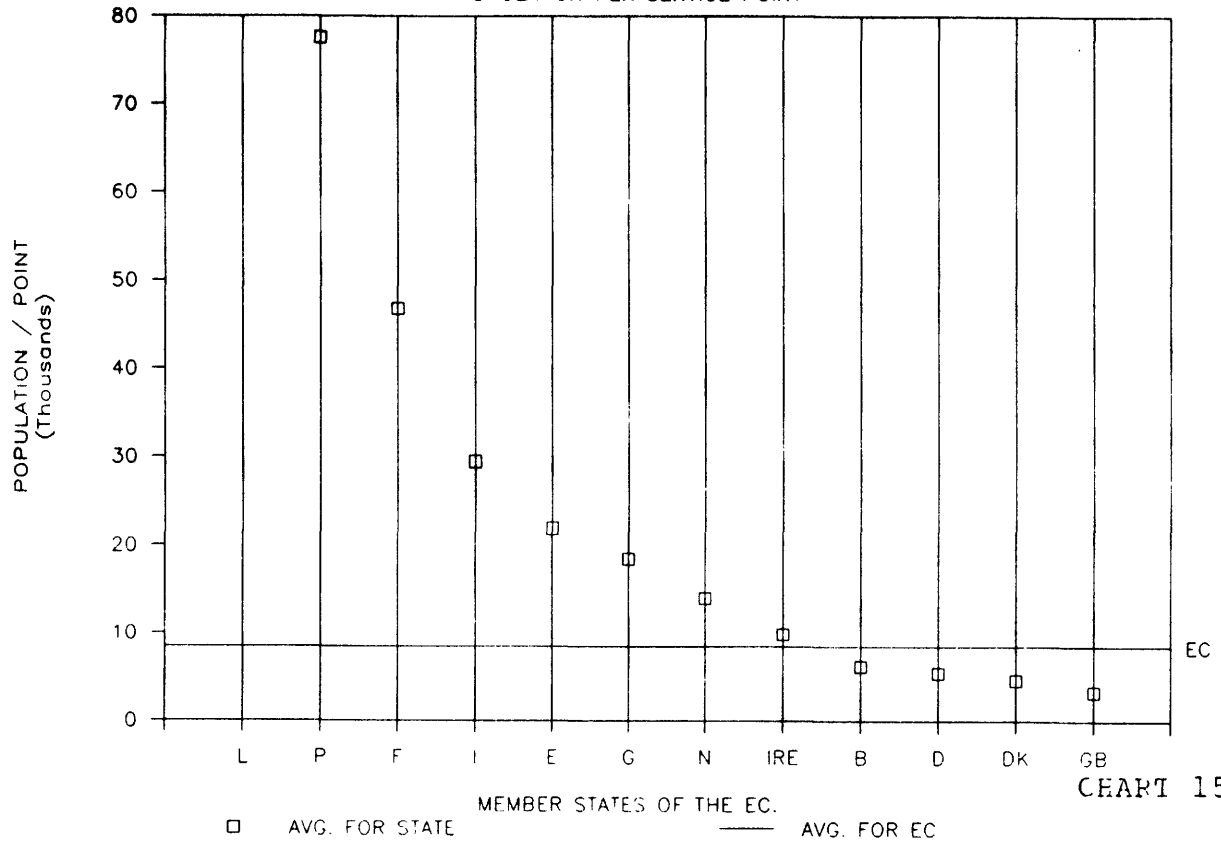


CHART 15

### Proportion of the Total population in 1990:

EC STATE:	1995	2000	2010	
West Germany	99.2%	97.6%	91.8%	
Belgium	99.4%	98.8%	96.2%	
Denmark	100.2%	100.3%	98.4%	
Luxembourg	100.8%	100.9%	99.7%	Decline
<hr/>				
Italy	100.8%	101.1%	101.5%	Growth
United Kingdom	100.9%	101.7%	102.3%	
Netherlands	101.7%	102.9%	102.4%	
France	101.7%	103.2%	104.8%	
Spain	101.9%	103.7%	105.5%	
Portugal	102.5%	104.5%	106.5%	
Ireland (Eire)	102.7%	105.4%	108.1%	
Greece	102.9%	105.6%	108.3%	
EC	100.9%	101.5%	101.2%	

### Total Population projection (Thousands, EC):

1990	1995	2000	2010
324,473.300	327,531.500	329,426.900	328,229.700

#### 6.2.1 Development Gap

Bearing in mind that despite the growth in the national economies of the EC during the past five years, there has been no evidence to suggest a corresponding increase in libraries investment, then the "development gap" between the more advanced library states and the less well developed will widen. That is, of course, unless there is a change in the approach to planning and investing in library resources in the coming years. We note that at present the average size of Public Library service point catchment populations is generally well above the EC average in those countries where the population is likely to increase most. Therefore, the challenge of the future development of library services within the EC will be to extend the availability bookstocks to those areas where the access to service points is particularly difficult. In this respect, 58% of the population of the EC at present reside in areas where the catchment size of Public Library service points exceeds the EC average of 8,500 persons. By the next century this proportion will have grown to just over 60% if the present pattern of provision is maintained.

#### 6.2.2 Uniformity of Provision?

The obvious difference between the measured resources inputs in



# PUBLIC LIBRARIES

BOOKS PER SERVICE POINT

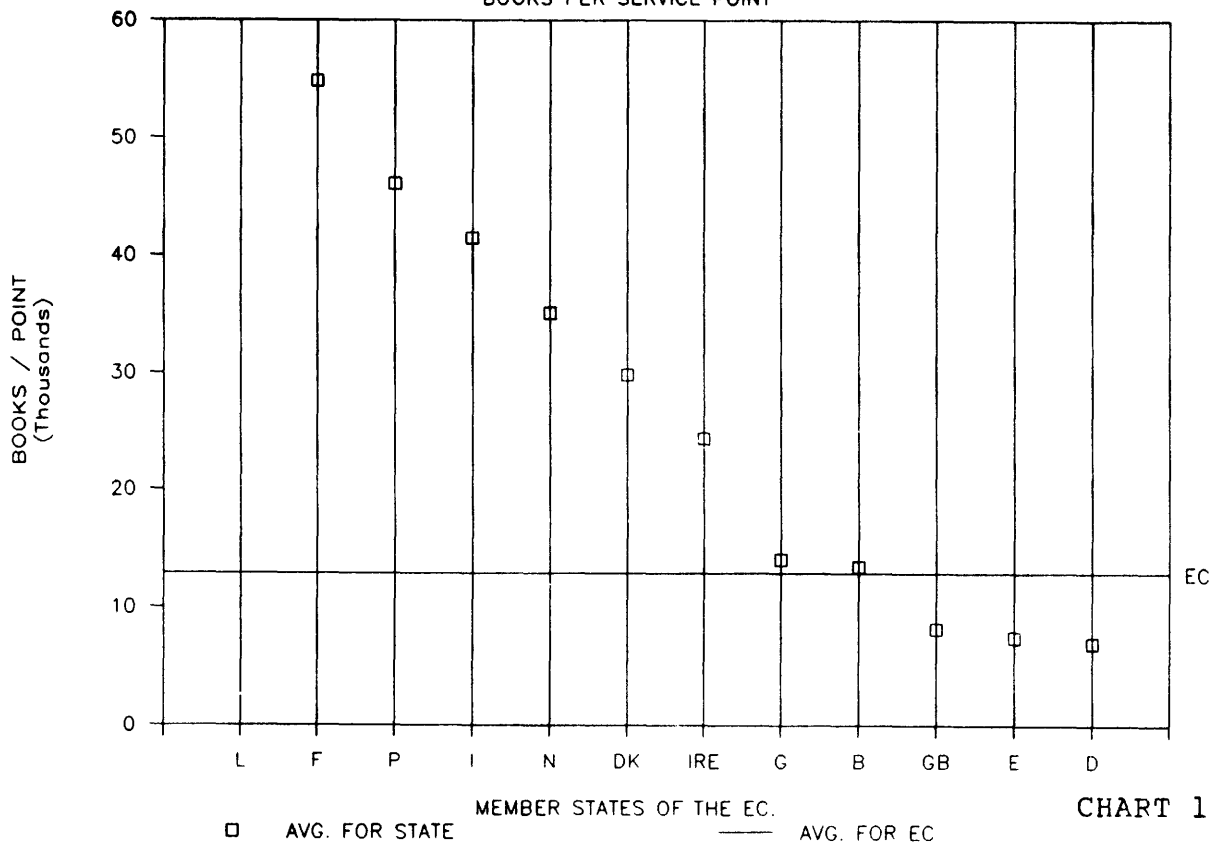
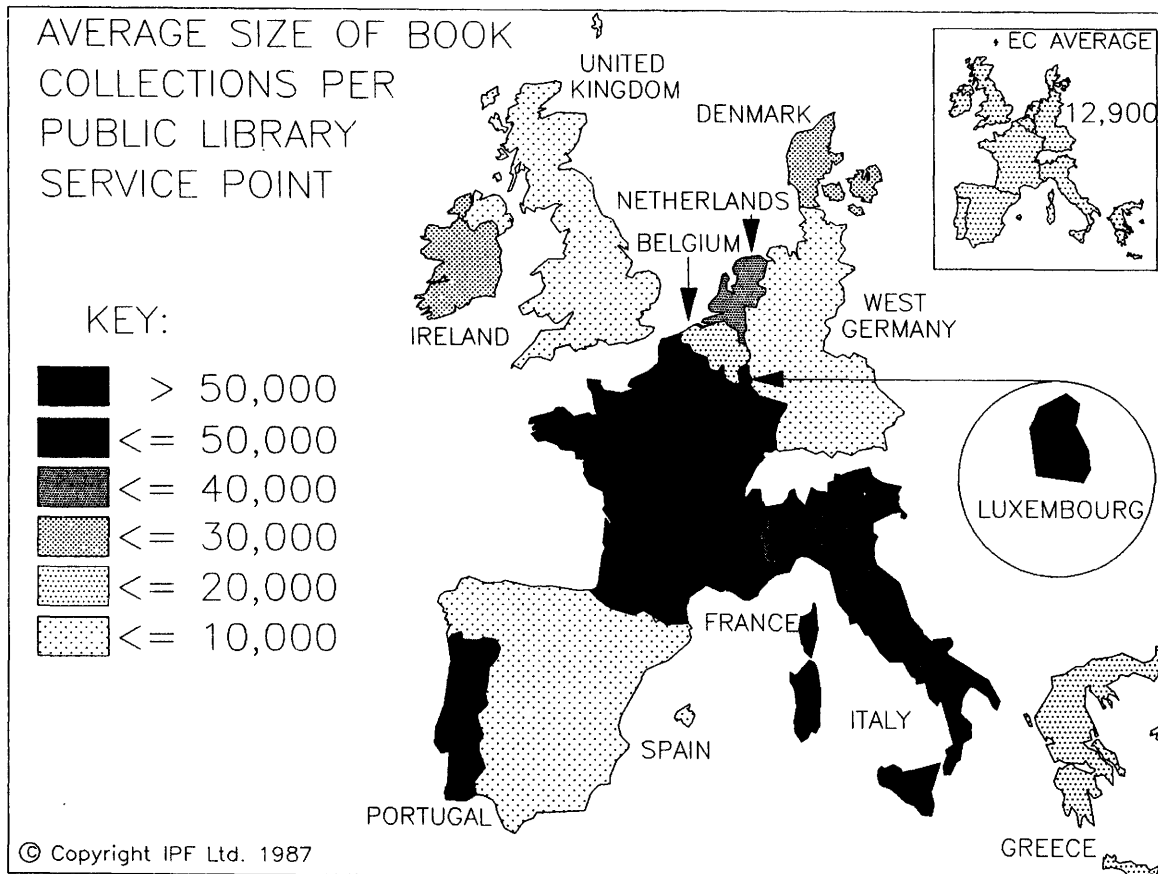


CHART 16



MAP 7

most sectors of the European economy, between North and South, has drawn comment in the past. In the field of libraries it is worth considering whether this gap is relevant: If libraries are to provide a fundamental service to the economies of the member states in future years, then the framework of funding these precious national assets needs to be urgently addressed. The National, Higher Education and Public Libraries are funded primarily from the public purse. These are sectors which can be controlled by governments, but as the forms of funding are confused between different Central Government Departments or responsible Ministries and local administrations (local municipal organisations, and educational establishments), then the scope for co-ordinated investment in libraries becomes diffused. If the outlook for efficient policy budgeting across different library sectors seems difficult because of respective national political and bureaucratic organisations, then the scope for a planned approach across the EC will require that much more effort. There appears to be ample scope for better co-operation on library policies at Member State level.

### 6.3 The Wider Comparison

Bearing mind that there are wide variations in the provision of libraries between the EC member states, comparisons with other developed nations must be approached with caution. Factors such as population density and administrative organisation are important determinants in explaining differences.

#### 6.3.1 Public Provision

As we have observed in this study there are on average ten Public Library service points under the jurisdiction of a single administrative unit in the EC. In Canada the number is 3.6 and in Sweden 5.4 according to the returns compiled by UNESCO. We also note that the average Public Library service point in the EC serves a catchment of 8,500 persons, whilst the average for the United States of America (USA), is closer to 16,000 persons; in Canada 8,500 persons; and in Sweden about 3,600 persons. Furthermore the number of books in Public Library collections was observed to grow in the EC from 1.47 books per head of population 1981 to 1.58 by 1985, an annual growth rate of 1.8%. Similarly the volume of provision has grown in Canada, (1.9 books per capita in 1980, to 2.1 in 1983). However, the standard of provision witnessed by Denmark (6.7 books per capita in 1985), was only matched by Sweden. Therefore both Canada and Sweden exceed the majority of countries in the EC for the number of books in Public Library service point collections: The EC average was 12,900 books; Canada was 16,000 books; and Sweden 17,700

books. The number of loans per head of population (9.0 loans in 1985 from EC Public Libraries) lies somewhere between the rate observed in Canada (6.4 loans per head) and Sweden (approximately 10 loans per head).

### 6.3.2 Staffing

The number of staff employed in libraries can be seen as a fair indicator of the importance attached by respective communities to their libraries, or associated institutions. For instance, the fact that there were 258 library employees per million population in University libraries in the USA, and only 90 in the EC relates both to the emphasis given to Higher Education and to library development policy in the USA. In the field of Public Libraries it would appear that the EC average of 397 FTE Public Library staff per million population is relatively low: Canada shows about 470 and Sweden approximately 730. Yet in the service of National Libraries the EC average (31 FTE per million) is more than in these two countries, but is exceeded by Australia where there the establishment per million population was 45 FTE posts in 1983.

### 6.3.3 Professional staff

A further measure of library provision exists in the trained resource. In this respect it is interesting to compare the ratio of trained staff to other library employees as estimated from the returns provided to this survey of the EC and for other "advanced" countries as reported to UNESCO:

Trained Staff as a proportion of all staff in libraries:

(Estimates for 1985)	European Community ~~~~~	Other Countries ~~~~~	(Source UNESCO)
National	30%	26% - Australia (1983) 28% - Sweden (1983) 33% - Canada (1984)	
Public	31%	23% - Canada (1983) 38% - Sweden (1983)	
Higher Education	35%	23% - Canada (1980) 33% - Sweden (1983)	

### 6.3.4 Staff Training

In 1985, IFLA undertook a Survey of library and information science education, the results of which were published in the

"International Guide to Library and Information Science". This survey covered programmes at the tertiary level of education, but because the returns did not consistently convert staff to "Full-time equivalents", then it is difficult to make reliable comparisons. However, apart from extreme difficulties with the figures for Italy and Portugal, the coverage of the EC was good, but covers the period 1979 to 1983. The results of the survey are set out in appendix \*7h\*, and reveal well developed education programmes in Denmark and the Netherlands, but disappointing enrolments in Italy, Greece, Ireland, and Spain. In all, we estimate that the overall revenue cost per annum, in the EC, of this type of training is in the order of 54.2 Million ECU.

#### 6.4 Comparative expenditure patterns

An examination of the way in which the budgets of libraries in the EC are comprised as compared with other developed countries shows a degree of similarity. For instance, any differences arising from the comparison with Canada set out below may simply reflect different forms of account relating to the statistical definitions for total expenditure, and what was infact included under this heading in the respective surveys.

Proportion of Revenue Expenditure on:

	Employees	Acquisitions
EC estimates for 1981 to 1985:		
National Libraries	47%	12%
Public Libraries	56%	15%
Higher Education	56%	32%
UNESCO data for Canada:		
National Libraries (1984)	57%	7%
Public Libraries (1984)	64%	15%
Higher Education (1980)	64%	28%



## Chapter 7

### STATISTICAL REVIEW

#### 7.1 Financial Statistics

Estimating the cost of the library services in the European Community has been the most difficult part of this study. Indeed, even the global estimates of expenditure must be regarded cautiously.

##### 7.1.1 Problems of Account

The problems we have encountered during research have been twofold:

Most often, precise financial information relating to only library activities has not been available from the same sources as the activity data. Thus where library facilities are part of a complex of other services it has been difficult to apportion costs. When such apportionments are attempted, then there is much scope for inconsistency; The second problem is one of pure accountancy. Certainly there does not appear to be a standard form of accounts in all sectors of libraries in one country, let alone throughout the EC. By "Standard Form of Accounts", we mean a recognised set of definitions for recording financial information according to specific cost headings. These headings include major categories such as "Staffing overheads" and "Premises", and the framework of a standard form then lists out which other minor items of expenditure fall under the major headings. If such a framework exists, either in a statutory form or as professionally adopted guidelines, then it will be seen that the task of collecting consistent information, through survey method, from different respondents becomes more efficient and the results will be that much more reliable. Thus in the absence of such a "Standard form" for keeping their information, respondents will find it difficult to answer any statistical survey. Work is of course being undertaken to develop and improve such "Standard forms" at the international level, but the understanding of their crucial importance outside the

accountancy profession is still limited. Certainly, our attempt to provide a basic framework for defining the form of accounts in the guidelines we provided with our questionnaire was made in the understanding that there were no recognised and consistent standards operating throughout the EC. However, such standards need to be in operation before surveys are undertaken, because respondents will always find it difficult to disaggregate financial information from their records in retrospect. For instance, responders to our survey have found it generally easier to identify, say, premises costs for Public Libraries than for National Libraries. This is probably because there is a heightened interest in monitoring the costs and efficiency of Public Libraries in detail, whereas the National Libraries premises costs are subsumed in a general Central Government property services account, and may not be regarded as a legitimate expense to charge against the library budget. Likewise, the major costs of any libraries budgets, which relate to staff, are subject to inconsistent interpretation as quite apart from the direct salary apportionments, respondents may have omitted other emoluments and the other central administrative overheads which should properly be included if an overall measure of staffing costs is to be gained. In this respect, we are aware of the need for caution in interpreting the figures we have collected.

#### 7.1.2 Service independence

Similarly it has been difficult to identify the full range of costs in School Libraries. This area (or sector) of activities is difficult to define in financial terms, mainly because the library and its assets are seen as education resources and no onus lies on anyone to identify the costs of an establishment based item from a larger national or provincial budget allocation. Further problems have arisen from the inconsistency in provision between public sector maintained establishments and schools in the private sector. This, as was the case for specialised libraries, was a major shortcoming in the availability of data. Indeed, it is debatable whether the sector estimates of expenditure for School Libraries should be included in the aggregate figure for library expenditure at all. This is because the size of the schools base tends to be large when set aside other library sectors (39% of all static service points are assumed to be School Libraries). Furthermore, many of these libraries are funded through a capitation rate, (a variable funding unit per pupil present).

### 7.1.3 Objectives to measure

It is beyond the scope of this study to question the definition of "a library": Such would be to question the objectives of such facilities. Yet, the very diversity in objectives between libraries in different sectors causes inevitable problems of inconsistency. It may be observed that "Any organised collection of printed books.....", is such an all encompassing term that its effective statistical measurement is impracticable. The use of such a definition is, in the light of this study's experience, ambitious. It is recognised that in setting out such a definition, UNESCO have provided a basic international standard which sets the parameters for measuring the extent of libraries activities. In our own study, we have found that when seeking to measure the economic context of libraries, much difficulty arises in relating the financial inputs to all six sectors in a consistent manner. Scope exists for the countries of the EC to assist UNESCO in exploring the possibility of extending the form of the financial analyses in future international surveys, so that the overall definition of libraries is adequately described for comparative policy purposes.

### 7.1.4 Coverage of surveys

The objectives of policy research in library resource management and development may be better served by concentrating the definition of libraries to those facilities over which such policies can have influence. School Libraries and Specialised Libraries cater for specific needs, and it is noteworthy that most respondents found these sectors the most difficult to measure, although for School Libraries, because of the availability of other education activity information, it was one of the easier sectors to estimate. During the course of this study we were only able to find evidence of one country (Spain) with plans to undertake a regular survey of School Library activities to UNESCO definitions.

### 7.1.5 The main difficulties

Perhaps this study was the first to attempt to measure the financial input to libraries in the EC: The difficulties were anticipated, but it is now possible to be specific about these problems:



1. It is not common practice to include financial breakdowns in the same surveys used nationally to collect activity based data about libraries, consequently the figures drawn from different sources are inconsistent. In many instances the interest in maintaining the statistical frameworks describing libraries activities lies with librarians alone, and so a wider recognition of their problems in collecting the data and the assistance of other colleagues in their administrations would considerably strengthen the consistent survey coverage of the libraries services.
2. There are no commonly held standards defining the forms of account. In this respect, alone serious work needs to be undertaken, if reliable international comparisons of financial inputs to libraries are to be made.
3. Responsibility for libraries often crosses several government Departments/Ministries, each with their own priorities for identifying the costs of such activities. Indeed, the mixed funding pattern for Public Libraries, which constitute the largest sector of libraries activities appears to suffer from a funding dichotomy between the aspirations of Central and Local forms of administration.

## 7.2 Activity Statistics

We found that the measures of non-financial inputs and the actual outputs of libraries are to a certain extent more developed in the existing statistical frameworks of the EC.

### 7.2.1 Periodical Titles

There were, however, also difficulties in collecting "activity" related data, which has highlighted possible inconsistencies in the UNESCO dataset. The most irreconcilable problem relates to the count of periodical titles where the definition is concise, but the level of sophistication in the national statistical frameworks necessary to cope with a count of the number of unique titles over many locations, without double counting, was "optimistic". Plainly, it is easier to undertake a count of the number of periodicals available than it is to isolate the unique number of titles. Indeed, for an appraisal of availability the volume of periodical material to which users can gain access is an important measure, whereas the scope of the subject matter is something which cannot be effectively quantified for comparative

purposes between nations of different sizes. This factor explains some of the large variation which occurs in the reported number of titles between sectors and Member States. Future surveys should address this problem by making it clear that national totals should include overall numbers, rather than unique titles, irrespective of their frequency of occurrence about different locations. Evidence suggests that the existing definition is unattainable at present.

#### 7.2.2 Library Management

The definition of an "Administrative unit" also caused some misunderstanding during the course of the survey. Despite the clear explanation, several respondents mistook the requirements as specific to the number of functional (or subject) departments within their libraries, rather than the number of agents responsible for overseeing the administration of the libraries of a particular type in the same area. Likewise, the number of "Service points" was not safe from misinterpretation: Respondents either counted these as the aggregate number of counter service points within their libraries, or else, properly the number of locations where library facilities existed.

#### 7.2.3 Additions to Stock

The practicability of gathering useful figures relating to the gross, rather than the net, change in stock proved to be impossible. Nearly all respondents failed to recognise the point that the gross figures showed true additions, whereas the net figures were distorted by "wastage". Consequently, most respondents provided simple differences between annual stock counts as the data for additions: Thus, this report omits any of the analyses which may be possible using the gross figures available, since these are in many cases misleading. Instead, we have made a commentary earlier in this report on the costs of achieving the net growth in bookstocks. For example, each net gain to Public Libraries bookstocks was estimated to cost 34 ECU's, but this obviously exaggerates the actual average cost of each book added to stock.

#### 7.2.4 Turnover of Stock

The data describing the number of "Registered borrowers", "Users", "Transactions", and "Consultations" are sufficiently close in definition to approximate to each other where respondents have not been able to identify exact figures. Thus it is likely that many of the statistics are infact estimates based upon notional figures available.

### 7.2.5 Staff

The overall number of "Full-time equivalent" staff employed in the various sectors of library service activities was, in most instances, a practicable measure. However, some problems existed:

#### Full-time equivalents

The number of hours worked by some staff in different sectors and in different locations will be different;

**Qualifications** The ability of many respondents to identify "Trained" staff from other Library employees was not universal. A further problem seems to have emerged over the definition of such training between sectors, and the definition of trained library employees in School Libraries may in many instances depend upon whether or not such employees are simply the designated teacher with specific responsibility for the library;

**Support** In counting the aggregate number of employees, the organisation of Library administrations was an important factor in determining the definition of staff in support. Centralised structures of administration may have more remote connections to the actual running of the library services in the perception of the respondents; Decentralised administrations would have the support staff in situ and more conveniently available for definition and counting.

### 7.2.6 Materials

The various materials in library collections do not appear to have caused too many problems of consistency. The definitions of such items are universally understood, but can cause problems of accurate account. The respective materials sought in this survey were collections of:-

- Books
- Manuscripts
- Microforms
- Audio-visual items
- "Other" items

Books were fairly straightforward, although it is suspected that some overlap will have taken place with the number of manuscripts available. Similarly the number of Microforms is ambiguous (not in definition, but in interpretation), and the derived statistics may reflect the number of "frames" on a sheet, or the number of titles copied. For Audio-visual materials, it is clear that the developments in technology have outmoded the original definition: Cassettes and laser discs hold much more than the old gramophone records, and depending on the historic content of respective libraries, then the statistics reflect widely varying contents of such collections. The same problem applies to "Other" materials, a term so all embracing in its definition that it attracts a miscellany of items which defy sensible use of the statistics.

### 7.3 An EC Standard

To the extent that the financial statistics require international definition in the specification of "Standard Forms of Account", there are already standard definitions for the "Activity" statistics. The problem which surrounds the activity statistics is that of practicability: The definitions are accepted, but when they are difficult to apply on existing national statistical frameworks, then it must be accepted that the wider EC database can only be as good as the level of statistical maturity of its constituent States.

#### 7.3.1 A "Common Form"

An examination of the UNESCO dataset, as has been undertaken in this study, shows that there are in many instances considerable discrepancies between the data provided in response to the United Nations and those available to this study. Reference has been made to the difficulty arising from the use of UNESCO's financial data. This stems from the fact that units of national currency have not been validated, but only used to frame the proportion of spending occurring from within respective budgets for individual countries. The UNESCO approach, it will be remembered is to collect global information. Not all the information which UNESCO seeks to collect is useful for policy formulation at national level in a European context, and the quality of the data are such that they can only be used with extreme caution. This can only be improved by better co-ordination and co-operation at international level between government departments responsible for libraries, agencies responsible for collecting and publishing the statistics and library managers. The EC might consider how to sponsor improved co-ordination and co-operation to benefit not only Member States but UNESCO which would ultimately receive

better quality data for the countries concerned. One alternative approach would be for the EC to act as a collecting agent for UNESCO, passing on validated data on its behalf, for the mutual benefit of all concerned. A forum to agree a form for EC libraries statistics would be a useful start, and urgent consideration should be given by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) to the integration of financial and activity based statistics.

### 7.3.2 Action for the Review

In summary, we see the appropriate course of action as:-

1. Promote recognition by Member States of the need to consider the practicability of assembling financial information consistent with their activity statistics and within the same surveys to ensure such consistency;
2. Define which of those sectors, described as libraries activities within the UNESCO definitions, which require most emphasis for policy evaluation: School libraries maybe better considered as part of dedicated education programmes and Specialised libraries are so diverse in their scope and services as to remain out of effective information policy influence. With a clearer understanding of the objectives of any policy appraisal for developing EC libraries statistics, it will be easier to specify which areas of libraries activities need their statistical reporting frameworks developing as a priority. This will facilitate a phased, but efficient development of definitions where not all sectors require the same degree of emphasis;
3. Initiate a forum for the wider development of European statistics on libraries which would act as the agent for the provision of such information to other organisations interested in library activities;
4. Compile a central register of statistical sources to supplement those identified during the course of this study, which can be used by a review group representing constituent national Ministerial interests, in developing a proper EC form of "activity" and "financial" form of accounts.
5. Continue to monitor the structure of funding of libraries throughout the EC, as well as taking a note of the volume of such funding. In this respect, we have noted the mixed channels of funding through different National Ministries, and local Municipal administrations. We believe that developing a consistent statistical reporting process is the only means of providing those individuals and organisations diversely involved with the information which can allow them to develop their services in an efficient and co-ordinated manner.

No : Description :

-- -----

- 1 Terms of Reference for this Study
- 2 UNESCO Definitions of the Library Sectors
- 3 IPF Questionnaire and Notes of Guidance
- 4 Sources, Contacts and Bibliography
- 5 Data Derivations
- 6 Contextual / Econometric Data and their sources
  
- 7 Statistics based upon survey responses and estimates  
for missing values :
  - a Activity Data
  - b Estimates summary
  - c Estimated Revenue Expenditure on Libraries
  - d Estimated Sources of Income for Libraries
  - e Estimated Capital Expenditure on Libraries
  - f Estimated Rev. & Cap. Exp. and Acquisitions Costs
  - g Derived Ratios on Activity Statistics
  - h Librarianship Training and Estimated Expenditure

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE STATISTICS REPRODUCED IN APPENDIX 7 ARE SET OUT TO EXPLAIN HOW THE GLOBAL ESTIMATES FOR THE EC WERE DERIVED. AT INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATE LEVEL MANY ESTIMATES WERE UNDERTAKEN, AND THESE FIGURES SHOULD ONLY BE INTERPRETED AS GUIDELINES TO THE ACTUAL LEVEL OF ACTIVITY.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE STATISTICS CONTAINED IN APPENDIX 7 ARE SET OUT IN THE NOTES OF GUIDANCES, WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (SEE APPENDIX 3)

PLEASE READ THE NOTES PREFACING APPENDIX 7.

AN INDEX TO THE REPORT FOLLOWS THE APPENDICES.



## A Study of the Library Economics of the EEC Member States

### 1. Study Specifications

The council of Ministers of Cultural Affairs of the European Community adopted a resolution on September 27th 1985 on "Collaboration between libraries in the field of data processing". This Resolution invites the Commission to take swift action to help libraries through the preparation of a possible work programme designed to speed up the development of library activities and thus contribute to the promotion of cooperation between libraries at Community level. The Commission is invited to report to Council within a year on initiatives taken.

As an immediate response, the Commission has embarked on a preparatory investigative phase of work to collect facts and analyse issues of relevance to the library scene in the Member States in order to determine the actions which may be envisaged at Community level and which are in line with the objectives of the Resolution.

Within this framework, particular attention needs to be given to the collection and analysis of macro-economic and statistical data to set libraries factually in the socio-economic context of the Community and thus enable an informed appreciation of their role and importance.

The present study is designed therefore to collect and aggregate data on the volume of library activities and their associated costs in the Member States and, in so doing, also attempt to appraise the existing library statistical framework for policy evaluation and for the analysis of the economics of the library service.

For this purpose, the starting point of the investigation should be the framework and definitions used by UNESCO which are accepted by many countries as a de facto standard for national library statistics, although the requirements for this study in fact go beyond published UNESCO data both in scope and currency.

### 2. Work to be carried out

The work to be carried out and the methodology to be followed is described in the proposal of the contractor, paragraphs 1 to 5, which is appended and forms part of these study specifications.

The data to be manipulated is that described in para 5 of this proposal. At least three types of matrices will be constructed on the basis of the basis of the parameters listed (eg by type of library/global budgets; by source of funding; by type of expenditure etc.).



## 2. Work to be carried out (Continued ...)

The data should not be older than 1980 and should cover preferably at least three annual series (consecutive or stepped). Any estimation should be framed within reasonable limits of error which are explained (preferably not superior to 20%).

The study should attempt to cover the 12 Member States of the European Community. Not less than seven Member States, in agreement with the Commission, (and preferably all if necessary) should be visited in order to obtain and discuss the data to be collected, their collection practices etc.

## 3. Objectives of the Study:

- i In order to respond to the resolution adopted on 27th September, 1985, by the Council of Ministers, the Commission is undertaking a series of studies on topics which seem worthy of consideration for inclusion as elements of a Community-wide programme of action; or likely to help define recommendations for such a programme.
- ii One such topic is the statistics of libraries of the EEC Countries. In spite of the pioneering work of UNESCO in this field, key statistics are difficult to obtain. This, in turn, has made it difficult to investigate the economics of the library service as statistical comparisons and trends have not been sufficiently established.
- iii The purposes of this study, therefore, are:
  - (a) To collect data on the volume of Library activities and their associated costs within the member states of the EEC.
  - (b) To appraise the existing statistical framework and recommend ways of improving this for policy evaluations in future.

#### 4. Study Terms of Reference:

- i Collect data, estimates, and information from existing sources following established leads; visiting selected sources; and exploring professional contacts.
- ii Evaluate issues relating to the existing statistical framework concerning data coverage, consistency, currency, comparability and status relative to the wider international community with specific reference to at least one other large developed country.
- iii Initiate the identification of requirements for policy information and reconcile those with local management needs which define the practicability of achieving the provision of standard data formats throughout the EEC.
- iv Interpret results in report format containing:
  - Action required to develop statistical framework;
  - Comparative statistics (Graphic);
  - Use of statistics in policy formulation;
  - Appraisal of problem areas and suggestions for overcoming these;
  - Documentation of Sources;
  - Statistical appendix (i.e. data tabulations);
  - Methodological appendix.
- v Provide a computerised archive dataset.

## 5. Data Specification:

- i The following headings show the basic data matrix for libraries to be constructed in the study:
  - (a) The Nations covered will be all members of the EEC.
  - (b) The library Sectors (UNESCO defined) will identify separately "National"; "Other major non-specialised"; "Public"; and "Higher Education" based libraries. If possible "School" and "Specialised" library sectors will also be separately identified.
  - (c) The analysis of Expenditure will concentrate on the revenue cost consequences of operating these library sectors. Where capital expenditure (investment in infrastructure) is known this will be reported. However, the revenue accounts will portray gross expenditure, income, and net expenditure. An attempt will be made to identify such expenditure on individual items like employees, premises, and acquisitions.
  - (d) The Sources of funding will be an important aspect of the data analysis providing an indication of central versus local government financial control. In this respect it will be attempted to identify the volume of specific grant, income generated from charges, and other sources of income.
  - (e) The Volume of library services will be demonstrated by showing the number of staff employed (professional and others); the number of service points and administrative units managing these; and the size and composition of acquisitions to library stocks, particularly books and periodicals.
  - (f) The time Trends in the above data will be examined by expressing the findings over a period of years (either consecutive, or in stepped series) to provide longitudinal context.
- ii The economic significance of this data matrix will be shown by expressing elements as derived statistics based upon Gross Domestic Product of each nation, their client populations and public sector expenditure programmes.
- iii The definitions used in the data specification will follow a logic designed to complement the established UNESCO classifications.

**Sector definitions as developed by UNESCO and applied in this study:-**

**LIBRARY;** irrespective of its title, any organised collection of printed books and periodicals or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials, and the services of the staff to provide and facilitate the use of such materials as are required to meet the informational, research, educational or recreational needs of its users. For the purposes of this study the following types, (or SECTORS), of libraries are categorised according to their primary function:

1. **NATIONAL LIBRARIES** - which, irrespective of their title, are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a "deposit" library, either by law or under other arrangements. They will also normally perform some of the following functions: produce a national bibliography; hold and keep up-to-date a large and representative collection of foreign literature including books about the country; act as a national bibliographical information centre; compile union catalogues; and publish the retrospective national bibliography. Libraries which may be called "national" but whose functions do not correspond to the above definition should not be placed in the "National Libraries" category.
2. **OTHER MAJOR NON-SPECIALISED LIBRARIES** - are of a learned character which are neither libraries or institutions or higher education nor national libraries, though they may fulfil the function of a national library for a specified geographical area.
3. **PUBLIC (or "Popular") LIBRARIES** - are those which serve the population of a community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee. They may serve the general public or special categories of users such as children, members of the armed forces, hospital patients, prisoners, workers and employers. Please include public libraries proper (ie those receiving financial support, in whole or in large part from the public authorities) as well as those financed from private sources.
4. **LIBRARIES OR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION** - primarily serve students and teachers in universities and other institutions of education at the third level. They may also be open to the general public.
5. **SCHOOL LIBRARIES** - Primarily serve the pupils and teacher of all types of educational establishments below the third level, (ie schools below higher education level. They may also be open to the general public. Separate collections of books for individual classes in the same school count as only one library.
6. **SPECIALISED LIBRARIES** - are those maintained by an association, government service, parliament, research institution (excluding university institutes), learned society, professional association, museum, business firm, industrial enterprise, chamber of commerce, etc. or other organised group, the greater part of their collections being in a specific field or subject, (eg natural sciences, social sciences, agriculture, chemistry, medicine, economic, engineering, law, history.).



## DATA DEFINITIONS:

**ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT** - is any group of libraries, or an independent library, under a single director or a single administration.

**SERVICE POINT** - any library at which is provided in separate quarters a service for users, whether it is an independent library or is part of a larger administration unit. Independent libraries, central libraries and branch libraries (both static and mobile library vans, ships libraries, train libraries) are considered as service points provided that they serve their users directly. The points at which library vans stop are not counted as service points. Thus "STATIC" points are those which provide a service from a fixed point; and "MOBILE" are those in a vehicle which moves to various locations to service its users. Vans which are used solely for the transport of library materials between library buildings should not be included as "mobile" service points.

**COLLECTION** - all library materials provided by the library for its users. Statistics relating to library collections should cover only the following documents available to users including an allowance for materials on loan:

**BOOKS AND BOUND PERIODICALS** - "BOOKS" should be counted by volume. In this context, a volume includes reproduced material (except microforms), forming a physical unit of any printed work contained in one binding or portfolio. "PERIODICALS" should be counted by each title in a continuous series of publications which are added to stock over an indefinite period of time, even though such additions may occur at regular or irregular intervals. Include newspapers and other numbered or dated publications appearing annually or even less frequently.

**MANUSCRIPTS** - any original hand written or drawn work contained in one binding or portfolio.

**MICROFORMS** - are micro printed reproductions of original works or publications including micro reduced film copies of manuscripts.

**AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS** - include non-book, non-microform library materials which require the use of special equipment to be seen and/or heard. e.g. records, tapes, cassettes, motion pictures, video-tapes, slides, and transparencies, etc..

**OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS** - are all those other items stocked by libraries for reference by users such as maps, charts, art prints, photographs, and dioramas, etc., but excluding books, periodicals, manuscripts, microforms and audio-visual materials.

**YEARS** - if the period of account for the statistics you hold does not correspond to calendar years, then please make your entries under that year which covers the majority of the period to which the account relates, and indicate on the questionnaire the period actually covered by the statistics. For example, if your records refer to years from April to the following March, then make your entries under the calendar year containing the first nine months of this period of account, and write "April/March" on the questionnaire. (If your records relate to the period July to

the end of June in the following year, then still make your entries under the former year, and only use the latter year to make your entries if this does actually cover the majority of the period covered by your records.).

**ADDITIONS** - should be shown gross, (i.e. all additions made to collections during the year which were to become available to users, before deducting losses from collections due to discarding and wastage.). Include additions whether by purchase, donation, exchange or any other method of gain to the collections. However, please only include additions for the categories of materials requested on the questionnaire: (Books & bound periodicals, Manuscripts, Microforms, Audio-visual & Other materials.).

**CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES** - must be indicated by the number of periodical titles received by the library during the year of account.

**REGISTERED BORROWERS** - are those persons registered with the library in order to borrow the materials of the collection for use outside the library. Only count the number of persons registered in the specified year, and do not confuse this term with "library users" who are any persons making use of any of the libraries' facilities.

**LIBRARY USERS** - are defined as any persons utilising the services of the library(ies) during the year of account. Only relevant in the context of questions concerning NATIONAL libraries.

**LOAN TRANSACTIONS** - should be counted by number of requests received (and satisfied) rather than simply by number of works loaned out. Please show the total number of transactions satisfied during the year of account.

**LIBRARY EMPLOYEES** - are portrayed in "full-time equivalents" (FTE). It is accepted that this is a crude way of converting part-time staff into the number of equivalent full-time employees necessary to perform their aggregate duties. To obtain consistency in this study, it would be helpful if you will include, with your return, a short note explaining the basis upon which the conversion has been made. Please show in this note the number of hours normally worked by full-time staff for the categories of employees you include in your statistical return. Thus as a general rule, if a part-time member of staff works 20 hours during a normal working week of 40 hours, then include that worker as  $(20/40 = 1/2)$  0.5 of a full-time equivalent. An example of this approach is illustrated in the case where out of three persons, two work for a quarter of their time and one works for half the normal time, giving the "FTE" of  $0.25 + 0.25 + 0.5 = 1$  Employee.

**TRAINED LIBRARIANS** - will include all persons employed in libraries who have received a general training in librarianship or information science. The training may be by formal methods or by means of an extended period of work in a library under supervision.

**OTHER LIBRARY STAFF** - should include all other staff under the supervision of the Director(s) of the Library(ies), who are employed on library functions. Where such staff also undertake duties related to other (i.e. non-library) functions, then please only include an estimate of their full-time equivalent involvement on library functions.

OTHER SUPPORT STAFF - may be the number [FTE] of additional employees required to service the proper running of the library(ies), but who are not under the direct supervision of the Director(s) of the Library(ies). This may include accountants and other "support service" staff, part of whose time is spent on library matters for the administration, either as employees of that administration or on a contract basis. Please attempt an estimate of this most difficult of assessments, and briefly describe your method.

SECTOR POPULATION SERVED - will be the total number of potential users in the geographic or subject area served by the library(ies): e.g. for PUBLIC libraries this will be the total number of inhabitants in the administrative area; for libraries serving institutions of HIGHER EDUCATION the "Sector population" will be the number of students and teachers served. As a general rule, with the exception of PUBLIC, NATIONAL, and OTHER NON-SPECIALISED libraries, confine the estimate of "Sector population" to the potential number of primary users of the libraries excluding the general public at large, even though the latter may use the facilities from time to time.

#### FINANCIAL STATISTICS:

REVENUE \*\*\*(CURRENT) EXPENDITURE - relates to the total estimated expenditure on running the library sector during the year. Included in this GROSS estimate of spending, you should include the cost of employees, an apportionment of support staff overheads (see above), premises maintenance costs such as heating/lighting/cleaning/repairs/rents/etc., acquisitions, repayments of loans and leasing against borrowings on library assets, and other miscellaneous costs covering such items as equipment, agency expenses, and vehicle fuels and taxes etc.. This expenditure should be shown as far as possible under the following headings:

**\*\*EXPENDITURE ON LIBRARY EMPLOYEES** - includes salaries, overtime payments, pension contributions paid by employers, training costs, travel and subsistence expenses, and other staff emoluments relating to all staff under the supervision of the Director(s) of the Library(ies) actually involved on performing duties serving the library function.

**\*\*EXPENDITURE ON SUPPORT STAFF AND CENTRAL OVERHEADS** - should embrace your best estimate of the apportioned cost of staff and other premises/computing/legal/accounting/and other support overheads incurred by the administration on the library SECTOR outside of the supervision of the Director(s) of the Library(ies).

**\*\*EXPENDITURE ON LIBRARY PREMISES** - will include the cost of running the library premises: rents; property taxes; cleaning materials; energy costs; repairs and maintenance, etc.. Please exclude the cost of staff (which should be included in one of the categories above), and also do not include the cost of outstanding borrowing incurred on

library premises (which should be entered under a separate heading explained below).

**\*\*EXPENDITURE ON ACQUISITIONS** - relates to spending on the acquisition of stock, when the cost of such purchases is covered from available balances on the revenue account. i.e. if the acquisition was funded from borrowings which were not repaid during the year, then show the cost of such acquisitions under "CAPITAL EXPENDITURE", as explained below. The sub-headings under which such acquisitions should be shown are: BOOKS; PERIODICALS; and OTHER which should include all other materials added to the collection for availability to users. Do not include the cost of purchases of equipment for use by the library administration/management (which should be included under "MISCELLANEOUS - EXPENDITURE").

**\*\*COST OF BORROWING MONEY** - refers to the repayments of principal and interest on outstanding borrowings in respect of library assets. Include also leasing payments incurred during the year, and also any contributions made from revenue balances towards "CAPITAL" expenditure.

**\*\*MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE EXPENDITURE** - is all other expenditure towards the cost of running the library SECTOR during the year.

TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE - will be the sum of all categories of expenditure defined above by the "\*\*\*\*" prefix, before deduction of income received during the year. (i.e. This is equivalent to the total debit on a notional balance sheet for the library SECTOR.).

TOTAL INCOME - is defined as all receipts received during the year of account used to offset the cost of the library SECTOR. Such income should be shown under the following headings: "CENTRAL TAXES/GOVERNMENT GRANTS"; "LOCAL TAXES/GRANTS"; "PRIVATE SOURCES/DONATIONS"; "FEES & CHARGES"; and "OTHER SOURCES". The first three categories should be shown as amounts actually applied during the year of account - i.e. If a benefactor donates a sum of money, part of which is then invested by the Administration, only include the amount actually used to fund expenditure by the Administration during the year of account. The last two categories are exemplified as follows:- "Fees & charges" is all trading income received by the library administration; and "Other sources" is a catch-all to cover such items as the proceeds from the sales of assets or transfers of monies between different administrations applied during the year of account.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - should be those payments made on major spending funded either from Internal Capital Funds of the Administration or from borrowings from external sources. If possible such "Capital" expenditure should be shown under the headings of investment in: "PREMISES"; "PLANT & EQUIPMENT"; "STOCK ACQUISITIONS"; and "OTHER" investments.

OUTSTANDING DEBT - is the amount borrowed to finance Capital expenditure which remains unpaid at the end of the year.

PLEASE REFER TO THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES OF GUIDANCE.

SECTION 1		Number at Year end:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units						
Service Points						
Collections:						
Books & Bound Periodicals						
Manuscripts						
Microforms						
Audio-visual						
Other Material						
SECTION 2		Additions (GROSS) during the year:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units						
Service Points						
Collections:						
Books & Bound Periodicals						
Manuscripts						
Microforms						
Audio-visual						
Other Material						
SECTION 3		General information for the year:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Current Periodical Titles						
Library Users						
Number of user consultations						
Library Employees (FTE):						
Trained Librarians						
Other Library Staff						
Other Support Staff (FTE)						
Sector Population served						

SECTION 4		Expenditure & Income (National currency, Outturn prices.) on the Libraries Sector:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Revenue (Current) Expenditure:						
Library Employees						
Support Staff						
Premises						
Acquisitions:						
Books						
Periodicals						
Other						
Cost of Borrowing						
Miscellaneous						
Total Revenue Expenditure						
Income:						
Central Taxes/Grants						
Local Taxes/Grants						
Private Sources						
Fees & Charges						
Other						
Total Income						
Capital Expenditure:						
Premises						
Plant & Equipment						
Stock Acquisitions						
Other						
Total Capital Expenditure						
Outstanding Debt						
PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PERIODS USED UNDER THE YEAR HEADINGS:						
ALSO ADD ANY OTHER RELEVANT COMMENTS:						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:.....

DEPARTMENT:.....

TELEPHONE NUMBER & EXTENSION:.....



PLEASE REFER TO THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES OF GUIDANCE.

SECTION 1		Number at Year end:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units							
Service Points: Static							
Mobile							
Collections:							
Books & Bound Periodicals							
Manuscripts							
Microforms							
Audio-visual							
Other Material							
SECTION 2		Additions (GROSS)					
		during the year:					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Administrative Units							
Service Points: Static							
Mobile							
Collections:							
Books & Bound Periodicals							
Manuscripts							
Microforms							
Audio-visual							
Other Material							
SECTION 3		General information					
		for the year:					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Current Periodical Titles							
Registered Borrowers							
Loan Transactions to Users							
Library Employees (FTE):							
Trained Librarians							
Other Library Staff							
Other Support Staff (FTE)							
Sector Population served							

SECTION 4		Expenditure & Income (National currency, Outturn prices.) on the Libraries Sector:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Revenue (Current) Expenditure:						
Library Employees						
Support Staff						
Premises						
Acquisitions:						
Books						
Periodicals						
Other						
Cost of Borrowing						
Miscellaneous						
Total Revenue Expenditure						
Income:						
Central Taxes/Grants						
Local Taxes/Grants						
Private Sources						
Fees & Charges						
Other						
Total Income						
Capital Expenditure:						
Premises						
Plant & Equipment						
Stock Acquisitions						
Other						
Total Capital Expenditure						
Outstanding Debt						
PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PERIODS USED UNDER THE YEAR HEADINGS:						
ALSO ADD ANY OTHER RELEVANT COMMENTS:						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM: .....

DEPARTMENT: .....

TELEPHONE NUMBER &amp; EXTENSION: .....

PLEASE REFER TO THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES OF GUIDANCE.

SECTION 1		Number at Year end:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units							
Service Points: Static							
Mobile							
Collections:							
Books & Bound Periodicals							
Manuscripts							
Microforms							
Audio-visual							
Other Material							
SECTION 2		Additions (GROSS)					
		during the year:					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Administrative Units							
Service Points: Static							
Mobile							
Collections:							
Books & Bound Periodicals							
Manuscripts							
Microforms							
Audio-visual							
Other Material							
SECTION 3		General information					
		for the year:					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Current Periodical Titles							
Registered Borrowers							
Loan Transactions to Users							
Library Employees (FTE):							
Trained Librarians							
Other Library Staff							
Other Support Staff (FTE)							
Sector Population served							

SECTION 4		Expenditure & Income (National currency, Outturn prices.) on the Libraries Sector:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Revenue (Current) Expenditure:						
Library Employees						
Support Staff						
Premises						
Acquisitions:						
Books						
Periodicals						
Other						
Cost of Borrowing						
Miscellaneous						
Total Revenue Expenditure						
Income:						
Central Taxes/Grants						
Local Taxes/Grants						
Private Sources						
Fees & Charges						
Other						
Total Income						
Capital Expenditure:						
Premises						
Plant & Equipment						
Stock Acquisitions						
Other						
Total Capital Expenditure						
Outstanding Debt						
PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PERIODS USED UNDER THE YEAR HEADINGS:						
ALSO ADD ANY OTHER RELEVANT COMMENTS:						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM: .....

DEPARTMENT: .....

TELEPHONE NUMBER &amp; EXTENSION: .....

PLEASE REFER TO THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES OF GUIDANCE.

SECTION 1		SECTION 4 Expenditure & Income (National currency, Outturn prices.) on the Libraries Sector:				
Number at Year end:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units						
Service Points: Static						
Mobile						
Collections:						
Books & Bound Periodicals						
Manuscripts						
Microforms						
Audio-visual						
Other Material						
SECTION 2		SECTION 3				
Additions (GROSS) during the year:		General information for the year:				
1981		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units						
Service Points: Static						
Mobile						
Collections:						
Books & Bound Periodicals						
Manuscripts						
Microforms						
Audio-visual						
Other Material						
SECTION 5		SECTION 6				
Revenue (Current) Expenditure:		PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PERIODS USED UNDER THE YEAR HEADINGS:				
Library Employees						
Support Staff						
Premises						
Acquisitions:						
Books						
Periodicals						
Other						
Cost of Borrowing						
Miscellaneous						
Total Revenue Expenditure						
Income:						
Central Taxes/Grants						
Local Taxes/Grants						
Private Sources						
Fees & Charges						
Other						
Total Income						
Capital Expenditure:						
Premises						
Plant & Equipment						
Stock Acquisitions						
Other						
Total Capital Expenditure						
Outstanding Debt						
SECTION 7		SECTION 8				
Current Periodical Titles		ALSO ADD ANY OTHER RELEVANT COMMENTS:				
Registered Borrowers						
Loan Transactions to Users						
Library Employees (FTE):						
Trained Librarians						
Other Library Staff						
Other Support Staff (FTE)						
Sector Population served						

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:

DEPARTMENT:.....

TELEPHONE NUMBER &amp; EXTENSION:

**TELEPHONE NUMBER & EXTENSION:**

PLEASE REFER TO THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES OF GUIDANCE.

SECTION 1		Number at Year end:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units							
Service Points: Static							
Mobile							
Collections:							
Books & Bound Periodicals							
Manuscripts							
Microforms							
Audio-visual							
Other Material							

SECTION 2		Additions (GROSS) during the year:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Administrative Units								
Service Points: Static								
Mobile								
Collections:								
Books & Bound Periodicals								
Manuscripts								
Microforms								
Audio-visual								
Other Material								

SECTION 3		General information for the year:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Current Periodical Titles								
Registered Borrowers								
Loan Transactions to Users								
Library Employees (FTE):								
Trained Librarians								
Other Library Staff								
Other Support Staff (FTE)								
Sector Population served								

SECTION 4		Expenditure & Income (National currency, Outturn prices.) on the Libraries Sector:					1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Revenue (Current) Expenditure:											
Library Employees											
Support Staff											
Premises											
Acquisitions:											
Books											
Periodicals											
Other											
Cost of Borrowing											
Miscellaneous											
Total Revenue Expenditure											
Income:											
Central Taxes/Grants											
Local Taxes/Grants											
Private Sources											
Fees & Charges											
Other											
Total Income											
Capital Expenditure:											
Premises											
Plant & Equipment											
Stock Acquisitions											
Other											
Total Capital Expenditure											
Outstanding Debt											

PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PERIODS USED UNDER THE YEAR HEADINGS:		ALSO ADD ANY OTHER RELEVANT COMMENTS:	

Appendix 4

Primary Contacts

B	Belgium	010-323-513-6180 7465	Mr. Martin WITTEK Mr. MOUCHERON
D	Germany	010-493-0850-5103	Mr. Peter GRUBER
DK	Denmark	010-451-134633	Mr. Morten HEIN
E	Spain	010-341-279-9300	Mrs. Isabel MUNOZ
F	France	010-331-4567-5022	M. CHAMBAUD
GB	United Kingdom	(CIPFA 01-930-3456) and	Mr. J. BROCKMAN (Cabinet Officer/ Treasury Library).
G	Greece	010-301-3220181	Mrs. Sofia EXARCHAKOU Dr. Pamayotis NICOLOPOULOS
I	Italy	010-396-877520	Dott. Luciana Marziano
IRE	Eire	000-1-761167	Mr. Alan BEVAN
L	Luxembourg	010-353-262-55 216-21	Dr. Jul. CHRISTOPHORY M. Graff GILBERT
N	Netherlands	010-31-70-694341	Mr. H.J. KOOY Mr. J. SINGELING
P	Portugal	010-351-1802-080	Mrs. Maria Marganda MAGDELANO

During the course of this study visits were made to the following, to assist us in the collection and interpretation of the statistics:

- Belgium Dr. Van Styvedaele, Mr. Moucheron, Mr. Piret
- Denmark Mr. Morten Hein
- France Mr. Grunberg
- Greece Mrs. Exarchakou
- Italy Dott. Marziano
- Luxembourg Prof. Dr. Christophery
- Portugal Dr. Nunes, Mr. Moreira
- Spain Mrs. Munoz
- United Kingdom Mr. Brockman

## BELGIUM

### DOCUMENTATION AND SOURCES

1. IPF Questionnaire (National)  
(Source: M.WITTEK/De Weerdt Dehise, Bibliothèque Royale Albert  
ler, Boulevard de l'Empereur 4, B-1000, BRUXELLES, Belgium.)  
Tel: 02.513.61.80
2. University Library Statistics: French '81, Flemish '81,  
French 80, Flemish '80, Flemish '82, '83 and '85.  
(Source: Dr. B. Van Styvendaele, unpublished).
3. Werkingsresultaten van de Erkende Openbare Bibliotheken -  
Werkjaar 1985.  
(Source: Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschapp, Administratie  
Onderwijs en Permanente Vorming Dienst Openbaar Bibliotheekwerk,  
Parochiaanstraat 15 (1e Verdieping) 1000, BRUXELLES, unpublished).
4. Statistiques sur les Bibliothèques Publiques '80-'81.  
(Source: M.Piret/Mme A. Fauche - Ministère de la Communauté  
Française, Administration de la Lecture Publique et de la  
Promotion des Lettres, unpublished).
5. Werkingsresultaten van de Erkende Openbare Bibliotheken -  
Werkjaar '80 '81 '82 '83 '84.  
(Source: As for 3 above, unpublished).
6. Financial Report -1985-Decree Libs.  
(Source: As for 3 above, unpublished).
7. Bibliothèques Universitaires, Statistiques pour 1985.  
(Source: As for 2 above, unpublished).
8. Questionnaire on Belgian University Libraries.  
(Source: As for 3 above, unpublished).
9. Directory - "World of Learning"

## DENMARK

### DOCUMENTATION AND SOURCES

1. IPF Questionnaires (National, Other, Public, Higher Education, School and Specialist)  
(Source: M. Hein, State Inspection of Libraries, Nyhavn 31 E, 3, DK - 1051 COPENHAGEN K)
2. Directory - "World of Learning"
3. Statistisk Arbok Goteborg 1986  
(Source: Goteborgs Stadskansli, Avdelningen for Mark, Boende, Arbetsliv (VO 4), Box 2131, 403 13 GOTEBOG.)
4. Folkebibliotekerne i Tal 1974 - 1984  
Bibliotekstilsynet, 1986
5. Folkebiblioteksstatistik 1986 - Budgetter 1986/Virksoemed 1985  
(Source: As 4 above)
6. Folkebiblioteksstatistik 1985 - Budgetter 1985/Virksoemed 1984  
(Source as 4 above)



## EIRE

### DOCUMENTATION AND SOURCES

1. IPF Questionnaire and revised data sheet (National)  
(Source: A. Bevan, Research and Information Officer, The  
Library Council, 53/54 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2, EIRE)  
Tel: (0001) 761167
2. IPF Questionnaire (Public and School Libs.)  
(Source as 1 above and G. Maher)
3. Directory - "World of Learning"
4. Library Services in Higher Education Institutions.  
(Source: The Higher Education Authority, 21 Fitzwilliam  
Square, Dublin 2, EIRE)  
(Purchase from: Government Publication Sales Office,  
Molesworth Street, Dublin 2, EIRE)

## FRANCE

### DOCUMENTATION AND SOURCES

1. IPF Questionnaire (National)  
(Source: Mme Roncato/A. Giffard/Chambaud, Ministère de l'Education Nationale, 3 - 5 Boulevard Pasteur, 75015 PARIS. (Direction Générale des Enseignements Supérieurs et de la Recherche) (Direction des Bibliothèques, des Musées et de l'Information Scientifique et Technique).  
Tel: 45.39.25.75
2. IPF Questionnaire (Public)  
(Source: Bibliothèques Municipales - Statistiques 1982. Available from The Library Association, Library Reader Services, 7 Ridgmount Street, LONDON, WC1E 7AE)
3. IPF Questionnaire (Higher Education)  
(Source: Carbone, DBMIST/DSR 3)  
Tel: 45.39.25.75 ext 3723
4. Directory - "World of Learning"
5. Bibliothèques Municipales - Statistiques 1981  
(Source: Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France, Paris t28 no. 5, 1983)
6. Bibliothèques Centrales de Prêt - Statistiques 1980  
(Source: Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France, Paris t27 no. 28, 1982)
7. Annuaire Statistique de la Culture  
(Source: Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, 2 Rue Jean Lantier, 75001 PARIS)
8. Bibliothèques Centrales de Prêt - Statistiques 1984 No. 8559  
(Source: Ministère de la Culture, Direction du Livre et de la Lecture)
9. Bibliothèques Municipales - Statistiques 1983  
(Source: As 8 above)
10. Bibliothèques Municipales - Statistiques 1980  
(Source: As 8 above)
11. Statistiques des Bibliothèques Municipales 1978-80 1982-84  
Etat Cumulatif.  
(Source: As 8 above)

## GERMANY

### DOCUMENTATION AND SOURCES

1. IPF Questionnaire (National, Other, Public, Higher Education, School and Specialist)  
(Source: Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut, Bundesallee 184/185, 1000 BERLIN 31. Tel: 030 85 05-130 - Peter Gruber)
2. Directory - "World of Learning"
3. A. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1980 (Teil A)  
Offentliche Bibliotheken  
B. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1980 (Teil B)  
Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken
4. A. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1981 (Teil A)  
Offentliche Bibliotheken  
B. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1981 (Teil B)  
Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken  
C. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1981 (Teil C)  
Spezialbibliotheken und nicht Universtaire Hochschulbibliotheken.
5. A. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1982 (Teil A)  
Offentliche Bibliotheken  
B. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1982 (Teil B)  
Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken  
C. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1982 (Teil C)  
Spezialbibliotheken und nicht Universtaire Hochschulbibliotheken.  
D. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1982 (Teil D)  
Gesamtstatistik der Offentlichen Bibliotheken - Testausgabe.
6. A. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1983 (Teil A)  
Offentliche Bibliotheken  
B. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1983 (Teil B)  
Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken  
C. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1983 (Teil C)  
Spezialbibliotheken und nicht Universtaire Hochschulbibliotheken.  
D. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1983 (Teil D)  
Gesamtstatistik der Offentlichen Bibliotheken - Testausgabe.
7. A. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1984 (Teil A)  
Offentliche Bibliotheken  
B. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1984 (Teil B)  
Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken  
C. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1984 (Teil C)  
Spezialbibliotheken und nicht Universtaire Hochschulbibliotheken.  
D. Deutsches Bibliothekinstitut(DBI) - DBS 1984 (Teil D)  
Gesamtstatistik der Offentlichen Bibliotheken - Testausgabe.  
(Source: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 as for 1 above)

## GREECE

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1. IPF Questionnaire (National)  
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2. Directory - "World of Learning"
3. Greek Library Statistics 1984  
(Source: supplied to D. Fuegi by Ministry of Education, unpublished)
4. Cultural Statistics 1983/1984  
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## ITALY

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1. IPF Questionnaires (National, Other, Higher Education and Specialist)  
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## LUXEMBOURG

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(Source: Le Directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale de  
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Tel: 262.55
2. Library Directory  
(Source: Dr. J. Christofory)
3. National Library Annual Report '84/'85  
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## NETHERLANDS

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1. IPF Questionnaires (National, Other, Public, Higher Education and Specialist)  
(Source: R. H. M. Smulders, Head of Department for Statistics of Education, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Voorburg, Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, P.O Box 959, 2270 AZ VOORBURG.)  
Tel: 070-694341
2. Directory - "World of Learning"
3. Overview Figures (1986), Wetenschappelijke en Speciale Bibliotheken plus extract from Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 1985.  
(Source: J. Oudhof, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Heerlen, Kloosterweg 1, P.O Box 4481, 6401 CZ HEERLEN.)
4. Statistiek van de Openbare Bibliotheken 1979  
(Source: As for 1 above)
5. Statistiek van de Openbare Bibliotheken 1980  
(Source: As for 1 above)
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(Source: As for 1 above)
7. Statistiek van de Openbare Bibliotheken 1982  
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8. Wetenschappelijke en Speciale Bibliotheken '78/79  
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## PORTUGAL

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1. IPF Questionnaires (National, Other, Public, Higher Education, School and Specialist)  
(Source: M. Rosa, Institut National de Statistique, Avenida Antonio Jose de Almeida, P-1078 LISBOA CODEX)  
Tel: 80.20.80
2. Organisation Chart of Ministry of Education  
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3. Statistics for Portugal '83, '84, '85  
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4. Catalogo das Publicacoes do I.N.E  
(Source:D.S.C.A.G, Servico de Documentacao, P-1078 LISBOA)
5. Directory - "World of Learning"
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## SPAIN

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1. IPF Questionnaires (National, Other, Public, Higher Education and Specialist)
2. National Statistics (Booklet x2)  
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3. Questionnaire x2  
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4. Directory - "World of Learning"

## UNITED KINGDOM

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2. University Library Expenditure Statistics '81/'82  
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(Source: SCONUL)
4. Table extract from UGC University Statistics '83/'84 V.3 Finance  
(Published: University Statistical Review, P.O Box 130,  
Cheltenham, Glos, GL50 1JW)  
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5. BLR&D Report No. 5876  
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6. SCONUL Statistical Database Part II: Library Operations 1984/1985  
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7. SCONUL University Library Expenditure Statistics '83/'84  
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8. SCONUL University Library Expenditure Statistics '84/'85  
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(Source: COPOL)
10. Directory - "World of Learning"



SECTOR	BELGIUM	DENMARK	EIRE	FRANCE	W. GERMANY	GREECE	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLANDS	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	U.K.	EC average
NAT.	82	90	9	83	56	102	45	121	76	50	45	115	73
OTHER	0	55	0	1	51	0	42	1	13	36	1	0	17
PUBLIC	71	95	155	145	40	40	5	40	93	41	30	139	75
H. EDUC	12	55	0	107	50	0	42	49	51	37	30	103	45
SCHOOL	0	67	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	13	65	17
SPEC.	0	60	13	0	43	0	42	0	48	36	28	0	23
ALL	165	422	224	336	240	142	176	211	281	216	147	422	249
NAT.	44%	49%	5%	45%	30%	55%	24%	65%	41%	27%	24%	62%	39%
OTHER	0%	30%	0%	1%	28%	0%	23%	1%	7%	19%	1%	0%	9%
PUBLIC	38%	51%	84%	78%	22%	22%	3%	22%	50%	22%	16%	75%	40%
H. EDUC	6%	30%	0%	58%	27%	0%	23%	26%	28%	20%	16%	56%	24%
SCHOOL	0%	36%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	7%	35%	9%
SPEC.	0%	32%	7%	0%	23%	0%	23%	0%	26%	19%	15%	0%	12%
ALL	15%	38%	20%	30%	22%	13%	16%	19%	25%	19%	13%	38%	22%
SOURCE:													
NAT.	IPF	IPF	UNESCO	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	-
OTHER	**	IPF	**	UNESCO	IPF	**	IPF	UNESCO	UNESCO	IPF	UNESCO	**	-
PUBLIC	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	UNESCO	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	-
H. EDUC	IPF	IPF	**	IPF	IPF	**	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	IPF	-
SCHOOL	**	IPF	IPF	**	**	**	**	**	**	IPF	UNESCO	IPF	-
SPEC.	**	IPF	**	**	IPF	**	IPF	**	IPF	IPF	IPF	**	-

Data used in compiling estimates for this study were drawn from various sources as indicated above. Where respondents answered our questionnaires, or else provided other information from which we could infer the appropriate values, this indicated by "IPF". Where the values were taken from UNESCO this is indicated. The top of the table shows how many cells on the questionnaire had values provided. (There were a total of 185 cells per Library Sector. i.e. 1,110 per country) The middle of the table shows the proportion of the questionnaire completed.



## LIB1-ECON

## Econometric Data

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Data Sources and Notes

## Consumer Prices

For most countries these figures come from Social Europe no. 2/86 (May, 1986), Table VII.

For Portugal and Spain the 1980-84 figures come from the OECD National Accounts 1960-84 vol.1 (1986), Table 32, p. 114. The 1985 figures for Portugal and Spain come from Eurostatistics (1986) no.5 (May), Table 1001.

## Unemployment

For most countries these figures come from Social Europe no. 2/86 (May, 1986), Table IV (a).

For Portugal and Spain the figures come from Eurostat Unemployment (1986) no. 5 (May), P.6.

## Unemployment Rates

For most countries these figures come from Social Europe no. 2/86 (May, 1986), Table IV (b).

For Portugal the figures come from Eurostatistics (1986) no.5 (May), Table 0301.

For Spain the figures come from the OECD Economic Outlook no. 39 (May, 1986), Table R.12.

## Exchange Rates

For all countries these figures come from Eurostatistics (1986) no.5 (May), Table 1301.

## GDP

For most countries these figures come from the IMF International Financial Statistics vol.39 (1986) no.7 (July).

For Luxembourg and Portugal the figures come from the OECD National Accounts 1960-84 vol.1 (1986), pp. 53 and 59.

## **Government Expenditure**

For most countries these figures come from the IMF International Financial Statistics vol.39 (1986) no.7 (July).

The figures for Greece are for central government only.

The figures for Portugal are for final consumption only.

## **Total Population**

For all countries the figures for 1980-84 come from the OECD National Account 1960-84 vol. (1986), Table 37, p.116.

The 1985 figures for all countries come from Eurostat Demographic Statistics (1986) and are for January 1.

Economically Active, School Age, and Higher Education Age.

For all countries and most these years figures come from Eurostat Demographic Statistics (1985) and the 1980 figures are annual averages. For the most recent year the figures for all countries come from Eurostat Demographic Statistics (1986). In the case of Italy this applies to the 3 most recent years and in the case of Portugal to the 4 most recent years.

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Unemployment (Annual Average, th.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	369	176	899	37	1,451
1981	454	235	1,296	43	1,773
1982	535	253	1,855	51	2,008
1983	589	277	2,264	62	2,042
1984	595	272	2,265	71	2,310
1985	557	242	2,305	85	2,394

Unemployment (Annual Average, th.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	102	1,580	1.1	325	1,591
1981	128	1,790	1.6	480	2,415
1982	157	2,163	2.0	655	2,792
1983	193	2,475	2.5	801	3,047
1984	214	2,719	2.7	822	3,160
1985	231	2,960	2.6	761	3,271

Unemployment (Annual Average, th.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	285.4	1,277.3
1981	249.6	1,566.2
1982	244.9	1,872.6
1983	252.9	2,207.3
1984	299.6	2,475.4
1985	342.0	2,646.2

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Consumer Prices

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	107.6	111.7	106.3	124.5	113.4
1982	117.0	123.0	111.9	150.5	126.8
1983	126.0	131.5	115.6	181.4	139.0
1984	134.0	139.8	118.4	214.6	149.3
1985	140.5	146.4	121.0	256.3	158.0

Consumer Prices

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	120.4	117.8	108.1	106.7	111.9
1982	141.1	137.2	118.2	112.8	121.5
1983	155.8	157.3	128.4	115.9	127.1
1984	169.2	174.3	135.7	119.6	133.4
1985	178.4	190.3	141.3	122.3	141.5

Consumer Prices

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	100.0	100.0
1981	116.9	115.1
1982	143.2	131.4
1983	179.7	147.5
1984	232.3	163.9
1985	284.1	178.0

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Unemployment Rates (%)					
Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	9.1	6.7	3.4	1.1	6.4
1981	11.1	8.9	4.8	1.2	7.7
1982	13.0	9.5	6.9	1.4	8.7
1983	14.3	10.2	8.4	1.6	8.8
1984	14.4	9.8	8.4	1.9	9.9
1985	13.5	8.8	8.6	2.2	10.3

Unemployment Rates (%)					
Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	8.2	7.2	0.7	6.2	6.0
1981	10.2	8.0	1.0	8.8	9.2
1982	12.2	9.7	1.3	11.8	10.6
1983	14.9	10.9	1.6	14.3	11.6
1984	16.5	11.9	1.7	14.5	11.8
1985	17.7	13.0	1.6	13.4	12.3

Unemployment Rates (%)		
Year	Portugal	Spain
1980		11.2
1981		14.0
1982	5.7	15.9
1983	5.6	17.4
1984	6.7	20.1
1985	7.7	21.5

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Exchange Rates (Currency/ECU)					
Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	40.60	7.827	2.524	59.32	5.869
1981	41.29	7.923	2.514	61.62	6.040
1982	44.71	8.157	2.376	65.34	6.431
1983	45.44	8.132	2.271	78.09	6.771
1984	45.44	8.146	2.238	88.34	6.872
1985	44.91	8.019	2.226	105.74	6.795

Exchange Rates (Currency/ECU)					
Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	0.6760	1,189.2	40.60	2.760	0.5985
1981	0.6910	1,263.2	41.29	2.775	0.5531
1982	0.6896	1,323.8	44.71	2.614	0.5605
1983	0.7150	1,349.9	45.44	2.537	0.5870
1984	0.7259	1,381.4	45.44	2.523	0.5906
1985	0.7152	1,448.0	44.91	2.511	0.5890

Exchange Rates (Currency/ECU)		
Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	69.55	99.70
1981	68.49	102.68
1982	78.01	107.56
1983	98.69	127.50
1984	115.68	126.57
1985	130.25	129.16

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GDP (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	3,509	373.79	1,478.9	1,711.0	2,769.3
1981	3,637	407.79	1,540.9	2,046.8	3,110.6
1982	3,953	464.47	1,597.9	2,352.3	3,567.0
1983	4,200	513.17	1,669.6	3,052.0	3,935.0
1984	4,486	561.14	1,748.1	3,769.8	4,284.1
1985	4,772	605.30	1,830.4	4,509.4	

GDP (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	9.361	338,743	132.92	336.74	230.01
1981	11.348	401,579	141.75	352.85	253.47
1982	13.262	470,484	157.03	368.86	276.04
1983	14.636	538,998	174.70	378.44	300.02
1984	16.282	612,112	195.32	394.86	318.05
1985				412.70	348.86

GDP (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	1,254.9	15,072
1981	1,468.2	17,107
1982	1,851.3	19,605
1983	2,290.0	22,440
1984	2,826.7	25,561
1985		

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Government Expenditure (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	1,313.1	152.370	447.54	395.40	1,093.6
1981	1,534.7	175.344	481.64	589.34	1,311.8
1982	1,736.6	207.793	506.03	772.62	1,557.2
1983	1,817.3	231.539	520.05	1,009.96	1,760.3
1984	1,889.8	251.338		1,295.04	1,924.9
1985					

Government Expenditure (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	4.5409	119,351	64.818	125.922	86.320
1981	5.8533	152,776	70.985	135.308	100.256
1982	7.1865	214,000	81.389	147.788	111.031
1983	7.7135	253,289	89.527	153.261	120.538
1984	7.9604	285,743		158.641	130.561
1985	8.7308	330,477		163.013	141.537

Government Expenditure (National Currencies, b.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	177.3	4,111.7
1981	218.7	4,971.5
1982	266.6	5,955.4
1983	333.6	7,030.2
1984		
1985		

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Total Population (Mid-Year, th.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	9,847	5,125	61,566	9,642	53,880
1981	9,852	5,122	61,682	9,730	54,182
1982	9,856	5,119	61,638	9,790	54,480
1983	9,856	5,114	61,423	9,848	54,729
1984	9,852	5,111	61,181	9,900	54,947
1985	9,858	5,111	61,049	9,920	55,064

Total Population (Mid-Year, th.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	3,401	56,416	364	14,150	56,314
1981	3,443	56,502	365	14,247	56,379
1982	3,483	56,639	366	14,310	56,335
1983	3,508	56,825	366	14,362	56,377
1984	3,540	56,983	366	14,420	56,488
1985	3,548	57,081	366	14,454	56,588

Total Population (Mid-Year, th.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	9,884	37,386
1981	9,938	37,751
1982	10,000	37,961
1983	10,064	38,173
1984	10,134	38,387
1985	10,129	38,494

Economically Active (15-64, 1 January, th.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	6,459.8	3,316.8	40,828.7	6,175.7	34,320.6
1981	6,461.8	3,327.7	41,120.4	6,236.2	34,538.6
1982	6,507.0	3,350.8	41,738.4	6,297.1	35,052.9
1983	6,563.4	3,369.3	42,195.8	6,375.0	35,505.1
1984	6,609.0	3,381.1	42,588.1	6,442.7	35,900.8
1985		3,394.3	42,727.1	6,502.7	36,262.7

Economically Active (15-64, 1 January, th.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	2,001.0	36,843.0		9,362.0	36,071.7
1981	2,023.2	36,996.1	247.5	9,432.8	36,163.7
1982	2,051.8	37,407.1	249.7	9,544.0	36,390.2
1983	2,077.1	37,568.6	250.7	9,648.3	36,648.8
1984	2,105.2	38,159.1	253.1	9,755.3	36,933.9
1985		38,632.2		9,873.9	

Economically Active (15-64, 1 January, th.)

Year	Portugal	Spain	
1980	6,279.9	23,650.7	
1981	6,189.9	23,783.9	
1982	6,270.3	23,986.7	
1983	6,343.8	24,261.1	
1984	6,433.8	24,535.9	
1985	6,517.9	24,810.9	Cont...

School Age (5-19, 1 January, th.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	2,156.5	1,149.7	13,473.4	2,207.0	12,766.7
1981	2,157.4	1,148.5	13,325.5	2,193.0	12,718.8
1982	2,122.3	1,138.3	12,953.3	2,198.0	12,583.6
1983	2,082.3	1,123.6	12,479.8	2,197.3	12,482.6
1984	2,041.9	1,104.7	11,936.2	2,197.0	12,341.7
1985		1,082.7	11,369.5	2,191.3	12,213.3

School Age (5-19, 1 January, th.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	1,009.1	13,472.4		3,528.8	13,105.4
1981	1,015.2	13,433.8	75.8	3,508.1	12,991.7
1982	1,020.0	13,345.6	73.1	3,442.6	12,752.1
1983	1,022.4	13,307.8	72.1	3,369.3	12,475.4
1984	1,024.7	13,145.1	70.2	3,292.5	12,201.1
1985		12,861.8		3,210.5	

School Age (5-19, 1 January, th.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	2,662.6	9,685.1
1981	2,573.1	9,697.5
1982	2,582.5	9,843.6
1983	2,576.0	9,800.9
1984	2,562.4	9,754.8
1985	2,550.6	9,705.4

Higher Education Age (20-24, 1 January, th.)

Year	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	France
1980	791.3	371.7	4,662.1	697.7	4,214.2
1981	791.7	371.6	4,755.1	700.4	4,215.3
1982	797.2	371.4	4,904.3	701.5	4,237.8
1983	797.2	373.9	5,007.3	715.7	4,237.5
1984	792.0	381.8	5,134.6	721.1	4,266.8
1985		391.9	5,252.7	724.9	4,288.6

Higher Education Age (20-24, 1 January, th.)

Year	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	UK
1980	270.8	4,111.0		1,201.0	4,172.0
1981	274.8	4,169.3	29.8	1,210.8	4,227.1
1982	279.3	4,246.8	29.4	1,228.7	4,337.8
1983	283.4	4,289.9	29.3	1,242.4	4,439.1
1984	287.6	4,448.5	29.5	1,256.4	4,567.5
1985		4,613.2		1,267.9	

Higher Education Age (20-24, 1 January, th.)

Year	Portugal	Spain
1980	828.4	2,994.1
1981	767.2	3,030.8
1982	793.4	2,991.0
1983	810.5	3,055.6
1984	829.7	3,120.4
1985	849.8	3,185.3



Each Sub-appendix is separately paginated.

No: Description:

---	Statistics based upon survey responses and estimates for missing values:-
7a	Activity Data
7b	Estimates Summary
7c	Estimated Revenue Expenditure on Libraries
7d	Estimated Sources of Income for Libraries
7e	Estimated Capital Expenditure on Libraries
7f	Estimated Rev. & Cap. Exp. and Acquisitions Costs
7g	Derived Ratios on Activity Statistics
7h	Librarianship Training and Estimated Expenditure

DEFINITIONS FOR THE STATISTICS CONTAINED IN APPENDIX 7 ARE SET OUT IN THE NOTES OF GUIDANCE, WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (SEE APPENDIX 3).

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE FIGURES REPRODUCED IN THIS APPENDIX ARE SET OUT TO EXPLAIN HOW THE GLOBAL ESTIMATES FOR THE EC WERE DERIVED. AT INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATE LEVEL MANY ESTIMATES WERE UNDERTAKEN, AND THESE STATISTICS ARE BEST INTERPRETED AS GUIDELINES ONLY TO THE LEVEL OF ACTIVITY FOR EACH STATE.

Appendix 7a contains data for the "activity" in libraries: i.e. The non-financial statistics. The tables provide an indication of the response rate in the survey for the statistic being described; The equivalent units per thousand population, for the statistics based upon these responses; A Grossed-up estimate per thousand population taking account of the missing values; and then actual data and estimates, indicated by surrounding brackets ( ) for the missing data. The aggregated estimates for the EC for each sector, and the national totals for all Library Sectors are not shown in brackets, but are infact estimates! For this reason, the totals for the year where the population weighted response rate was highest are indicated by the actual response rate. As described, in the main body of the report (Ch.3, Sec.4), the estimates were derived by either applying the average value for the available data for other years provided for the country, or else applying the EC population weighted average where no data at all was present for the country. Where, we were unable to make an estimate, this is indicated by a dash "-". The final set of tables in this appendix describe staffing levels: Some respondents were able to provide breakdowns of staff by type, whereas others could only provide partial totals. However, we were seeking to establish a set of estimates showing the number of trained staff, other library staff, and others acting in a support role. Therefore, our estimates for staffing are relatively tentative. It will be apparent that the estimates of staff by type do not aggregate to the "Minimum" estimates of Total Staff, on pages 29 & 30, because the latter figures do not take account of possible additional staff which respondents were unable to provide in their survey returns.

Appendices 7b to 7f describe the "financial" estimates. The consistency of these data were much poorer than the activity data. Therefore, all these figures are estimates even though they are not shown in brackets ( ). All figures are expressed in ECU at constant 1985 prices, and relate to the average annual expenditures estimated for the period 1981:1985.

Appendix 7g provides some derived ratios on the activity statistics. These are in many cases based upon estimates and are shown simply to explain the basis for arriving at the EC averages.

Appendix 7h shows how the estimated expenditure on training in tertiary education was derived, (See Ch.6, Sec.3.4).

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	61.9%	81.2%	100.0%	87.0%	82.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	28.5%	41.6%	41.5%	38.3%
Public Libraries	82.3%	82.3%	88.1%	70.3%	67.1%
Higher Education	59.7%	75.8%	80.8%	76.1%	73.1%
School Libraries	36.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	20.0%
Special Libraries	20.7%	40.6%	48.0%	42.5%	39.4%
All Sectors	44.3%	58.0%	68.9%	60.1%	56.6%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004
Public Libraries	0.0139	0.0152	0.0092	0.0108	0.0110
Higher Education	0.0938	0.0866	0.0615	0.0242	0.0170
School Libraries	0.0643	0.0655	0.0596	0.0533	0.0303
Special Libraries	0.0278	0.0224	0.0144	0.0082	0.0079
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004
Public Libraries	0.0117	0.0129	0.0128	0.0126	0.0129
Higher Education	0.0050	0.0054	0.0053	0.0051	0.0052
School Libraries	0.0140	0.0139	0.0135	0.0138	0.0137
Special Libraries	0.0096	0.0100	0.0100	0.0098	0.0100
All Sectors	0.0409	0.0427	0.0421	0.0418	0.0422
National ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	1	1	1	1	1
DENMARK	1	1	1	1	1
EIRE	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)
FRANCE	1	1	1	1	1
GERMANY	(7)	6	7	7	7
GREECE	1	1	1	1	1
ITALY	(2)	(2)	2	2	2
LUXEMBOURG	1	1	1	1	1
NETHERLANDS	1	1	1	1	(1)
PORTUGAL	3	3	3	3	3
SPAIN	2	2	2	(2)	(2)
UNITED KINGDOM	3	3	3	3	3
EEC	24	23	24	24	24
Oth.Major ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
DENMARK	8	8	8	8	8
EIRE	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
FRANCE	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
GERMANY	(31)	31	30	32	29
GREECE	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
ITALY	(10)	(10)	10	10	10
LUXEMBOURG	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
NETHERLANDS	(6)	6	(6)	(6)	(6)
PORTUGAL	5	4	9	12	(8)
SPAIN	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
UNITED KINGDOM	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)
EEC	139	138	142	147	140
Public ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	24	24	24	24	24
DENMARK	247	247	249	250	250
EIRE	31	31	31	31	31
FRANCE	1,068	1,107	1,200	1,200	1,269
GERMANY	116	116	116	116	116
GREECE	51	51	51	51	51
ITALY	(106)	(106)	106	(106)	(106)
LUXEMBOURG	2	2	2	2	2
NETHERLANDS	469	468	471	471	470
PORTUGAL	112	109	178	119	(130)
SPAIN	1,357	1,688	(1,523)	(1,523)	(1,523)
UNITED KINGDOM	166	166	166	166	166
EEC	3,749	4,115	4,117	4,059	4,137

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

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High.Educ.		ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		14	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
DENMARK		6	6	6	6	6
EIRE		(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
FRANCE		61	61	61	61	61
GERMANY		(159)	146	166	168	157
GREECE		(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)
ITALY		(10)	(10)	10	10	10
LUXEMBOURG		1	1	1	1	1
NETHERLANDS		690	739	734	(721)	(721)
PORTUGAL		177	183	187	138	(171)
SPAIN		332	408	(370)	(370)	(370)
UNITED KINGDOM		92	92	92	92	92
EEC		1,597	1,714	1,695	1,635	1,658
School		ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(122)	(122)	(122)	(122)	(122)
DENMARK		275	275	275	275	275
EIRE		31	31	31	31	31
FRANCE		(732)	(732)	(732)	(732)	(732)
GERMANY		(729)	(729)	(729)	(729)	(729)
GREECE		(129)	(129)	(129)	(129)	(129)
ITALY		(776)	(776)	(776)	(776)	(776)
LUXEMBOURG		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
NETHERLANDS		(198)	(198)	(198)	(198)	(198)
PORTUGAL		712	719	599	677	(677)
SPAIN		626	(626)	(626)	(626)	(626)
UNITED KINGDOM		120	120	120	120	120
EEC		4,454	4,461	4,341	4,419	4,419
Special		ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(97)	(97)	(97)	(97)	(97)
DENMARK		15	15	15	15	15
EIRE		(21)	(21)	21	(21)	(21)
FRANCE		(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)
GERMANY		(584)	525	573	608	629
GREECE		(94)	(94)	(94)	(94)	(94)
ITALY		(25)	(25)	25	25	25
LUXEMBOURG		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
NETHERLANDS		545	673	695	(638)	(638)
PORTUGAL		166	188	126	98	(145)
SPAIN		464	500	(482)	(482)	(482)
UNITED KINGDOM		(541)	(541)	(541)	(541)	(541)
EEC		3,078	3,205	3,195	3,145	3,212
All Sectors		ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		262	262	262	262	262
DENMARK		552	552	554	555	555
EIRE		101	101	101	101	101
FRANCE		2,410	2,449	2,542	2,542	2,611
GERMANY		1,625	1,553	1,621	1,660	1,667
GREECE		318	318	318	318	318
ITALY		929	929	929	929	929
LUXEMBOURG		12	12	12	12	12
NETHERLANDS		1,909	2,085	2,105	2,034	2,033
PORTUGAL		1,175	1,206	1,102	1,047	1,133
SPAIN		2,799	3,242	3,020	3,020	3,020
UNITED KINGDOM		948	948	948	948	948
EEC		13,040	13,657	13,514	13,429	13,589
Best Response = 69%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Public Libraries		28.7%	30.1%	30.5%	30.2%	30.4%
Higher Education		12.2%	12.6%	12.5%	12.2%	12.2%
School Libraries		34.2%	32.7%	32.1%	32.9%	32.5%
Special Libraries		23.6%	23.5%	23.6%	23.4%	23.6%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

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STATIC SERVICE POINTS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	61.9%	61.9%	80.8%	67.9%	63.5%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	9.2%	22.5%	19.3%	19.3%
Public Libraries	63.0%	82.3%	88.1%	70.3%	67.1%
Higher Education	59.7%	56.1%	61.0%	56.2%	53.1%
School Libraries	35.3%	22.2%	22.2%	22.1%	18.5%
Special Libraries	20.7%	20.7%	27.0%	22.5%	19.5%
All Sectors	39.4%	44.5%	55.2%	45.9%	43.2%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0016	0.0010	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Public Libraries	0.1167	0.1329	0.1272	0.1553	0.1625
Higher Education	0.1539	0.1676	0.1046	0.0359	0.0273
School Libraries	0.3265	0.4802	0.4785	0.4893	0.5370
Special Libraries	0.0344	0.0376	0.0180	0.0029	0.0010
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Public Libraries	0.1146	0.1154	0.1175	0.1206	0.1209
Higher Education	0.0089	0.0094	0.0092	0.0090	0.0091
School Libraries	0.0921	0.0916	0.0909	0.0908	0.0904
Special Libraries	0.0122	0.0126	0.0125	0.0122	0.0123
All Sectors	0.2285	0.2297	0.2307	0.2332	0.2334
National STATIC SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	1	1	1	1	1
DENMARK	1	1	1	1	1
EIRE	(2)	(2)	2	(2)	(2)
FRANCE	1	1	1	1	1
GERMANY	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
GREECE	1	1	1	1	1
ITALY	(2)	(2)	2	2	2
LUXEMBOURG	1	1	1	1	1
NETHERLANDS	4	4	4	4	(4)
PORTUGAL	3	3	3	3	3
SPAIN	3	3	3	(3)	(3)
UNITED KINGDOM	6	6	7	8	8
EEC	31	31	32	33	33
Oth.Major STATIC SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
DENMARK	19	19	19	19	19
EIRE	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
FRANCE	(33)	(33)	(33)	(33)	(33)
GERMANY	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(37)
GREECE	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
ITALY	(10)	(10)	10	10	10
LUXEMBOURG	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
NETHERLANDS	(6)	6	(6)	(6)	(6)
PORTUGAL	5	4	4	(4)	(4)
SPAIN	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)
UNITED KINGDOM	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)
EEC	180	179	179	179	179
Public STATIC SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	1,664	1,649	1,584	1,541	1,514
DENMARK	1,102	1,098	1,089	1,087	1,079
EIRE	355	346	357	356	356
FRANCE	1,068	1,107	1,200	1,200	1,269
GERMANY	(11,206)	11,093	11,147	11,220	11,363
GREECE	532	532	532	532	532
ITALY	(1,928)	(1,928)	1,928	(1,928)	(1,928)
LUXEMBOURG	2	2	2	2	2
NETHERLANDS	953	973	982	1,104	1,105
PORTUGAL	112	109	178	119	(130)
SPAIN	1,644	1,842	(1,743)	(1,743)	(1,743)
UNITED KINGDOM	16,026	16,243	16,924	17,919	17,874
EEC	36,592	36,922	37,666	38,751	38,895

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

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High.Educ.		STATIC SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		62	(62)	(62)	(62)	(62)
DENMARK		6	6	6	6	6
EIRE		(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
FRANCE		184	184	184	184	184
GERMANY		(491)	(491)	(491)	(491)	(491)
GREECE		(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
ITALY		(10)	(10)	10	10	10
LUXEMBOURG		1	1	1	1	1
NETHERLANDS		1,016	1,059	1,043	(1,039)	(1,039)
PORTUGAL		177	183	187	138	(171)
SPAIN		626	730	(678)	(678)	(678)
UNITED KINGDOM		182	182	182	182	182
EEC		2,853	3,006	2,942	2,889	2,922
School		STATIC SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(923)	(923)	(923)	(923)	(923)
DENMARK		1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
EIRE		(453)	(453)	(453)	(453)	(453)
FRANCE		(5,533)	(5,533)	(5,533)	(5,533)	(5,533)
GERMANY		(5,508)	(5,508)	(5,508)	(5,508)	(5,508)
GREECE		(974)	(974)	(974)	(974)	(974)
ITALY		(5,866)	(5,866)	(5,866)	(5,866)	(5,866)
LUXEMBOURG		(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
NETHERLANDS		(1,493)	(1,493)	(1,493)	(1,493)	(1,493)
PORTUGAL		712	719	599	677	(677)
SPAIN		626	(626)	(626)	(626)	(626)
UNITED KINGDOM		5,384	5,292	5,240	5,187	5,086
EEC		29,405	29,320	29,148	29,173	29,072
Special		STATIC SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(121)	(121)	(121)	(121)	(121)
DENMARK		15	15	15	15	15
EIRE		(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)	(38)
FRANCE		(654)	(654)	(654)	(654)	(654)
GERMANY		(776)	(776)	(776)	(776)	(776)
GREECE		(118)	(118)	(118)	(118)	(118)
ITALY		(25)	(25)	25	25	25
LUXEMBOURG		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
NETHERLANDS		677	819	856	(784)	(784)
PORTUGAL		166	188	126	98	(145)
SPAIN		612	602	(607)	(607)	(607)
UNITED KINGDOM		(676)	(676)	(676)	(676)	(676)
EEC		3,883	4,037	4,017	3,917	3,963
All Sectors		STATIC SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		2,777	2,762	2,697	2,654	2,627
DENMARK		3,043	3,039	3,030	3,028	3,020
EIRE		879	870	881	880	880
FRANCE		7,472	7,511	7,604	7,604	7,673
GERMANY		18,024	17,911	17,965	18,038	18,181
GREECE		1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
ITALY		7,841	7,841	7,841	7,841	7,841
LUXEMBOURG		41	41	41	41	41
NETHERLANDS		4,149	4,354	4,384	4,430	4,431
PORTUGAL		1,175	1,206	1,097	1,039	1,129
SPAIN		3,534	3,826	3,680	3,680	3,680
UNITED KINGDOM		22,308	22,433	23,063	24,006	23,860
EEC		72,943	73,495	73,984	74,942	75,064
Best Response = 55%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Public Libraries		50.2%	50.2%	50.9%	51.7%	51.8%
Higher Education		3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%
School Libraries		40.3%	39.9%	39.4%	38.9%	38.7%
Special Libraries		5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

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MOBILE SERVICE POINTS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	-	-	-	-	-
Public Libraries	47.9%	47.9%	48.0%	48.0%	48.0%
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
All Sectors	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	-	-	-	-	-
Public Libraries	0.0076	0.0076	0.0078	0.0078	0.0079
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	-	-	-	-	-
Public Libraries	0.0076	0.0076	0.0077	0.0077	0.0077
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
All Sectors	0.0076	0.0076	0.0077	0.0077	0.0077
National MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-
EIRE	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	-	-
EEC	-	-	-	-	-
Oth.Major MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-
EIRE	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	-	-
EEC	-	-	-	-	-
Public MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	3	3	3	3	3
DENMARK	75	75	73	72	72
EIRE	33	34	34	35	35
FRANCE	210	247	262	286	303
GERMANY	(474)	(474)	(474)	(474)	(474)
GREECE	21	21	21	21	21
ITALY	(438)	(438)	(438)	(438)	(438)
LUXEMBOURG	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
NETHERLANDS	97	97	100	100	100
PORTUGAL	(62)	(62)	62	(62)	(62)
SPAIN	(294)	(294)	(294)	(294)	(294)
UNITED KINGDOM	721	696	693	692	687
EEC	2,431	2,444	2,457	2,480	2,492

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK		-	-	-	-	-
EIRE		-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE		-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY		-	-	-	-	-
GREECE		-	-	-	-	-
ITALY		-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG		-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS		-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL		-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN		-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM		-	-	-	-	-
EEC		-	-	-	-	-
School		MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK		-	-	-	-	-
EIRE		-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE		-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY		-	-	-	-	-
GREECE		-	-	-	-	-
ITALY		-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG		-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS		-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL		-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN		-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM		-	-	-	-	-
EEC		-	-	-	-	-
Special		MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK		-	-	-	-	-
EIRE		-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE		-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY		-	-	-	-	-
GREECE		-	-	-	-	-
ITALY		-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG		-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS		-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL		-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN		-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM		-	-	-	-	-
EEC		-	-	-	-	-
All Sectors		MOBILE SERVICE POINTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		3	3	3	3	3
DENMARK		75	75	73	72	72
EIRE		33	34	34	35	35
FRANCE		210	247	262	286	303
GERMANY		(474)	(474)	(474)	(474)	(474)
GREECE		21	21	21	21	21
ITALY		(438)	(438)	(438)	(438)	(438)
LUXEMBOURG		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
NETHERLANDS		97	97	100	100	100
PORTUGAL		(62)	(62)	62	(62)	(62)
SPAIN		(294)	(294)	(294)	(294)	(294)
UNITED KINGDOM		721	696	693	692	687
EEC		2,431	2,444	2,457	2,480	2,492
Best Response = 12%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		-	-	-	-	-
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		-	-	-	-	-
Public Libraries		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Higher Education		-	-	-	-	-
School Libraries		-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries		-	-	-	-	-
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	61.9%	81.2%	100.0%	87.0%	79.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	28.5%	41.6%	41.5%	38.3%
Public Libraries	62.9%	82.2%	88.0%	70.2%	67.0%
Higher Education	59.5%	75.7%	80.7%	76.0%	72.9%
School Libraries	17.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	1.5%
Special Libraries	20.7%	40.6%	48.0%	42.5%	39.4%
All Sectors	38.3%	56.9%	67.8%	59.0%	54.8%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	194.8889	201.1481	199.1451	216.5728	219.4356
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	119.1157	160.1702	132.5320	137.4536	147.4113
Public Libraries	1,544.0135	1,508.8747	1,676.6071	1,772.0820	1,898.9753
Higher Education	8,149.2341	9,825.4474	9,215.9267	8,869.9096	9,199.7462
School Libraries	1,627.9780	5,495.0548	5,852.1643	5,891.2636	18,404.9136
Special Libraries	554.2700	682.2458	506.5600	441.8831	461.9865
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	198.5920	196.4488	199.1451	202.3168	204.3478
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	137.6898	136.2870	137.8669	139.6184	140.4143
Public Libraries	1,468.1105	1,492.0904	1,517.6952	1,535.6689	1,582.6038
Higher Education	644.9105	645.9033	663.6035	676.9182	690.6041
School Libraries	834.2402	834.9089	836.9265	835.0513	834.8350
Special Libraries	327.4108	335.7581	330.4420	332.6302	336.0381
All Sectors	3,610.9539	3,641.3965	3,685.6791	3,722.2038	3,788.8430
National BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	2,761,630	2,804,476	2,839,345	2,882,553	2,889,945
DENMARK	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
EIRE	(790,000)	(790,000)	790,000	(790,000)	(790,000)
FRANCE	12,350,000	12,350,000	12,350,000	12,350,000	12,350,000
GERMANY	(14,296,000)	13,292,000	14,096,000	14,681,000	15,115,000
GREECE	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
ITALY	(9,799,762)	(9,799,762)	9,565,143	9,825,045	10,009,097
LUXEMBOURG	560,000	570,000	580,000	590,000	600,000
NETHERLANDS	1,721,000	1,798,000	1,837,000	1,919,000	(1,818,750)
PORTUGAL	3,409,185	3,441,259	3,583,587	3,358,940	(3,448,243)
SPAIN	3,601,604	3,713,606	3,813,791	(3,709,667)	(3,709,667)
UNITED KINGDOM	9,100,000	9,300,000	9,400,000	9,700,000	9,800,000
EEC	63,389,181	62,859,103	63,854,866	65,006,205	65,730,702
Oth. Major BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(1,401,501)	(1,401,501)	(1,401,501)	(1,401,501)	(1,401,501)
DENMARK	1,582,100	1,668,100	1,728,000	1,792,000	1,864,300
EIRE	(498,376)	(498,376)	(498,376)	(498,376)	(498,376)
FRANCE	(7,776,428)	(7,776,428)	(7,776,428)	(7,776,428)	(7,776,428)
GERMANY	(11,189,250)	10,827,000	11,104,000	11,477,000	11,349,000
GREECE	(1,399,049)	(1,399,049)	(1,399,049)	(1,399,049)	(1,399,049)
ITALY	(4,443,381)	(4,443,381)	4,115,923	4,260,417	4,953,802
LUXEMBOURG	(52,020)	(52,020)	(52,020)	(52,020)	(52,020)
NETHERLANDS	(1,944,000)	1,944,000	(1,944,000)	(1,944,000)	(1,944,000)
PORTUGAL	211,783	147,117	735,293	808,129	(475,581)
SPAIN	(5,425,996)	(5,425,996)	(5,425,996)	(5,425,996)	(5,425,996)
UNITED KINGDOM	(8,025,735)	(8,025,735)	(8,025,735)	(8,025,735)	(8,025,735)
EEC	43,949,619	43,608,703	44,206,321	44,860,651	45,165,787
Public BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	18,734,564	20,747,940	21,661,833	22,480,946	23,266,721
DENMARK	30,739,000	31,857,000	32,588,000	33,407,000	34,122,000
EIRE	7,997,023	8,401,586	8,759,017	8,800,849	9,133,002
FRANCE	57,324,000	60,732,000	63,951,000	67,196,000	71,073,209
GERMANY	(78,170,750)	73,485,000	75,660,000	78,316,000	85,222,000
GREECE	7,486,000	7,486,000	7,486,000	7,485,988	7,486,000
ITALY	(80,029,921)	(80,029,921)	80,029,921	(80,029,921)	(80,029,921)
LUXEMBOURG	(612,888)	(612,888)	(612,888)	(612,888)	(612,888)
NETHERLANDS	32,976,000	34,772,000	36,112,000	37,177,000	38,564,000
PORTUGAL	6,265,984	6,564,606	7,546,139	3,497,065	(5,968,449)
SPAIN	12,148,473	13,946,662	(13,047,568)	(13,047,568)	(13,047,568)
UNITED KINGDOM	136,126,000	138,799,000	139,187,000	141,373,000	140,536,000
EEC	468,610,603	477,434,603	486,641,366	493,424,225	509,061,757

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	5,988,084	(5,988,084)	(5,988,084)	(5,988,084)	(5,988,084)	
DENMARK	4,661,000	4,678,800	4,821,000	4,910,000	5,092,100	
EIRE	(2,577,408)	(2,577,408)	(2,577,408)	(2,577,408)	(2,577,408)	
FRANCE	17,700,000	17,900,000	18,200,000	18,500,000	18,800,000	
GERMANY	(71,419,000)	66,901,000	70,760,000	73,256,000	74,759,000	
GREECE	(6,482,356)	(6,482,356)	(6,482,356)	(6,482,356)	(6,482,356)	
ITALY	(6,006,501)	(6,006,501)	5,867,107	5,999,569	6,152,826	
LUXEMBOURG	(268,673)	(268,673)	(268,673)	(268,673)	(268,673)	
NETHERLANDS	17,536,000	18,748,000	19,584,000	(18,622,667)	(18,622,667)	
PORTUGAL	1,957,393	1,760,203	1,738,692	1,434,544	(1,722,708)	
SPAIN	8,461,493	10,446,827	(9,454,160)	(9,454,160)	(9,454,160)	
UNITED KINGDOM	62,793,012	64,916,340	67,039,676	70,006,456	72,220,350	
EEC	205,850,920	206,674,192	212,781,156	217,499,917	222,140,332	
School		BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(8,577,760)	(8,577,760)	(8,577,760)	(8,577,760)	(8,577,760)	
DENMARK	17,920,000	18,575,000	19,829,000	19,350,000	19,927,000	
EIRE	(4,211,885)	(4,211,885)	(4,211,885)	(4,211,885)	(4,211,885)	
FRANCE	(51,390,388)	(51,390,388)	(51,390,388)	(51,390,388)	(51,390,388)	
GERMANY	(51,163,113)	(51,163,113)	(51,163,113)	(51,163,113)	(51,163,113)	
GREECE	(9,048,632)	(9,048,632)	(9,048,632)	(9,048,632)	(9,048,632)	
ITALY	(54,485,105)	(54,485,105)	(54,485,105)	(54,485,105)	(54,485,105)	
LUXEMBOURG	(296,356)	(296,356)	(296,356)	(296,356)	(296,356)	
NETHERLANDS	(13,868,150)	(13,868,150)	(13,868,150)	(13,868,150)	(13,868,150)	
PORTUGAL	1,658,000	1,871,000	1,821,667	2,253,870	(1,901,134)	
SPAIN	2,268,000	(2,268,000)	(2,268,000)	(2,268,000)	(2,268,000)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(51,396,241)	(51,396,241)	(51,396,241)	(51,396,241)	(51,396,241)	
EEC	266,283,631	267,151,631	268,356,298	268,309,501	268,533,765	
Special		BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(3,441,375)	(3,441,375)	(3,441,375)	(3,441,375)	(3,441,375)	
DENMARK	1,563,000	1,654,000	1,676,000	1,819,000	1,808,000	
EIRE	(131,000)	(131,000)	131,000	(131,000)	(131,000)	
FRANCE	(18,600,504)	(18,600,504)	(18,600,504)	(18,600,504)	(18,600,504)	
GERMANY	(31,302,000)	30,913,000	30,343,000	31,706,000	32,246,000	
GREECE	(3,342,517)	(3,342,517)	(3,342,517)	(3,342,517)	(3,342,517)	
ITALY	(4,631,526)	(4,631,526)	4,105,116	4,688,442	5,101,020	
LUXEMBOURG	(131,849)	(131,849)	(131,849)	(131,849)	(131,849)	
NETHERLANDS	10,790,000	12,317,000	13,010,000	(12,039,000)	(12,039,000)	
PORTUGAL	2,253,065	2,246,535	2,000,231	1,804,417	(2,076,062)	
SPAIN	9,080,277	10,785,449	(9,932,863)	(9,932,863)	(9,932,863)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(19,240,126)	(19,240,126)	(19,240,126)	(19,240,126)	(19,240,126)	
EEC	104,507,239	107,434,881	105,954,581	106,877,093	108,090,316	
All Sectors		BOOKS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	40,904,914	42,961,136	43,909,898	44,772,219	45,565,386	
DENMARK	58,965,100	60,932,900	63,142,000	63,978,000	65,513,400	
EIRE	16,205,692	16,610,255	16,967,686	17,009,518	17,341,671	
FRANCE	165,141,320	168,749,320	172,268,320	175,813,320	179,990,529	
GERMANY	257,540,113	246,581,113	253,126,113	260,599,113	269,854,113	
GREECE	30,258,555	30,258,555	30,258,555	30,258,543	30,258,555	
ITALY	159,396,195	159,396,195	158,168,315	159,288,499	160,731,771	
LUXEMBOURG	1,921,786	1,931,786	1,941,786	1,951,786	1,961,786	
NETHERLANDS	78,835,150	83,447,150	86,355,150	85,569,817	86,856,567	
PORTUGAL	15,755,410	16,030,720	17,425,609	13,156,965	15,592,176	
SPAIN	40,985,843	46,586,540	43,942,378	43,838,254	43,838,254	
UNITED KINGDOM	286,681,114	291,677,442	294,288,778	299,741,558	301,218,452	
EEC	1,152,591,193	1,165,163,113	1,181,794,588	1,195,977,592	1,218,722,660	
Best Response = 68%						
Distribution:						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
National Libraries	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	
Public Libraries	40.7%	41.0%	41.2%	41.3%	41.8%	
Higher Education	17.9%	17.7%	18.0%	18.2%	18.2%	
School Libraries	23.1%	22.9%	22.7%	22.4%	22.0%	
Special Libraries	9.1%	9.2%	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	
All Sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

MANUSCRIPTS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	41.8%	41.8%	81.8%	66.7%	62.2%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	36.8%	36.7%
Public Libraries	32.5%	32.5%	41.5%	20.7%	20.7%
Higher Education	37.7%	16.9%	41.7%	40.3%	37.4%
School Libraries	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Special Libraries	16.1%	16.1%	25.4%	17.9%	18.0%
All Sectors	22.1%	21.7%	46.3%	35.3%	33.9%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	2.1306	2.1302	4.7250	5.5656	5.9511
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0000	0.0000	1.6386	1.5329	1.7734
Public Libraries	0.9366	1.0689	5.2617	1.4961	1.3240
Higher Education	9.2935	13.8263	16.8908	15.6635	15.7797
School Libraries	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3645	0.0000
Special Libraries	2.6919	2.1029	8.3802	11.0460	11.0277
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	4.6602	4.6506	4.6728	4.7084	4.7167
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	1.6977	1.6935	1.6441	1.6653	1.7516
Public Libraries	3.3175	3.3531	3.3387	3.3794	3.3407
Higher Education	1.0371	1.0401	1.0173	1.0417	1.0410
School Libraries	0.0831	0.0829	0.0827	0.0825	0.0824
Special Libraries	4.7046	4.6340	4.6256	4.6382	4.6472
All Sectors	15.5002	15.4541	15.3812	15.5155	15.5797
National MANUSCRIPTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	36,940	36,955	36,969	36,982	37,000
DENMARK	59,036	59,151	59,271	59,366	59,476
EIRE	(15,564)	(15,564)	(15,564)	(15,564)	(15,564)
FRANCE	(242,846)	(242,846)	(242,846)	(242,846)	(242,846)
GERMANY	(124,000)	(124,000)	123,000	123,000	126,000
GREECE	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
ITALY	(794,373)	(794,373)	794,365	794,373	794,381
LUXEMBOURG	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
NETHERLANDS	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	(7,000)
PORTUGAL	(26,404)	(26,404)	26,404	(26,404)	(26,404)
SPAIN	35,247	35,283	35,377	(35,302)	(35,302)
UNITED KINGDOM	139,500	139,800	150,700	165,100	166,200
EEC	1,487,509	1,488,075	1,498,295	1,512,837	1,517,173
Oth. Major MANUSCRIPTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(16,241)	(16,241)	(16,241)	(16,241)	(16,241)
DENMARK	(8,430)	(8,430)	(8,430)	(8,430)	(8,430)
EIRE	(5,775)	(5,775)	(5,775)	(5,775)	(5,775)
FRANCE	(90,115)	(90,115)	(90,115)	(90,115)	(90,115)
GERMANY	(74,667)	(74,667)	65,000	66,000	93,000
GREECE	(16,212)	(16,212)	(16,212)	(16,212)	(16,212)
ITALY	(113,290)	(113,290)	108,244	115,129	116,496
LUXEMBOURG	(603)	(603)	(603)	(603)	(603)
NETHERLANDS	(23,663)	(23,663)	(23,663)	(23,663)	(23,663)
PORTUGAL	(37,011)	(37,011)	37,011	(37,011)	(37,011)
SPAIN	(62,878)	(62,878)	(62,878)	(62,878)	(62,878)
UNITED KINGDOM	(93,004)	(93,004)	(93,004)	(93,004)	(93,004)
EEC	541,888	541,888	527,176	535,061	563,428
Public MANUSCRIPTS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(22,795)	(22,795)	(22,795)	(22,795)	(22,795)
DENMARK	(11,833)	(11,833)	(11,833)	(11,833)	(11,833)
EIRE	(8,106)	(8,106)	(8,106)	(8,106)	(8,106)
FRANCE	(126,482)	(126,482)	(126,482)	(126,482)	(126,482)
GERMANY	(142,012)	(142,012)	(142,012)	(142,012)	(142,012)
GREECE	12,829	12,829	12,829	12,829	12,829
ITALY	(587,740)	(587,740)	587,740	(587,740)	(587,740)
LUXEMBOURG	(846)	(846)	(846)	(846)	(846)
NETHERLANDS	(33,213)	(33,213)	(33,213)	(33,213)	(33,213)
PORTUGAL	(28,627)	(28,627)	28,627	(28,627)	(28,627)
SPAIN	19,352	30,365	(24,859)	(24,859)	(24,859)
UNITED KINGDOM	65,092	68,061	71,208	86,495	75,225
EEC	1,058,927	1,072,909	1,070,549	1,085,836	1,074,566

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		MANUSCRIPTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		10,368	(10,368)	(10,368)	(10,368)	(10,368)
DENMARK		(5,474)	(5,474)	(5,474)	(5,474)	(5,474)
EIRE		(4,102)	(4,102)	(4,102)	(4,102)	(4,102)
FRANCE		19,000	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)
GERMANY		(76,667)	(76,667)	72,000	79,000	79,000
GREECE		(10,317)	(10,317)	(10,317)	(10,317)	(10,317)
ITALY		(76,084)	(76,084)	75,022	76,549	76,681
LUXEMBOURG		(428)	(428)	(428)	(428)	(428)
NETHERLANDS		31,000	31,000	31,000	(31,000)	(31,000)
PORTUGAL		(7,552)	(7,552)	(7,552)	7,552	(7,552)
SPAIN		25,584	27,343	(26,464)	(26,464)	(26,464)
UNITED KINGDOM		(64,469)	(64,469)	(64,469)	(64,469)	(64,469)
EEC		331,045	332,804	326,196	334,723	334,855
School		MANUSCRIPTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(759)	(759)	(759)	(759)	(759)
DENMARK		(408)	(408)	(408)	(408)	(408)
EIRE		(372)	(372)	(372)	(372)	(372)
FRANCE		(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)
GERMANY		(4,525)	(4,525)	(4,525)	(4,525)	(4,525)
GREECE		(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)
ITALY		(4,818)	(4,818)	(4,818)	(4,818)	(4,818)
LUXEMBOURG		(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)
NETHERLANDS		(1,226)	(1,226)	(1,226)	(1,226)	(1,226)
PORTUGAL		(934)	(934)	(934)	934	(934)
SPAIN		(3,558)	(3,558)	(3,558)	(3,558)	(3,558)
UNITED KINGDOM		(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)	(4,545)
EEC		26,516	26,516	26,516	26,516	26,516
Special		MANUSCRIPTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(48,464)	(48,464)	(48,464)	(48,464)	(48,464)
DENMARK		(24,860)	(24,860)	(24,860)	(24,860)	(24,860)
EIRE		(15,355)	(15,355)	(15,355)	(15,355)	(15,355)
FRANCE		(261,944)	(261,944)	(261,944)	(261,944)	(261,944)
GERMANY		(310,871)	(310,871)	(310,871)	(310,871)	(310,871)
GREECE		(47,071)	(47,071)	(47,071)	(47,071)	(47,071)
ITALY		(421,748)	(421,748)	417,713	421,506	426,025
LUXEMBOURG		(1,857)	(1,857)	(1,857)	(1,857)	(1,857)
NETHERLANDS		32,000	22,000	22,000	(25,333)	(25,333)
PORTUGAL		(9,135)	(9,135)	9,135	(9,135)	(9,135)
SPAIN		57,416	48,511	(52,964)	(52,964)	(52,964)
UNITED KINGDOM		(270,951)	(270,951)	(270,951)	(270,951)	(270,951)
EEC		1,501,672	1,482,767	1,483,185	1,490,311	1,494,830
All Sectors		MANUSCRIPTS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		135,566	135,581	135,595	135,608	135,626
DENMARK		110,041	110,156	110,276	110,371	110,481
EIRE		49,274	49,274	49,274	49,274	49,274
FRANCE		744,931	744,931	744,931	744,931	744,931
GERMANY		732,742	732,742	717,408	725,408	755,408
GREECE		92,231	92,231	92,231	92,231	92,231
ITALY		1,998,053	1,998,053	1,987,902	2,000,115	2,006,141
LUXEMBOURG		5,360	5,460	5,560	5,660	5,760
NETHERLANDS		128,103	118,103	118,103	121,436	121,436
PORTUGAL		109,663	109,663	109,663	109,663	109,663
SPAIN		204,034	207,937	206,098	206,023	206,023
UNITED KINGDOM		637,562	640,831	654,878	684,565	674,395
EEC		4,947,558	4,944,960	4,931,917	4,985,284	5,011,368
Best Response = 46%						
Distribution:						
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		30.1%	30.1%	30.4%	30.3%	30.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		11.0%	11.0%	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%
Public Libraries		21.4%	21.7%	21.7%	21.8%	21.4%
Higher Education		6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%
School Libraries		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Special Libraries		30.4%	30.0%	30.1%	29.9%	29.8%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...



MICROFORMS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	38.7%	58.0%	61.0%	45.9%	41.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0%	19.3%	22.3%	19.0%	19.0%
Public Libraries	33.6%	33.6%	24.9%	21.8%	21.8%
Higher Education	34.5%	53.6%	24.7%	23.1%	19.9%
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	16.1%	16.1%	27.6%	20.0%	19.9%
All Sectors	21.6%	31.7%	32.4%	25.7%	24.5%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	18.9595	20.2082	20.8191	30.7967	33.8022
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0000	1.7035	2.0167	3.0402	3.1286
Public Libraries	10.3849	12.7373	19.7663	27.7934	23.8301
Higher Education	138.6134	435.2179	970.6066	956.2066	1,773.5641
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	287.0482	323.0033	474.7594	275.8517	421.7230
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	21.7292	21.2657	22.2300	23.6630	23.7968
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	2.4046	2.2377	2.3547	2.4806	2.4934
Public Libraries	14.6987	15.4622	16.2118	17.3197	16.4486
Higher Education	47.4703	42.7952	44.4010	46.3125	57.5408
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-
Special Libraries	226.9635	230.4568	236.3793	217.9600	237.2173
All Sectors	313.2663	312.2177	321.5769	307.7358	337.4968
National MICROFORMS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(240,997)	(240,997)	(240,997)	(240,997)	(240,997)
DENMARK	67,654	74,438	82,919	93,071	107,938
EIRE	(85,699)	(85,699)	(85,699)	(85,699)	(85,699)
FRANCE	(1,337,207)	(1,337,207)	(1,337,207)	(1,337,207)	(1,337,207)
GERMANY	(1,537,000)	1,288,000	1,452,000	1,625,000	1,783,000
GREECE	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,500
ITALY	(1,389,186)	(1,389,186)	(1,389,186)	(1,389,186)	(1,389,186)
LUXEMBOURG	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
NETHERLANDS	66,000	76,000	124,000	118,000	(96,000)
PORTUGAL	(2,438)	(2,438)	2,438	(2,438)	(2,438)
SPAIN	4,624	5,475	8,300	(6,133)	(6,133)
UNITED KINGDOM	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,700,000	2,600,000
EEC	6,935,806	6,804,541	7,127,947	7,603,132	7,654,499
Oth. Major MICROFORMS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(24,165)	(24,165)	(24,165)	(24,165)	(24,165)
DENMARK	(12,544)	(12,544)	(12,544)	(12,544)	(12,544)
EIRE	(8,593)	(8,593)	(8,593)	(8,593)	(8,593)
FRANCE	(134,085)	(134,085)	(134,085)	(134,085)	(134,085)
GERMANY	(156,500)	105,000	144,000	186,000	191,000
GREECE	(24,123)	(24,123)	(24,123)	(24,123)	(24,123)
ITALY	(139,297)	(139,297)	(139,297)	(139,297)	(139,297)
LUXEMBOURG	(897)	(897)	(897)	(897)	(897)
NETHERLANDS	(35,209)	(35,209)	(35,209)	(35,209)	(35,209)
PORTUGAL	(171)	(171)	171	(171)	(171)
SPAIN	(93,558)	(93,558)	(93,558)	(93,558)	(93,558)
UNITED KINGDOM	(138,384)	(138,384)	(138,384)	(138,384)	(138,384)
EEC	767,526	716,026	755,026	797,026	802,026
Public MICROFORMS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(174,007)	(174,007)	(174,007)	(174,007)	(174,007)
DENMARK	(90,324)	(90,324)	(90,324)	(90,324)	(90,324)
EIRE	5,756	6,534	7,315	5,970	7,121
FRANCE	(965,501)	(965,501)	(965,501)	(965,501)	(965,501)
GERMANY	(1,084,055)	(1,084,055)	(1,084,055)	(1,084,055)	(1,084,055)
GREECE	194,279	194,279	194,279	194,279	194,279
ITALY	(1,003,031)	(1,003,031)	(1,003,031)	(1,003,031)	(1,003,031)
LUXEMBOURG	(6,459)	(6,459)	(6,459)	(6,459)	(6,459)
NETHERLANDS	(253,531)	(253,531)	(253,531)	(253,531)	(253,531)
PORTUGAL	(499)	(499)	499	(499)	(499)
SPAIN	51,088	36,977	(44,033)	(44,033)	(44,033)
UNITED KINGDOM	863,209	1,132,349	1,375,199	1,743,287	1,468,027
EEC	4,691,737	4,947,544	5,198,231	5,564,974	5,290,865

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		MICROFORMS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(566,649)	(566,649)	(566,649)	(566,649)	(566,649)	
DENMARK	(270,198)	(270,198)	(270,198)	(270,198)	(270,198)	
EIRE	(202,498)	(202,498)	(202,498)	(202,498)	(202,498)	
FRANCE	180,000	300,500	(240,250)	(240,250)	(240,250)	
GERMANY	(6,101,750)	4,437,000	4,966,000	5,688,000	9,316,000	
GREECE	(509,297)	(509,297)	(509,297)	(509,297)	(509,297)	
ITALY	(3,110,961)	(3,110,961)	(3,110,961)	(3,110,961)	(3,110,961)	
LUXEMBOURG	(21,109)	(21,109)	(21,109)	(21,109)	(21,109)	
NETHERLANDS	947,000	1,018,000	1,100,000	(1,021,667)	(1,021,667)	
PORTUGAL	(15,103)	(15,103)	(15,103)	15,103	(15,103)	
SPAIN	45,240	59,795	(52,518)	(52,518)	(52,518)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(3,182,376)	(3,182,376)	(3,182,376)	(3,182,376)	(3,182,376)	
EEC	15,152,181	13,693,486	14,236,959	14,880,626	18,508,626	
School		MICROFORMS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-	
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	
EIRE	-	-	-	-	-	
FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	
GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-	
ITALY	-	-	-	-	-	
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	
SPAIN	-	-	-	-	-	
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	-	-	
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	
Special		MICROFORMS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(2,425,794)	(2,425,794)	(2,425,794)	(2,425,794)	(2,425,794)	
DENMARK	(1,244,356)	(1,244,356)	(1,244,356)	(1,244,356)	(1,244,356)	
EIRE	(768,557)	(768,557)	(768,557)	(768,557)	(768,557)	
FRANCE	(13,111,327)	(13,111,327)	(13,111,327)	(13,111,327)	(13,111,327)	
GERMANY	(15,378,667)	(15,378,667)	16,369,000	11,748,000	18,019,000	
GREECE	(2,356,110)	(2,356,110)	(2,356,110)	(2,356,110)	(2,356,110)	
ITALY	(13,962,165)	(13,962,165)	(13,962,165)	(13,962,165)	(13,962,165)	
LUXEMBOURG	(92,939)	(92,939)	(92,939)	(92,939)	(92,939)	
NETHERLANDS	8,980,000	10,095,000	11,248,000	(10,107,667)	(10,107,667)	
PORTUGAL	(8,252)	(8,252)	8,252	(8,252)	(8,252)	
SPAIN	554,793	735,527	(645,160)	(645,160)	(645,160)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(13,562,190)	(13,562,190)	(13,562,190)	(13,562,190)	(13,562,190)	
EEC	72,445,149	73,740,883	75,793,850	70,032,516	76,303,516	
All Sectors		MICROFORMS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	3,431,612	3,431,612	3,431,612	3,431,612	3,431,612	
DENMARK	1,685,076	1,691,860	1,700,341	1,710,493	1,725,360	
EIRE	1,071,104	1,071,882	1,072,663	1,071,318	1,072,469	
FRANCE	15,728,120	15,848,620	15,788,370	15,788,370	15,788,370	
GERMANY	24,257,972	22,292,722	24,015,055	20,331,055	30,393,055	
GREECE	3,087,809	3,087,809	3,087,809	3,087,909	3,088,309	
ITALY	19,604,639	19,604,639	19,604,639	19,604,639	19,604,639	
LUXEMBOURG	122,403	122,503	122,603	122,703	122,803	
NETHERLANDS	10,281,741	11,477,741	12,760,741	11,536,074	11,514,074	
PORTUGAL	26,463	26,463	26,463	26,463	26,463	
SPAIN	749,303	931,332	843,568	841,401	841,401	
UNITED KINGDOM	19,946,159	20,315,299	20,658,149	21,326,237	20,950,977	
EEC	99,992,400	99,902,481	103,112,012	98,878,273	108,559,531	
Best Response = 32%						
Distribution:						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
National Libraries	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	7.7%	7.1%	
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	
Public Libraries	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	4.9%	
Higher Education	15.2%	13.7%	13.8%	15.0%	17.0%	
School Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	
Special Libraries	72.5%	73.8%	73.5%	70.8%	70.3%	
All Sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	18.7%	42.5%	63.3%	59.9%	55.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0%	23.7%	22.3%	19.0%	19.0%
Public Libraries	47.9%	47.9%	51.1%	48.0%	48.0%
Higher Education	22.1%	24.6%	42.3%	40.8%	37.7%
School Libraries	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%
Special Libraries	4.6%	24.6%	28.6%	20.0%	19.9%
All Sectors	18.8%	33.3%	40.1%	36.3%	35.1%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	13.5158	44.5625	29.9898	34.4302	9.3074
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0000	0.8414	0.7813	0.9644	0.7535
Public Libraries	66.8948	73.5662	76.3960	84.4495	92.3066
Higher Education	150.7528	197.9455	266.0112	224.5722	238.3773
School Libraries	4.7358	0.0000	0.0000	493.3466	259.9896
Special Libraries	39.7549	15.5219	16.4361	21.6727	24.2937
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	22.2063	25.9753	25.9777	25.9303	10.5134
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.8237	0.8138	0.8277	0.8385	0.7971
Public Libraries	70.7122	73.8242	77.5181	78.9457	82.7089
Higher Education	16.2263	16.2405	15.7305	16.8875	16.9042
School Libraries	18.6871	18.6413	18.6024	18.5656	18.5421
Special Libraries	12.9937	12.0040	12.4811	13.5726	13.9153
All Sectors	141.6493	147.4990	151.1375	154.7402	143.3810
National AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(272,061)	(272,061)	(272,061)	(272,061)	(272,061)
DENMARK	4,476	4,527	4,545	4,967	4,977
EIRE	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)
FRANCE	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
GERMANY	(4,006,750)	5,230,000	5,248,000	5,266,000	283,000
GREECE	(271,585)	(271,585)	(271,585)	(271,585)	(271,585)
ITALY	(3,890)	(3,890)	3,890	(3,890)	(3,890)
LUXEMBOURG	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
NETHERLANDS	(20,000)	20,000	20,000	20,000	(20,000)
PORTUGAL	(5,784)	(5,784)	5,784	(5,784)	(5,784)
SPAIN	(1,053,299)	(1,053,299)	(1,053,299)	(1,053,299)	(1,053,299)
UNITED KINGDOM	(551,500)	(551,500)	(551,500)	535,000	568,000
EEC	7,088,089	8,311,490	8,329,608	8,331,630	3,381,740
Oth. Major AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(8,214)	(8,214)	(8,214)	(8,214)	(8,214)
DENMARK	(4,263)	(4,263)	(4,263)	(4,263)	(4,263)
EIRE	(2,921)	(2,921)	(2,921)	(2,921)	(2,921)
FRANCE	(45,574)	(45,574)	(45,574)	(45,574)	(45,574)
GERMANY	(52,500)	50,000	55,000	59,000	46,000
GREECE	(8,199)	(8,199)	(8,199)	(8,199)	(8,199)
ITALY	(47,345)	(47,345)	(47,345)	(47,345)	(47,345)
LUXEMBOURG	(305)	(305)	(305)	(305)	(305)
NETHERLANDS	(13,900)	13,900	(13,900)	(13,900)	(13,900)
PORTUGAL	(855)	(855)	855	(855)	(855)
SPAIN	(31,799)	(31,799)	(31,799)	(31,799)	(31,799)
UNITED KINGDOM	(47,035)	(47,035)	(47,035)	(47,035)	(47,035)
EEC	262,910	260,410	265,410	269,410	256,410
Public AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	516,471	582,357	660,222	723,633	790,032
DENMARK	1,803,000	1,939,000	2,056,000	2,165,000	2,278,000
EIRE	54,912	70,268	89,500	101,501	230,231
FRANCE	3,132,274	3,619,509	4,348,213	4,440,439	4,696,652
GERMANY	(4,833,268)	(4,833,268)	(4,833,268)	(4,833,268)	(4,833,268)
GREECE	19,074	19,074	19,074	19,074	19,074
ITALY	(4,472,020)	(4,472,020)	(4,472,020)	(4,472,020)	(4,472,020)
LUXEMBOURG	(28,796)	(28,796)	(28,796)	(28,796)	(28,796)
NETHERLANDS	1,328,000	1,479,000	1,583,000	1,634,000	1,812,000
PORTUGAL	(1,281)	(1,281)	1,281	(1,281)	(1,281)
SPAIN	(3,003,596)	(3,003,596)	(3,003,596)	(3,003,596)	(3,003,596)
UNITED KINGDOM	3,378,160	3,573,862	3,760,812	3,943,370	4,439,283
EEC	22,570,852	23,622,031	24,855,782	25,365,978	26,604,233

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(178,386)	(178,386)	(178,386)	(178,386)	(178,386)
DENMARK		(85,061)	(85,061)	(85,061)	(85,061)	(85,061)
EIRE		(63,748)	(63,748)	(63,748)	(63,748)	(63,748)
FRANCE		30,000	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
GERMANY		(408,750)	345,000	414,000	463,000	413,000
GREECE		(160,331)	(160,331)	(160,331)	(160,331)	(160,331)
ITALY		(979,357)	(979,357)	(979,357)	(979,357)	(979,357)
LUXEMBOURG		(6,645)	(6,645)	(6,645)	(6,645)	(6,645)
NETHERLANDS		788,000	869,000	939,000	(865,333)	(865,333)
PORTUGAL		(4,919)	(4,919)	(4,919)	4,919	(4,919)
SPAIN		(692,106)	(692,106)	(692,106)	(692,106)	(692,106)
UNITED KINGDOM		(1,782,030)	(1,782,030)	1,490,340	1,897,230	1,958,520
EEC		5,179,333	5,196,583	5,043,893	5,426,116	5,437,406
School		AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(183,647)	(183,647)	(183,647)	(183,647)	(183,647)
DENMARK		(544,500)	(544,500)	(544,500)	545,000	544,000
EIRE		(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	4,500
FRANCE		(1,100,253)	(1,100,253)	(1,100,253)	(1,100,253)	(1,100,253)
GERMANY		(1,095,387)	(1,095,387)	(1,095,387)	(1,095,387)	(1,095,387)
GREECE		(193,728)	(193,728)	(193,728)	(193,728)	(193,728)
ITALY		(1,166,509)	(1,166,509)	(1,166,509)	(1,166,509)	(1,166,509)
LUXEMBOURG		(6,345)	(6,345)	(6,345)	(6,345)	(6,345)
NETHERLANDS		(296,913)	(296,913)	(296,913)	(296,913)	(296,913)
PORTUGAL		(226,697)	(226,697)	(226,697)	(226,697)	(226,697)
SPAIN		45,925	(45,925)	(45,925)	(45,925)	(45,925)
UNITED KINGDOM		(1,100,378)	(1,100,378)	(1,100,378)	(1,100,378)	(1,100,378)
EEC		5,964,782	5,964,782	5,964,782	5,965,282	5,964,282
Special		AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(131,076)	(131,076)	(131,076)	(131,076)	(131,076)
DENMARK		(67,238)	(67,238)	(67,238)	(67,238)	(67,238)
EIRE		(290)	(290)	290	(290)	(290)
FRANCE		(708,458)	(708,458)	(708,458)	(708,458)	(708,458)
GERMANY		(727,500)	416,000	533,000	923,000	1,038,000
GREECE		(127,310)	(127,310)	(127,310)	(127,310)	(127,310)
ITALY		(754,433)	(754,433)	(754,433)	(754,433)	(754,433)
LUXEMBOURG		(5,022)	(5,022)	(5,022)	(5,022)	(5,022)
NETHERLANDS		375,000	380,000	424,000	(393,000)	(393,000)
PORTUGAL		(33,231)	(33,231)	33,231	(33,231)	(33,231)
SPAIN		(485,115)	(485,115)	(485,115)	(485,115)	(485,115)
UNITED KINGDOM		(732,820)	(732,820)	(732,820)	(732,820)	(732,820)
EEC		4,147,493	3,840,993	4,001,993	4,360,993	4,475,993
All Sectors		AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		1,289,854	1,355,740	1,433,605	1,497,016	1,563,415
DENMARK		2,508,538	2,644,589	2,761,607	2,871,529	2,983,539
EIRE		223,116	238,472	257,704	269,705	398,435
FRANCE		5,816,559	6,303,794	7,032,498	7,124,724	7,380,937
GERMANY		11,124,155	11,969,655	12,178,655	12,639,655	7,708,655
GREECE		780,227	780,227	780,227	780,227	780,227
ITALY		7,423,555	7,423,555	7,423,555	7,423,555	7,423,555
LUXEMBOURG		49,113	49,213	49,313	49,413	49,513
NETHERLANDS		2,821,813	3,058,813	3,276,813	3,223,146	3,401,146
PORTUGAL		272,767	272,767	272,767	272,767	272,767
SPAIN		5,311,840	5,311,840	5,311,840	5,311,840	5,311,840
UNITED KINGDOM		7,591,923	7,787,625	7,682,885	8,255,833	8,846,036
EEC		45,213,459	47,196,289	48,461,468	49,719,409	46,120,064
Best Response = 40%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		15.7%	17.6%	17.2%	16.8%	7.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Public Libraries		49.9%	50.1%	51.3%	51.0%	57.7%
Higher Education		11.5%	11.0%	10.4%	10.9%	11.8%
School Libraries		13.2%	12.6%	12.3%	12.0%	12.9%
Special Libraries		9.2%	8.1%	8.3%	8.8%	9.7%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	30.0%	49.2%	67.9%	66.7%	62.2%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0%	23.7%	40.0%	36.8%	36.7%
Public Libraries	46.3%	46.3%	67.2%	46.4%	46.5%
Higher Education	25.3%	21.9%	41.7%	40.3%	37.4%
School Libraries	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Special Libraries	4.6%	4.6%	26.4%	17.9%	18.0%
All Sectors	20.5%	31.3%	49.4%	41.6%	40.5%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	83.1679	59.7448	47.5272	53.4255	79.0646
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0000	4.7967	6.4248	7.2076	3.6373
Public Libraries	19.8496	22.6900	27.3178	28.1996	31.5304
Higher Education	639.7332	628.5557	1,336.5102	1,384.1649	1,150.8137
School Libraries	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9737
Special Libraries	57.1410	64.8575	15.7814	3.6115	4.4821
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	54.9000	49.8750	52.1939	55.5835	69.1024
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	5.2978	4.3746	5.9453	6.0378	4.7192
Public Libraries	24.7026	25.9842	26.8978	28.4971	30.0381
Higher Education	84.9052	83.5315	85.1531	87.3740	77.8412
School Libraries	0.2220	0.2214	0.2209	0.2205	0.2202
Special Libraries	9.7410	9.9671	10.2326	9.9536	10.0526
All Sectors	179.7686	173.9539	180.6437	187.6665	191.9738
National OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	1,020,505	1,021,787	1,025,402	1,027,203	1,028,043
DENMARK	3,225,249	3,273,379	3,303,934	3,334,465	3,343,104
EIRE	(20,300)	(20,300)	20,300	(20,300)	(20,300)
FRANCE	(3,396,066)	(3,396,066)	(3,396,066)	(3,396,066)	(3,396,066)
GERMANY	(3,010,750)	1,295,000	1,937,000	2,026,000	6,785,000
GREECE	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
ITALY	(143,864)	(143,864)	143,042	143,976	144,574
LUXEMBOURG	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000
NETHERLANDS	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	(6,500)
PORTUGAL	(624,366)	(624,366)	(624,366)	(624,366)	(624,366)
SPAIN	(2,369,602)	(2,369,602)	(2,369,602)	(2,369,602)	(2,369,602)
UNITED KINGDOM	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	4,700,000	4,300,000
EEC	17,523,702	15,958,864	16,735,712	17,859,478	22,227,555
Oth.Major OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(55,252)	(55,252)	(55,252)	(55,252)	(55,252)
DENMARK	(28,680)	(28,680)	(28,680)	(28,680)	(28,680)
EIRE	(19,648)	(19,648)	(19,648)	(19,648)	(19,648)
FRANCE	(306,572)	(306,572)	(306,572)	(306,572)	(306,572)
GERMANY	(571,250)	280,000	788,000	821,000	396,000
GREECE	(55,155)	(55,155)	(55,155)	(55,155)	(55,155)
ITALY	(31,453)	(31,453)	30,016	30,674	33,669
LUXEMBOURG	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)
NETHERLANDS	(84,300)	84,300	(84,300)	(84,300)	(84,300)
PORTUGAL	(6,358)	(6,358)	6,358	(6,358)	(6,358)
SPAIN	(213,911)	(213,911)	(213,911)	(213,911)	(213,911)
UNITED KINGDOM	(316,401)	(316,401)	(316,401)	(316,401)	(316,401)
EEC	1,691,030	1,399,780	1,906,343	1,940,001	1,517,996
Public OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	116,421	138,740	172,444	195,474	211,035
DENMARK	(133,245)	(133,245)	(133,245)	(133,245)	(133,245)
EIRE	1,632	2,311	3,105	2,373	3,779
FRANCE	1,080,400	1,336,600	1,592,724	1,848,900	1,955,582
GERMANY	(1,599,187)	(1,599,187)	(1,599,187)	(1,599,187)	(1,599,187)
GREECE	6,235	6,235	6,235	6,235	6,235
ITALY	(2,210,209)	(2,210,209)	2,210,209	(2,210,209)	(2,210,209)
LUXEMBOURG	(9,528)	(9,528)	(9,528)	(9,528)	(9,528)
NETHERLANDS	879,000	979,000	985,000	1,128,000	1,452,000
PORTUGAL	(4,510)	(4,510)	4,510	(4,510)	(4,510)
SPAIN	(993,802)	(993,802)	(993,802)	(993,802)	(993,802)
UNITED KINGDOM	850,739	900,995	914,651	1,024,911	1,082,984
EEC	7,884,907	8,314,361	8,624,639	9,156,373	9,662,095

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	168,733	(168,733)	(168,733)	(168,733)	(168,733)	
DENMARK	(420,505)	(420,505)	(420,505)	(420,505)	(420,505)	
EIRE	(315,145)	(315,145)	(315,145)	(315,145)	(315,145)	
FRANCE	3,080,000	3,100,000	(3,090,000)	(3,090,000)	(3,090,000)	
GERMANY	(13,164,000)	(13,164,000)	13,750,000	14,389,000	11,353,000	
GREECE	(792,611)	(792,611)	(792,611)	(792,611)	(792,611)	
ITALY	(501)	(501)	283	408	813	
LUXEMBOURG	(32,851)	(32,851)	(32,851)	(32,851)	(32,851)	
NETHERLANDS	729,000	336,000	336,000	(467,000)	(467,000)	
PORTUGAL	(23,624)	(23,624)	(23,624)	23,624	(23,624)	
SPAIN	(3,421,489)	(3,421,489)	(3,421,489)	(3,421,489)	(3,421,489)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(4,952,686)	(4,952,686)	(4,952,686)	(4,952,686)	(4,952,686)	
EEC	27,101,145	26,728,145	27,303,927	28,074,052	25,038,457	
School		OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(2,026)	(2,026)	(2,026)	(2,026)	(2,026)	
DENMARK	(1,090)	(1,090)	(1,090)	(1,090)	(1,090)	
EIRE	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,000	
FRANCE	(12,140)	(12,140)	(12,140)	(12,140)	(12,140)	
GERMANY	(12,087)	(12,087)	(12,087)	(12,087)	(12,087)	
GREECE	(2,138)	(2,138)	(2,138)	(2,138)	(2,138)	
ITALY	(12,871)	(12,871)	(12,871)	(12,871)	(12,871)	
LUXEMBOURG	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	
NETHERLANDS	(3,276)	(3,276)	(3,276)	(3,276)	(3,276)	
PORTUGAL	(2,501)	(2,501)	(2,501)	(2,501)	(2,501)	
SPAIN	(9,504)	(9,504)	(9,504)	(9,504)	(9,504)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(12,142)	(12,142)	(12,142)	(12,142)	(12,142)	
EEC	70,845	70,845	70,845	70,845	70,845	
Special		OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	(101,676)	(101,676)	(101,676)	(101,676)	(101,676)	
DENMARK	(52,157)	(52,157)	(52,157)	(52,157)	(52,157)	
EIRE	(6,300)	(6,300)	6,300	(6,300)	(6,300)	
FRANCE	(549,556)	(549,556)	(549,556)	(549,556)	(549,556)	
GERMANY	(652,205)	(652,205)	(652,205)	(652,205)	(652,205)	
GREECE	(98,755)	(98,755)	(98,755)	(98,755)	(98,755)	
ITALY	(141,881)	(141,881)	114,680	137,811	173,152	
LUXEMBOURG	(3,896)	(3,896)	(3,896)	(3,896)	(3,896)	
NETHERLANDS	539,000	619,000	738,000	(632,000)	(632,000)	
PORTUGAL	(19,061)	(19,061)	19,061	(19,061)	(19,061)	
SPAIN	(376,307)	(376,307)	(376,307)	(376,307)	(376,307)	
UNITED KINGDOM	(568,454)	(568,454)	(568,454)	(568,454)	(568,454)	
EEC	3,109,249	3,189,249	3,281,048	3,198,179	3,233,520	
All Sectors		OTHER MATERIALS IN COLLECTIONS:				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
BELGIUM	1,464,613	1,488,214	1,525,533	1,550,364	1,566,765	
DENMARK	3,860,925	3,909,055	3,939,610	3,970,141	3,978,780	
EIRE	364,025	364,704	365,498	364,766	366,172	
FRANCE	8,424,734	8,700,934	8,947,058	9,203,234	9,309,916	
GERMANY	19,009,479	17,002,479	18,738,479	19,499,479	20,797,479	
GREECE	1,154,894	1,154,894	1,154,894	1,154,894	1,154,894	
ITALY	2,540,780	2,540,780	2,511,101	2,535,949	2,575,288	
LUXEMBOURG	56,395	56,895	57,395	57,895	58,395	
NETHERLANDS	2,239,576	2,027,576	2,153,576	2,322,576	2,645,076	
PORTUGAL	680,420	680,420	680,420	680,420	680,420	
SPAIN	7,384,614	7,384,614	7,384,614	7,384,614	7,384,614	
UNITED KINGDOM	10,200,421	10,350,677	10,464,333	11,574,593	11,232,666	
EEC	57,380,877	55,661,243	57,922,513	60,298,927	61,750,467	
Best Response = 49%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		30.5%	28.7%	28.9%	29.6%	36.0%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		2.9%	2.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%
Public Libraries		13.7%	14.9%	14.9%	15.2%	15.6%
Higher Education		47.2%	48.0%	47.1%	46.6%	40.5%
School Libraries		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Special Libraries		5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	5.3%	5.2%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	55.7%	75.0%	96.9%	63.0%	58.5%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	1.6%	25.3%	23.9%	20.6%	20.6%
Public Libraries	52.0%	71.3%	59.4%	54.8%	37.2%
Higher Education	56.4%	72.5%	60.5%	58.9%	55.6%
School Libraries	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Special Libraries	17.7%	37.6%	27.2%	24.6%	21.5%
All Sectors	32.4%	51.0%	51.2%	40.4%	34.1%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.5478	1.1279	1.1457	1.3073	1.3084
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.5295	25.2363	1.0087	1.1737	1.2005
Public Libraries	1.7036	1.6410	1.8316	1.5928	0.8954
Higher Education	46.0584	47.6601	49.7044	38.8366	39.6518
School Libraries	0.4072	0.0000	0.0000	0.0113	0.0000
Special Libraries	10.1458	7.5204	9.2138	5.1489	5.5836
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	1.0612	1.0940	1.1444	1.1682	1.1857
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	12.0381	11.9955	11.9725	11.9519	11.9439
Public Libraries	1.6186	1.6256	1.6217	1.6728	1.6702
Higher Education	3.9251	3.9846	3.8992	3.9218	3.9085
School Libraries	0.0739	0.0737	0.0736	0.0734	0.0733
Special Libraries	4.7438	4.7357	4.7480	4.7946	4.7664
All Sectors	23.4608	23.5091	23.4592	23.5828	23.5479
National CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(10,874)	(10,874)	(10,874)	(10,874)	(10,874)
DENMARK	12,977	13,043	20,204	20,134	20,887
EIRE	(12,200)	(12,200)	12,200	(12,200)	(12,200)
FRANCE	30,000	34,750	39,500	44,250	49,000
GERMANY	(161,972)	155,629	160,904	163,079	168,275
GREECE	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ITALY	(52,344)	(52,344)	52,344	(52,344)	(52,344)
LUXEMBOURG	3,000	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,300
NETHERLANDS	22,600	22,900	24,500	28,150	(24,538)
PORTUGAL	(3,945)	(3,945)	3,945	(3,945)	(3,945)
SPAIN	23,803	36,268	34,059	(31,377)	(31,377)
UNITED KINGDOM	3,000	3,000	3,250	3,801	2,650
EEC	338,715	350,053	366,930	375,354	381,389
Oth. Major CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(76,889)	(76,889)	(76,889)	(76,889)	(76,889)
DENMARK	23,200	20,349	20,400	20,850	20,850
EIRE	(27,342)	(27,342)	(27,342)	(27,342)	(27,342)
FRANCE	(426,627)	(426,627)	(426,627)	(426,627)	(426,627)
GERMANY	(56,835)	55,481	56,074	57,209	58,576
GREECE	(76,754)	(76,754)	(76,754)	(76,754)	(76,754)
ITALY	(443,210)	(443,210)	(443,210)	(443,210)	(443,210)
LUXEMBOURG	(2,854)	(2,854)	(2,854)	(2,854)	(2,854)
NETHERLANDS	(1,970,000)	1,970,000	(1,970,000)	(1,970,000)	(1,970,000)
PORTUGAL	(797)	(797)	797	(797)	(797)
SPAIN	(297,679)	(297,679)	(297,679)	(297,679)	(297,679)
UNITED KINGDOM	(440,304)	(440,304)	(440,304)	(440,304)	(440,304)
EEC	3,842,490	3,838,285	3,838,929	3,840,264	3,841,881
Public CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(15,600)	(15,600)	(15,600)	(15,600)	(15,600)
DENMARK	(8,098)	(8,098)	(8,098)	(8,098)	(8,098)
EIRE	3,518	3,827	3,645	4,011	3,677
FRANCE	3,057	3,660	4,703	4,966	5,253
GERMANY	(88,164)	83,587	82,053	88,797	98,219
GREECE	(15,573)	(15,573)	(15,573)	(15,573)	(15,573)
ITALY	(89,925)	(89,925)	(89,925)	(89,925)	(89,925)
LUXEMBOURG	(579)	(579)	(579)	(579)	(579)
NETHERLANDS	85,000	87,000	85,000	(85,667)	(85,667)
PORTUGAL	(15,914)	(15,914)	(15,914)	(15,914)	(15,914)
SPAIN	24,373	26,745	(25,559)	(25,559)	(25,559)
UNITED KINGDOM	166,853	169,661	173,326	182,805	(173,161)
EEC	516,655	520,170	519,976	537,494	537,225

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		168,206	(168,206)	(168,206)	(168,206)	(168,206)
DENMARK		48,000	47,800	49,100	47,400	46,000
EIRE		(12,614)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(12,614)	(12,614)
FRANCE		101,000	96,000	96,500	95,500	96,000
GERMANY		(369,587)	369,843	364,818	372,679	371,008
GREECE		(31,726)	(31,726)	(31,726)	(31,726)	(31,726)
ITALY		(193,795)	(193,795)	(193,795)	(193,795)	(193,795)
LUXEMBOURG		(800)	(800)	(800)	800	800
NETHERLANDS		188,000	191,000	182,000	(187,000)	(187,000)
PORTUGAL		(6,567)	(6,567)	(6,567)	6,567	(6,567)
SPAIN		63,873	88,234	(76,054)	(76,054)	(76,054)
UNITED KINGDOM		68,705	68,388	68,070	67,755	67,440
EEC		1,252,874	1,274,974	1,250,250	1,260,096	1,257,210
School		CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(675)	(675)	(675)	(675)	(675)
DENMARK		(363)	(363)	(363)	(363)	(363)
EIRE		(332)	(332)	(332)	(332)	(332)
FRANCE		(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)
GERMANY		(4,028)	(4,028)	(4,028)	(4,028)	(4,028)
GREECE		(712)	(712)	(712)	(712)	(712)
ITALY		(4,289)	(4,289)	(4,289)	(4,289)	(4,289)
LUXEMBOURG		(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)
NETHERLANDS		(1,092)	(1,092)	(1,092)	(1,092)	(1,092)
PORTUGAL		(29)	(29)	(29)	29	(29)
SPAIN		3,949	(3,949)	(3,949)	(3,949)	(3,949)
UNITED KINGDOM		(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)	(4,046)
EEC		23,584	23,584	23,584	23,584	23,584
Special		CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(48,828)	(48,828)	(48,828)	(48,828)	(48,828)
DENMARK		28,000	24,900	32,500	30,000	35,200
EIRE		(3,087)	(3,087)	3,087	(3,087)	(3,087)
FRANCE		(263,914)	(263,914)	(263,914)	(263,914)	(263,914)
GERMANY		(219,370)	208,954	211,278	234,922	222,325
GREECE		(47,425)	(47,425)	(47,425)	(47,425)	(47,425)
ITALY		(281,040)	(281,040)	(281,040)	(281,040)	(281,040)
LUXEMBOURG		(1,871)	(1,871)	(1,871)	(1,871)	(1,871)
NETHERLANDS		268,000	285,000	281,000	(278,000)	(278,000)
PORTUGAL		(4,895)	(4,895)	(4,895)	4,895	(4,895)
SPAIN		74,774	72,402	(73,588)	(73,588)	(73,588)
UNITED KINGDOM		(272,989)	(272,989)	(272,989)	(272,989)	(272,989)
EEC		1,514,192	1,515,305	1,522,415	1,540,559	1,533,162
All Sectors		CURRENT PERIODICAL TITLES:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		321,072	321,072	321,072	321,072	321,072
DENMARK		120,638	114,553	130,665	126,595	131,398
EIRE		59,093	59,402	59,220	59,586	59,252
FRANCE		828,643	828,996	835,289	839,302	844,839
GERMANY		899,955	877,522	879,155	920,714	922,431
GREECE		174,191	174,191	174,191	174,191	174,191
ITALY		1,064,603	1,064,603	1,064,603	1,064,603	1,064,603
LUXEMBOURG		9,127	9,227	9,277	9,327	9,427
NETHERLANDS		2,534,692	2,556,992	2,543,592	2,549,908	2,546,296
PORTUGAL		32,147	32,147	32,147	32,147	32,147
SPAIN		488,451	525,277	510,887	508,205	508,205
UNITED KINGDOM		955,897	958,388	961,985	971,700	960,590
EEC		7,488,509	7,522,370	7,522,083	7,577,351	7,574,451
Best Response = 51%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		51.3%	51.0%	51.0%	50.7%	50.7%
Public Libraries		6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%
Higher Education		16.7%	16.9%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%
School Libraries		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Special Libraries		20.2%	20.1%	20.2%	20.3%	20.2%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...



REGISTERED BORROWERS   LIBRARY USERS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	35.8%	55.1%	72.7%	60.7%	57.5%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0%	19.3%	36.9%	36.8%	36.7%
Public Libraries	39.0%	58.4%	46.5%	46.4%	46.3%
Higher Education	32.8%	49.1%	71.1%	71.3%	71.5%
School Libraries	31.7%	18.6%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%
Special Libraries	11.5%	31.5%	38.8%	37.9%	37.8%
All Sectors	23.3%	40.7%	48.3%	45.1%	44.3%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	31.2151	18.6993	16.5580	20.0408	21.5972
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0000	2.1631	5.4052	6.2828	6.9323
Public Libraries	105.2862	108.0037	125.5628	125.7173	130.6511
Higher Education	104.8453	154.3686	175.9731	189.6271	223.7278
School Libraries	223.2181	358.6786	368.8196	364.6370	352.8363
Special Libraries	9.3891	7.4667	9.5351	10.3183	9.6771
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	19.0881	17.9500	17.6611	17.9803	18.6685
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	5.8378	5.7780	5.5323	5.8422	6.0737
Public Libraries	110.6712	112.6888	112.3654	112.2279	114.4047
Higher Education	13.9482	13.9509	13.1246	14.1231	16.3613
School Libraries	66.0287	65.4303	65.4140	64.7944	63.9400
Special Libraries	6.2622	6.1795	6.1675	6.3290	6.1795
All Sectors	221.8362	221.9775	220.2649	221.2969	225.6276
National REGISTERED BORROWERS   LIBRARY USERS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	113,636	112,451	97,466	109,222	89,946
DENMARK	(105,443)	(105,443)	(105,443)	(105,443)	(105,443)
EIRE	(72,235)	(72,235)	(72,235)	(72,235)	(72,235)
FRANCE	(1,127,117)	(1,127,117)	(1,127,117)	(1,127,117)	(1,127,117)
GERMANY	(75,784)	71,024	72,930	72,385	86,798
GREECE	(202,779)	(202,779)	(202,779)	(202,779)	(202,779)
ITALY	(646,052)	(646,052)	579,617	656,492	702,048
LUXEMBOURG	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000
NETHERLANDS	(295,970)	(295,970)	(295,970)	(295,970)	(295,970)
PORTUGAL	198,276	169,053	126,467	72,243	(141,510)
SPAIN	44,808	47,073	105,092	(65,658)	(65,658)
UNITED KINGDOM	3,198,696	2,881,395	2,863,822	2,982,697	3,099,433
EEC	6,092,797	5,743,592	5,662,938	5,777,241	6,004,936
Oth.Major REGISTERED BORROWERS   LIBRARY USERS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(55,262)	(55,262)	(55,262)	(55,262)	(55,262)
DENMARK	(28,686)	(28,686)	(28,686)	(28,686)	(28,686)
EIRE	(19,651)	(19,651)	(19,651)	(19,651)	(19,651)
FRANCE	(306,630)	(306,630)	(306,630)	(306,630)	(306,630)
GERMANY	(147,882)	133,327	132,917	166,926	158,358
GREECE	(55,166)	(55,166)	(55,166)	(55,166)	(55,166)
ITALY	(580,758)	(580,758)	506,239	575,475	660,559
LUXEMBOURG	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)	(2,051)
NETHERLANDS	(80,518)	(80,518)	(80,518)	(80,518)	(80,518)
PORTUGAL	(56,374)	(56,374)	(56,374)	(56,374)	(56,374)
SPAIN	(213,951)	(213,951)	(213,951)	(213,951)	(213,951)
UNITED KINGDOM	(316,460)	(316,460)	(316,460)	(316,460)	(316,460)
EEC	1,863,389	1,848,834	1,773,905	1,877,150	1,953,666
Public REGISTERED BORROWERS   LIBRARY USERS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	1,429,818	1,559,313	1,626,537	1,686,527	1,743,269
DENMARK	2,561,000	2,559,500	2,557,000	2,555,500	2,555,500
EIRE	677,653	703,307	657,758	654,579	648,077
FRANCE	2,991,200	3,201,800	3,532,200	3,577,000	3,783,393
GERMANY	(6,329,474)	6,340,133	6,174,357	6,217,684	6,585,721
GREECE	(1,170,049)	(1,170,049)	(1,170,049)	(1,170,049)	(1,170,049)
ITALY	(6,756,359)	(6,756,359)	(6,756,359)	(6,756,359)	(6,756,359)
LUXEMBOURG	(43,505)	(43,505)	(43,505)	(43,505)	(43,505)
NETHERLANDS	4,117,000	4,270,000	4,160,000	4,047,000	4,162,000
PORTUGAL	(1,195,678)	(1,195,678)	(1,195,678)	(1,195,678)	(1,195,678)
SPAIN	1,341,674	1,546,112	(1,443,893)	(1,443,893)	(1,443,893)
UNITED KINGDOM	(6,712,060)	(6,712,060)	(6,712,060)	(6,712,060)	(6,712,060)
EEC	35,325,469	36,057,815	36,029,395	36,059,833	36,799,503

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		REGISTERED BORROWERS		LIBRARY USERS:	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	73,246	(73,246)	(73,246)	(73,246)	(73,246)
DENMARK	(68,115)	(68,115)	(68,115)	(68,115)	(68,115)
EIRE	(51,049)	(51,049)	(51,049)	(51,049)	(51,049)
FRANCE	(485,000)	(485,000)	462,000	463,000	530,000
GERMANY	(1,105,907)	1,011,240	1,010,065	1,058,591	1,343,731
GREECE	(128,391)	(128,391)	(128,391)	(128,391)	(128,391)
ITALY	(1,394,895)	(1,394,895)	1,142,317	1,365,906	1,676,462
LUXEMBOURG	(5,321)	(5,321)	(5,321)	(5,321)	(5,321)
NETHERLANDS	(223,599)	(223,599)	(223,599)	(223,599)	(223,599)
PORTUGAL	(145,936)	(145,936)	(145,936)	(145,936)	(145,936)
SPAIN	319,740	379,802	(349,771)	(349,771)	(349,771)
UNITED KINGDOM	450,977	497,365	548,523	604,942	667,165
EEC	4,452,176	4,463,959	4,208,333	4,537,867	5,262,786
School		REGISTERED BORROWERS		LIBRARY USERS:	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(663,604)	(663,604)	(663,604)	(663,604)	(663,604)
DENMARK	(357,000)	(357,000)	(357,000)	(357,000)	(357,000)
EIRE	652,093	539,428	671,973	662,086	567,011
FRANCE	(3,975,733)	(3,975,733)	(3,975,733)	(3,975,733)	(3,975,733)
GERMANY	(3,958,151)	(3,958,151)	(3,958,151)	(3,958,151)	(3,958,151)
GREECE	(700,033)	(700,033)	(700,033)	(700,033)	(700,033)
ITALY	(4,215,151)	(4,215,151)	(4,215,151)	(4,215,151)	(4,215,151)
LUXEMBOURG	(22,927)	(22,927)	(22,927)	(22,927)	(22,927)
NETHERLANDS	(1,072,887)	(1,072,887)	(1,072,887)	(1,072,887)	(1,072,887)
PORTUGAL	(819,164)	(819,164)	(819,164)	(819,164)	(819,164)
SPAIN	211,768	(211,768)	(211,768)	(211,768)	(211,768)
UNITED KINGDOM	4,427,390	4,400,330	4,306,280	4,160,530	4,003,560
EEC	21,075,901	20,936,176	20,974,671	20,819,034	20,566,989
Special		REGISTERED BORROWERS		LIBRARY USERS:	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(61,271)	(61,271)	(61,271)	(61,271)	(61,271)
DENMARK	(31,430)	(31,430)	(31,430)	(31,430)	(31,430)
EIRE	(3,149)	(3,149)	3,149	(3,149)	(3,149)
FRANCE	(331,168)	(331,168)	(331,168)	(331,168)	(331,168)
GERMANY	(288,981)	275,131	244,243	353,666	282,882
GREECE	(59,511)	(59,511)	(59,511)	(59,511)	(59,511)
ITALY	(505,640)	(505,640)	532,972	479,508	504,441
LUXEMBOURG	(2,347)	(2,347)	(2,347)	(2,347)	(2,347)
NETHERLANDS	(90,152)	(90,152)	(90,152)	(90,152)	(90,152)
PORTUGAL	(59,328)	(59,328)	(59,328)	(59,328)	(59,328)
SPAIN	223,309	215,621	(219,465)	(219,465)	(219,465)
UNITED KINGDOM	(342,556)	(342,556)	(342,556)	(342,556)	(342,556)
EEC	1,998,842	1,977,304	1,977,592	2,033,551	1,987,700
All Sectors		REGISTERED BORROWERS		LIBRARY USERS:	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	2,396,838	2,525,148	2,577,387	2,649,133	2,686,599
DENMARK	3,151,674	3,150,174	3,147,674	3,146,174	3,146,174
EIRE	1,475,830	1,388,819	1,475,815	1,462,749	1,361,172
FRANCE	9,216,849	9,427,449	9,734,849	9,780,649	10,054,042
GERMANY	11,906,178	11,789,006	11,592,663	11,827,403	12,415,641
GREECE	2,315,927	2,315,927	2,315,927	2,315,927	2,315,927
ITALY	14,098,855	14,098,855	13,732,655	14,048,891	14,515,020
LUXEMBOURG	88,152	89,152	90,152	91,152	92,152
NETHERLANDS	5,880,126	6,033,126	5,923,126	5,810,126	5,925,126
PORTUGAL	2,474,756	2,445,533	2,402,947	2,348,723	2,417,990
SPAIN	2,355,250	2,614,327	2,543,940	2,504,506	2,504,506
UNITED KINGDOM	15,448,139	15,150,166	15,089,701	15,119,245	15,141,234
EEC	70,808,573	71,027,680	70,626,834	71,104,676	72,575,581
Best Response = 48%					
Distribution:		1981		1982	
		1981	1982	1983	1985
National Libraries	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.1%	8.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Public Libraries	49.9%	50.8%	51.0%	50.7%	50.7%
Higher Education	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	6.4%	7.3%
School Libraries	29.8%	29.5%	29.7%	29.3%	28.3%
Special Libraries	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%
All Sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	50.1%	69.3%	69.9%	52.1%	44.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	1.6%	25.3%	38.5%	38.4%	38.3%
Public Libraries	44.9%	64.1%	64.0%	64.0%	63.9%
Higher Education	44.1%	60.5%	77.5%	72.8%	72.9%
School Libraries	14.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Special Libraries	6.2%	26.2%	45.0%	39.5%	39.4%
All Sectors	27.1%	45.7%	52.6%	47.1%	45.2%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	38.8187	33.2512	25.8161	36.3890	40.9537
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	87.6611	43.4692	27.2866	31.6055	33.8677
Public Libraries	7,179.3259	6,081.7499	6,144.3039	6,101.2742	6,147.0268
Higher Education	1,701.2846	3,021.1380	2,472.5999	2,528.8885	2,446.1965
School Libraries	3,477.8935	33,629.0960	34,255.9630	35,484.7670	38,422.4624
Special Libraries	207.9856	108.3224	68.1956	51.3005	48.3131
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	29.6975	27.6822	27.9463	29.0097	29.7689
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	31.4877	30.5881	30.4036	31.9904	32.8188
Public Libraries	6,108.2336	6,160.4365	6,190.4747	6,153.4069	6,178.4522
Higher Education	188.7221	182.9403	191.3513	200.3039	198.6216
School Libraries	2,593.1530	2,589.3933	2,584.6537	2,581.5221	2,586.1592
Special Libraries	45.7346	44.4037	45.7809	46.1831	45.4451
All Sectors	8,997.0286	9,035.4441	9,070.6105	9,042.4160	9,071.2659
National LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	305,719	364,120	310,396	342,021	358,422
DENMARK	251,600	262,628	282,375	279,800	277,100
EIRE	(119,770)	(119,770)	(119,770)	(119,770)	(119,770)
FRANCE	1,819,534	1,676,918	(1,748,226)	(1,748,226)	(1,748,226)
GERMANY	(1,796,000)	1,628,000	1,710,000	1,864,000	1,982,000
GREECE	3,500	22,286	38,500	37,000	34,987
ITALY	(55,682)	(55,682)	55,682	(55,682)	(55,682)
LUXEMBOURG	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000
NETHERLANDS	125,000	60,000	118,000	132,000	(108,750)
PORTUGAL	439,757	412,894	330,090	365,892	(387,158)
SPAIN	(1,303,975)	(1,303,975)	(1,303,975)	(1,303,975)	(1,303,975)
UNITED KINGDOM	3,198,696	2,881,395	2,863,822	2,982,697	3,099,433
EEC	9,479,233	8,857,668	8,960,836	9,321,063	9,575,503
Oth. Major LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(332,961)	(332,961)	(332,961)	(332,961)	(332,961)
DENMARK	449,000	471,317	493,000	495,200	505,400
EIRE	(118,402)	(118,402)	(118,402)	(118,402)	(118,402)
FRANCE	(1,847,483)	(1,847,483)	(1,847,483)	(1,847,483)	(1,847,483)
GERMANY	(3,134,500)	2,849,000	2,801,000	3,325,000	3,563,000
GREECE	(332,379)	(332,379)	(332,379)	(332,379)	(332,379)
ITALY	(84,525)	(84,525)	72,126	75,969	105,481
LUXEMBOURG	(12,359)	(12,359)	(12,359)	(12,359)	(12,359)
NETHERLANDS	(203,600)	203,600	(203,600)	(203,600)	(203,600)
PORTUGAL	(339,659)	(339,659)	(339,659)	(339,659)	(339,659)
SPAIN	(1,289,080)	(1,289,080)	(1,289,080)	(1,289,080)	(1,289,080)
UNITED KINGDOM	(1,906,712)	(1,906,712)	(1,906,712)	(1,906,712)	(1,906,712)
EEC	10,050,659	9,787,476	9,748,759	10,278,802	10,556,514
Public LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	38,362,629	43,267,536	46,569,587	48,344,501	50,378,845
DENMARK	85,100,000	93,500,000	94,500,000	95,100,000	94,600,000
EIRE	14,785,329	14,822,253	15,092,959	14,426,293	14,627,968
FRANCE	60,659,000	69,508,000	77,699,000	77,894,000	82,388,483
GERMANY	(198,351,250)	193,022,000	196,253,000	199,490,000	204,640,000
GREECE	(61,740,448)	(61,740,448)	(61,740,448)	(61,740,448)	(61,740,448)
ITALY	(356,515,548)	(356,515,548)	(356,515,548)	(356,515,548)	(356,515,548)
LUXEMBOURG	(2,295,646)	(2,295,646)	(2,295,646)	(2,295,646)	(2,295,646)
NETHERLANDS	170,352,000	177,983,000	179,735,000	172,795,000	172,636,000
PORTUGAL	(63,092,807)	(63,092,807)	(63,092,807)	(63,092,807)	(63,092,807)
SPAIN	(239,450,763)	(239,450,763)	(239,450,763)	(239,450,763)	(239,450,763)
UNITED KINGDOM	659,000,000	656,000,000	652,000,000	646,000,000	645,000,000
EEC	1,949,705,420	1,971,198,001	1,984,944,758	1,977,145,006	1,987,366,508

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	742,841	(742,841)	(742,841)	(742,841)	(742,841)
DENMARK	1,478,000	1,604,000	1,868,000	1,871,000	1,865,000
EIRE	(702,311)	(702,311)	(702,311)	(702,311)	(702,311)
FRANCE	3,460,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	4,000,000
GERMANY	(29,601,750)	26,572,000	29,338,000	31,704,000	30,793,000
GREECE	(1,766,360)	(1,766,360)	(1,766,360)	(1,766,360)	(1,766,360)
ITALY	(60,546)	(60,546)	46,871	55,848	78,919
LUXEMBOURG	(73,210)	(73,210)	(73,210)	(73,210)	(73,210)
NETHERLANDS	3,883,000	3,891,000	3,929,000	(3,901,000)	(3,901,000)
PORTUGAL	(2,007,750)	(2,007,750)	(2,007,750)	(2,007,750)	(2,007,750)
SPAIN	(7,624,899)	(7,624,899)	(7,624,899)	(7,624,899)	(7,624,899)
UNITED KINGDOM	8,838,104	9,891,761	9,556,609	10,110,232	10,333,527
EEC	60,238,770	58,536,677	61,355,850	64,359,450	63,888,816
School		LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(26,571,344)	(26,571,344)	(26,571,344)	(26,571,344)	(26,571,344)
DENMARK	37,450,000	38,280,000	38,490,000	39,200,000	41,600,000
EIRE	(13,047,165)	(13,047,165)	(13,047,165)	(13,047,165)	(13,047,165)
FRANCE	(159,192,111)	(159,192,111)	(159,192,111)	(159,192,111)	(159,192,111)
GERMANY	(158,488,080)	(158,488,080)	(158,488,080)	(158,488,080)	(158,488,080)
GREECE	(28,029,967)	(28,029,967)	(28,029,967)	(28,029,967)	(28,029,967)
ITALY	(168,778,622)	(168,778,622)	(168,778,622)	(168,778,622)	(168,778,622)
LUXEMBOURG	(918,023)	(918,023)	(918,023)	(918,023)	(918,023)
NETHERLANDS	(42,959,398)	(42,959,398)	(42,959,398)	(42,959,398)	(42,959,398)
PORTUGAL	(32,800,112)	(32,800,112)	(32,800,112)	(32,800,112)	(32,800,112)
SPAIN	271,233	(271,233)	(271,233)	(271,233)	(271,233)
UNITED KINGDOM	(159,210,241)	(159,210,241)	(159,210,241)	(159,210,241)	(159,210,241)
EEC	827,716,297	828,546,297	828,756,297	829,466,297	831,866,297
Special		LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(464,531)	(464,531)	(464,531)	(464,531)	(464,531)
DENMARK	375,000	362,000	362,300	340,000	290,900
EIRE	(14,438)	(14,438)	14,438	(14,438)	(14,438)
FRANCE	(2,510,771)	(2,510,771)	(2,510,771)	(2,510,771)	(2,510,771)
GERMANY	(3,654,000)	3,314,000	3,650,000	3,911,000	3,741,000
GREECE	(451,186)	(451,186)	(451,186)	(451,186)	(451,186)
ITALY	(65,290)	(65,290)	68,232	64,825	62,812
LUXEMBOURG	(17,797)	(17,797)	(17,797)	(17,797)	(17,797)
NETHERLANDS	2,279,000	2,242,000	2,374,000	(2,298,333)	(2,298,333)
PORTUGAL	(449,798)	(449,798)	(449,798)	(449,798)	(449,798)
SPAIN	(1,719,245)	(1,719,245)	(1,719,245)	(1,719,245)	(1,719,245)
UNITED KINGDOM	(2,597,109)	(2,597,109)	(2,597,109)	(2,597,109)	(2,597,109)
EEC	14,598,165	14,208,165	14,679,407	14,839,034	14,617,921
All Sectors		LOAN TRANSACTIONS   CONSULTATIONS:			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	66,780,025	71,743,333	74,991,660	76,798,199	78,848,944
DENMARK	125,103,600	134,479,945	135,995,675	137,286,000	139,138,400
EIRE	28,787,414	28,824,338	29,095,044	28,428,378	28,630,053
FRANCE	229,488,898	238,335,282	246,697,590	246,992,590	251,687,073
GERMANY	395,025,580	385,873,080	392,240,080	398,782,080	403,207,080
GREECE	92,323,839	92,342,625	92,358,839	92,357,339	92,355,326
ITALY	525,560,213	525,560,213	525,537,081	525,546,494	525,597,064
LUXEMBOURG	3,377,036	3,387,036	3,397,036	3,407,036	3,417,036
NETHERLANDS	219,801,998	227,338,998	229,318,998	222,289,331	222,107,081
PORTUGAL	99,129,883	99,103,020	99,020,216	99,056,018	99,077,284
SPAIN	251,659,195	251,659,195	251,659,195	251,659,195	251,659,195
UNITED KINGDOM	834,750,862	832,487,218	828,134,493	822,806,991	822,147,022
EEC	2,871,788,543	2,891,134,283	2,908,445,907	2,905,409,651	2,917,871,558
Best Response = 53%					
Distribution:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Public Libraries	67.9%	68.2%	68.2%	68.1%	68.1%
Higher Education	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
School Libraries	28.8%	28.7%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%
Special Libraries	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
All Sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte)					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	61.9%	61.9%	80.8%	67.9%	60.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	9.2%	22.5%	22.5%	19.3%
Public Libraries	52.3%	52.3%	40.5%	40.5%	37.4%
Higher Education	59.7%	56.1%	61.0%	56.2%	56.1%
School Libraries	13.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Special Libraries	20.7%	20.7%	28.0%	22.5%	19.5%
All Sectors	35.3%	35.7%	42.3%	37.9%	34.0%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0070	0.0066	0.0064	0.0073	0.0076
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0070	0.0070	0.0063	0.0065	0.0076
Public Libraries	0.0873	0.0957	0.1181	0.1193	0.1287
Higher Education	0.3720	0.4202	0.3250	0.2882	0.3027
School Libraries	0.0197	0.0000	0.2970	0.0000	0.0243
Special Libraries	0.0440	0.0480	0.0254	0.0086	0.0070
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0065	0.0063	0.0065	0.0067	0.0066
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0067	0.0067	0.0067	0.0067	0.0067
Public Libraries	0.0971	0.1014	0.1021	0.1025	0.1024
Higher Education	0.0241	0.0261	0.0254	0.0257	0.0261
School Libraries	0.0168	0.0168	0.0167	0.0167	0.0167
Special Libraries	0.0172	0.0177	0.0176	0.0173	0.0174
All Sectors	0.1684	0.1749	0.1749	0.1755	0.1760
National TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	34	38	37	37	36
DENMARK	126	132	134	130	129
EIRE	(5)	(5)	5	(5)	(5)
FRANCE	328	326	325	325	322
GERMANY	(426)	(426)	(426)	(426)	(426)
GREECE	16	19	26	25	23
ITALY	(260)	(260)	244	262	275
LUXEMBOURG	11	11	11	11	12
NETHERLANDS	63	20	57	57	(49)
PORTUGAL	32	47	47	46	(43)
SPAIN	116	104	130	(117)	(117)
UNITED KINGDOM	652	614	635	696	684
EEC	2,070	2,003	2,077	2,137	2,121
Oth. Major TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)
DENMARK	102	104	103	105	108
EIRE	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
FRANCE	(372)	(372)	(372)	(372)	(372)
GERMANY	(418)	(418)	(418)	(418)	(418)
GREECE	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)
ITALY	(356)	(356)	342	359	366
LUXEMBOURG	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
NETHERLANDS	(97)	97	(97)	(97)	(97)
PORTUGAL	4	4	6	8	(6)
SPAIN	(260)	(260)	(260)	(260)	(260)
UNITED KINGDOM	(384)	(384)	(384)	(384)	(384)
EEC	2,153	2,155	2,142	2,163	2,171
Public TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(1,061)	(1,061)	(1,061)	(1,061)	(1,061)
DENMARK	2,292	2,319	2,314	2,352	2,381
EIRE	234	239	246	258	261
FRANCE	3,263	3,715	4,095	4,471	4,729
GERMANY	(6,610)	(6,610)	(6,610)	(6,610)	(6,610)
GREECE	(1,059)	(1,059)	(1,059)	(1,059)	(1,059)
ITALY	(6,116)	(6,116)	(6,116)	(6,116)	(6,116)
LUXEMBOURG	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)
NETHERLANDS	(1,546)	(1,546)	(1,546)	(1,546)	(1,546)
PORTUGAL	60	89	104	68	(80)
SPAIN	864	1,057	(961)	(961)	(961)
UNITED KINGDOM	7,846	8,598	8,573	8,390	8,109
EEC	30,990	32,448	32,724	32,931	32,952

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		71	(220)	(220)	(220)	368
DENMARK		241	243	244	245	246
EIRE		(97)	(97)	(97)	(97)	(97)
FRANCE		1,267	1,372	1,373	1,381	1,356
GERMANY		(1,707)	(1,707)	(1,707)	(1,707)	(1,707)
GREECE		(243)	(243)	(243)	(243)	(243)
ITALY		(193)	(193)	178	195	206
LUXEMBOURG		1	1	1	1	1
NETHERLANDS		898	932	931	(920)	(920)
PORTUGAL		63	69	76	56	(66)
SPAIN		791	950	(871)	(871)	(871)
UNITED KINGDOM		2,116	2,311	2,209	2,308	2,305
EEC		7,688	8,337	8,149	8,243	8,386
School		TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)	(153)
DENMARK		(83)	(83)	(83)	(83)	(83)
EIRE		(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	25
FRANCE		(920)	(920)	(920)	(920)	(920)
GERMANY		(916)	(916)	(916)	(916)	(916)
GREECE		(162)	(162)	(162)	(162)	(162)
ITALY		(975)	(975)	(975)	(975)	(975)
LUXEMBOURG		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
NETHERLANDS		(248)	(248)	(248)	(248)	(248)
PORTUGAL		(765)	(765)	765	(765)	(765)
SPAIN		191	(191)	(191)	(191)	(191)
UNITED KINGDOM		(920)	(920)	(920)	(920)	(920)
EEC		5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362
Special		TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(172)	(172)	(172)	(172)	(172)
DENMARK		47	47	47	47	47
EIRE		(27)	(27)	27	(27)	(27)
FRANCE		(930)	(930)	(930)	(930)	(930)
GERMANY		(1,103)	(1,103)	(1,103)	(1,103)	(1,103)
GREECE		(167)	(167)	(167)	(167)	(167)
ITALY		(228)	(228)	211	227	247
LUXEMBOURG		(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
NETHERLANDS		881	999	1,065	(982)	(982)
PORTUGAL		181	211	148	139	(170)
SPAIN		773	816	(795)	(795)	(795)
UNITED KINGDOM		(962)	(962)	(962)	(962)	(962)
EEC		5,478	5,669	5,633	5,557	5,607
All Sectors		TRAINED LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		1,559	1,711	1,710	1,710	1,858
DENMARK		2,891	2,928	2,925	2,962	2,994
EIRE		411	416	423	435	438
FRANCE		7,080	7,635	8,015	8,399	8,629
GERMANY		11,180	11,180	11,180	11,180	11,180
GREECE		1,714	1,717	1,724	1,723	1,721
ITALY		8,128	8,128	8,066	8,134	8,185
LUXEMBOURG		66	66	66	66	67
NETHERLANDS		3,733	3,842	3,944	3,850	3,842
PORTUGAL		1,105	1,185	1,146	1,082	1,130
SPAIN		2,995	3,378	3,206	3,193	3,193
UNITED KINGDOM		12,880	13,789	13,683	13,660	13,364
EEC		53,741	55,974	56,087	56,393	56,599
Best Response = 42%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Public Libraries		57.7%	58.0%	58.3%	58.4%	58.2%
Higher Education		14.3%	14.9%	14.5%	14.6%	14.8%
School Libraries		10.0%	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%	9.5%
Special Libraries		10.2%	10.1%	10.0%	9.9%	9.9%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte)					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	50.1%	69.3%	88.1%	87.0%	79.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	28.5%	41.6%	41.5%	38.3%
Public Libraries	44.9%	64.2%	64.1%	64.1%	41.9%
Higher Education	44.1%	63.8%	80.8%	76.1%	73.1%
School Libraries	30.3%	17.2%	17.1%	17.0%	18.5%
Special Libraries	9.2%	29.2%	48.0%	42.5%	39.4%
All Sectors	29.3%	47.9%	59.4%	58.1%	49.4%

Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0147	0.0175	0.0156	0.0158	0.0165
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0086	0.0110	0.0117	0.0118	0.0127
Public Libraries	0.2446	0.2233	0.2217	0.2243	0.2784
Higher Education	0.5217	0.7875	0.6254	0.6232	0.6131
School Libraries	0.3235	0.4159	0.4224	0.4230	0.3909
Special Libraries	0.0389	0.0457	0.0311	0.0283	0.0300

Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0154	0.0154	0.0157	0.0157	0.0154
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0114	0.0114	0.0113	0.0113	0.0113
Public Libraries	0.2227	0.2278	0.2264	0.2277	0.2290
Higher Education	0.0490	0.0501	0.0495	0.0497	0.0488
School Libraries	0.0828	0.0825	0.0822	0.0817	0.0812
Special Libraries	0.0211	0.0213	0.0211	0.0213	0.0216
All Sectors	0.4023	0.4084	0.4062	0.4074	0.4073

National OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	220	211	205	207	198
DENMARK	170	171	181	168	186
EIRE	(7)	(7)	7	(7)	(7)
FRANCE	320	287	286	251	201
GERMANY	(1,530)	1,560	1,522	1,536	1,502
GREECE	10	41	48	50	48
ITALY	(427)	(427)	419	420	443
LUXEMBOURG	20	21	22	23	24
NETHERLANDS	65	45	26	26	(41)
PORTUGAL	69	102	102	100	(93)
SPAIN	(613)	(613)	(613)	(613)	(613)
UNITED KINGDOM	1,479	1,439	1,588	1,637	1,596
EEC	4,930	4,924	5,019	5,038	4,952

Oth. Major OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(116)	(116)	(116)	(116)	(116)
DENMARK	121	124	126	123	121
EIRE	(41)	(41)	(41)	(41)	(41)
FRANCE	(643)	(643)	(643)	(643)	(643)
GERMANY	(837)	839	844	834	832
GREECE	(116)	(116)	(116)	(116)	(116)
ITALY	(598)	(598)	577	603	614
LUXEMBOURG	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
NETHERLANDS	(33)	33	(33)	(33)	(33)
PORTUGAL	8	7	13	18	(12)
SPAIN	(449)	(449)	(449)	(449)	(449)
UNITED KINGDOM	(664)	(664)	(664)	(664)	(664)
EEC	3,630	3,634	3,626	3,644	3,645

Public OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(2,315)	(2,315)	(2,315)	(2,315)	(2,315)
DENMARK	1,944	1,980	1,989	1,989	1,950
EIRE	519	532	562	832	875
FRANCE	5,670	6,150	6,565	6,980	7,383
GERMANY	(8,998)	9,058	8,941	8,995	(8,998)
GREECE	(2,311)	(2,311)	(2,311)	(2,311)	(2,311)
ITALY	(13,343)	(13,343)	(13,343)	(13,343)	(13,343)
LUXEMBOURG	(86)	(86)	(86)	(86)	(86)
NETHERLANDS	6,102	6,391	6,040	5,908	5,953
PORTUGAL	105	117	182	120	(131)
SPAIN	(8,962)	(8,962)	(8,962)	(8,962)	(8,962)
UNITED KINGDOM	20,717	21,634	21,307	21,338	21,354
EEC	71,071	72,878	72,602	73,178	73,660

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(507)	(507)	(507)	(507)	(507)
DENMARK		301	303	300	301	301
EIRE		(181)	(181)	(181)	(181)	(181)
FRANCE		1,798	1,862	1,849	1,849	1,802
GERMANY		(6,478)	6,466	6,546	6,558	6,341
GREECE		(455)	(455)	(455)	(455)	(455)
ITALY		(391)	(391)	366	394	414
LUXEMBOURG		2	2	2	2	2
NETHERLANDS		544	658	628	(610)	(610)
PORTUGAL		157	171	186	139	(163)
SPAIN		(1,966)	(1,966)	(1,966)	(1,966)	(1,966)
UNITED KINGDOM		2,844	3,061	2,900	3,009	2,956
EEC		15,625	16,024	15,887	15,972	15,699
School		OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(801)	(801)	(801)	(801)	(801)
DENMARK		(431)	(431)	(431)	(431)	(431)
EIRE		(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	18
FRANCE		(4,801)	(4,801)	(4,801)	(4,801)	(4,801)
GERMANY		(4,780)	(4,780)	(4,780)	(4,780)	(4,780)
GREECE		(845)	(845)	(845)	(845)	(845)
ITALY		(5,090)	(5,090)	(5,090)	(5,090)	(5,090)
LUXEMBOURG		(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
NETHERLANDS		(1,296)	(1,296)	(1,296)	(1,296)	(1,296)
PORTUGAL		(989)	(989)	(989)	(989)	(989)
SPAIN		2,002	(2,002)	(2,002)	(2,002)	(2,002)
UNITED KINGDOM		5,339	5,304	5,269	5,161	5,046
EEC		26,421	26,386	26,351	26,243	26,128
Special		OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(217)	(217)	(217)	(217)	(217)
DENMARK		67	67	67	67	67
EIRE		(36)	(36)	36	(36)	(36)
FRANCE		(1,170)	(1,170)	(1,170)	(1,170)	(1,170)
GERMANY		(1,961)	1,877	1,911	1,995	2,061
GREECE		(210)	(210)	(210)	(210)	(210)
ITALY		(385)	(385)	358	386	412
LUXEMBOURG		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
NETHERLANDS		523	667	654	(615)	(615)
PORTUGAL		147	170	120	112	(137)
SPAIN		(801)	(801)	(801)	(801)	(801)
UNITED KINGDOM		(1,211)	(1,211)	(1,211)	(1,211)	(1,211)
EEC		6,737	6,820	6,763	6,828	6,945
All Sectors		OTHER LIBRARY STAFF (fte):				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		4,175	4,166	4,160	4,162	4,153
DENMARK		3,034	3,076	3,094	3,079	3,056
EIRE		802	815	845	1,115	1,158
FRANCE		14,403	14,914	15,315	15,695	16,001
GERMANY		24,584	24,580	24,544	24,698	24,514
GREECE		3,948	3,979	3,986	3,988	3,986
ITALY		20,235	20,235	20,153	20,236	20,316
LUXEMBOURG		148	149	150	151	152
NETHERLANDS		8,563	9,090	8,677	8,487	8,547
PORTUGAL		1,475	1,556	1,592	1,478	1,526
SPAIN		14,793	14,793	14,793	14,793	14,793
UNITED KINGDOM		32,253	33,312	32,938	33,019	32,826
EEC		128,413	130,665	130,247	130,902	131,028
Best Response = 59%						
Distribution:		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Public Libraries		55.3%	55.8%	55.7%	55.9%	56.2%
Higher Education		12.2%	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%	12.0%
School Libraries		20.6%	20.2%	20.2%	20.0%	19.9%
Special Libraries		5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...



OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte)					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	42.6%	42.7%	43.9%	31.0%	23.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	3.1%	3.2%	19.5%	3.2%	17.1%
Public Libraries	37.7%	37.8%	26.0%	26.0%	22.9%
Higher Education	41.0%	37.6%	25.8%	21.0%	17.9%
School Libraries	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Special Libraries	20.7%	20.7%	10.2%	4.6%	1.6%
All Sectors	26.0%	25.3%	24.8%	16.4%	16.7%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0078	0.0090	0.0094	0.0119	0.0102
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0019	0.0233	0.0259	0.0042	0.0028
Public Libraries	0.0567	0.0607	0.0773	0.0769	0.0835
Higher Education	0.1945	0.1965	0.2033	0.1648	0.1497
School Libraries	0.2261	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0204
Special Libraries	0.0305	0.0298	0.0426	0.0429	0.0380
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0088	0.0093	0.0094	0.0096	0.0094
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0152	0.0151	0.0151	0.0151	0.0151
Public Libraries	0.0643	0.0658	0.0661	0.0660	0.0663
Higher Education	0.0149	0.0148	0.0146	0.0146	0.0147
School Libraries	0.0470	0.0469	0.0468	0.0467	0.0467
Special Libraries	0.0218	0.0217	0.0213	0.0212	0.0214
All Sectors	0.1720	0.1737	0.1734	0.1732	0.1735
National OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	84	50	34	50	39
DENMARK	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)
EIRE	(55)	(55)	55	(55)	(55)
FRANCE	607	629	657	692	720
GERMANY	(581)	(581)	(581)	(581)	(581)
GREECE	7	7	7	7	7
ITALY	(537)	(537)	(537)	(537)	(537)
LUXEMBOURG	2	2	2	2	2
NETHERLANDS	72	148	185	185	(148)
PORTUGAL	166	249	248	245	(227)
SPAIN	124	142	139	(135)	(135)
UNITED KINGDOM	(534)	(534)	(534)	(534)	(534)
EEC	2,817	2,982	3,027	3,071	3,032
Oth.Major OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(138)	(138)	(138)	(138)	(138)
DENMARK	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)
EIRE	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)
FRANCE	(156)	(156)	(156)	(156)	156
GERMANY	(862)	(862)	(862)	(862)	(862)
GREECE	(138)	(138)	(138)	(138)	(138)
ITALY	(798)	(798)	(798)	(798)	(798)
LUXEMBOURG	(224)	224	(224)	(224)	(224)
NETHERLANDS	(51)	(51)	51	(51)	(51)
PORTUGAL	19	18	32	43	(28)
SPAIN	(1,537)	(1,537)	1,537	(1,537)	(1,537)
UNITED KINGDOM	(793)	(793)	(793)	(793)	(793)
EEC	4,837	4,836	4,850	4,861	4,846
Public OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	3,588	3,825	3,911	3,996	4,064
DENMARK	1,549	1,541	1,494	1,475	1,447
EIRE	299	288	297	304	307
FRANCE	95	112	206	305	323
GERMANY	(4,228)	(4,228)	(4,228)	(4,228)	(4,228)
GREECE	(677)	(677)	(677)	(677)	(677)
ITALY	(3,912)	(3,912)	(3,912)	(3,912)	(3,912)
LUXEMBOURG	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
NETHERLANDS	(989)	(989)	(989)	(989)	(989)
PORTUGAL	304	456	529	348	(409)
SPAIN	987	1,118	(1,053)	(1,053)	(1,053)
UNITED KINGDOM	(3,886)	(3,886)	(3,886)	(3,886)	(3,886)
EEC	20,540	21,059	21,208	21,199	21,321

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	115	(115)	(115)	(115)	(115)
DENMARK	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
EIRE	(53)	(53)	(53)	(53)	(53)
FRANCE	(792)	(792)	(792)	(792)	(792)
GERMANY	(934)	(934)	(934)	(934)	(934)
GREECE	(133)	(133)	(133)	(133)	(133)
ITALY	(811)	(811)	(811)	(811)	(811)
LUXEMBOURG	2	2	2	2	2
NETHERLANDS	539	419	393	(450)	(450)
PORTUGAL	214	233	253	189	(222)
SPAIN	394	506	(450)	(450)	(450)
UNITED KINGDOM	693	684	678	704	706
EEC	4,749	4,751	4,683	4,702	4,737
School		OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)	(430)
DENMARK	(231)	(231)	(231)	(231)	(231)
EIRE	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	21
FRANCE	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)
GERMANY	(2,563)	(2,563)	(2,563)	(2,563)	(2,563)
GREECE	(453)	(453)	(453)	(453)	(453)
ITALY	(2,729)	(2,729)	(2,729)	(2,729)	(2,729)
LUXEMBOURG	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
NETHERLANDS	(695)	(695)	(695)	(695)	(695)
PORTUGAL	(530)	(530)	(530)	(530)	(530)
SPAIN	2,193	(2,193)	(2,193)	(2,193)	(2,193)
UNITED KINGDOM	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)	(2,574)
EEC	15,007	15,007	15,007	15,007	15,007
Special		OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(220)	(220)	(220)	(220)	(220)
DENMARK	129	129	129	129	129
EIRE	(95)	(95)	95	(95)	(95)
FRANCE	(1,192)	(1,192)	(1,192)	(1,192)	(1,192)
GERMANY	(1,414)	(1,414)	(1,414)	(1,414)	(1,414)
GREECE	(214)	(214)	(214)	(214)	(214)
ITALY	(1,269)	(1,269)	(1,269)	(1,269)	(1,269)
LUXEMBOURG	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
NETHERLANDS	445	347	377	(390)	(390)
PORTUGAL	382	443	312	292	(357)
SPAIN	346	367	(357)	(357)	(357)
UNITED KINGDOM	(1,232)	(1,232)	(1,232)	(1,232)	(1,232)
EEC	6,947	6,931	6,819	6,812	6,877
All Sectors		OTHER SUPPORT STAFF (fte):			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	4,575	4,779	4,849	4,950	5,006
DENMARK	2,100	2,092	2,045	2,026	1,998
EIRE	572	561	570	577	580
FRANCE	5,415	5,454	5,576	5,710	5,756
GERMANY	10,581	10,581	10,581	10,581	10,581
GREECE	1,623	1,623	1,623	1,623	1,623
ITALY	10,056	10,056	10,056	10,056	10,056
LUXEMBOURG	276	276	276	276	276
NETHERLANDS	2,790	2,648	2,689	2,759	2,722
PORTUGAL	1,615	1,929	1,904	1,647	1,774
SPAIN	5,581	5,863	5,728	5,724	5,724
UNITED KINGDOM	9,712	9,703	9,697	9,723	9,725
EEC	54,897	55,566	55,594	55,652	55,821
Best Response = 26%					
Distribution:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%
Public Libraries	37.4%	37.9%	38.1%	38.1%	38.2%
Higher Education	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%
School Libraries	27.3%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	26.9%
Special Libraries	12.7%	12.5%	12.3%	12.2%	12.3%
All Sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

ALL STAFF (fte) - MINIMUM ESTIMATE					
Population weighted response rate:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	61.9%	81.2%	100.0%	87.0%	79.3%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	4.7%	28.6%	58.0%	41.5%	55.4%
Public Libraries	59.8%	79.1%	67.2%	67.1%	45.0%
Higher Education	59.7%	75.8%	80.8%	76.1%	76.0%
School Libraries	30.3%	17.2%	20.6%	17.0%	18.5%
Special Libraries	20.7%	40.6%	48.0%	42.5%	39.4%
All Sectors	38.3%	56.9%	67.6%	58.9%	54.5%
Units per 1000 Sector Pop. based on responders values only:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0243	0.0247	0.0230	0.0257	0.0253
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0169	0.0159	0.0195	0.0157	0.0123
Public Libraries	0.2956	0.2734	0.3127	0.3159	0.4089
Higher Education	0.8912	1.0715	0.9356	0.8817	0.8478
School Libraries	0.4286	0.4159	0.4009	0.4230	0.3945
Special Libraries	0.0918	0.0723	0.0549	0.0375	0.0350
Estimated Units per 1000 Total Population:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0222	0.0224	0.0230	0.0234	0.0229
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0167	0.0168	0.0165	0.0167	0.0167
Public Libraries	0.2709	0.2821	0.2820	0.2838	0.2854
Higher Education	0.0659	0.0688	0.0675	0.0680	0.0674
School Libraries	0.0940	0.0936	0.0933	0.0928	0.0923
Special Libraries	0.0354	0.0361	0.0354	0.0353	0.0359
All Sectors	0.5050	0.5198	0.5176	0.5199	0.5207
National TOTAL STAFF:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	338	299	276	294	273
DENMARK	296	303	315	298	315
EIRE	(67)	(67)	67	(67)	(67)
FRANCE	1,255	1,242	1,268	1,268	1,243
GERMANY	(1,530)	1,560	1,522	1,536	1,502
GREECE	33	67	81	82	78
ITALY	(688)	(688)	663	682	718
LUXEMBOURG	33	34	35	36	38
NETHERLANDS	200	213	268	268	(237)
PORTUGAL	267	398	397	391	(363)
SPAIN	240	246	269	(252)	(252)
UNITED KINGDOM	2,131	2,053	2,223	2,333	2,280
EEC	7,078	7,170	7,384	7,507	7,366
Oth. Major TOTAL STAFF:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	(157)	(157)	(157)	(157)	(157)
DENMARK	223	228	229	228	229
EIRE	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)
FRANCE	(156)	(156)	(156)	(156)	156
GERMANY	(837)	839	844	834	832
GREECE	(157)	(157)	(157)	(157)	(157)
ITALY	(954)	(954)	919	962	980
LUXEMBOURG	(224)	224	(224)	(224)	(224)
NETHERLANDS	(91)	130	51	(91)	(91)
PORTUGAL	31	29	51	69	(45)
SPAIN	(1,537)	(1,537)	1,537	(1,537)	(1,537)
UNITED KINGDOM	(899)	(899)	(899)	(899)	(899)
EEC	5,321	5,365	5,280	5,369	5,362
Public TOTAL STAFF:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	3,588	3,825	3,911	3,996	4,064
DENMARK	5,785	5,840	5,797	5,816	5,778
EIRE	1,052	1,059	1,105	1,394	1,443
FRANCE	9,028	9,977	10,866	11,756	12,435
GERMANY	(8,998)	9,058	8,941	8,995	(8,998)
GREECE	(3,089)	(3,089)	(3,089)	(3,089)	(3,089)
ITALY	(17,840)	(17,840)	(17,840)	(17,840)	(17,840)
LUXEMBOURG	(115)	(115)	(115)	(115)	(115)
NETHERLANDS	6,102	6,391	6,040	5,908	5,953
PORTUGAL	469	662	815	536	(621)
SPAIN	1,851	2,175	(2,013)	(2,013)	(2,013)
UNITED KINGDOM	28,563	30,232	29,880	29,728	29,463
EEC	86,480	90,264	90,413	91,187	91,812

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

P.T.O...

High.Educ.		TOTAL STAFF:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		186	(277)	(277)	(277)	368
DENMARK		542	546	546	546	547
EIRE		(262)	(262)	(262)	(262)	(262)
FRANCE		3,065	3,234	3,222	3,230	3,158
GERMANY		(6,478)	6,466	6,546	6,558	6,341
GREECE		(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)
ITALY		(584)	(584)	544	589	620
LUXEMBOURG		5	5	5	5	5
NETHERLANDS		1,981	2,009	1,952	(1,981)	(1,981)
PORTUGAL		434	473	515	384	(452)
SPAIN		1,185	1,456	(1,321)	(1,321)	(1,321)
UNITED KINGDOM		5,653	6,056	5,787	6,021	5,967
EEC		21,035	22,028	21,634	21,833	21,681
School		TOTAL STAFF:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(862)	(862)	(862)	(862)	(862)
DENMARK		(464)	(464)	(464)	(464)	(464)
EIRE		(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	64
FRANCE		(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,164)
GERMANY		(5,142)	(5,142)	(5,142)	(5,142)	(5,142)
GREECE		(909)	(909)	(909)	(909)	(909)
ITALY		(5,475)	(5,475)	(5,475)	(5,475)	(5,475)
LUXEMBOURG		(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
NETHERLANDS		(1,394)	(1,394)	(1,394)	(1,394)	(1,394)
PORTUGAL		(765)	(765)	765	(765)	(765)
SPAIN		4,386	(4,386)	(4,386)	(4,386)	(4,386)
UNITED KINGDOM		5,339	5,304	5,269	5,161	5,046
EEC		29,994	29,959	29,924	29,816	29,701
Special		TOTAL STAFF:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)
DENMARK		243	243	243	243	243
EIRE		(158)	(158)	158	(158)	(158)
FRANCE		(1,928)	(1,928)	(1,928)	(1,928)	(1,928)
GERMANY		(1,961)	1,877	1,911	1,995	2,061
GREECE		(346)	(346)	(346)	(346)	(346)
ITALY		(614)	(614)	569	613	659
LUXEMBOURG		(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
NETHERLANDS		1,849	2,013	2,096	(1,986)	(1,986)
PORTUGAL		710	824	580	543	(664)
SPAIN		1,119	1,183	(1,151)	(1,151)	(1,151)
UNITED KINGDOM		(1,994)	(1,994)	(1,994)	(1,994)	(1,994)
EEC		11,292	11,550	11,346	11,327	11,561
All Sectors		TOTAL STAFF:				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM		5,487	5,777	5,840	5,943	6,080
DENMARK		7,553	7,624	7,592	7,595	7,576
EIRE		1,659	1,666	1,712	2,001	2,050
FRANCE		20,596	21,701	22,604	23,502	24,084
GERMANY		24,946	24,942	24,906	25,060	24,876
GREECE		5,195	5,229	5,243	5,244	5,240
ITALY		26,155	26,155	26,010	26,161	26,292
LUXEMBOURG		420	421	422	423	425
NETHERLANDS		11,616	12,150	11,801	11,627	11,641
PORTUGAL		2,676	3,151	3,123	2,688	2,910
SPAIN		10,318	10,983	10,677	10,659	10,659
UNITED KINGDOM		44,579	46,538	46,052	46,136	45,649
EEC		161,199	166,336	165,981	167,039	167,482
Best Response = 68%						
Distribution:						
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries		4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.		3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Public Libraries		53.6%	54.3%	54.5%	54.6%	54.8%
Higher Education		13.0%	13.2%	13.0%	13.1%	12.9%
School Libraries		18.6%	18.0%	18.0%	17.8%	17.7%
Special Libraries		7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%
All Sectors		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brackets surround those figures at individual sector level which have been estimated.

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## Library Revenue spending as % of Government expenditure (excluding Defence programmes):

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.0193%	0.0177%	0.0180%	0.0187%	0.0190%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.0097%	0.0093%	0.0094%	0.0095%	0.0092%
Public Libraries	0.2273%	0.2220%	0.2267%	0.2225%	0.2220%
Higher Education	0.0487%	0.0462%	0.0468%	0.0463%	0.0455%
School Libraries	0.0893%	0.0844%	0.0836%	0.0816%	0.0795%
Special Libraries	0.0147%	0.0145%	0.0158%	0.0144%	0.0143%
All Sectors	0.41%	0.39%	0.40%	0.39%	0.39%

## Total Revenue Expenditure per Head on all sectors of libraries: (ECU's at constant 1985 consumer prices)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.66	0.68
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Public Libraries	7.69	7.80	7.91	7.81	7.93
Higher Education	1.65	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.63
School Libraries	3.02	2.97	2.92	2.86	2.84
Special Libraries	0.50	0.51	0.55	0.51	0.51
All Sectors	13.84	13.86	13.97	13.80	13.92

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Public Libraries	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Higher Education	7.69%	7.79%	7.88%	8.04%	8.20%
School Libraries	23.45%	23.14%	22.76%	22.31%	21.83%
Special Libraries	64.70%	65.27%	65.74%	66.32%	66.84%
All Sectors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## SECTOR POPULATION:(AGED 5-19 YEARS) - School Libraries

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	2,157.400	2,122.300	2,082.300	2,041.900	2,001.500
DENMARK	1,148.500	1,138.300	1,123.600	1,104.700	1,082.700
EIRE	1,015.200	1,020.000	1,022.400	1,024.700	1,027.000
FRANCE	12,718.800	12,583.600	12,482.600	12,341.700	12,213.300
GERMANY	13,325.500	12,953.300	12,479.800	11,936.200	11,369.500
GREECE	2,193.000	2,198.000	2,197.300	2,197.000	2,191.300
ITALY	13,433.800	13,345.600	13,307.800	13,145.100	12,861.800
LUXEMBOURG	75.800	73.100	72.100	70.200	68.300
NETHERLANDS	3,508.100	3,442.600	3,369.300	3,292.500	3,210.500
PORTUGAL	2,573.100	2,582.500	2,576.000	2,562.400	2,550.600
SPAIN	9,697.500	9,843.600	9,800.900	9,754.800	9,705.400
UNITED KINGDOM	12,991.700	12,752.100	12,475.400	12,201.100	11,926.800
EEC	74,838.400	74,055.000	72,989.500	71,672.300	70,208.700

## SECTOR POPULATION:(AGED 20-24 YEARS) - Higher Education Libraries

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	791.700	797.200	797.200	792.000	786.800
DENMARK	371.600	371.400	373.900	381.800	391.900
EIRE	274.800	279.300	283.400	287.600	291.800
FRANCE	4,215.300	4,237.800	4,237.500	4,266.800	4,288.600
GERMANY	4,755.100	4,904.300	5,007.300	5,134.600	5,252.700
GREECE	700.400	701.500	715.700	721.100	724.900
ITALY	4,169.300	4,246.800	4,289.900	4,448.500	4,613.200
LUXEMBOURG	29.800	29.400	29.300	29.500	29.700
NETHERLANDS	1,210.800	1,228.700	1,242.400	1,256.400	1,267.900
PORTUGAL	767.200	793.400	810.500	829.700	849.800
SPAIN	3,030.800	2,991.000	3,055.600	3,120.400	3,185.300
UNITED KINGDOM	4,227.100	4,337.800	4,439.100	4,567.500	4,695.900
EEC	24,543.900	24,918.600	25,281.800	25,835.900	26,378.500

## SECTOR POPULATION:(AGED 15-64 YEARS) - Specialised Libraries

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	6,461.800	6,507.000	6,563.400	6,609.000	6,654.600
DENMARK	3,327.700	3,350.800	3,369.320	3,381.100	3,394.300
EIRE	2,023.200	2,051.800	2,077.100	2,105.200	2,133.300
FRANCE	34,538.600	35,052.900	35,505.100	35,900.800	36,262.700
GERMANY	41,120.400	41,738.400	42,195.800	42,588.100	42,727.100
GREECE	6,236.200	6,297.100	6,375.000	6,442.700	6,502.700
ITALY	36,996.100	37,407.100	37,568.600	38,159.100	38,632.200
LUXEMBOURG	247.500	249.700	250.700	253.100	255.500
NETHERLANDS	9,432.800	9,544.000	9,648.300	9,755.300	9,873.900
PORTUGAL	6,189.900	6,270.300	6,343.800	6,433.800	6,517.900
SPAIN	23,783.900	23,986.700	24,261.100	24,535.900	24,810.900
UNITED KINGDOM	36,163.700	36,390.200	36,648.800	36,933.900	37,219.000
EEC	206,521.800	208,846.000	210,807.020	213,098.000	214,984.100

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TOTAL POPULATION:(ALL AGES) - National; Public; & Other Major Non-specialised Libraries					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	9,852.000	9,856.000	9,856.000	9,852.000	9,857.700
DENMARK	5,122.000	5,119.000	5,114.000	5,111.000	5,111.100
EIRE	3,443.000	3,483.000	3,508.000	3,540.000	3,547.800
FRANCE	54,182.000	54,480.000	54,729.000	54,947.000	55,064.100
GERMANY	61,682.000	61,638.000	61,423.000	61,181.000	61,049.300
GREECE	9,730.000	9,790.000	9,848.000	9,900.000	9,919.500
ITALY	56,502.000	56,639.000	56,825.000	56,983.000	57,080.500
LUXEMBOURG	365.000	366.000	366.000	366.000	365.900
NETHERLANDS	14,247.000	14,310.000	14,362.000	14,420.000	14,453.800
PORTUGAL	9,938.000	10,000.000	10,064.000	10,134.000	10,128.900
SPAIN	37,751.000	37,961.000	38,173.000	38,387.000	38,494.100
UNITED KINGDOM	56,379.000	56,335.000	56,377.000	56,488.000	56,588.200
EEC	319,193.000	319,977.000	320,645.000	321,309.000	321,660.900

TOT.GOV.EXP.(ECU's exc. Defence at 1985 constant prices):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	44,558,806,893	43,094,138,771	41,237,495,022	40,337,171,208	40,431,997,328
DENMARK	27,302,056,239	28,617,800,064	29,977,309,750	30,633,793,779	32,126,324,978
EIRE	12,116,071,368	12,734,271,329	11,952,641,454	11,593,170,229	11,884,088,367
FRANCE	272,683,193,758	273,039,504,039	267,808,244,853	269,228,261,183	279,801,766,004
GERMANY	194,444,832,363	205,613,312,150	213,653,855,823	217,046,288,916	218,809,523,810
GREECE	14,916,080,094	15,542,976,834	14,775,286,565	13,832,071,303	11,628,674,106
ITALY	182,758,641,916	211,339,714,894	214,094,061,358	212,850,379,781	215,758,287,293
LUXEMBOURG	2,192,889,624	2,125,520,472	2,117,212,849	2,184,966,028	2,299,643,732
NETHERLANDS	51,222,734,787	56,354,131,396	58,693,026,045	59,123,736,540	59,788,132,218
PORTUGAL	5,918,086,897	5,157,146,654	4,114,378,238	3,286,747,233	2,801,834,933
SPAIN	69,801,401,332	69,499,070,003	61,474,529,585	64,110,149,313	65,409,770,827
UNITED KINGDOM	201,445,585,197	201,925,132,983	198,356,456,505	204,094,240,553	208,769,100,170
EEC	1,079,360,380,471	1,125,042,719,589	1,118,254,498,047	1,128,320,976,068	1,149,509,143,766

TOT.GOV.EXP. PER HEAD (ECU's exc. Defence at 1985 constant prices):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	4,522.818	4,372.376	4,183.999	4,094.313	4,101.565
DENMARK	5,330.351	5,590.506	5,861.813	5,993.699	6,285.599
EIRE	3,519.045	3,656.122	3,407.252	3,274.907	3,349.706
FRANCE	5,032.727	5,011.738	4,893.352	4,899.781	5,081.383
GERMANY	3,152.376	3,335.821	3,478.402	3,547.609	3,584.145
GREECE	1,532.999	1,587.638	1,500.334	1,397.179	1,172.304
ITALY	3,234.552	3,731.346	3,767.603	3,735.331	3,779.895
LUXEMBOURG	6,007.917	5,807.433	5,784.735	5,969.853	6,284.897
NETHERLANDS	3,595.335	3,938.094	4,086.689	4,100.120	4,136.499
PORTUGAL	595.501	515.715	408.821	324.329	276.618
SPAIN	1,848.995	1,830.802	1,610.419	1,670.101	1,699.215
UNITED KINGDOM	3,573.061	3,584.364	3,518.393	3,613.055	3,689.269
EEC	3,381.529	3,516.011	3,487.516	3,511.638	3,573.668

Library Revenue spending as % of Government expenditure (excluding Defence programmes):					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM	0.37%	0.38%	0.39%	0.36%	0.44%
DENMARK	1.04%	1.01%	0.97%	0.90%	0.86%
EIRE	0.34%	0.31%	0.33%	0.34%	0.35%
FRANCE	0.20%	0.21%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
GERMANY	0.42%	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%	0.39%
GREECE	0.94%	0.90%	0.95%	1.01%	1.20%
ITALY	0.37%	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%
LUXEMBOURG	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%
NETHERLANDS	0.63%	0.64%	0.65%	0.60%	0.59%
PORTUGAL	1.02%	1.19%	1.57%	1.58%	2.12%
SPAIN	0.10%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
UNITED KINGDOM	0.64%	0.63%	0.63%	0.62%	0.59%
EEC	0.41%	0.39%	0.40%	0.39%	0.39%

Distribution of Revenue Expenditure on Libraries:					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National Libraries	4.73%	4.49%	4.50%	4.76%	4.87%
Oth. Maj. Non-Spec.	2.38%	2.35%	2.34%	2.41%	2.37%
Public Libraries	55.56%	56.32%	56.62%	56.62%	57.00%
Higher Education	11.91%	11.72%	11.70%	11.78%	11.68%
School Libraries	21.83%	21.42%	20.88%	20.76%	20.40%
Special Libraries	3.59%	3.69%	3.96%	3.68%	3.67%
All Sectors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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[ESTIMATED!] AVERAGE REVENUE SPENDING PER ANNUM (1981-85) ON LIBRARIES AT CONSTANT 1985 PRICES

National	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Belgium	3,639,977	1,256,190	58,823	862,277	126,885	609,641	125,751	46,191	3,629,944	9,493,402
Denmark	5,483,235	446,637	41,922	831,032	611,634	133,275	86,124	32,919	2,587,000	9,422,746
Eire	371,057	72,498	6,805	85,263	55,413	18,132	11,717	5,343	419,921	960,888
France	5,237,199	1,023,255	96,044	326,537	63,844	211,812	50,881	18,388	5,926,872	12,628,295
Germany	20,984,626	3,928,195	368,706	8,405,156	5,462,615	1,787,460	1,155,081	289,528	22,752,790	56,729,002
Greece	673,527	25,020	24,740	45,833	10,479	32,880	2,473	70,405	114,139	953,664
Italy	95,810	18,720	1,757	713	463	152	98	1,380	108,427	226,806
Luxembourg	642,008	4,742	14,195	320,292	158,938	157,412	3,942	2,725	42,930	1,026,893
Netherlands	4,077,331	1,226,232	115,096	914,417	554,416	122,260	237,741	90,380	1,297,841	7,721,297
Portugal	2,011,564	888,850	83,429	145,272	94,414	30,894	19,964	65,513	578,604	3,773,232
Spain	410,923	513,358	48,185	58,111	37,767	12,358	7,986	51,443	2,973,458	4,055,477
United Kingdom	38,711,866	5,565,553	577,861	12,653,991	9,029,751	1,930,018	1,694,223	410,210	42,818,214	100,737,695
EEC	82,339,123	14,969,251	1,437,563	24,648,894	16,206,620	5,046,293	3,395,982	1,084,425	83,250,140	207,729,597
Oth. Major										
Oth. Major	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Belgium	2,736,834	0	0	663,832	663,832	0	0	0	13,121	3,413,787
Denmark	5,078,203	0	0	2,456,857	2,456,857	0	0	0	9,358	7,544,418
Eire	973,222	0	0	236,060	236,060	0	0	0	4,666	1,213,948
France	15,185,713	0	0	3,683,367	3,683,367	0	0	0	72,803	18,941,883
Germany	23,317,652	0	0	7,492,194	7,492,194	0	0	0	126,467	30,936,313
Greece	2,732,047	0	0	662,671	662,671	0	0	0	13,098	3,407,815
Italy	915,647	0	0	41,804	41,804	0	0	0	4,390	961,841
Luxembourg	101,584	0	0	24,640	24,640	0	0	0	487	126,710
Netherlands	4,358,583	0	0	1,289,158	1,289,158	0	0	0	27,615	5,675,356
Portugal	378,030	0	0	63,564	63,564	0	0	0	23,850	465,443
Spain	10,595,820	0	0	2,570,066	2,570,066	0	0	0	50,798	13,216,684
United Kingdom	15,672,558	0	0	3,801,453	3,801,453	0	0	0	75,137	19,549,147
EEC	82,045,893	0	0	22,985,664	22,985,664	0	0	0	421,788	105,453,346
Public										
Public	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Belgium	48,963,071	5,525,799	5,914,924	18,201,438	7,829,917	510,498	9,861,023	7,289,248	10,068,722	95,963,202
Denmark	122,881,522	3,565,313	25,040,801	41,169,549	39,803,604	571,509	794,437	3,754,685	5,473,416	201,885,286
Eire	13,915,149	2,207,789	2,864,185	4,658,994	4,090,959	306,351	261,684	2,368,227	2,519,621	28,533,965
France	123,124,040	29,132,706	17,513,538	36,251,938	31,049,099	4,262,247	940,592	30,680,099	35,465,716	272,168,037
Germany	138,681,213	29,093,942	48,262,819	31,409,308	27,174,706	1,771,749	2,462,853	30,639,276	44,664,600	322,751,159
Greece	40,213,501	5,695,135	9,447,439	12,152,363	10,513,982	685,495	952,886	5,997,634	8,743,089	82,248,961
Italy	232,208,669	32,886,125	54,553,525	70,172,903	60,712,195	3,958,341	5,502,366	34,632,882	50,486,505	474,940,408
Luxembourg	6,795	214	35,359	1,438	1,244	81	113	22,447	32,723	98,976
Netherlands	128,247,907	9,439,773	30,666,527	36,802,955	28,572,083	3,156,158	5,074,714	16,402,546	32,061,445	253,621,153
Portugal	1,716,223	1,543,822	2,560,987	1,138,478	984,988	64,220	89,270	1,625,823	815,376	9,400,709
Spain	3,018,992	4,687,652	7,776,165	743,818	643,537	41,958	58,324	550,773	7,196,416	23,973,817
United Kingdom	393,480,077	38,782,648	76,948,619	127,181,736	115,146,470	5,458,705	6,576,561	45,793,310	61,984,969	744,171,359
EEC	1,246,456,960	162,560,916	281,584,889	379,884,918	326,522,785	20,787,312	32,574,821	179,756,951	259,512,597	2,509,757,031

THE ABOVE ESTIMATES ARE NOT NECESSARILY ACCURATE AT STATE LEVEL, BUT ARE SET OUT TO SHOW HOW AGGREGATE EC SPEND WAS ESTIMATED.



[ESTIMATED] AVERAGE REVENUE SPENDING PER ANNUM (1981-85) ON LIBRARIES AT CONSTANT 1985 PRICES

High. Educ.	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
BELGIUM	9,923,744	872,467	1,019,373	5,026,553	2,358,394	2,474,652	193,506	102,582	1,473,179	18,417,898
DENMARK	13,484,560	562,334	657,020	5,794,133	4,419,257	1,275,164	99,712	66,118	949,513	21,513,676
EIRE	3,546,358	311,785	364,284	1,796,293	842,798	884,344	69,152	36,659	526,456	6,581,836
FRANCE	49,155,012	3,801,493	6,767,465	10,425,679	3,722,051	6,101,969	601,659	681,027	1,974,918	72,805,595
GERMANY	87,985,294	6,427,873	7,510,201	67,425,876	31,635,359	33,194,834	2,595,683	755,771	10,853,602	180,958,617
GREECE	8,919,331	784,162	916,199	4,517,799	2,119,694	2,224,185	173,921	92,199	1,324,074	16,553,765
ITALY	709,355	62,364	72,865	9,907	4,648	4,877	381	7,333	105,304	967,129
LUXEMBOURG	20,000	13,251	15,482	11,852	5,236	5,682	934	1,558	22,374	84,518
NETHERLANDS	8,636,543	759,300	887,151	7,337,782	2,812,203	4,360,195	165,384	89,276	1,786,460	19,496,512
PORTUGAL	285,019	468,771	547,703	1,319,391	619,041	649,557	50,792	55,117	13,951	2,689,951
SPAIN	2,993,676	1,999,568	2,336,256	3,472,987	1,629,481	1,709,807	133,699	230,081	3,376,313	14,408,881
UNITED KINGDOM	84,640,395	7,494,237	6,946,179	52,655,121	24,677,853	26,309,375	1,667,893	699,012	16,058,084	168,493,028
EEC	270,299,288	23,557,605	28,040,179	159,793,373	74,846,015	79,194,641	5,752,717	2,816,733	38,464,229	522,971,406

School	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
BELGIUM	16,709,584	2,177,097	2,293,177	8,585,445	8,585,445	0	0	0	216,740	29,982,042
DENMARK	12,568,315	1,471,553	5,701,869	15,604,917	15,604,917	0	0	0	146,500	35,493,154
EIRE	324,415	252,439	265,898	110,828	110,828	0	0	0	25,258	978,838
FRANCE	100,109,120	13,043,250	13,738,699	51,436,431	51,436,431	0	0	0	1,298,514	179,626,014
GERMANY	99,666,385	12,985,566	13,677,939	51,208,952	51,208,952	0	0	0	1,292,771	178,831,614
GREECE	17,626,849	2,296,608	2,419,060	9,056,739	9,056,739	0	0	0	228,638	31,627,894
ITALY	106,137,667	13,828,712	14,566,040	54,533,921	54,533,921	0	0	0	1,376,710	190,443,050
LUXEMBOURG	577,306	75,217	79,228	296,622	296,622	0	0	0	7,488	1,035,861
NETHERLANDS	27,015,331	3,519,836	3,707,509	13,880,576	13,880,576	0	0	0	350,415	48,473,667
PORTUGAL	20,626,590	2,687,445	2,830,736	10,598,017	10,598,017	0	0	0	267,547	37,010,335
SPAIN	23,275	581,722	612,739	47,278	47,278	0	0	0	57,913	1,322,928
UNITED KINGDOM	119,354,758	13,427,410	10,741,927	56,842,703	56,842,703	0	0	0	1,336,758	201,703,556
EEC	520,739,596	66,346,857	70,634,820	272,202,430	272,202,430	0	0	0	6,605,251	936,528,954

Special	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
BELGIUM	2,213,386	0	0	1,874,256	526,641	1,347,616	0	74,817	1,235,283	5,397,741
DENMARK	4,611,507	0	0	1,299,420	282,606	1,036,814	0	64,897	1,071,499	7,047,322
EIRE	1,138,813	0	0	473,045	132,919	340,126	0	29,771	491,541	2,133,171
FRANCE	11,963,270	0	0	10,130,286	2,846,473	7,283,813	0	404,381	6,676,658	29,174,595
GERMANY	16,690,708	0	0	17,719,800	4,979,024	12,740,776	0	585,476	9,666,675	44,662,659
GREECE	2,149,804	0	0	1,820,416	511,512	1,308,904	0	72,667	1,199,798	5,242,685
ITALY	630,528	0	0	33,574	9,434	24,140	0	21,313	351,895	1,037,310
LUXEMBOURG	84,801	0	0	71,808	20,177	51,631	0	2,866	47,327	206,803
NETHERLANDS	3,808,473	0	0	13,922,675	4,710,493	9,212,183	0	128,734	2,695,362	20,555,245
PORTUGAL	2,149,857	0	0	3,657,530	1,027,716	2,629,814	0	82,000	225,833	6,115,221
SPAIN	5,353,428	0	0	3,408,038	957,612	2,450,425	0	275,590	4,624,575	13,661,631
UNITED KINGDOM	12,374,655	0	0	10,478,639	2,944,356	7,534,283	0	418,287	6,906,250	30,177,831
EEC	63,169,230	0	0	64,889,487	18,928,962	45,960,524	0	2,160,800	35,192,696	165,412,213

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[ESTIMATED!] AVERAGE REVENUE SPENDING PER ANNUM (1981-85) ON LIBRARIES AT CONSTANT 1985 PRICES

ALL Sectors	LIB STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	PREMISES ACQUISITIONS	ALL ACQUISITIONS	BOOK ACQUISITIONS	PERIODICAL ACQUISITIONS	OTHER ACQUISITIONS	DEBT CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
BELGIUM	83,526,486	9,904,056	8,932,694	34,702,442	18,410,647	6,529,808	9,761,986	7,488,242	18,114,154	162,668,073
DENMARK	165,315,039	5,996,237	31,067,015	65,672,555	58,232,392	6,455,878	984,285	3,988,297	10,867,459	282,906,603
EIRE	19,619,910	3,270,786	3,657,602	7,012,314	4,553,597	2,226,453	232,264	2,053,101	4,788,932	40,402,644
FRANCE	296,359,294	47,188,016	34,453,605	103,521,876	74,942,928	27,536,035	1,042,912	31,784,277	72,037,350	585,344,418
GERMANY	377,822,170	54,805,441	73,667,569	170,632,940	123,180,713	41,378,328	6,073,900	36,776,150	101,165,093	814,869,363
GREECE	72,133,475	8,619,676	12,639,811	28,257,307	20,886,042	6,476,578	894,687	6,284,144	12,100,370	140,034,784
ITALY	358,213,609	44,533,220	59,533,944	97,367,345	71,595,413	22,394,318	3,377,615	29,156,826	79,771,599	668,576,543
LUXEMBOURG	1,065,408	80,741	356,575	532,942	379,789	137,543	15,610	175,352	368,742	2,579,761
NETHERLANDS	173,364,104	14,844,186	33,669,458	79,945,353	54,579,574	20,759,636	4,606,142	15,579,539	38,140,592	355,543,231
PORTUGAL	21,023,167	7,055,817	9,384,890	14,541,567	10,828,173	3,215,166	498,228	4,501,266	2,948,183	59,454,891
SPAIN	13,429,366	12,293,330	16,350,252	5,882,828	4,377,062	1,304,545	201,222	1,196,505	21,487,138	70,639,419
UNITED KINGDOM	663,251,269	64,128,136	92,846,286	266,070,901	197,206,274	61,415,180	7,449,447	46,204,585	132,331,439	1,264,832,617
EEC 2,245,123,298	272,719,642	376,559,700	874,140,370	639,172,606	199,829,467	35,138,298	185,188,285	494,121,052	4,447,852,346	

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	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
NATIONAL					
BELGIUM	6,316,281	-	603,583	2,573,537	9,493,402
DENMARK	7,631,196	-	340,355	1,451,195	9,422,746
EIRE	639,311	-	61,093	260,484	960,888
FRANCE	4,060,437	-	791,507	7,776,350	12,628,295
GERMANY	37,743,724	-	3,606,787	15,378,491	56,729,002
GREECE	634,505	-	60,633	258,526	953,664
ITALY	150,902	-	14,420	61,484	226,806
LUXEMBOURG	683,227	-	65,289	278,377	1,026,893
NETHERLANDS	5,420,747	-	91,895	2,208,656	7,721,297
PORTUGAL	2,510,459	-	239,899	1,022,874	3,773,232
SPAIN	2,698,246	-	257,844	1,099,387	4,055,477
UNITED KINGDOM	67,274,053	-	16,943,625	16,520,016	100,737,695
EEC	135,763,088	-	23,076,931	48,889,377	207,729,397

	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
OTHER					
BELGIUM	-	-	-	3,413,787	3,413,787
DENMARK	-	-	-	7,544,418	7,544,418
EIRE	-	-	-	1,213,948	1,213,948
FRANCE	-	-	-	18,941,883	18,941,883
GERMANY	-	-	-	30,936,313	30,936,313
GREECE	-	-	-	3,407,815	3,407,815
ITALY	-	-	-	961,841	961,841
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	126,710	126,710
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	5,675,356	5,675,356
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	465,443	465,443
SPAIN	-	-	-	13,216,684	13,216,684
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	19,549,147	19,549,147
EEC	-	-	-	105,453,346	105,453,346

	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
PUBLIC					
BELGIUM	45,971,408	37,558,705	6,628,325	5,804,763	95,963,202
DENMARK	99,401,760	99,401,760	1,334,992	1,746,773	201,885,286
EIRE	20,594,051	6,878,597	426,624	634,692	28,533,965
FRANCE	59,749,237	190,424,578	3,218,995	18,775,227	272,168,037
GERMANY	168,949,341	126,047,550	12,022,889	15,731,378	322,751,159
GREECE	43,054,556	32,121,589	3,063,878	4,008,938	82,248,961
ITALY	248,615,278	185,483,687	17,692,132	23,149,311	474,940,408
LUXEMBOURG	53,644	40,022	315	4,995	98,976
NETHERLANDS	132,836,795	86,404,496	14,691,879	19,687,983	253,621,153
PORTUGAL	4,920,954	3,671,362	350,188	458,205	9,400,709
SPAIN	12,549,484	9,362,758	893,055	1,168,520	23,973,817
UNITED KINGDOM	344,999,187	305,942,674	59,755,924	33,473,574	744,171,359
EEC	1,181,695,697	1,083,337,779	120,079,197	124,644,358	2,509,757,031

	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
HIGHER EDUCATION					
BELGIUM	16,799,645	99,074	568,669	950,511	18,417,898
DENMARK	19,623,418	115,727	664,254	1,110,278	21,513,676
EIRE	6,003,535	35,405	203,220	339,675	6,581,836
FRANCE	65,309,533	386,319	3,414,581	3,695,162	72,805,595
GERMANY	165,059,031	973,417	5,587,258	9,338,910	180,958,617
GREECE	15,099,300	89,046	511,112	854,306	16,553,765
ITALY	882,154	5,202	29,861	49,912	967,129
LUXEMBOURG	77,092	455	2,610	4,362	84,518
NETHERLANDS	17,783,488	104,876	601,972	1,006,176	19,496,512
PORTUGAL	2,453,603	14,470	83,055	138,823	2,689,951
SPAIN	13,142,872	77,509	444,887	743,613	14,408,881
UNITED KINGDOM	158,568,558	935,140	17,645	8,971,684	168,493,028
EEC	480,802,230	2,836,641	12,129,124	27,203,411	522,971,406

THESE REPRESENT COARSE ESTIMATES USED FOR EC AGGREGATES ONLY.

SCHOOL	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
BELGIUM	15,139,334	14,828,168	14,541	-	29,982,042
DENMARK	17,742,006	17,742,006	9,143	-	35,493,154
EIRE	29,508	948,396	935	-	978,838
FRANCE	90,701,566	88,837,331	87,116	-	179,626,014
GERMANY	90,300,437	88,444,446	86,731	-	178,831,614
GREECE	15,970,401	15,642,154	15,339	-	31,627,894
ITALY	96,163,593	94,187,094	92,362	-	190,443,050
LUXEMBOURG	523,054	512,304	502	-	1,035,861
NETHERLANDS	24,476,619	23,973,539	23,509	-	48,473,667
PORTUGAL	18,688,247	18,304,138	17,949	-	37,010,335
SPAIN	668,008	654,278	642	-	1,322,928
UNITED KINGDOM	106,198,857	95,402,891	101,808	-	201,703,556
EEC	476,601,631	459,476,746	450,577	-	936,528,954

SPECIAL	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
BELGIUM	-	-	-	5,397,741	5,397,741
DENMARK	-	-	-	7,047,322	7,047,322
EIRE	-	-	-	2,133,171	2,133,171
FRANCE	-	-	-	29,174,595	29,174,595
GERMANY	-	-	-	44,662,659	44,662,659
GREECE	-	-	-	5,242,685	5,242,685
ITALY	-	-	-	1,037,310	1,037,310
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	206,803	206,803
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	20,555,245	20,555,245
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	6,115,221	6,115,221
SPAIN	-	-	-	13,661,631	13,661,631
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	30,177,831	30,177,831
EEC	-	-	-	165,412,213	165,412,213

ALL SECTORS	CENTRAL GOVTN. GRANTS	LOCAL GOVNT. TAXES	FEES & CHARGES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL INCOME
BELGIUM	84,226,668	52,485,947	7,815,118	18,140,339	162,668,073
DENMARK	144,398,380	117,259,493	2,348,744	18,899,986	282,906,603
EIRE	27,266,405	7,862,398	691,871	4,581,970	40,402,644
FRANCE	219,820,774	279,648,228	7,512,200	78,363,216	585,344,418
GERMANY	462,052,534	215,465,414	21,303,665	116,047,750	814,869,363
GREECE	74,758,762	47,852,789	3,650,962	13,772,270	140,034,784
ITALY	345,811,926	279,675,984	17,828,775	25,259,858	668,576,543
LUXEMBOURG	1,337,017	552,780	68,716	621,247	2,579,761
NETHERLANDS	180,517,649	110,482,912	15,409,255	49,133,416	355,543,231
PORTUGAL	28,573,263	21,989,970	691,092	8,200,566	59,454,891
SPAIN	29,058,611	10,094,545	1,596,428	29,889,835	70,639,419
UNITED KINGDOM	677,040,656	402,280,705	76,819,003	108,692,252	1,264,832,617
EEC	2,274,862,646	1,545,651,166	155,735,829	471,602,705	4,447,852,346

	PREMISES	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	STOCK ACQUISITIONS	OTHER	TOTAL	PREM-ISES	PLANT & EQUIP.	STOCK ACQUIS.	OTHER	TOTAL
National										
BELGIUM	134,033	245,054	-	10,304	389,391	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
DENMARK	69,574	127,203	-	5,348	202,126	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
EIRE	47,663	87,141	-	3,664	138,468	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
FRANCE	472,391	863,672	-	36,314	1,372,378	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
GERMANY	835,024	1,526,674	-	64,191	2,425,889	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
GREECE	133,799	244,625	-	10,286	388,709	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
ITALY	620,637	1,130,602	-	47,711	1,798,949	34.50%	62.85%	-	2.65%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	2,767	6,772	-	213	9,752	28.38%	69.44%	-	2.18%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	195,290	357,048	-	15,013	567,350	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	136,730	249,983	-	10,511	397,224	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
SPAIN	360,551	659,196	-	27,717	1,047,464	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	1,341,990	2,453,561	-	103,163	3,898,714	34.42%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
EEC	4,350,448	7,951,531	-	334,434	12,636,413	34.43%	62.93%	-	2.65%	100.00%
Oth.Major										
BELGIUM	260,384	-	-	84,100	344,485	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
DENMARK	135,161	-	-	43,655	178,816	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
EIRE	92,593	-	-	29,906	122,499	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
FRANCE	1,444,779	-	-	466,643	1,911,422	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
GERMANY	1,622,184	-	-	523,943	2,146,127	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
GREECE	259,929	-	-	83,953	343,882	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
ITALY	1,505,085	-	-	486,122	1,991,207	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	9,665	-	-	3,122	12,786	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	379,385	-	-	122,536	501,921	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	265,622	-	-	85,792	351,414	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
SPAIN	1,008,093	-	-	325,600	1,333,693	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	1,491,098	-	-	481,604	1,972,701	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
EEC	8,473,978	-	-	2,736,977	11,210,955	75.59%	-	-	24.41%	100.00%
Public										
BELGIUM	4,583,327	798,656	425,171	2,291,415	8,098,569	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
DENMARK	2,379,123	414,568	220,698	1,189,433	4,203,823	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
EIRE	2,477,686	57,509	168,128	906,109	3,609,431	68.64%	1.59%	4.66%	25.10%	100.00%
FRANCE	34,919,230	6,557,986	3,317,306	17,878,296	62,672,818	55.72%	10.46%	5.29%	28.53%	100.00%
GERMANY	28,553,956	4,975,598	2,648,796	14,275,428	50,453,779	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
GREECE	4,575,309	797,259	424,427	2,287,406	8,084,401	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
ITALY	26,419,776	4,603,712	2,450,820	13,208,454	46,682,762	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	170,120	29,644	15,781	85,051	300,596	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	6,678,002	1,163,659	619,482	3,338,639	11,799,782	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	4,675,526	814,722	433,723	2,337,509	8,261,481	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
SPAIN	2,307,631	402,110	214,066	1,153,690	4,077,498	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	21,915,166	3,818,772	2,032,952	10,956,393	38,723,283	56.59%	9.86%	5.25%	28.29%	100.00%
EEC	139,654,853	24,434,196	12,971,351	69,907,822	246,968,222	56.55%	9.89%	5.25%	28.31%	100.00%
High.Educ.										
BELGIUM	87,103	35,229	-	49,934	172,267	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
DENMARK	41,534	16,798	-	23,810	82,143	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
EIRE	31,127	12,589	-	17,845	61,561	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
FRANCE	466,745	188,776	-	267,574	923,095	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
GERMANY	550,402	222,611	-	315,533	1,088,545	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
GREECE	78,287	31,663	-	44,880	154,831	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
ITALY	873,632	345,641	-	500,833	1,720,105	50.79%	20.09%	-	29.12%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	3,245	1,312	-	1,860	6,417	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	136,342	55,144	-	78,162	269,647	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	88,986	35,991	-	51,014	175,990	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
SPAIN	167,776	67,857	-	96,182	331,815	50.56%	20.45%	-	28.99%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	228,269	94,688	-	130,862	453,819	50.30%	20.86%	-	28.84%	100.00%
EEC	2,753,449	1,108,298	-	1,578,489	5,440,236	50.61%	20.37%	-	29.02%	100.00%

THESE ARE COARSE ESTIMATES ONLY, FOR DERIVING EC AGGREGATES.

	PREMISES	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	STOCK ACQUISITIONS	OTHER	TOTAL	PREM-ISES	PLANT & EQUIP.	STOCK ACQUIS.	OTHER	TOTAL
School										
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PREMISES	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	STOCK ACQUISITIONS	OTHER	TOTAL	PREM-ISES	PLANT & EQUIP.	STOCK ACQUIS.	OTHER	TOTAL
Special										
BELGIUM	194,128	-	-	88,378	282,506	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
DENMARK	99,582	-	-	45,335	144,917	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
EIRE	61,505	-	-	28,000	89,505	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
FRANCE	1,049,255	-	-	477,678	1,526,933	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
GERMANY	1,245,242	-	-	566,901	1,812,143	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
GREECE	188,552	-	-	85,839	274,390	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
ITALY	1,437,183	-	-	654,283	2,091,466	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	7,438	-	-	3,386	10,824	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	285,632	-	-	130,035	415,667	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	187,971	-	-	85,575	273,546	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
SPAIN	243,473	-	-	110,842	354,315	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	1,085,336	-	-	494,104	1,579,440	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
EEC	6,085,296	-	-	2,770,356	8,855,651	68.72%	-	-	31.28%	100.00%
	PREMISES	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	STOCK ACQUISITIONS	OTHER	TOTAL	PREM-ISES	PLANT & EQUIP.	STOCK ACQUIS.	OTHER	TOTAL
All Sectors										
BELGIUM	5,258,976	1,078,939	425,171	2,524,131	9,287,217	56.63%	11.62%	4.58%	27.18%	100.00%
DENMARK	2,724,974	558,570	220,698	1,307,581	4,811,824	56.63%	11.61%	4.59%	27.17%	100.00%
EIRE	2,710,574	157,240	168,128	985,524	4,021,465	67.40%	3.91%	4.18%	24.51%	100.00%
FRANCE	38,352,400	7,610,434	3,317,306	19,126,506	68,406,646	56.07%	11.13%	4.85%	27.96%	100.00%
GERMANY	32,806,807	6,724,883	2,648,796	15,745,996	57,926,482	56.64%	11.61%	4.57%	27.18%	100.00%
GREECE	5,235,876	1,073,547	424,427	2,512,364	9,246,214	56.63%	11.61%	4.59%	27.17%	100.00%
ITALY	30,856,313	6,079,954	2,450,820	14,897,402	54,284,490	56.84%	11.20%	4.51%	27.44%	100.00%
LUXEMBOURG	193,235	37,728	15,781	93,631	340,375	56.77%	11.08%	4.64%	27.51%	100.00%
NETHERLANDS	7,674,651	1,575,850	619,482	3,684,384	13,554,367	56.62%	11.63%	4.57%	27.18%	100.00%
PORTUGAL	5,354,836	1,100,696	433,723	2,570,401	9,459,656	56.61%	11.64%	4.58%	27.17%	100.00%
SPAIN	4,087,524	1,129,164	214,066	1,714,031	7,144,786	57.21%	15.80%	3.00%	23.99%	100.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	26,061,859	6,367,021	2,032,952	12,166,126	46,627,957	55.89%	13.65%	4.36%	26.09%	100.00%
EEC	161,318,025	33,494,025	12,971,351	77,328,078	285,111,478	56.58%	11.75%	4.55%	27.12%	100.00%

	TOTAL REVENUE + CAPITAL EXP.	REV. + CAP. EXP. ON STOCK ACQUIS.	ACQUISITIONS AS % OF TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL REVENUE + CAPITAL EXP. PER 000 POP	REV. + CAP. EXP. ON STOCK ACQUIS. PER 000 POP
National					
BELGIUM	9,882,792	862,277	8.73%	1,003	87
DENMARK	9,624,872	831,032	8.63%	1,882	162
EIRE	1,099,356	85,263	7.76%	314	24
FRANCE	14,000,672	326,537	2.33%	256	6
GERMANY	59,154,891	8,405,156	14.21%	964	137
GREECE	1,342,373	45,833	3.41%	136	5
ITALY	2,025,755	713	0.04%	36	0
LUXEMBOURG	1,036,645	320,292	30.90%	2,834	876
NETHERLANDS	8,288,648	914,417	11.03%	577	64
PORTUGAL	4,170,456	145,272	3.48%	415	14
SPAIN	5,102,942	58,111	1.14%	134	2
UNITED KINGDOM	104,636,409	12,653,991	12.09%	1,854	224
EEC	220,365,810	24,648,894	11.19%	687	77
Oth.Major					
BELGIUM	3,758,272	663,832	17.66%	381	67
DENMARK	7,723,234	2,456,857	31.81%	1,510	480
EIRE	1,336,447	236,060	17.66%	381	67
FRANCE	20,853,305	3,683,367	17.66%	381	67
GERMANY	33,082,440	7,492,194	22.65%	539	122
GREECE	3,751,697	662,671	17.66%	381	67
ITALY	2,953,048	41,804	1.42%	52	1
LUXEMBOURG	139,496	24,640	17.66%	381	67
NETHERLANDS	6,177,277	1,289,158	20.87%	430	90
PORTUGAL	816,858	63,564	7.78%	81	6
SPAIN	14,550,377	2,570,066	17.66%	381	67
UNITED KINGDOM	21,521,849	3,801,453	17.66%	381	67
EEC	116,664,301	22,985,664	19.70%	364	72
Public					
BELGIUM	104,061,770	18,626,608	17.90%	10,560	1,890
DENMARK	206,089,108	41,390,247	20.08%	40,288	8,091
EIRE	32,143,396	4,827,122	15.02%	9,172	1,377
FRANCE	334,840,855	39,569,244	11.82%	6,124	724
GERMANY	373,204,937	34,058,104	9.13%	6,079	555
GREECE	90,333,362	12,576,790	13.92%	9,183	1,278
ITALY	521,623,170	72,623,723	13.92%	9,183	1,278
LUXEMBOURG	399,572	17,219	4.31%	1,092	47
NETHERLANDS	265,420,935	37,422,438	14.10%	18,485	2,606
PORTUGAL	17,662,190	1,572,201	8.90%	1,757	156
SPAIN	28,051,316	957,885	3.41%	735	25
UNITED KINGDOM	782,894,642	129,214,688	16.50%	13,873	2,290
EEC	2,756,725,254	392,856,269	14.25%	8,600	1,226
High.Educ.					
BELGIUM	18,590,165	5,026,553	27.04%	1,886	510
DENMARK	21,595,819	5,794,133	26.83%	4,222	1,133
EIRE	6,643,397	1,796,293	27.04%	1,896	513
FRANCE	73,728,690	10,425,679	14.14%	1,348	191
GERMANY	182,047,162	67,425,876	37.04%	2,965	1,098
GREECE	16,708,596	4,517,799	27.04%	1,698	459
ITALY	2,687,234	9,907	0.37%	47	0
LUXEMBOURG	90,935	11,852	13.03%	249	32
NETHERLANDS	19,766,159	7,337,782	37.12%	1,377	511
PORTUGAL	2,865,941	1,319,391	46.04%	285	131
SPAIN	14,740,696	3,472,987	23.56%	386	91
UNITED KINGDOM	168,946,847	52,655,121	31.17%	2,994	933
EEC	528,411,642	159,793,373	30.24%	1,648	498

COARSE ESTIMATES ONLY!



	TOTAL REVENUE + CAPITAL EXP.	REV. + CAP. EXP. ON STOCK ACQUIS.	ACQUISITIONS AS % OF TOTAL EXP.	TOTAL REVENUE + CAPITAL EXP. PER 000 POP	REV. + CAP. EXP. ON STOCK ACQUIS. PER 000 POP
<b>School</b>					
BELGIUM	29,982,042	8,585,445	28.64%	3,042	871
DENMARK	35,493,154	15,604,917	43.97%	6,938	3,051
EIRE	978,838	110,828	11.32%	279	32
FRANCE	179,626,014	51,436,431	28.64%	3,285	941
GERMANY	178,831,614	51,208,952	28.64%	2,913	834
GREECE	31,627,894	9,056,739	28.64%	3,215	921
ITALY	190,443,050	54,533,921	28.64%	3,353	960
LUXEMBOURG	1,035,861	296,622	28.64%	2,832	811
NETHERLANDS	48,473,667	13,880,576	28.64%	3,376	967
PORTUGAL	37,010,335	10,598,017	28.64%	3,682	1,054
SPAIN	1,322,928	47,278	3.57%	35	1
UNITED KINGDOM	201,703,556	56,842,703	28.18%	3,574	1,007
EEC	936,528,954	272,202,430	29.07%	2,922	849
<b>Special</b>					
BELGIUM	5,680,247	1,874,256	33.00%	576	190
DENMARK	7,192,239	1,299,420	18.07%	1,406	254
EIRE	2,222,676	473,045	21.28%	634	135
FRANCE	30,701,528	10,130,286	33.00%	561	185
GERMANY	46,474,802	17,719,800	38.13%	757	289
GREECE	5,517,075	1,820,416	33.00%	561	185
ITALY	3,128,776	33,574	1.07%	55	1
LUXEMBOURG	217,626	71,808	33.00%	595	196
NETHERLANDS	20,970,912	13,922,675	66.39%	1,461	970
PORTUGAL	6,388,767	3,657,530	57.25%	636	364
SPAIN	14,015,945	3,408,038	24.32%	367	89
UNITED KINGDOM	31,757,271	10,478,639	33.00%	563	186
EEC	174,267,865	64,889,487	37.24%	544	202
<b>All Sectors</b>					
BELGIUM	171,955,289	35,127,612	20.43%	17,449	3,565
DENMARK	287,718,426	65,893,254	22.90%	56,245	12,881
EIRE	44,424,110	7,180,442	16.16%	12,677	2,049
FRANCE	653,751,064	106,839,182	16.34%	11,956	1,954
GERMANY	872,795,846	173,281,737	19.85%	14,216	2,822
GREECE	149,280,998	28,681,734	19.21%	15,175	2,916
ITALY	722,861,033	99,818,166	13.81%	12,725	1,757
LUXEMBOURG	2,920,136	548,723	18.79%	7,983	1,500
NETHERLANDS	369,097,598	80,564,835	21.83%	25,706	5,611
PORTUGAL	68,914,547	14,975,290	21.73%	6,855	1,490
SPAIN	77,784,204	6,096,895	7.84%	2,039	160
UNITED KINGDOM	1,311,460,574	268,103,853	20.44%	23,239	4,751
EEC	4,732,963,824	887,111,721	18.74%	14,765	2,767

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE POINTS PER ADMIN.UNIT	POPULATION PER PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE POINT	COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS / PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE POINT	PUBLIC LIBRARY REG.BORROWERS / 1,000 POP.	BOOKS IN COLLS./PUBLIC LIBRARY REG.BORROWERS	PUBLIC LIBRARY REG.BORROWERS / SERVICE POINT	LOANS PER REG. BORROWER FROM PUBLIC LIBS.
BELGIUM	66.3	6,196	13,442	163.3	13.29	1,012	28.2
DENMARK	4.4	4,689	29,828	500.0	12.72	2,344	36.2
EIRE	11.4	9,899	24,345	190.7	12.90	1,888	22.1
FRANCE	1.0	46,783	54,804	62.5	18.75	2,924	21.5
GERMANY	96.6	5,479	6,976	103.1	12.35	565	31.3
GREECE	10.4	18,492	14,071	118.9	6.40	2,199	52.8
ITALY	18.2	29,464	41,509	118.9	11.85	3,504	52.8
LUXEMBOURG	1.0	182,890	306,444	118.9	14.09	21,753	52.8
NETHERLANDS	2.2	14,030	35,099	289.1	8.65	4,056	42.1
PORTUGAL	1.0	77,629	46,088	118.9	4.99	9,233	52.8
SPAIN	1.1	21,889	7,486	37.8	9.04	828	165.8
UNITED KINGDOM	102.4	3,320	8,190	118.9	20.74	395	97.1
EEC	9.4	8,488	12,896	112.5	13.51	955	54.8

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	LOANS PER BOOK IN STOCK IN PUBLIC LIBS. /	BOOKS IN COLLS. IN PUB.LIBS. / HEAD OF POP.	MOBILE UNITS / MILLION POPULATION / HEAD OF POP.	LOANS FROM ALL LIBRARIES / HEAD OF POP.	REG.BORROWERS ALL LIBRARIES / 1000 POP.	CONSULTATIONS / NATIONAL LIBRARY USER	LOANS TO REG. BORROWERS IN HIGH.ED LIBS.
BELGIUM	2.1	2.17	0.30	7.5	260.5	3.2	10.1
DENMARK	2.8	6.36	14.35	26.3	615.5	2.6	25.5
EIRE	1.7	2.46	9.76	8.2	408.9	1.7	13.8
FRANCE	1.1	1.17	4.78	4.4	176.3	1.6	7.7
GERMANY	2.5	1.27	7.72	6.4	193.9	23.7	26.8
GREECE	8.2	0.76	2.13	9.4	235.4	0.1	13.8
ITALY	4.5	1.41	7.72	9.3	248.2	0.1	0.0
LUXEMBOURG	3.7	1.68	7.72	9.3	246.5	5.7	13.8
NETHERLANDS	4.9	2.50	6.88	15.6	411.9	0.4	17.4
PORTUGAL	10.6	0.59	6.17	9.9	240.5	2.7	13.8
SPAIN	18.4	0.34	7.72	6.6	65.6	19.9	21.8
UNITED KINGDOM	4.7	2.47	12.37	14.7	269.2	1.0	17.6
EEC	4.1	1.52	7.68	9.0	222.2	1.6	13.5



## EXTRACT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO

## LIBRARY &amp; INFORMATION SCIENCE

Results from a survey at tertiary level education covering training of librarians (1979 to 1983), undertaken by IFLA. The lower table shows how we have estimated the cost of training for the EC.

	No. Schools	Students Enrolled	Students Completing	Full-time Staff	Part-time Staff	Tot.Pop. (M's.)
BEL	11	821	119	28	253	9.856
DEN	1	1,292	276	74	**	5.114
FRA	20	3,015	1419	158	336	54.729
GER	16	3,259	727	139	243	61.423
GRE	2	165	60	11	27	9.848
IRE	1	53	44	9	**	3.508
(ITA)	4	315	28	24	8	56.825
LUX	1	20	**	2	2	0.366
NET	8	1,574	1164	201	**	14.362
POR	1	**	**	2	4	10.064
SPA	3	252	158	19	38	38.173
UK	17	2,458	1272	292	32	56.377
EEC	85	13,224	5,267	959	943	320.645

(Figures unreliable); \*\* figures unavailable.

	Students Enrolled /M.Pop.	Staff/Student ratio	at 4,100 ECU per student:--->	Est. cost Stud. pa.
BEL	83.30	5.31		3,366,100
DEN	252.64	**		5,297,200
FRA	55.09	9.25		12,361,500
GER	53.06	12.51		13,361,900
GRE	16.75	6.73		676,500
IRE	15.11	**		217,300
(ITA)	5.54	11.25		1,291,500
LUX	54.64	6.67		82,000
NET	109.59	**		6,453,400
POR	**	**		**
SPA	6.60	6.63		1,033,200
UK	43.60	7.98		10,077,800
EEC	41.24	9.24		54,218,400



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The objective was to attempt an up-to-date measure of library activities and the costs of library services throughout the EC, building on UNESCO work. However, the pattern of library provision throughout the EC is so diverse that the results of the study provide an insight into rather than an exact measure of these.

Statistical data were collected through a questionnaire-based survey, completed by published sources available in the Member States. The methodology included interviews (where necessary) and the checking of UNESCO survey data on magnetic tape. Two types of data, for five consecutive years (1980 to 1985), were collected for each of the six library sectors defined by UNESCO: activity data concerning the physical aspects of the library service, such as the number of books, staff, users, etc.; financial data as measures of the scale of libraries in national economies in adjusted ECU equivalents at constant 1985 prices, such as revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of government expenditure, distribution of library expenditure, sources of income, etc. Activity data were easier to obtain than the financial information and more estimates for missing values were necessary for the latter. The figures should therefore be interpreted more as guidelines to level of activity rather than a precise assessment of expenditure.

The study identifies and analyses the major problems encountered in the collection of statistical data on libraries, such as the lack of standard financial forms of account, the diversity of sources/authorities to be accessed which makes for inconsistencies, various difficulties with the interpretation of definitions of library activities, etc.

It concludes with suggestions for future action which could contribute to developing a consistent statistical reporting process for the funding of libraries and the evolution of library services.

The report has seven appendices: the terms of reference, UNESCO definitions of library sectors, the questionnaire used, the sources, the data derivation, contextual and/or econometric data used, the statistics based on the survey responses with estimates for missing values.



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