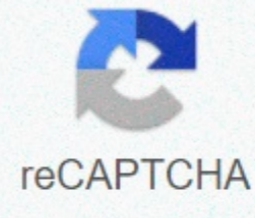




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rate of -1.1 percent (see Figure 6). Electronic trade in materials, on the other hand, continues to grow at a rate of 30.0 per cent per annum (Figure 10) and expenditure on 11.7 percent (Figure 6). Between 2015-16 electronic circulation increased at a rate of 15.0 percent, indicating that the service matures and grows at a slower rate each year. The costs of this rapid growth in electronic circulation are not always fully borne by every library, given the widespread use of purchasing solutions in which many libraries have been involved in the provision of these materials. As a result, spending on these materials did not have to grow at a similar rate. Table 2 shows the five-year trend towards total circulation and electronic circulation per capita for all permanently responsive libraries, grouped by population of the legal services area. Large libraries serving populations of 500,000+ show the highest decrease in total circulation per capita (-3.2 percent per year), while electronic per capita circulation shows the strongest growth rate (33.6 percent per year). There are challenges in comparing electronic circuits with other types of material circulation, given the differences in lending policies in different types of materials. While circulation means that a product has been loaned to a library user, a policy that combines shorter and longer loan periods and/or auto-renewal will affect benchmarking and trading rates and other measures of material availability (in the case of loans). This means that counting the circulation between equivalent institutions and between material types within the same institution and over time becomes increasingly difficult to compare. Some rules may not be at the discretion of the library, in particular in the case of electronic material downloaded from third parties and/or within a consortium. Factors such as number of copies, simultaneous use and/or total day of use also factors in consistent circulation measurement. As a result, the upcoming PLDS 2018 study raises new questions about circulation policy and counts for different types of materials, hoping to develop better measures to understand these trends. Table 3 shows the five-year per capita trend for all continuously responsive libraries grouped by legal services area. Small libraries serving populations of less than 100,000 (N=222) show the highest farm growth per capita (8.7 percent per year), which is affected by membership agreements providing access to large repositories of electronic materials, first reported in fiscal year 2015. The addition of these titles significantly increased the average number of farms per capita. Similarly, libraries serving populations of 100,000 to 499,999 also increased their per capita shares in fiscal years 2015 (5.2 percent) and fiscal year 2016 (6.8 percent). This new reality probably means the variability of trends in holdings, taking into account the direct impact of the significant changes made by such concoct arrangements. Large libraries reduced their holdings by an average of -1.6 percent, despite 2015-2016 compared to the previous three years (see Table 1). Recovery rates also reflect trends in farm composition and circulation. These large increases in shares have led to a reduction in collection turnover rates. Figure 11 shows that libraries serving populations of less than 500,000 have the highest decline in turnover since 2014. Larger libraries serving populations of more than 500,000 show a decline in farms over the past five years, with corresponding declines in circulation and turnover. Reducing confluence and reception turnover creates the belief that the demand for libraries and/or their value is somehow decreasing. Instead, these measures continue to emphasise that the combination of library services is changing and that the number of farms and turnover is becoming increasingly difficult to measure consistently. Programs and attendance Contrary to the downward trend in circulation/per capita (-11.4 percent since 2012), there has been a significant increase in per capita programs (27.5 percent since 2012) and per capita program attendance (16.9 percent since 2012) (Figure 12). Interestingly, circulation/per capita is declining annually at a rate of -3.0 percent since 2012, per capita programs have increased by more than twice that rate (6.3 percent), and per capita turnout rate of 4.0 percent. While libraries continue to invest in farms (despite declining use), it is clear that they allocate more resources to programming, although there are no specific resources available to confirm this other than the obvious. Programming competes for resources, including space, personnel, equipment, materials, management time, time spent on community engagement, and more. As this trend continues, library management will increasingly require better ongoing measures (efficiency and effectiveness data) as they adapt and optimise the combination of traditional and new services, including programming. Figure 13 contrasts the growth rate of programming with a much slower increase in working hours and a decrease in the number of employees per capita. If programming growth continues, it may be limited by potential bandwidth issues such as opening hours, staff resources, and space, although they may not be a direct problem depending on where/when and how programs are delivered (library, online, asynchronously, in the community). Nevertheless, increasing the number of open hours to include more programmes (perhaps at a more convenient time) means a potential increase in commitment to additional resources, including staff. Libraries will therefore have to justify these commitments. Workers in the last five years, as shown in Figure 14, have changed little, the number of employees among the constantly responsive libraries (N=429). The average number of employees is relatively static static over the past five years has fallen at a rate of -0.71 percent, mainly due to population growth over the same period (1.0 percent). Since fiscal year 2012, per capita staff expenditure has increased at a rate of 1.99 percent with the largest increase (2.3 percent) in fiscal year 2016. Staff spending is growing faster than the number of employees. This increase reflects changes in staff composition and/or costs per person and/or hours per staff member. Figure 15 compares fiscal year 2012 with fiscal year 2016 results for the average percentage of MLS, non-MLS, and other employees for continuously responsive libraries. Over the past five years, the average percentage of MLS librarians has increased at a rate of 0.71 percent. The average percentage of non-MLS librarians increased faster (3.50 percent), determined by declines in other employees (-1.30 percent), which are likely lower per capita (due to population growth over the same period). The number of web visits to technology (see Figure 16) continues to decline (-5.8 percent in fiscal year 2016). This can be attributed to several factors that complicate the process of tracking virtual visits. This includes factors such as: nearly 70 percent of responsive libraries report having library apps for mobile devices, and more than 95 percent use social networks (see Figure 17). Because native apps are different from a website, it's likely that those users are using the app rather than visiting the library site for the service/content they need. Similarly, social networking sites are accessible without first visiting or possibly ever visiting a library site, so these web visits may not be counted or worse, they can be counted double or triple when they navigate various online services (e.g. iLS, Facebook, YouTube, Pinterest, Linked-In, Twitter, online databases, third-party e-media services, etc.). The percentage of libraries that indicate that they have community links (83.2 percent) and library staff content (80.7 percent) decreased again in fiscal year 2016, but 5.0 percent of the continuously corresponding libraries still provide such content (see Figure 17). Fewer libraries reported that they supported reviews of patrons' books (37.5 percent) and online book clubs/discussion forums (26.3 percent). More libraries confirmed that they offer social networks (96.4 percent), virtual reference services (81.8 percent), non-English content (47.6 percent), and user-based content (32.4 percent). Better integration of library content (website, iLS, ...) with major search engines, providing/promoting a combination of curated content on the website and other efforts should help increase traffic and possibly slow down and/ reverse the downward trend in website visits. The percentage of libraries that circulate laptops (33.0 percent), tablets (27.2 percent) and electronic readers (27.0 percent) decreased in fiscal year 2016 (see Figure 18). It seems that with the increase in ownership of internet devices (smartphones, laptops and tablets) reported by Pew Research in mid-2015 (see Appendix), 4 More libraries confirmed that they circulate in other devices (42.4 percent), an increase of 6.8 percent compared to 2015. Among continuously reporting libraries (N=428), Table 4 shows that changes in supported populations should be taken into account in each performance analysis. Therefore, our data analysis includes such comparisons using per capita results. PLDS study summary fy2016 Table 5 (see page 30) summarises usage data captured during the PLDS 2017 study (2016 data). Overall, more libraries reported all the measures listed in Table 5, but fewer libraries reported each component of the circuit: printing, CD/DVD, and more. In addition, fewer libraries reported annual renewals in fiscal year 2016. Although fewer libraries reported these components of circulation, more libraries reported electronic circulation compared to 2015. Reference

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