

Bury Metropolitan Borough Council

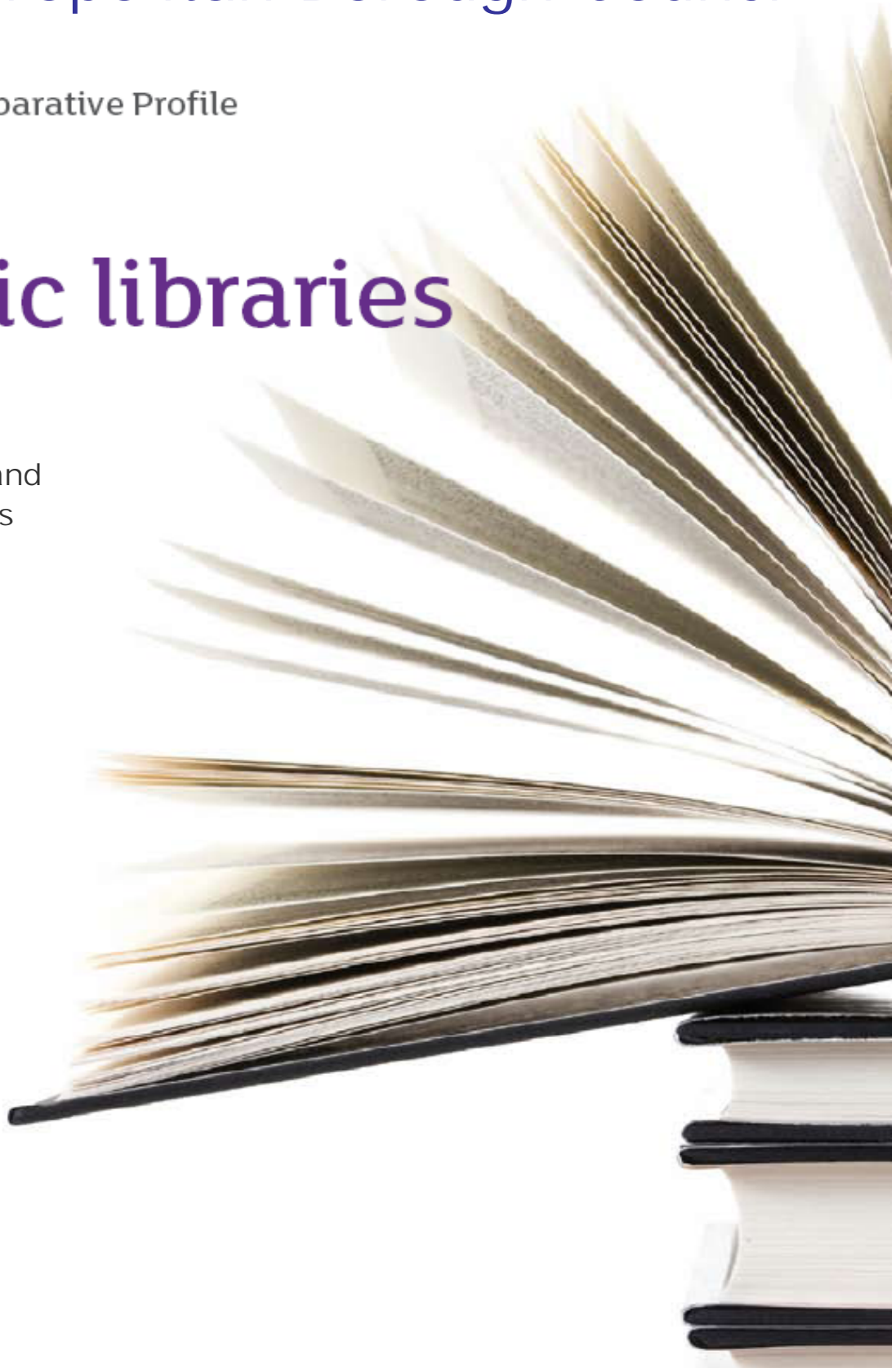
CIPFAstats Comparative Profile

public libraries

2011-12 Actuals and
2012-13 Estimates

Comparison group:

- (w) Medway
- (n) Stockton-on-Tees
- (z) Calderdale
- (x) Tameside
- (h) Bolton
- (s) St Helens
- (k) Wigan
- (t) Darlington
- (u) Telford & Wrekin
- (a) Stockport
- (f) Rotherham
- (g) Warrington
- (e) Kirklees
- (d) Rochdale
- (r) Dudley



FOREWORD

I am pleased to be able to present the second edition of the CIPFAstats Comparative Profile for Public Library Services.

These profiles provide a comprehensive analysis of public libraries data covering all the major topics collected in the CIPFAstats Public Libraries collection.

This means that there should be something for everyone interested in the running of public library services.

The analysis is simple and non-judgemental. You will not find any quartiles, traffic lights or subjective commentary. Instead the report seeks to visualise the data and to enable readers to draw their own conclusions.

The "Executive Report" acts as a high level summary, but is also designed as an introduction to the whole report. Most readers will find reading through these pages helpful as an introduction to the style and logic of the more detailed pages.

It is pleasing that DCMS have seen fit to commission these profiles for all English library authorities enabling local authorities and the public access to these reports without charge. This will aid everyone interested in public library services to ask informed questions and come up with informed proposals for how the services should be delivered in the future.

We hope you find this report interesting and helpful. If you have any comments, suggestions or queries then CIPFA would be delighted to hear from you (please see appendix 5 for contact details).

Kind regards,



Ian Watson
Lancashire County Council
Chair of the CIPFA Public Library Statistics Working Party



INTRODUCTION

The aim of the profile is to provide management information for decision makers involved in providing the libraries service. Due to the wide range of topics covered, the report will have a broad appeal and should be of interest to members, librarians and officers.

This profile compares your authority's library service figures from the 2012 CIPFAstats collection with the group of authorities specified on the title page.

This is the second year of the profile, CIPFA would greatly appreciate your feedback and suggestions on how we can make the profiles more interesting and useful.

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Approach to missing data

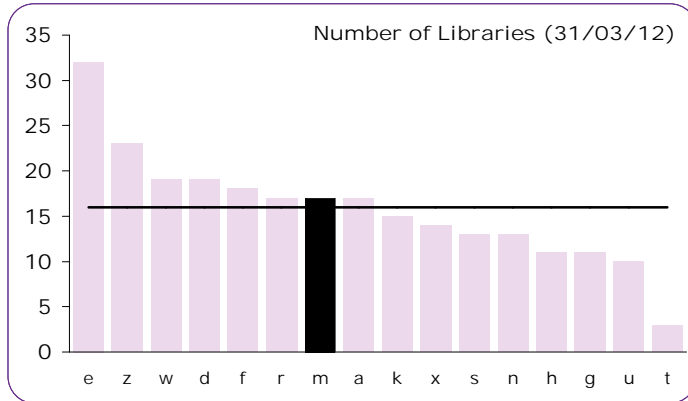
- 96% of UK Library Authorities (97% in England) provided data for the 2012 CIPFAstats Public Library Statistics. Authorities who did not provide data are excluded from these comparisons completely.
- In a small number of cases authorities have provided totals (e.g. for costs), but not a complete breakdown. In such cases the breakdown has been estimated by techniques such as apportionment or comparison to previous years' figures.
- In a small number of cases authorities have not provided other pieces of information. Where CIPFA felt this value was important an estimation has been made. In no cases does this estimated data constitute more than 15% of the data used in a comparison.
- Should any authority not be fully happy with estimates provided for their authority we will be very happy to produce a new report for them using new data supplied by that authority.
- If you have any queries about our approach please do not hesitate to contact us: libraries@cipfa.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Comparing Bury with 15 Other Library Authorities

This summary provides an overview of the key indicators from the main report along with a few points of current interest, showing how your authority's library service compares against other authorities. Unless specified otherwise all data relates to 2011-12 Actuals.

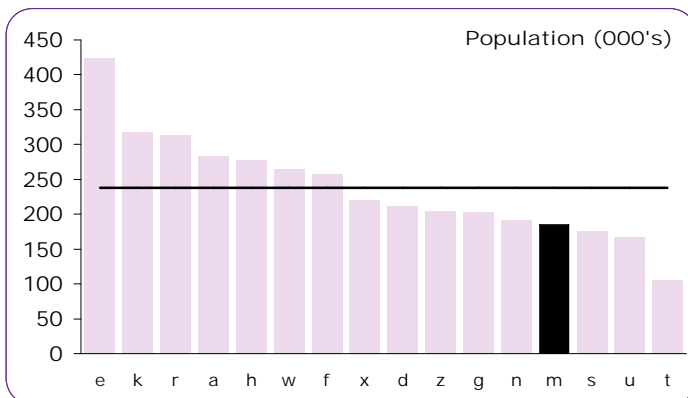
A: Libraries and Library Users



- The chart on the left compares the number of libraries your authority has with the other authorities in the comparison. Bury has 17 libraries (the bar highlighted in black) compared to an average of 16 libraries (as shown by the horizontal line). Each pale bar represents one of the authorities in the comparator group.

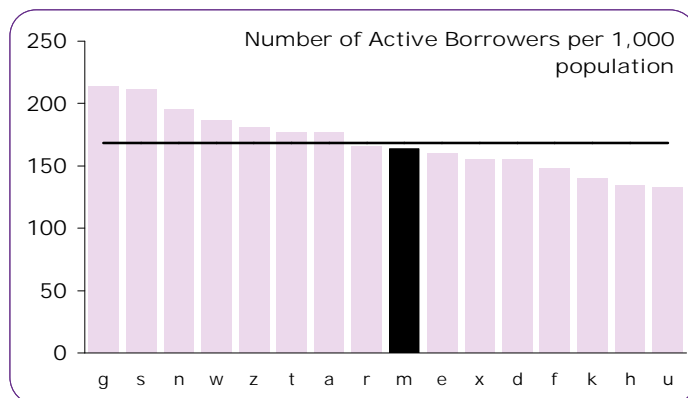
- Bury has close to the average number of libraries within the group giving an indication of the scale of the library service.

For more information about this type of chart please see appendix 1.



- Population is an important figure in this report as we use it as a denominator to adjust for the size of the authority (see next chart).

- Bury is the 4th smallest of the 16 authorities compared here (in terms of population).

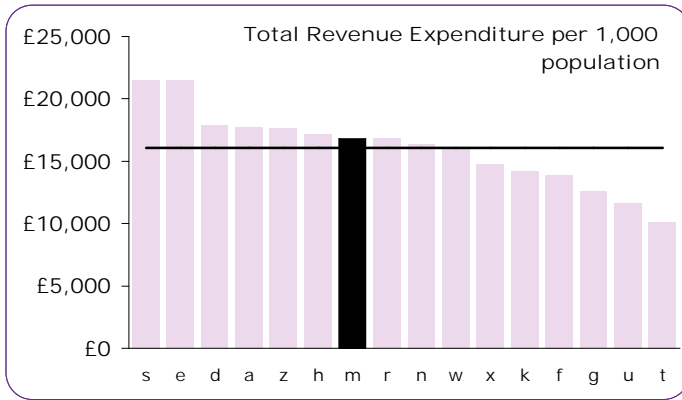


- The number of active borrowers per 1,000 population is a key indication of how well the library service engages with the public.

- Bury is in a lower quartile suggesting that the library service does not engage as well with the population when compared to the other authorities.

Please see appendix 1 for further details on quartiles.

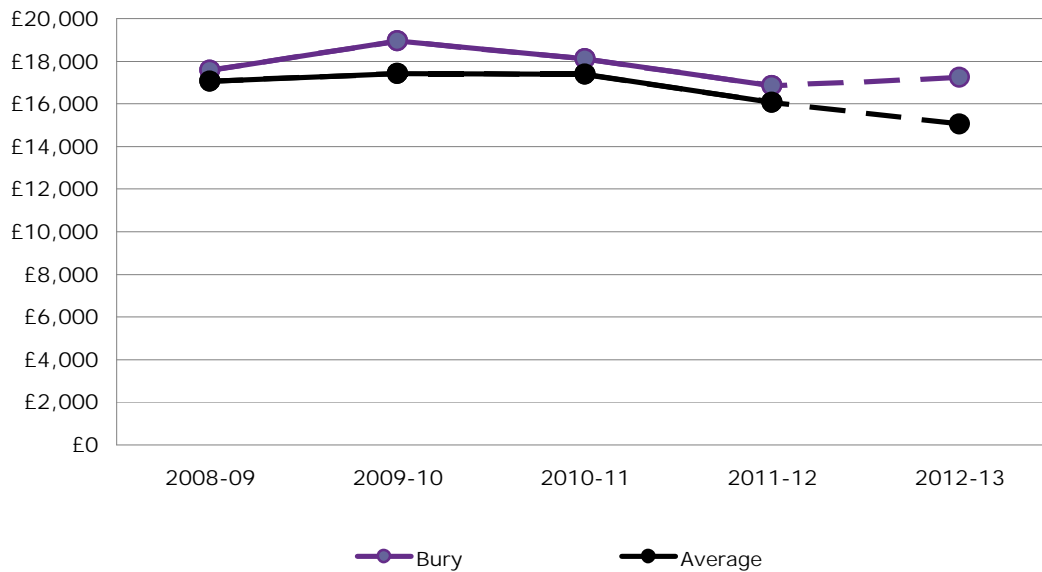
B: Resourcing



- Total revenue expenditure per 1,000 population is a key cost indicator. Figures in the graph opposite are 2011-12 actuals.

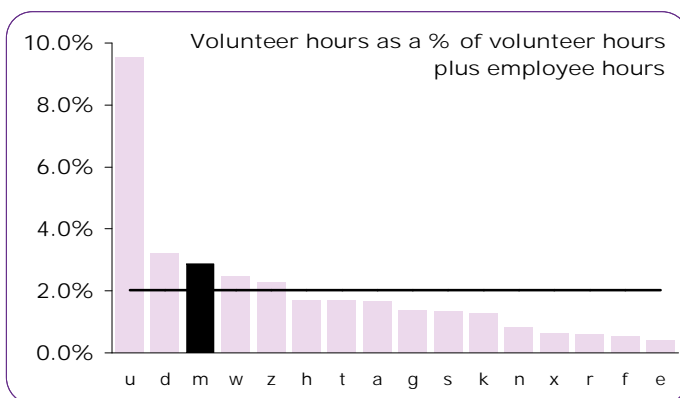
- Bury comes out as being at the middle of the comparison, which suggests that its costs are similar to the group as a whole. It may be worthwhile looking at the authorities who are cheaper to see if there is anything it can learn from their approaches.

Total Revenue Expenditure per 1,000 population: Time Series



- The line chart plots the total revenue expenditure per 1,000 population over the last four years and shows the estimated figure for 2012-13. The population figure used for all years is the mid-year 2011 figure, so the changes in value relate to changes in expenditure only.

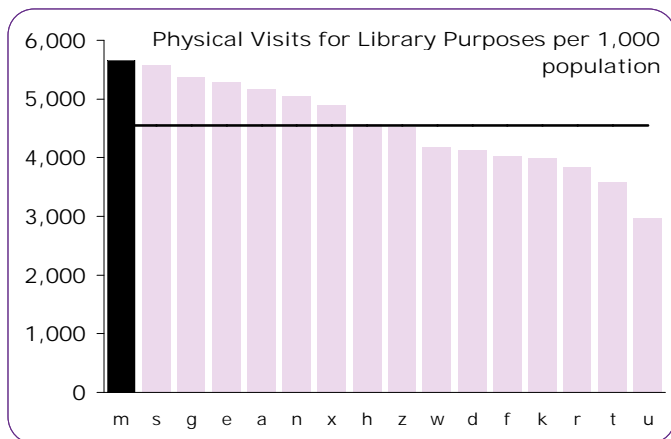
- For most authorities a drop can be seen in the 2012-13 estimates.



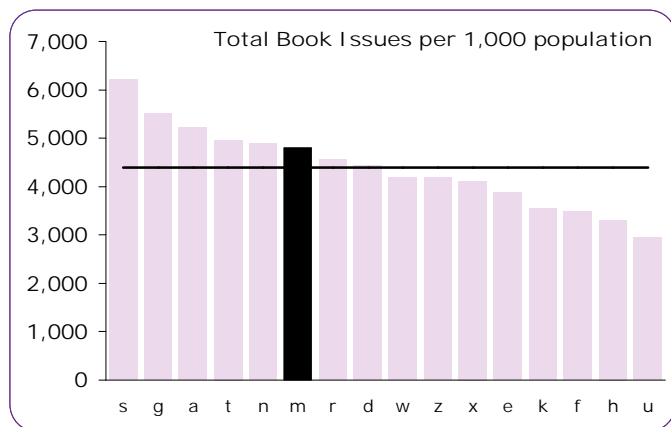
- One well publicised approach that library authorities are taking is using volunteers.

- Bury had 2.9% of 'worked hours' provided by volunteers in 2011-12 compared to an average of 2%.

C: Workload

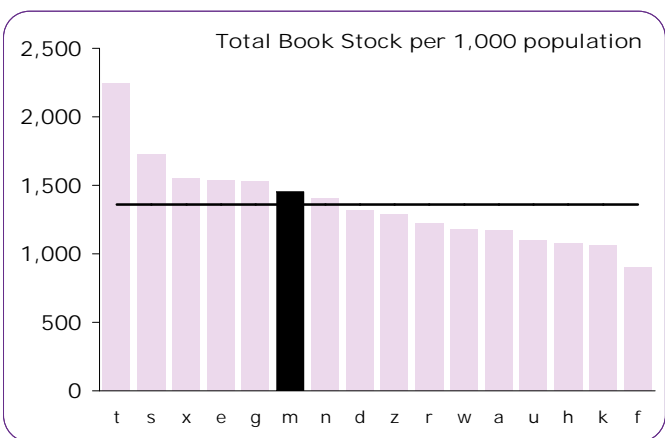


- The number of visits per 1,000 population is a strong indicator of workload faced by the authority.
- It is also another measure of engagement and offers a more complete picture as it will include other reasons for visiting the library as well as borrowing.



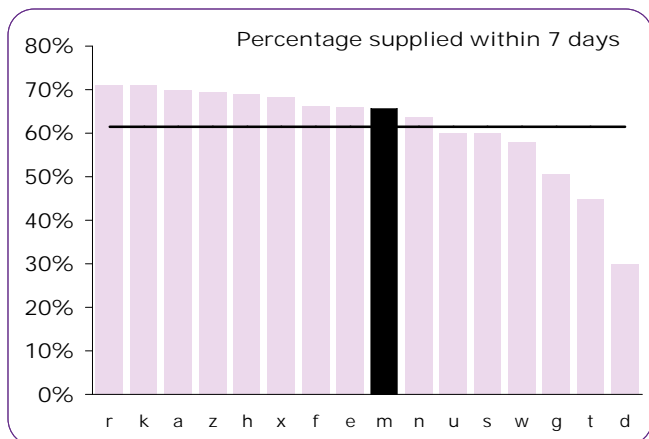
- This chart compares another core library activity, providing an indicator for both workload and the demand placed on the library book stock.

D: Stock



- This chart compares the overall book stock level of the library service.

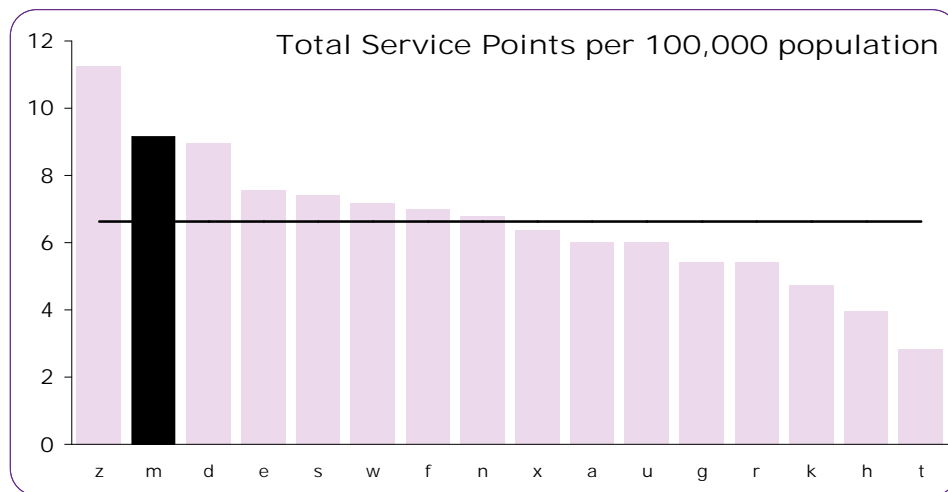
E: Performance



- Bury successfully supplied 65.8% of book requests within 7 days of request. This was about average for the group of authorities compared.

SECTION A: LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY USERS

- This section compares the information on numbers of libraries, opening hours, library users, visits and electronic access.



(See page 8 for details)

Section Contents

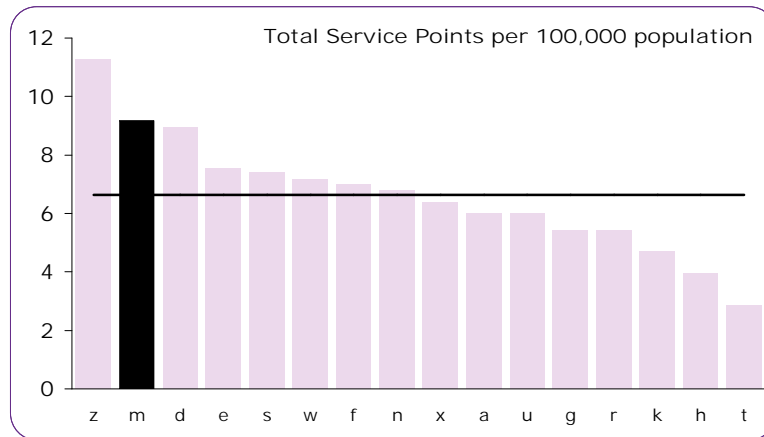
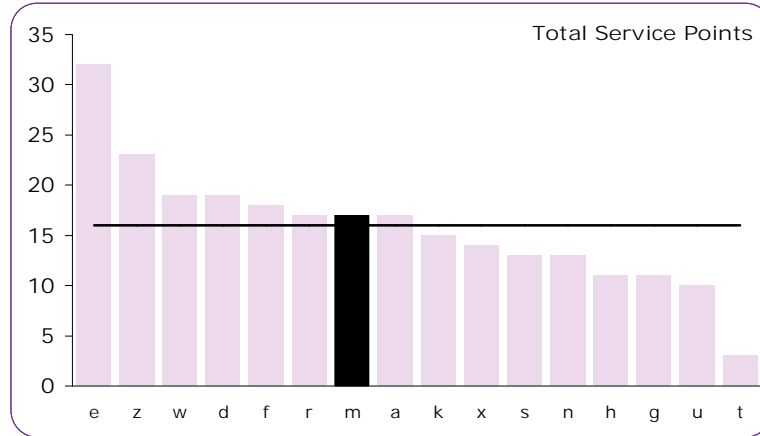
Page 8	A1: Service Points Number of service points Busiest service points
Page 9	A2: Population Density Comparisons for static & mobile libraries % authorities without mobile libraries
Page 10	A3: Opening Hours Distribution of opening hours Opening hours at busiest service points
Page 11	A4: Library Users Number of active borrows Number of housebound readers Number of visits Electronic counters Visits to website
Page 13	A5: Electronic Workstations Number of terminals Number of hours available & recorded Public wi-fi access

A1: Service Points

at 31 March 2012

	Number	/ 100k pop	Average
Mobile Libraries	0	0.0	0.4
Static Service Points	17	9.2	6.2
Total Service Points	17	9.2	6.6

	Authority	Average
Population	185,400	237,569



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 1 to 7, ONS Population Estimates Mid 2011

Busiest Service Points

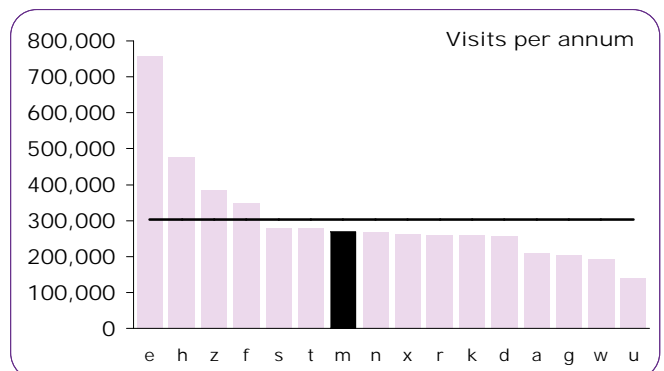
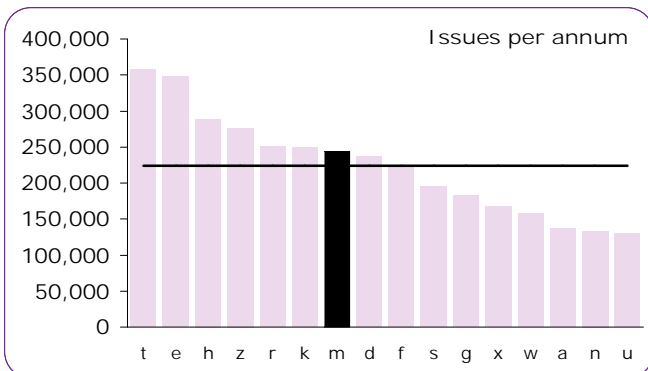
2011-12 Actuals

Busiest Service Point (Issues): **Bury Central**

Busiest Service Point (Visits): **Bury Central**

	Authority	Average
Issues per annum	244,338	223,761

	Authority	Average
Visits per annum	269,550	302,601



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 13 & 14

Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 15 & 16

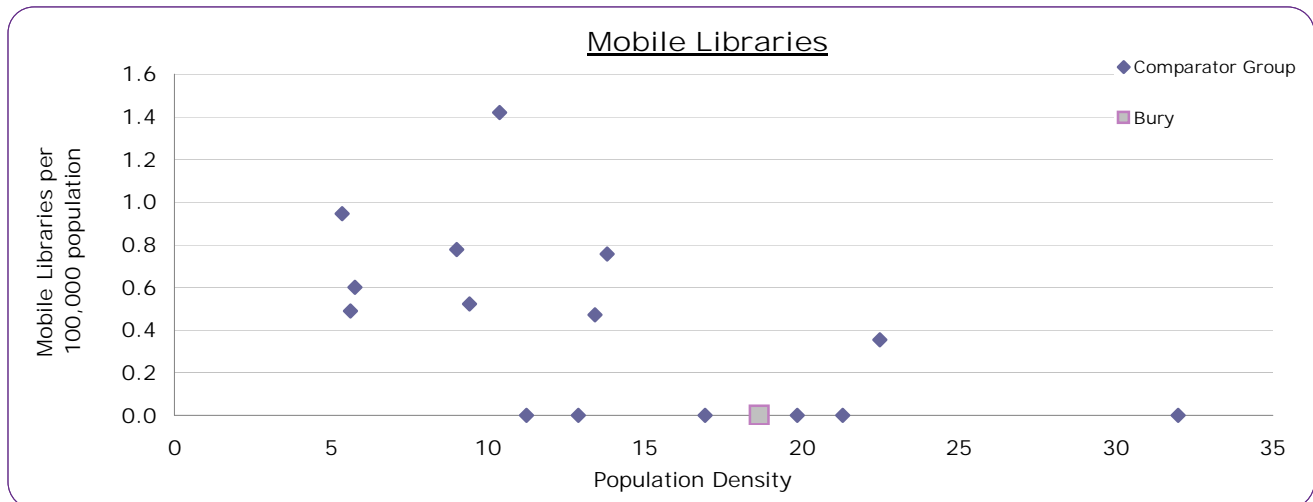
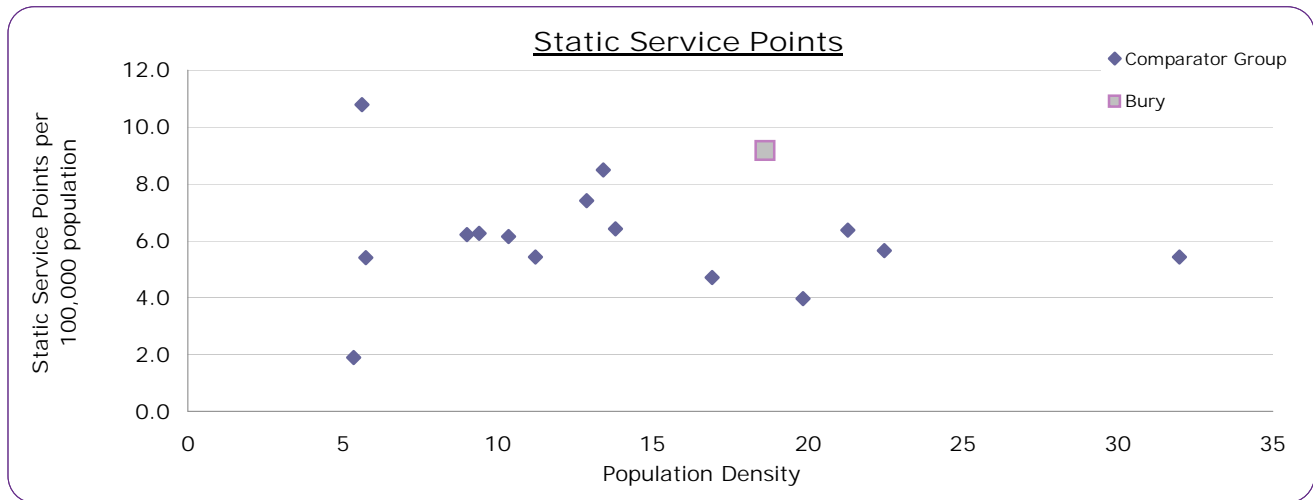
A2: Population Density

2011-12 Actuals

Population Density and Number of Service Points

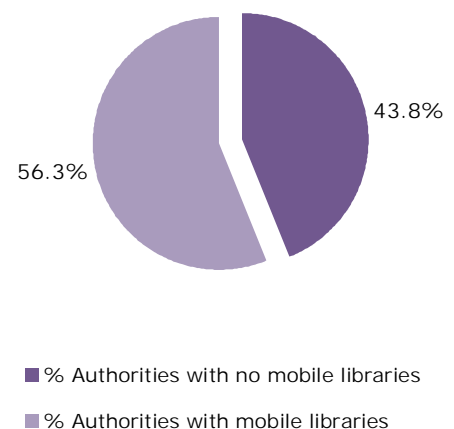
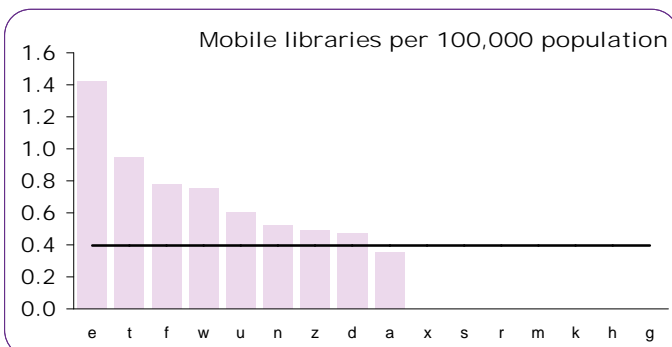
- In urban areas of high population density a small number of service points will be able to provide service to a large population. In rural areas more service points will be required to enable the population to have easy access.
- The scatter plots below compare these two factors. For all UK library authorities it can be seen that as population density increases (on the horizontal axis), the number of libraries per 100,000 population tends to be lower.
- As these charts are strongly effected by outliers, values for population density are capped at 120 and service points per 100,000 population capped at 18.0 and 3.0 for static service points and mobile libraries respectively.

Authority	Median
Population Density	18.6
	13.1



Mobile Libraries

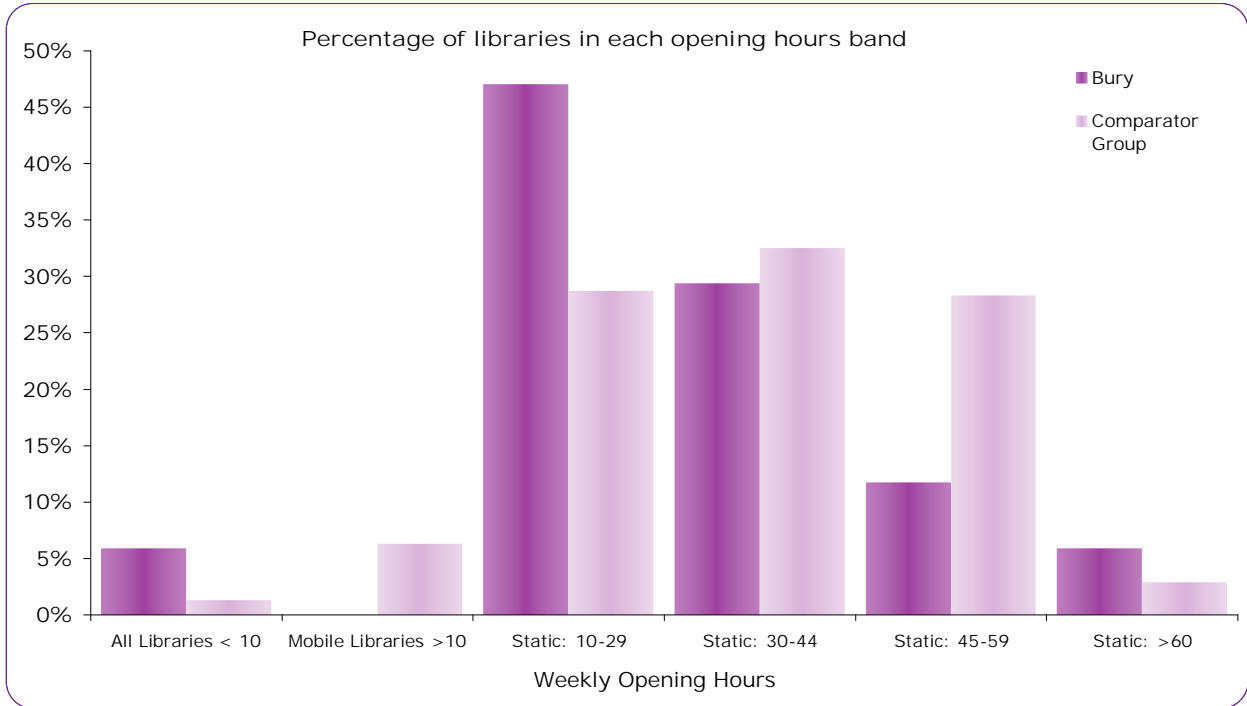
Number	/ 100k pop	Average
Mobile Libraries	0	0.4



A3: Opening Hours

2011-12 Actuals

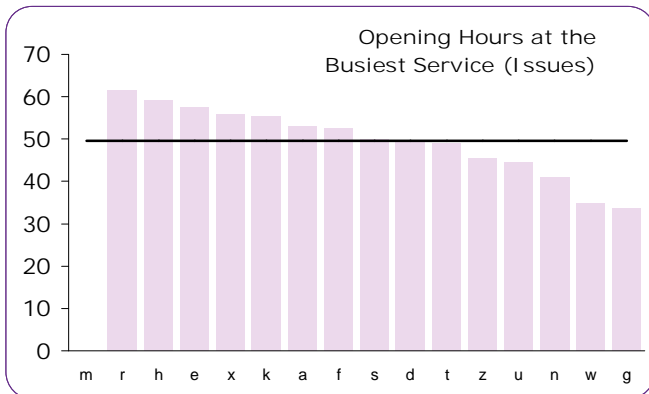
Hours Open	Service Points		/ 100,000 population		% in Each Band	
	Authority	Average	Authority	Average	Authority	Average
All Libraries < 10	1	0	0.5	0.1	5.9%	1.3%
Mobile Libraries >10	0	5	0.0	0.4	0.0%	6.3%
Static: 10-29	8	5	4.3	2.1	47.1%	28.7%
Static: 30-44	5	4	2.7	2.2	29.4%	32.5%
Static: 45-59	2	1	1.1	1.7	11.8%	28.3%
Static: >60	1	1	0.5	0.2	5.9%	2.9%
Total	17					



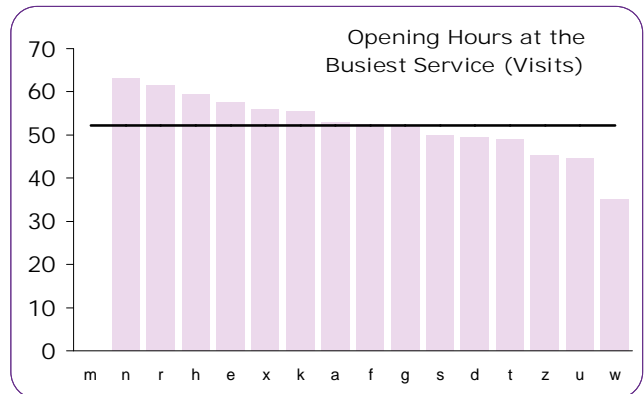
Opening Hours - Busiest Service Points

Busiest Service Point (Issues): **Bury Central**

Busiest Service Point (Visits): **Bury Central**



Bury na Average: 49.5

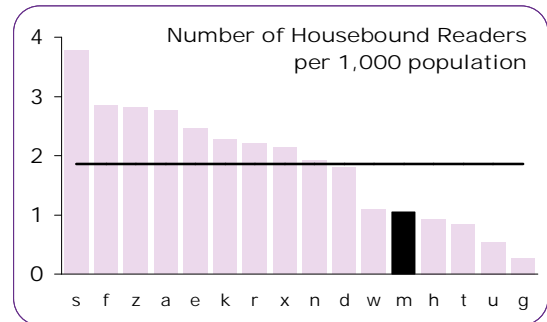
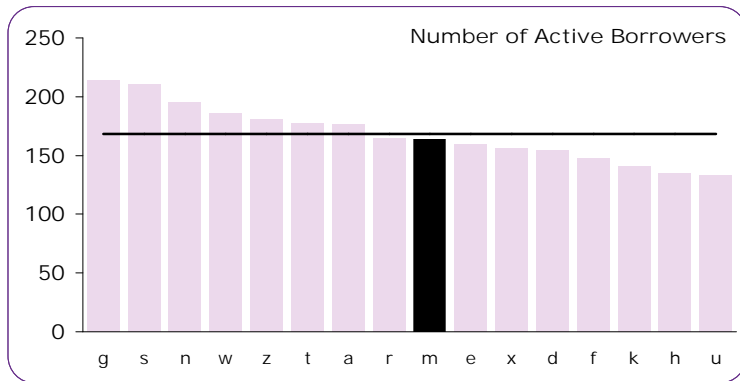


Bury na Average: 52.2

A4: Library Users

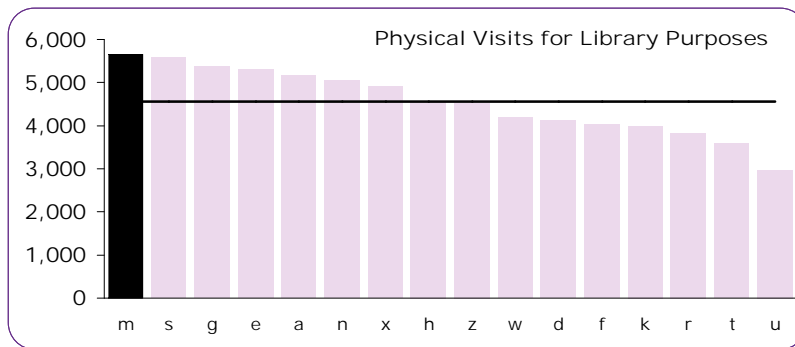
2011-12 Actuals

	Number	/1,000 pop	Average
Active Borrowers	30,376	164	168
Housebound Readers	194	1.0	1.9

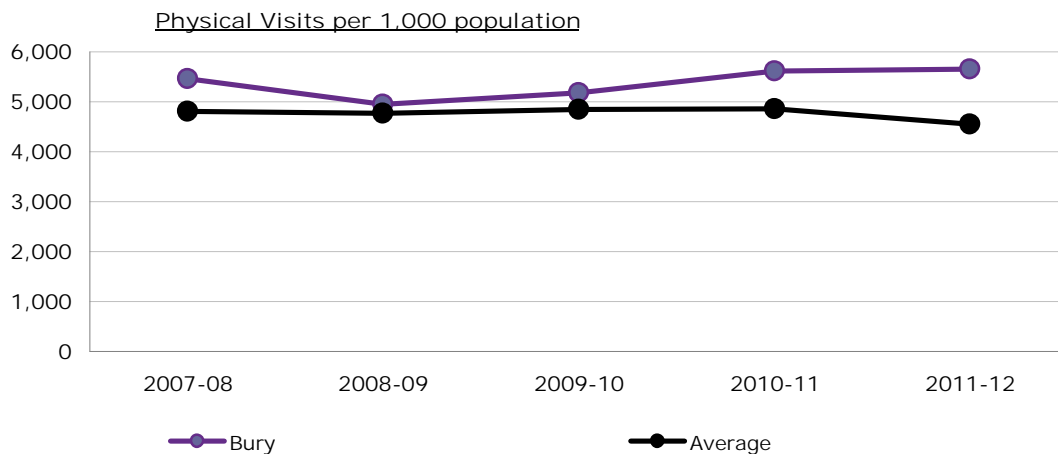


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 91, 92

Physical Visits for Library Purposes



Physical Visits	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
2007-08	1,001,936	5,466	4,811
2008-09	906,025	4,948	4,765
2009-10	946,800	5,185	4,841
2010-11	1,032,900	5,620	4,860
2011-12	1,049,300	5,660	4,554

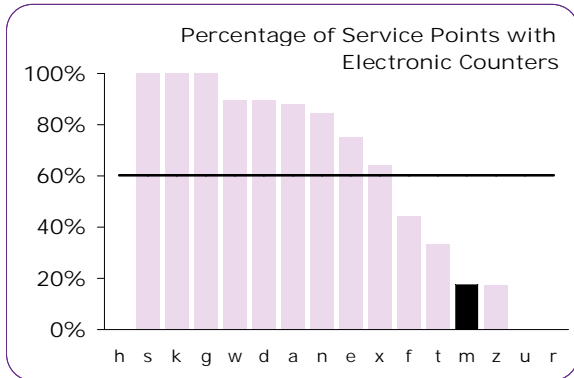


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 93 and equivalent for previous years

A4: Library Users (continued)

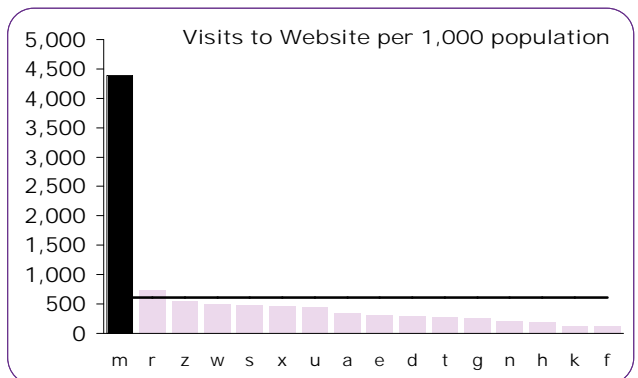
2011-12 Actuals

	Authority	Average
S.P. with Electronic Counters	18%	60%



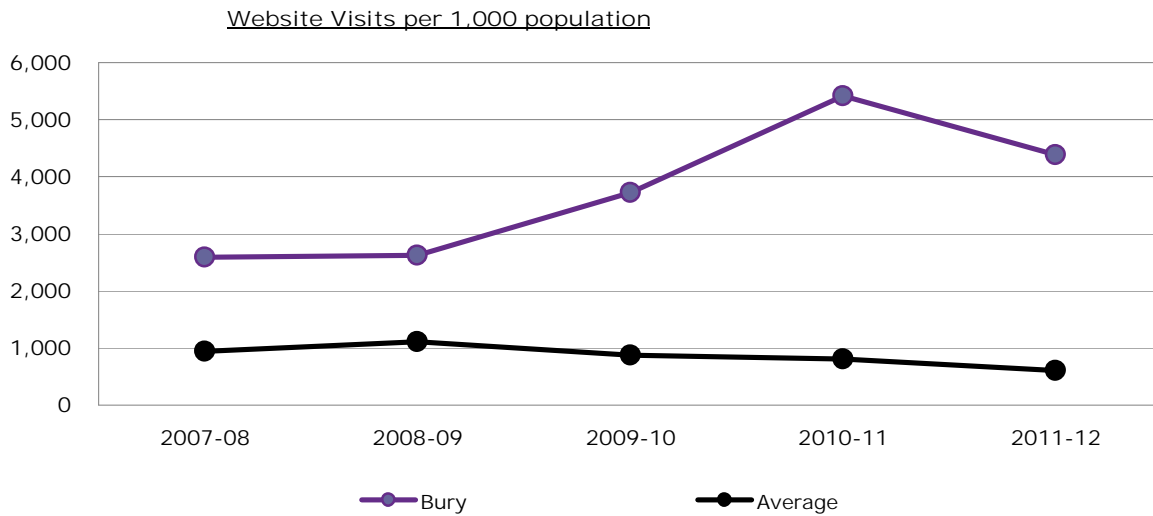
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 96

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Visits to Website	813,330	4,387	605



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 97

Website Visits	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
2007-08	474,745	2,590	941
2008-09	481,276	2,628	1,106
2009-10	680,443	3,726	877
2010-11	994,595	5,411	807
2011-12	813,330	4,387	605

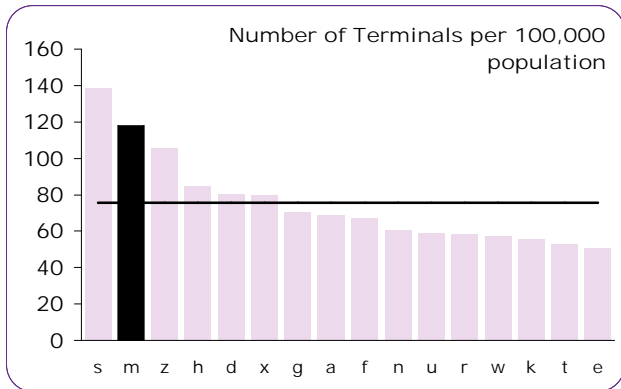


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 97 and equivalent for previous years

A5: Electronic Workstations

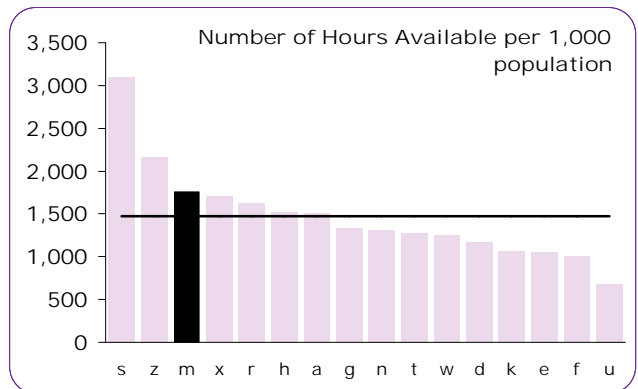
2011-12 Actuals

	Number	per 100,000 pop	Average
Terminals	219	118.1	75.5



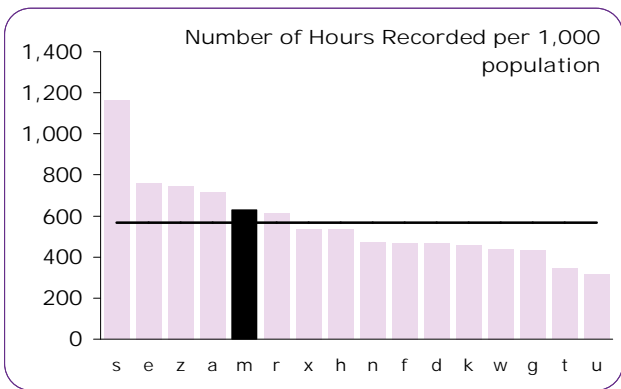
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 17

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Hours Available	326,081	1,759	1,471



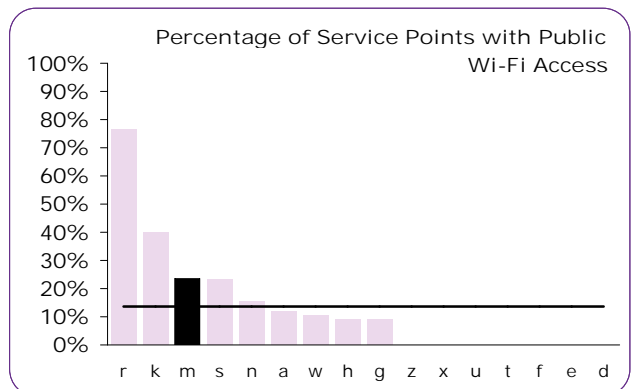
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 18

		per 1,000 pop	Average
Hrs Recorded	116,912	631	568



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 19

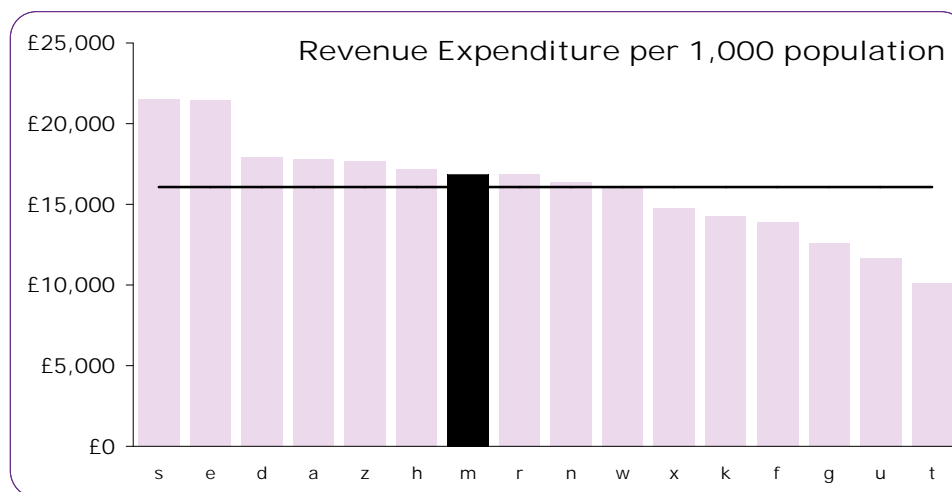
	Authority	Average
Service Points with Wi-Fi Access	24%	14%



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 20

SECTION B: RESOURCING

- This section examines levels of expenditure, staffing and the use of volunteers.



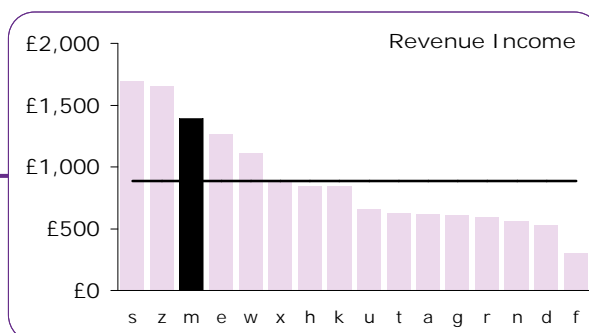
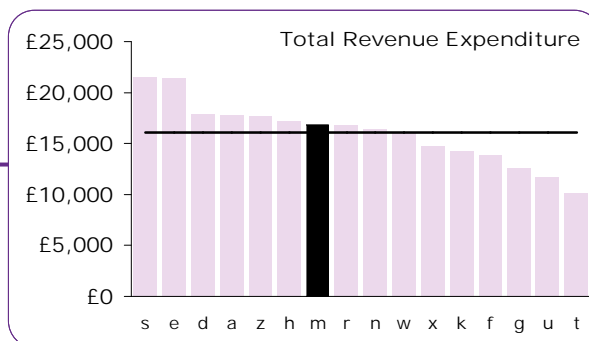
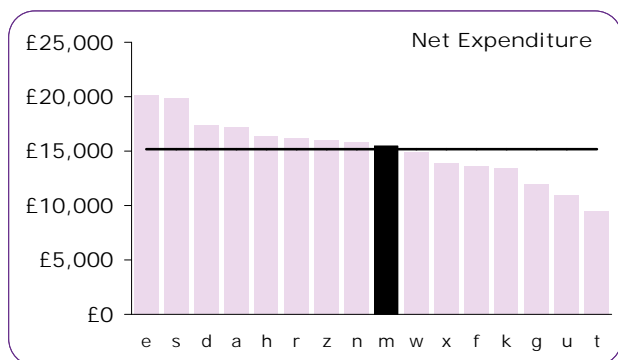
Section Contents

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Page 18	B2: Cost Indicators Various cost indicators
Page 19	B3: Financial Information (Estimates) Net expenditure, revenue expenditure & income % expenditure on staff and materials
Page 20	B4: Staffing Staff per 100k population Professional & other paid staff Staff costs per employee Electronic counters Visits to website
Page 22	B5: Volunteers Analysis of numbers and hours

B1: Financial Information (Actuals)

2011-12 Actuals	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Revenue Expenditure	3,125,426	16,858	16,055
Revenue Income	(258,770)	(1,396)	(887)
Net Expenditure	2,866,656	15,462	15,168

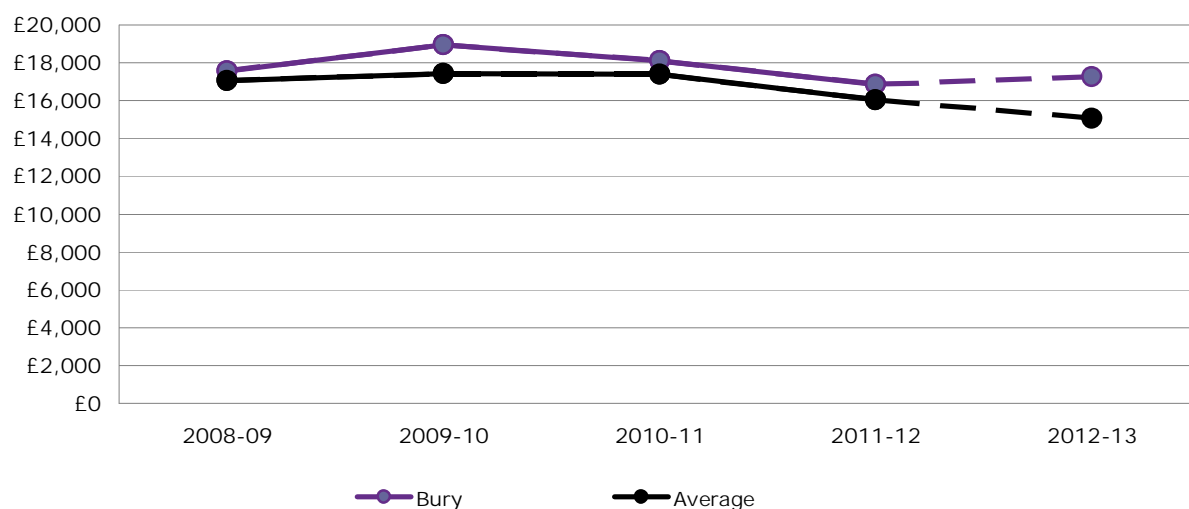
graphs shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 126, 136 & 137

Revenue Expenditure	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
2008-09	3,218,189	17,576	17,051
2009-10	3,458,491	18,940	17,412
2010-11	3,330,748	18,122	17,399
2011-12	3,125,426	16,858	16,055
2012-13 (Estimates)	3,198,200	17,250	15,043

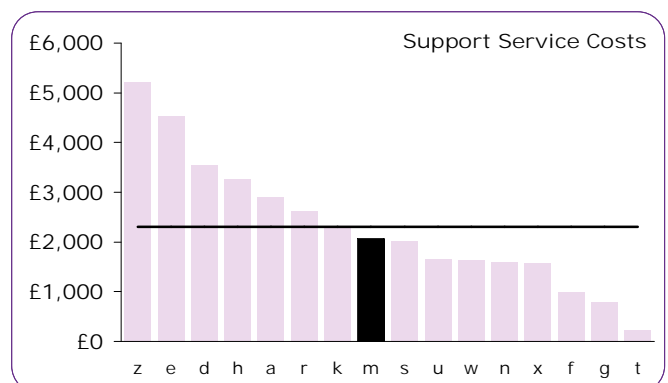
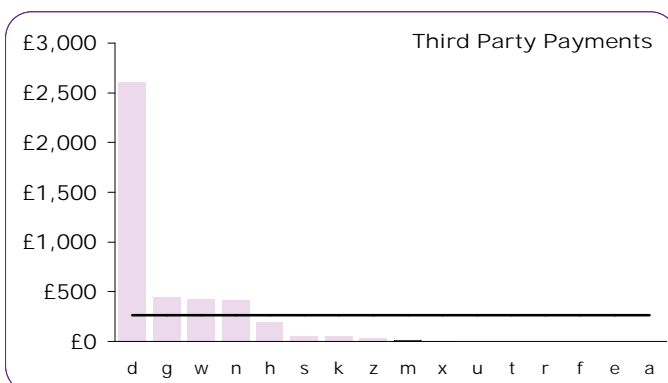
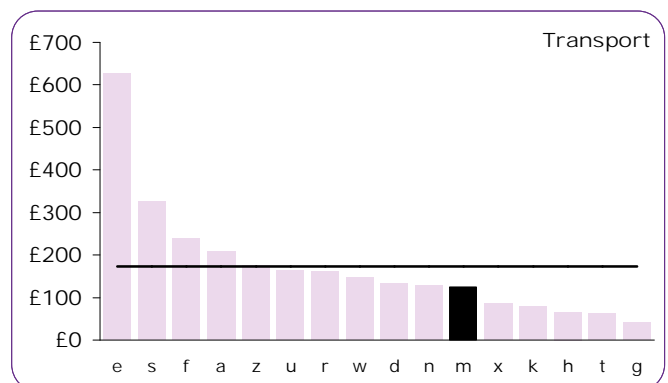
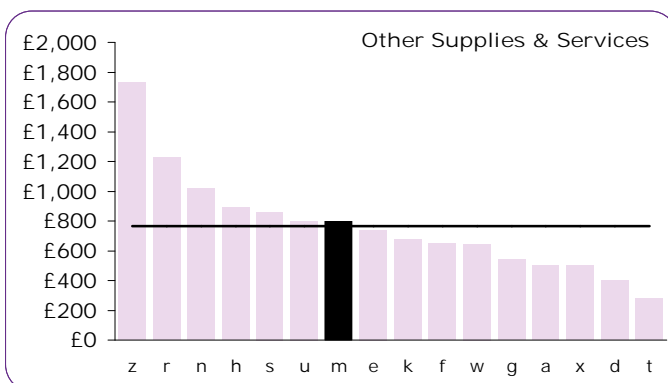
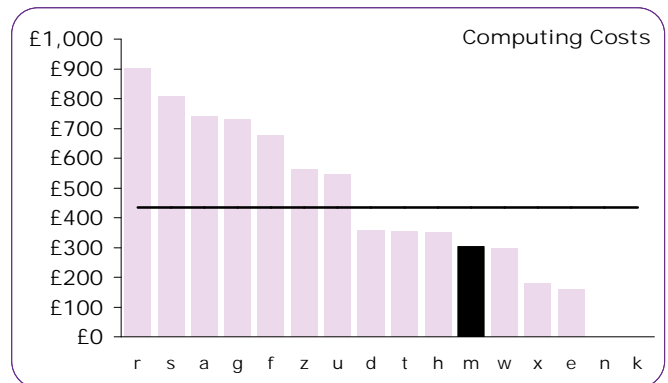
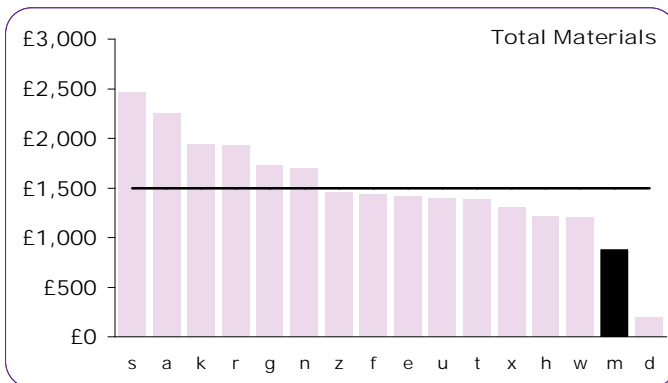
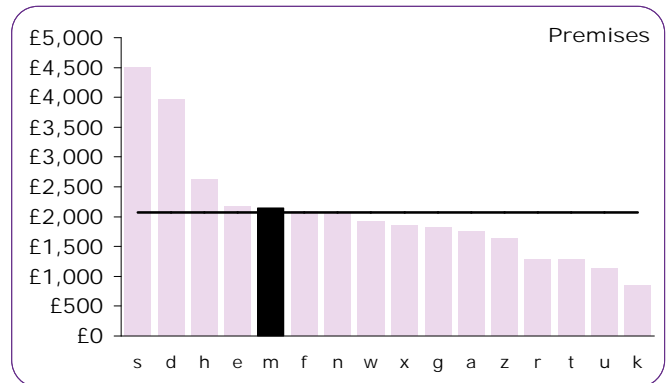
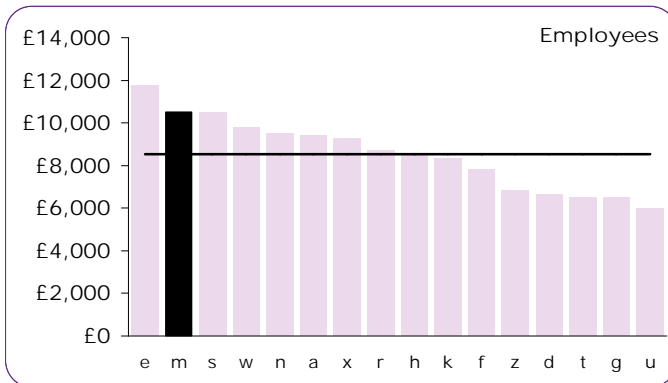
Revenue Expenditure per 1,000 population: Time Series



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 126 and equivalent for previous years

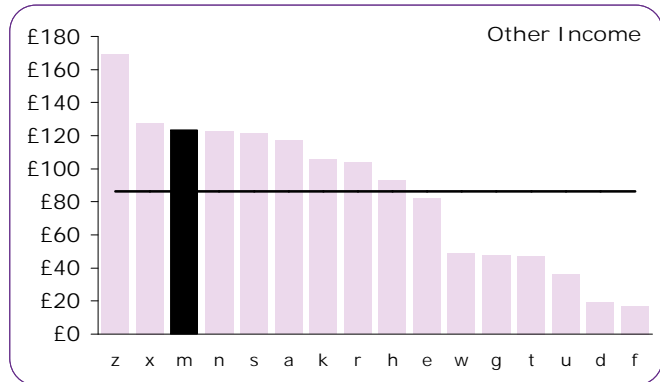
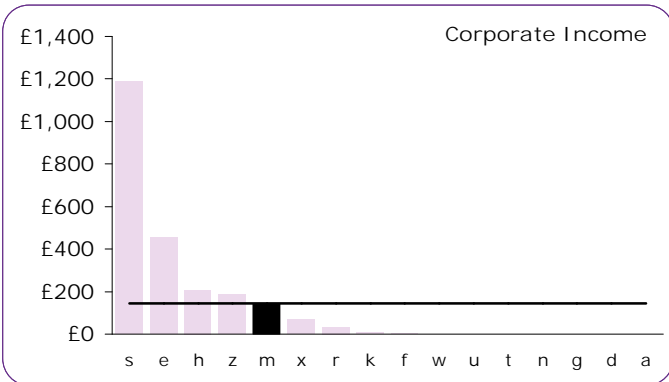
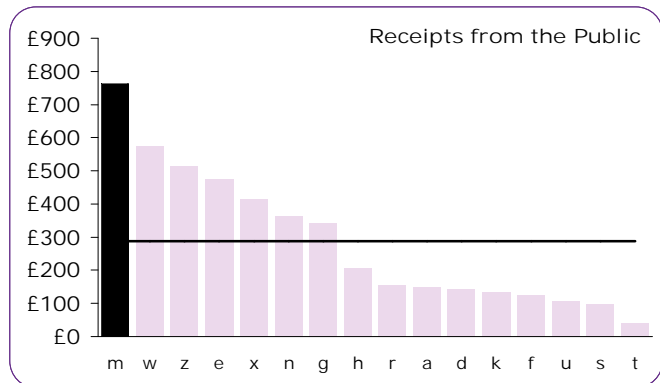
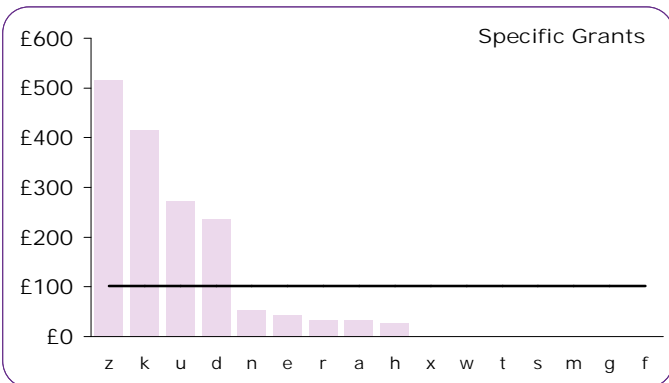
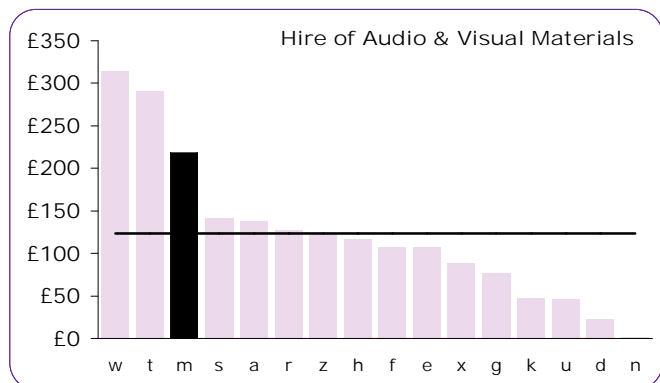
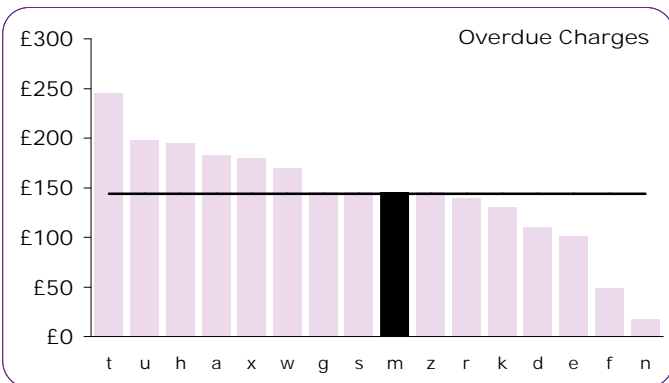
Revenue Expenditure (2011-12 Actuals)	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Employees	1,951,722	10,527	8,542
Premises	397,738	2,145	2,068
Total Materials	162,739	878	1,494
Computing Costs	56,373	304	435
Other Supplies & Services	147,986	798	766
Transport	23,265	125	173
Third Party Payments	1,825	10	266
Support Service Costs	383,778	2,070	2,309
Total Revenue Expenditure	3,125,426	16,858	16,055

graphs show expenditure per 1,000 population



graphs shown per 1,000 population

Revenue Income (2011-12 Actuals)	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Overdue Charges	(26,914)	(145)	(144)
Hire of Audio & Visual Materials	(40,565)	(219)	(123)
Specific Grants	0	0	(102)
Receipts from the Public	(141,954)	(766)	(288)
Corporate Income	(26,428)	(143)	(144)
Other Income	(22,910)	(124)	(86)
Total Revenue Income	(258,770)	(1,396)	(887)

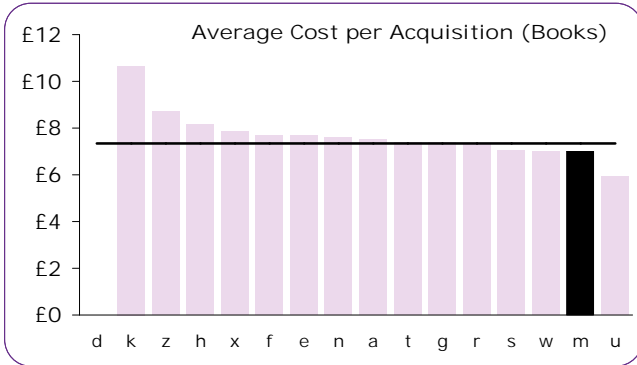


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 127 to 136

B2: Cost Indicators

	£ p	Average
Average Cost per Book	£7.00	£7.34

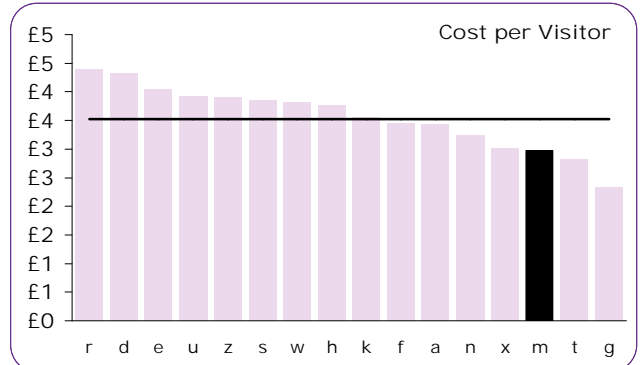
- Average cost per book acquisition.



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Sum of Cells 102 to 106 divided by Cell 36

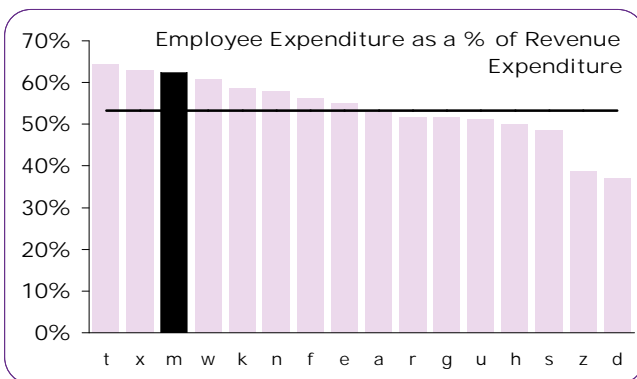
	£ p	Average
Cost per Visitor	£2.98	£3.53

- Revenue expenditure divided by visitor number.



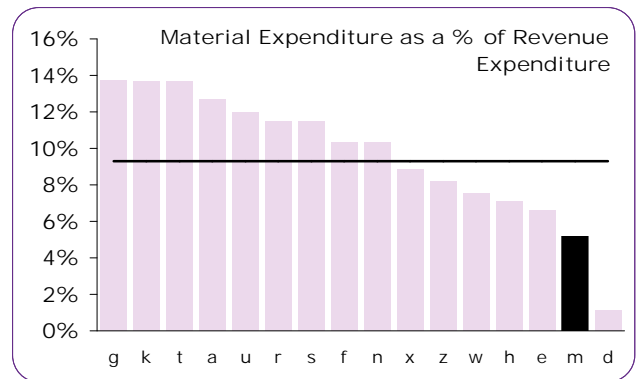
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Cell 126 divided by Cell 93

	%	Average
% Employee Expenditure	62%	53%



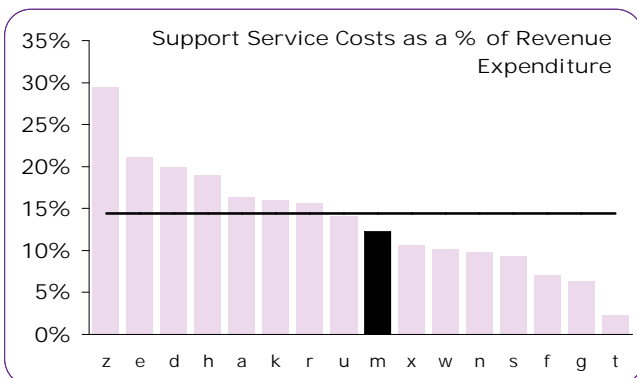
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Cell 100 as a percentage of Cell 126

	%	Average
% Material Expenditure	5%	9%



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Cell 120 as a percentage of Cell 126

	%	Average
% Support Services	12%	14%

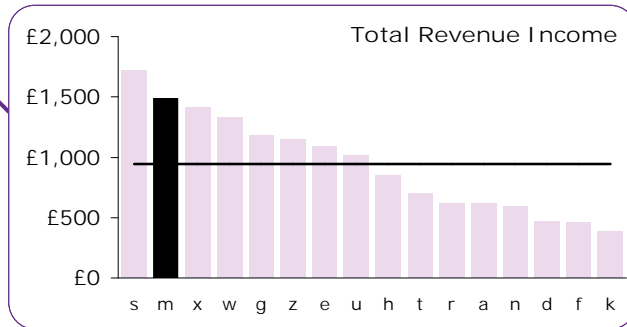
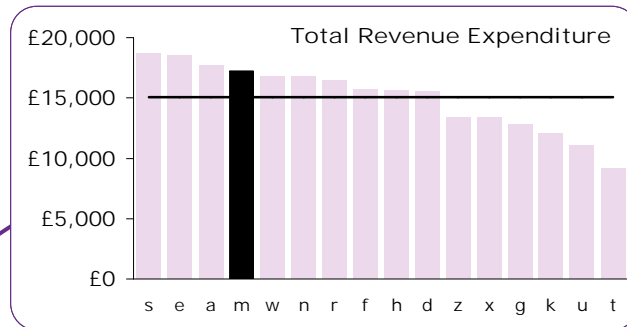
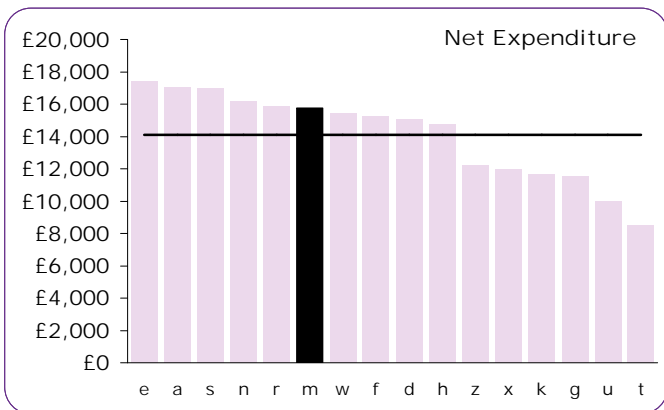


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Cell 125 as a percentage of Cell 126

B3: Financial Information (2012-13 Estimates)

graphs shown per 1,000 population

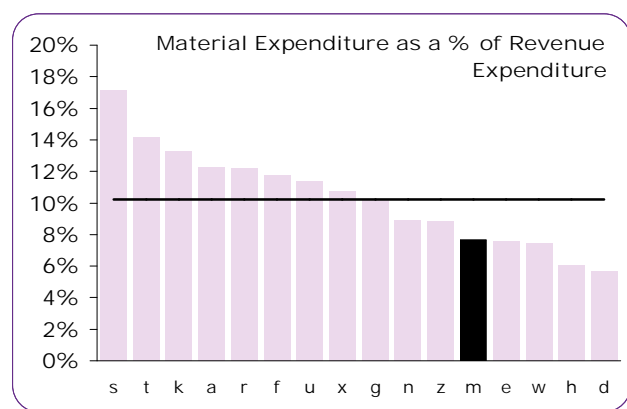
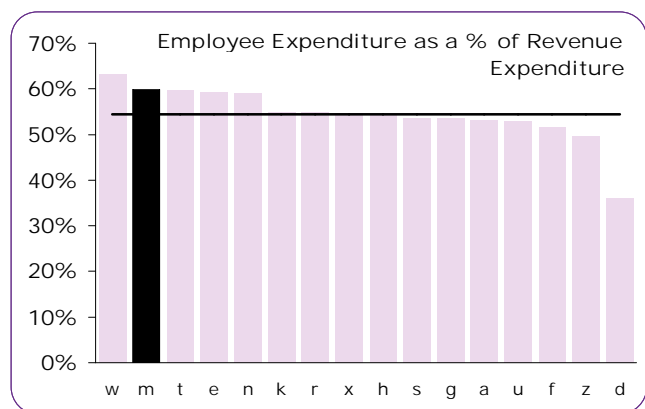
Net Expenditure	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Employees	1,913,700	10,322	8,196
Premises	400,400	2,160	1,980
Supplies & Services - Materials	244,900	1,321	1,536
Other Expenditure	639,200	3,448	3,332
Revenue Expenditure	3,198,200	17,250	15,043
Revenue Income	(276,400)	(1,491)	(943)
Net Expenditure	2,921,800	15,759	14,100



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 140 to 144

2012-13 Estimates	%	Average
% Employee Expenditure	60%	54%

2012-13 Estimates	%	Average
% Material Expenditure	8%	10%



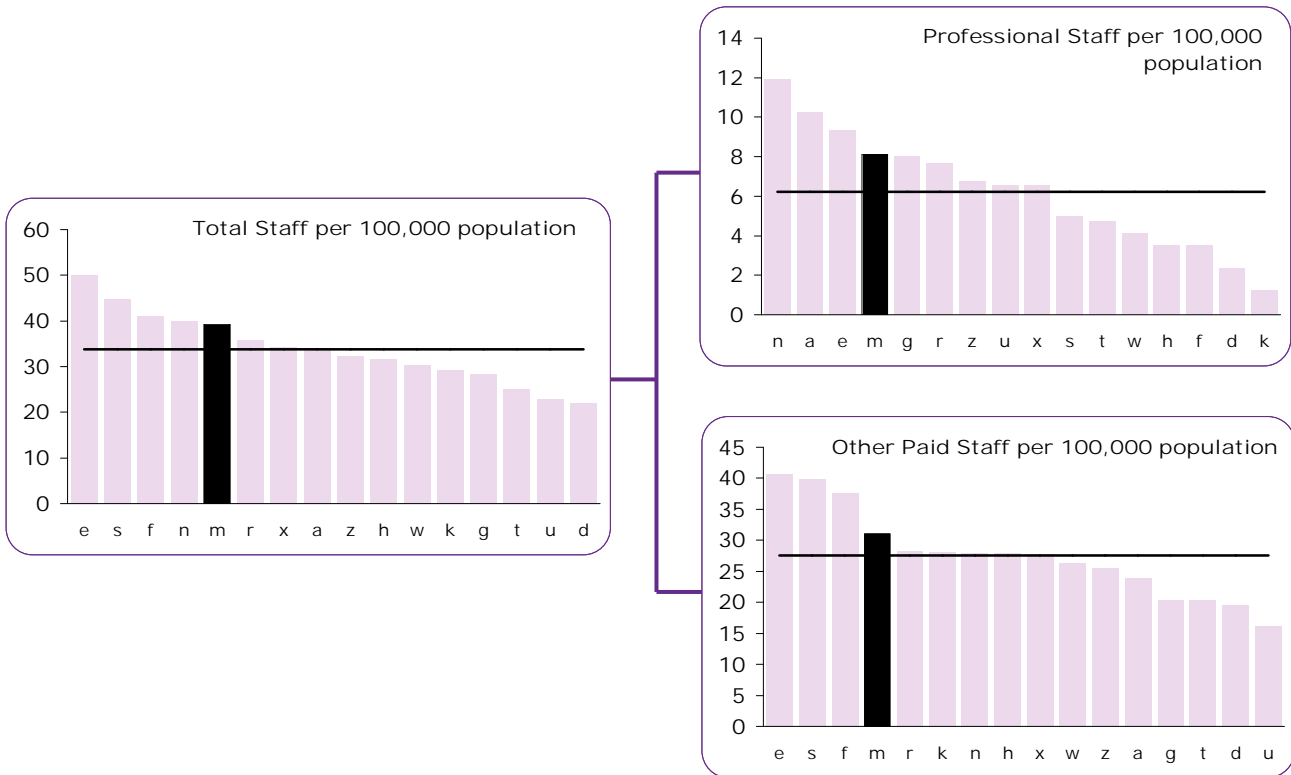
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 140 as a percentage of Cell 144

Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 142 as a percentage of Cell 144

B4: Staffing

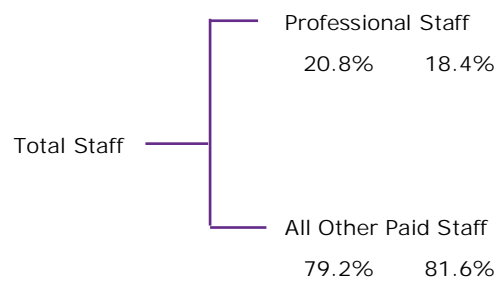
at 31 March 2012

	FTE	per 100,000 pop	Average
Professional Staff	15.1	8.1	6.2
All Other Staff	57.6	31.1	27.6
Total Staff	72.7	39.2	33.8



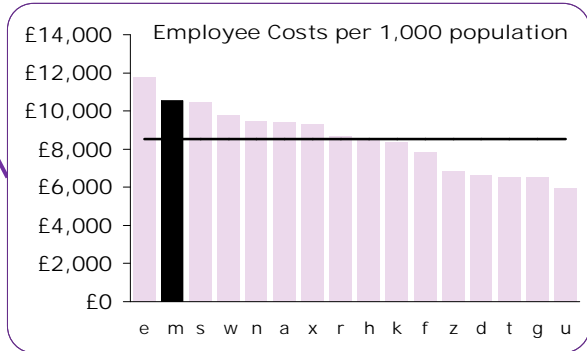
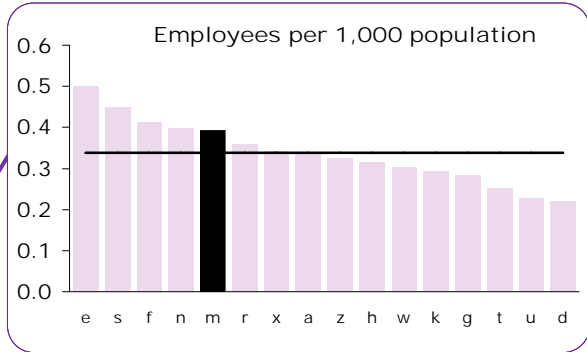
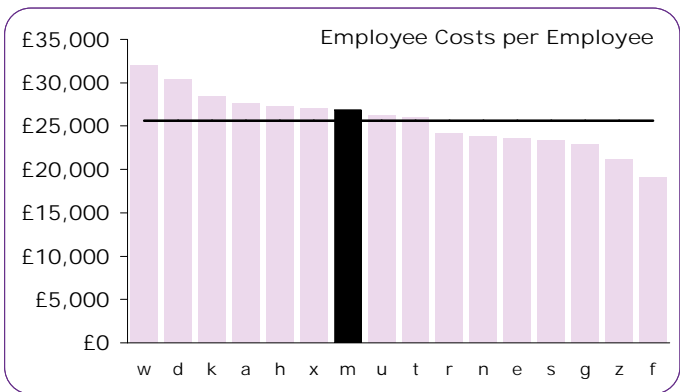
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 62 to 64

This tree diagram analyses professional and other staff as a percentage of total staff.
Your authority's value is followed by the average value in italics.



B4: Staffing (continued)

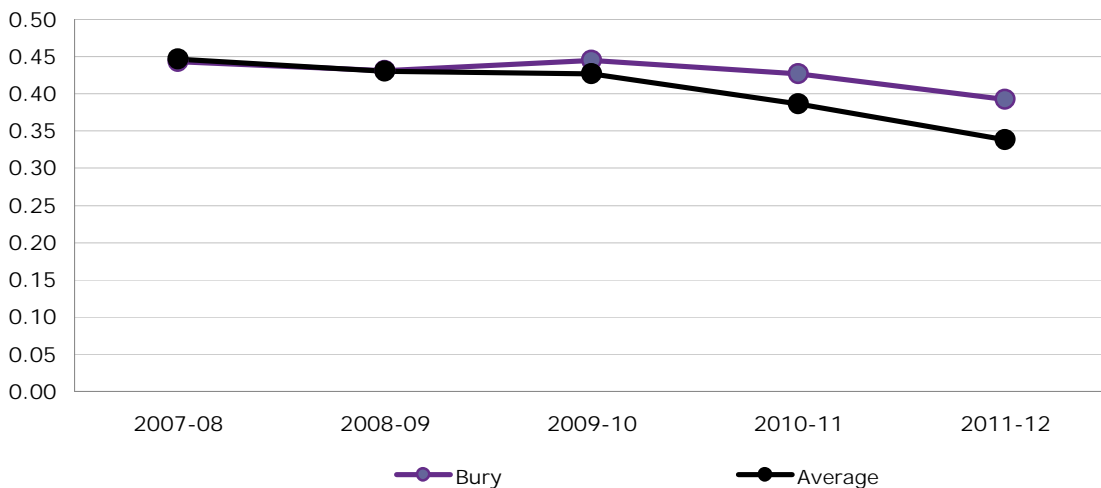
	£	Average
Employee Costs per Employee	26,846	25,612



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 100 divided by Cell 64

All Staff	FTE	per 1,000 pop	Average
2007-08	81.3	0.44	0.45
2008-09	79.0	0.43	0.43
2009-10	81.3	0.45	0.43
2010-11	78.5	0.43	0.39
2011-12	72.7	0.39	0.34

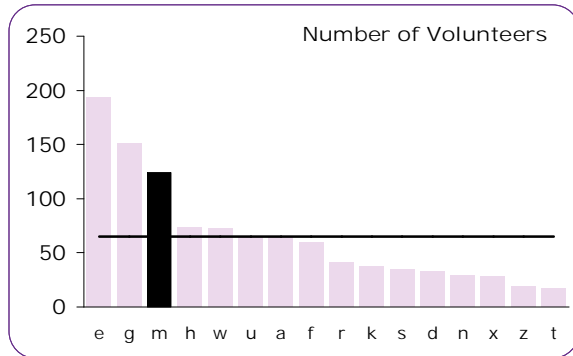
Staff Numbers per 1,000 population: Time Series



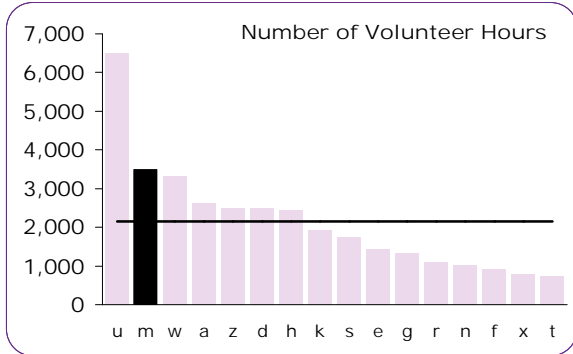
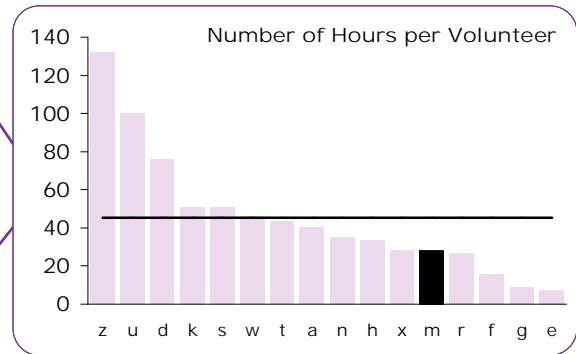
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 64 and equivalent for previous years

B5: Volunteers

2011-12 Actuals



	Number	Average
Volunteers	124	65
Volunteer Hours	3,498	2,147
Average Hours per Volunteer	28.2	45.2

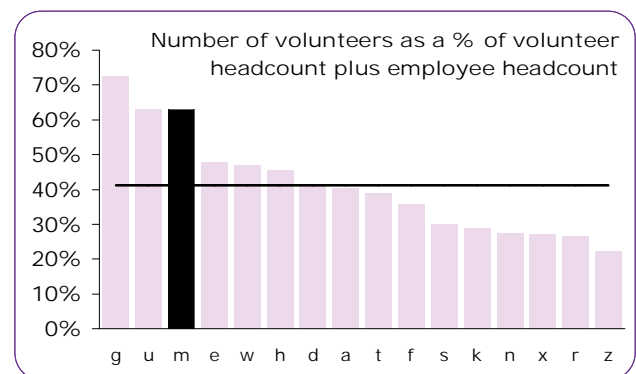
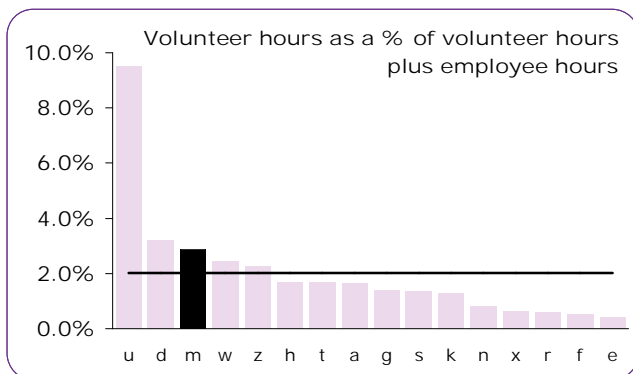


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 65 & 66

- The section below uses 1,625 hours as the annual hours worked by a full-time member of staff.
- We use this to compare hours provided by paid staff and volunteers.
- The two charts below compare the volunteers to the total of paid staff and volunteers.

	FTE	Average
% Hours worked by volunteers	2.9%	2.0%

	%	Average
Volunteers as % headcount	63.0%	41.2%

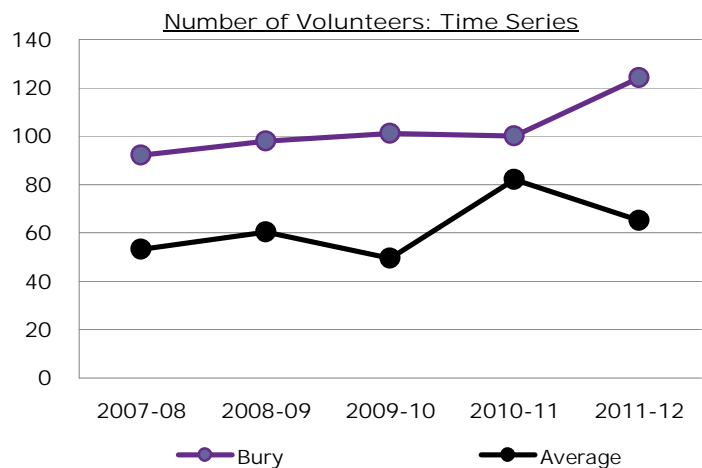


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 65 & 66

Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 65 & 66

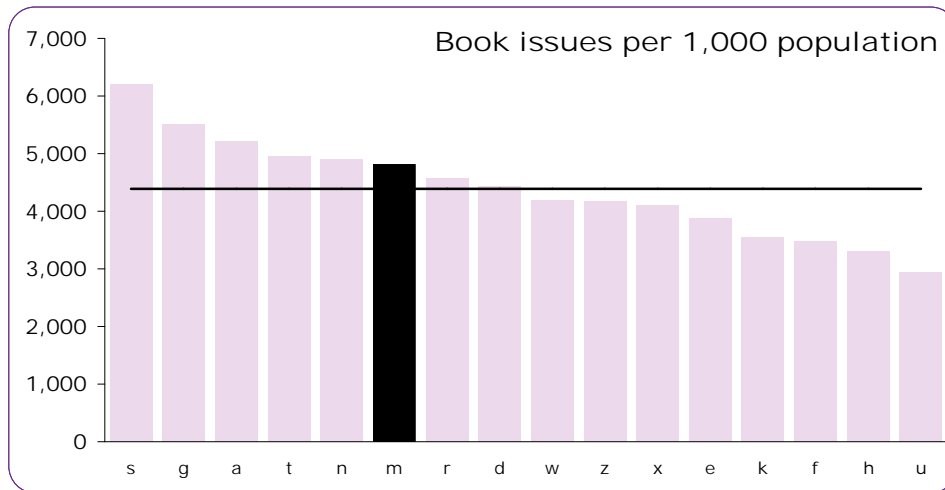
Volunteers	Number	Average
2007-08	92	53
2008-09	98	60
2009-10	101	49
2010-11	100	82
2011-12	124	65

Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 -
Cell 65 and equivalent for previous years



SECTION C: WORKLOAD

- This section examines issues and stock turn for books and other items along with requests, enquiries and loans.



(See page 24 for details)

Section Contents

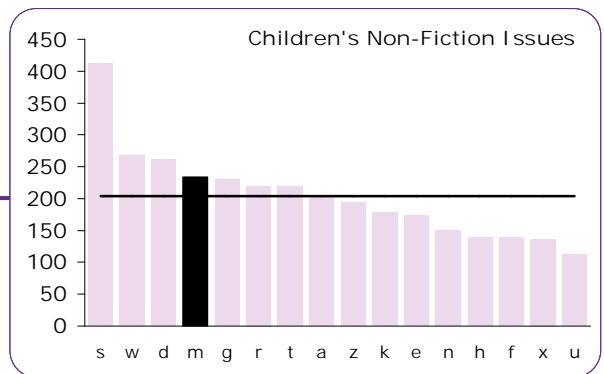
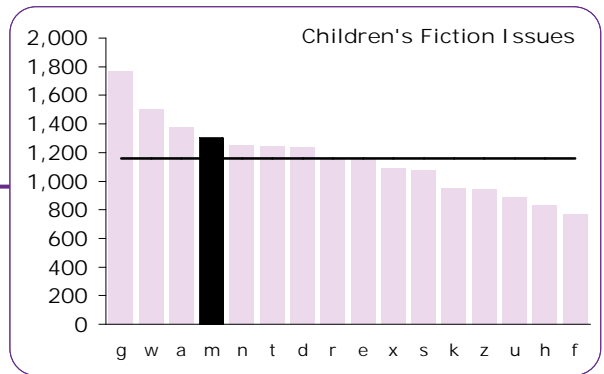
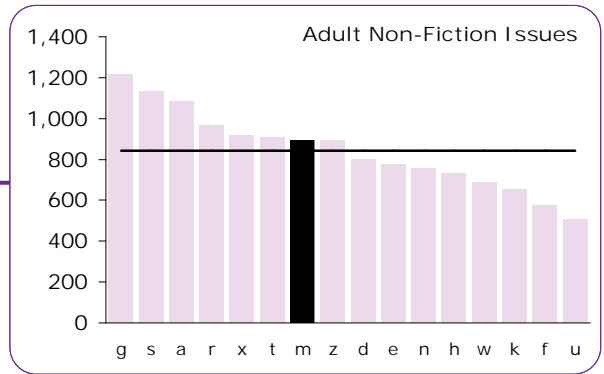
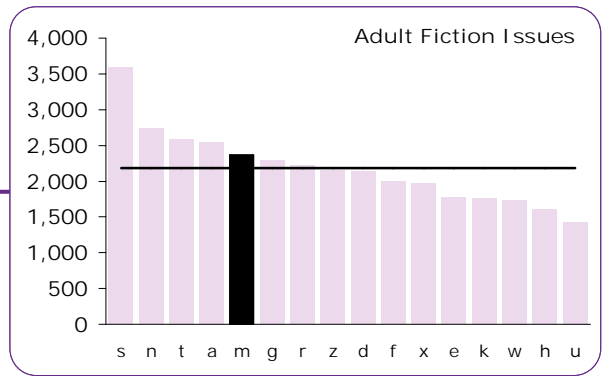
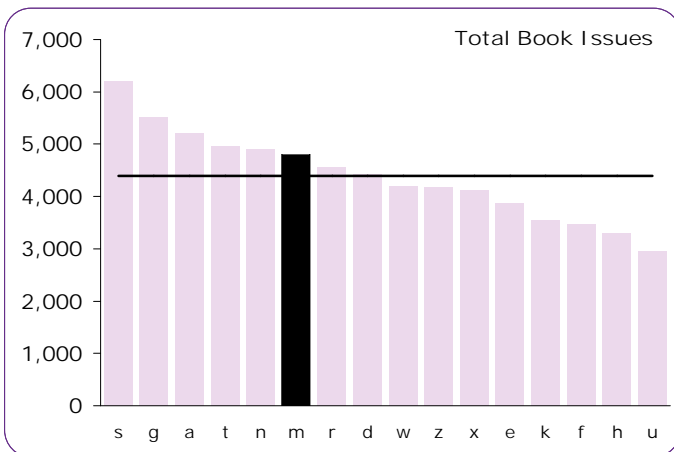
Page 24	C1: Book Issues Split by children/adult and fiction/non-fiction
Page 25	C2: Stock Turn Split by children/adult and fiction/non-fiction
Page 26	C3: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Issues Split by various categories
Page 28	C4: Request Service Total and online
Page 28	C5: Enquiries Total and online
Page 28	C6: Inter-Library Loans Supplied and received

C1: Book Issues

2011-12 Actuals

	Number	/1,000 pop	Average
Adult Fiction	439,823	2,372	2,182
Adult Non-Fiction	165,594	893	844
Children's Fiction	242,309	1,307	1,159
Children's Non-Fiction	43,424	234	204
Total Book Issues	891,150	4,807	4,389

graphs shown per 1,000 population



Breakdown of issues (percentage). Your authority's value is followed by the average value in italics.

Book Issues	Your Authority	Average
Adult Fiction	49.4%	49.7%
Adult Non-Fiction	18.6%	19.2%
Children's Fiction	27.2%	26.4%
Children's Non-Fiction	4.9%	4.7%

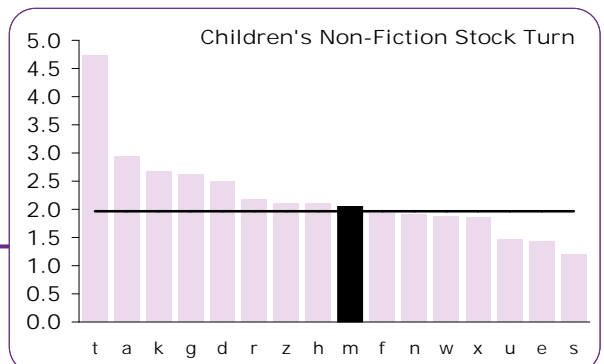
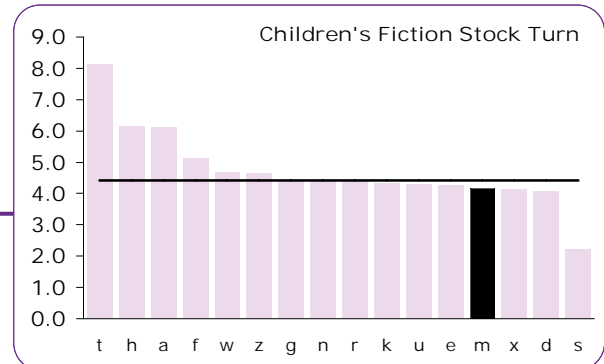
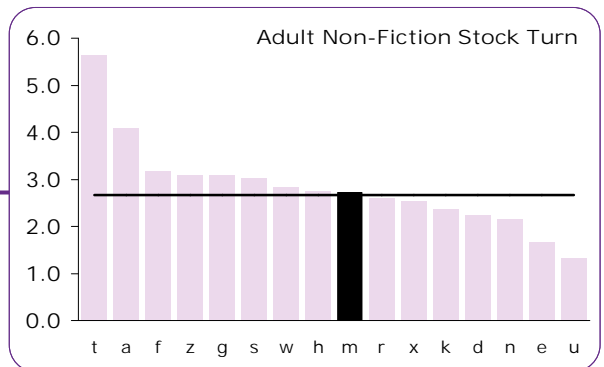
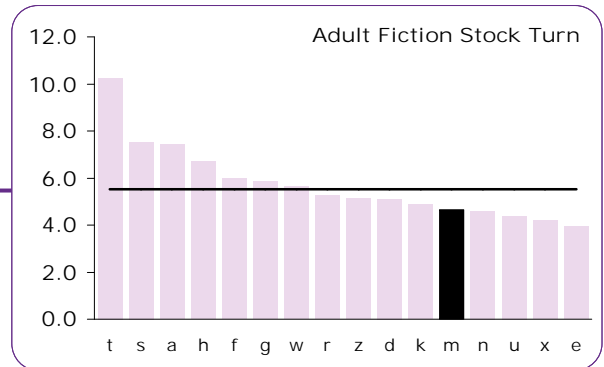
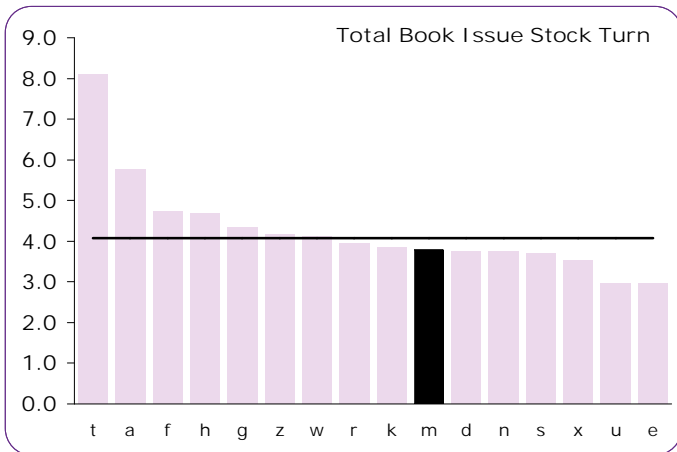
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 68 to 72

C2: Stock Turn

2011-12 Actuals

	Number	Average
Adult Fiction	4.6	5.5
Adult Non-Fiction	2.7	2.7
Children's Fiction	4.2	4.4
Children's Non-Fiction	2.1	2.0
Total Book Issues	3.8	4.1

- Number of books issued divided by the book stock (i.e. the average number of times each book was issued during the year).



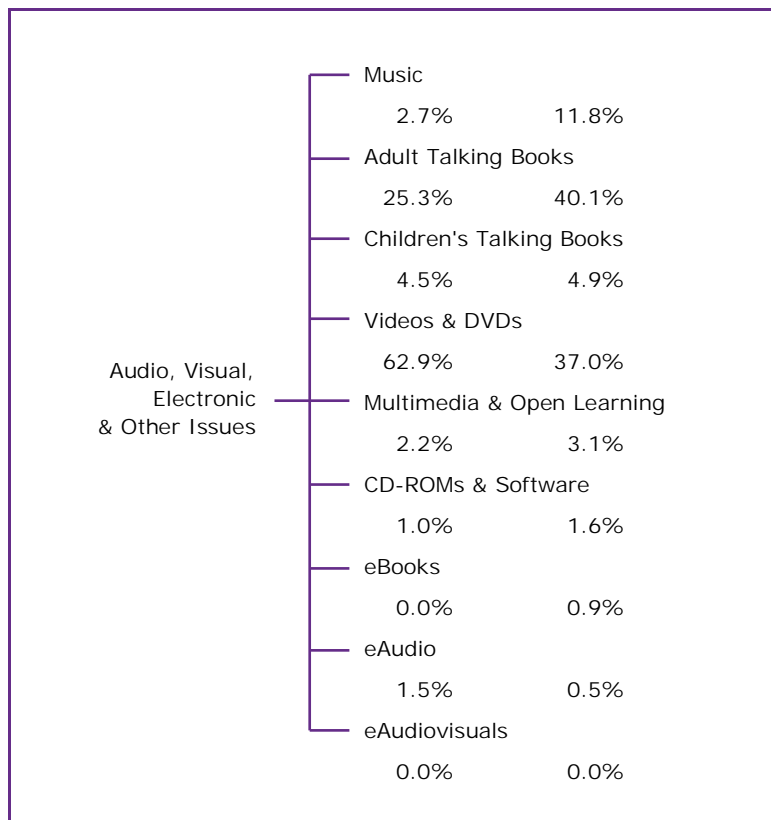
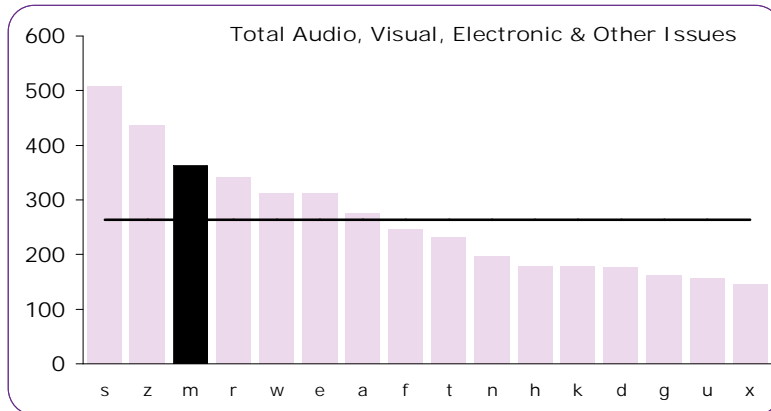
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 68 to 72 divided by Cells 23 to 27 respectively

C3: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Issues

2011-12 Actuals

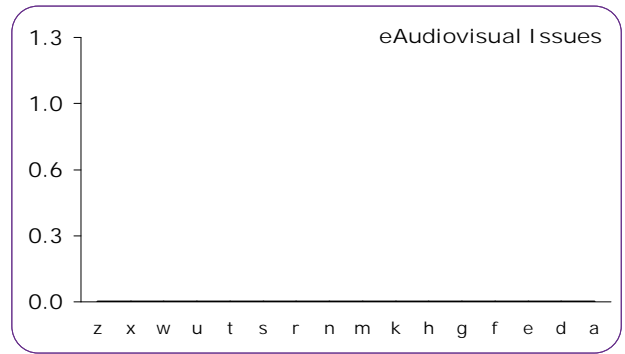
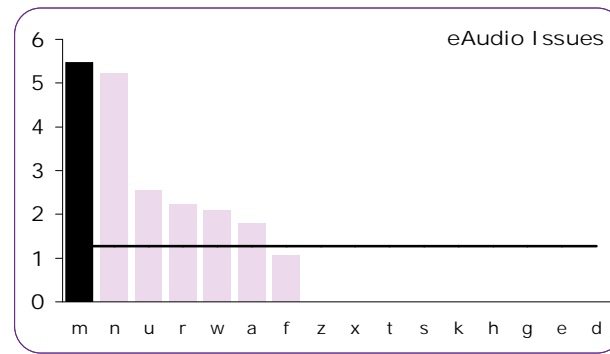
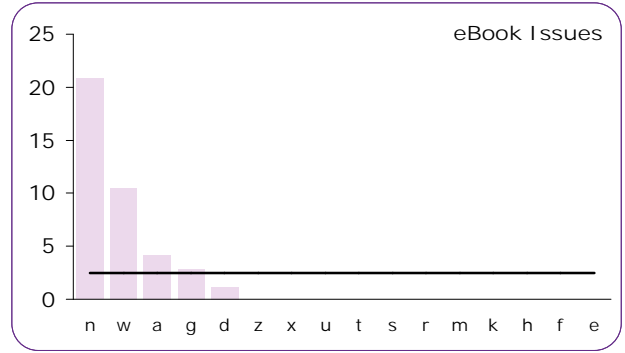
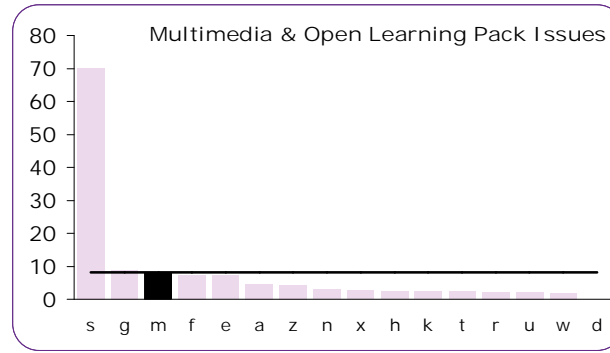
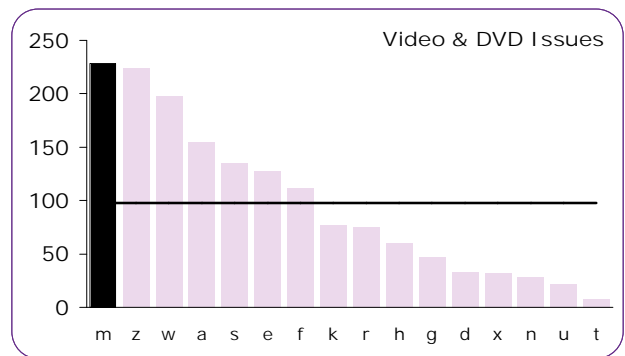
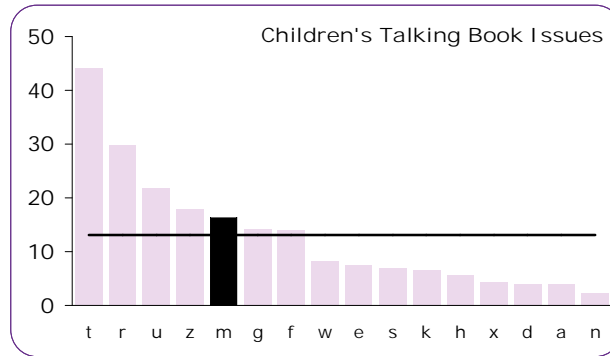
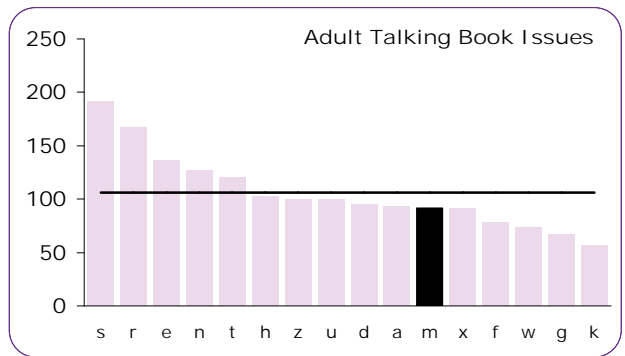
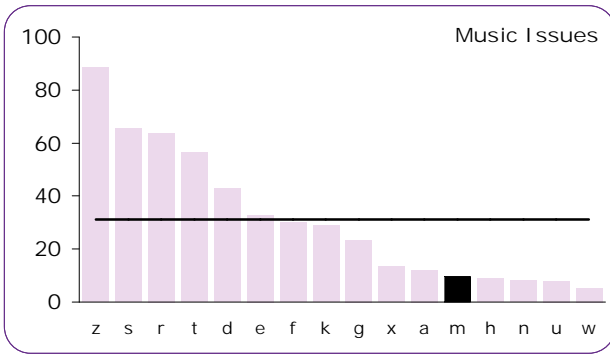
	Number	/1,000 pop	Avg
Sound Recordings			
Music	1,809	9.8	31.1
Adult Talking Books	17,023	91.8	105.9
Children's Talking Books	3,044	16.4	13.0
Video & DVDs			
Multimedia & Open Learning	1,466	7.9	8.1
CD-ROMs & Software	655	3.5	4.3
Electronic Products			
eBooks	0	0.0	2.5
eAudio	1,015	5.5	1.3
eAudiovisuals	0	0.0	0.0
Total Audio Visual Issues	67,389	363.5	263.7

graph shown per 1,000 population



C3: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Issues (continued)

graphs shown per 1,000 population

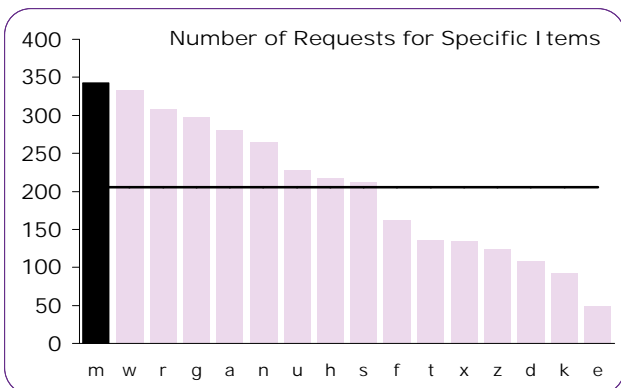


C4: Request Service

2011-12 Actuals

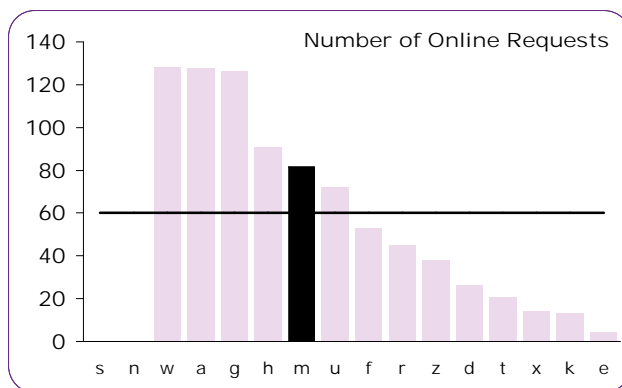
	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Requests	63,550	343	206

graphs shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 83

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Online Requests	15,161	82	60



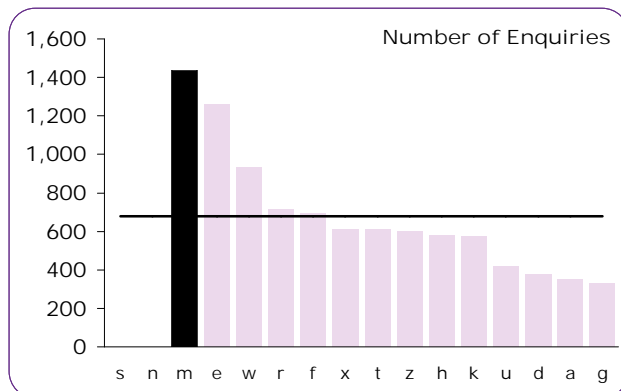
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 84

C5: Enquiries

2011-12 Actuals

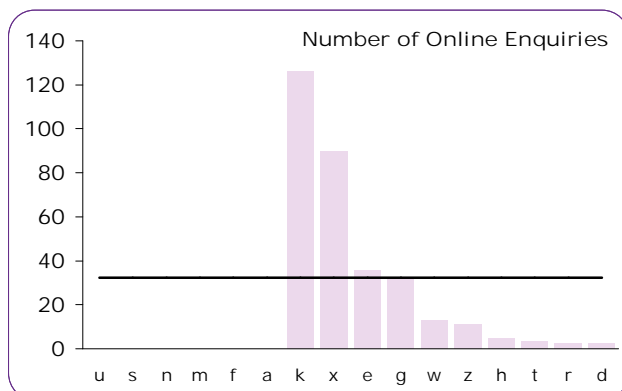
	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Enquiries	266,550	1,438	678

graphs shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 88

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Online Enquiries	na	na	32.2



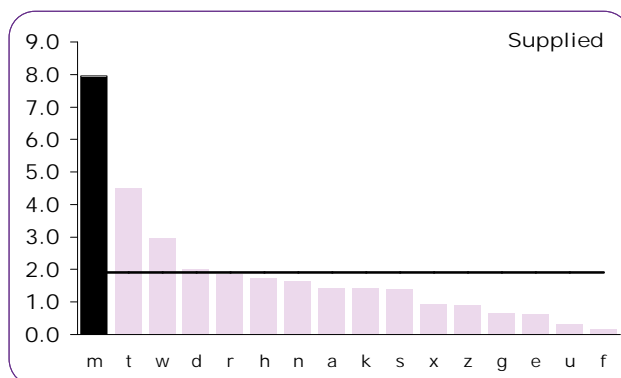
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 89

C6: Inter-Library Loans

2011-12 Actuals

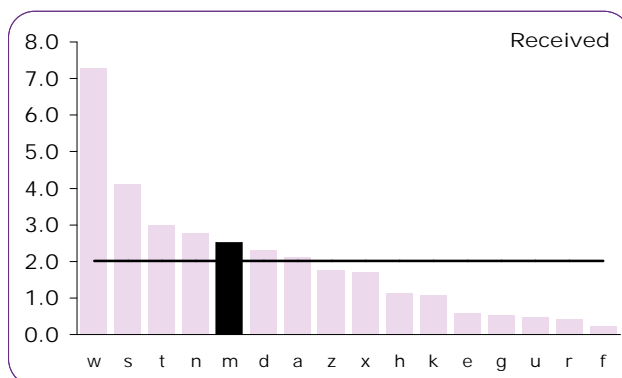
	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Loans Supplied	1,474	8.0	1.9

graphs shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 98

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Loans Received	467	2.5	2.0



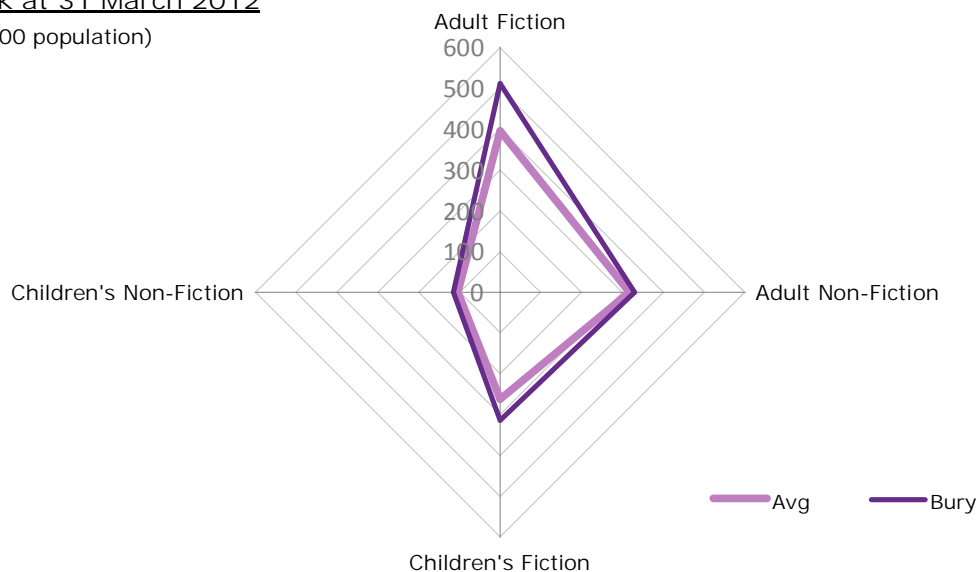
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cell 99

SECTION D: STOCK

- This section examines issues and stock turn for books and other items along with requests, enquiries and loans.

Book Stock at 31 March 2012

(Stock per 1,000 population)



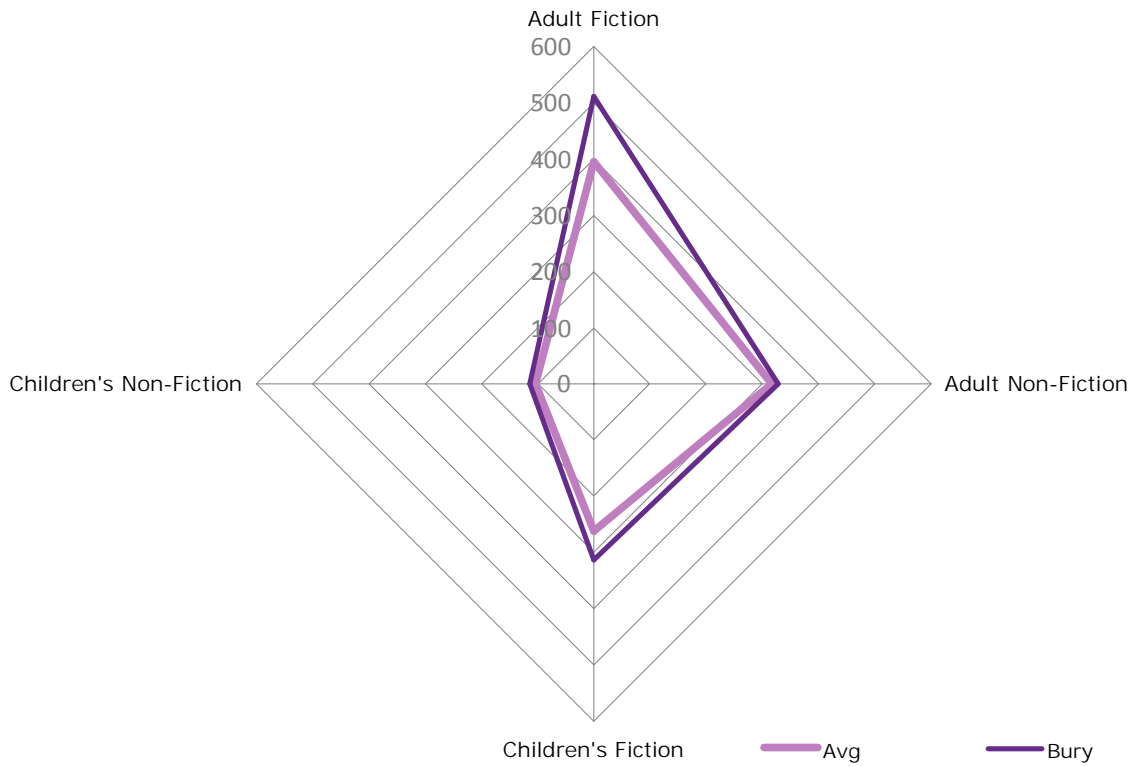
(See page 30 for details)

Section Contents	
Page 30	D1: Book Stock Split by children/adult and fiction/non-fiction
Page 32	D2: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Stock Split by various categories
Page 35	D3: Book Acquisitions Split by children/adult and fiction/non-fiction
Page 36	D4: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Acquisitions Split by various categories
Page 37	D5: All Acquisitions (Books & Audio Visual) Trendline
Page 38	D6: Lending Stock Replenishment Rate Overall replenishment rate

D1: Book Stock

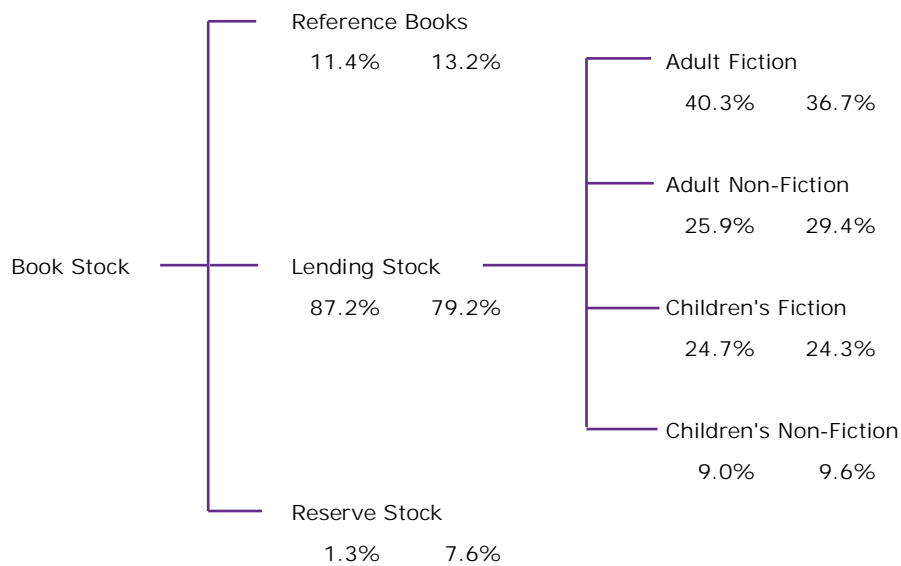
Summary

Book Stock at 31 March 2012



- Books per 1,000 population, see next page for detail.

This tree diagram analyses each type of stock as a percentage of total book stock. Your authority's value is followed by the average value in italics.



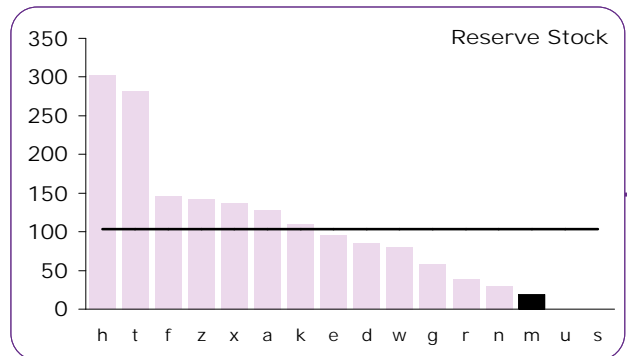
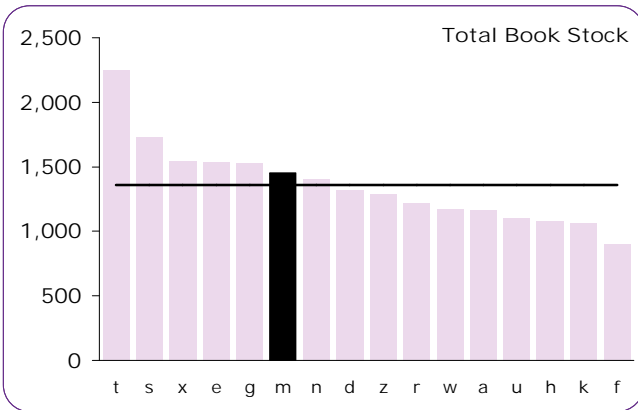
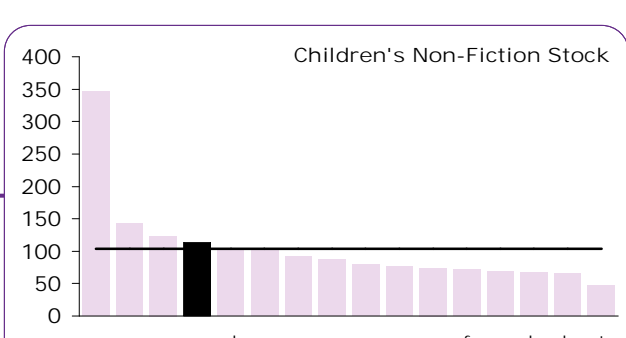
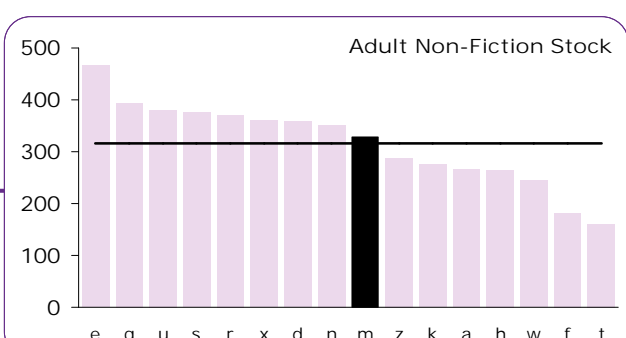
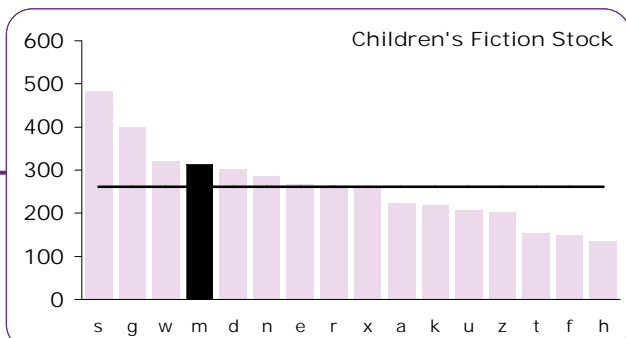
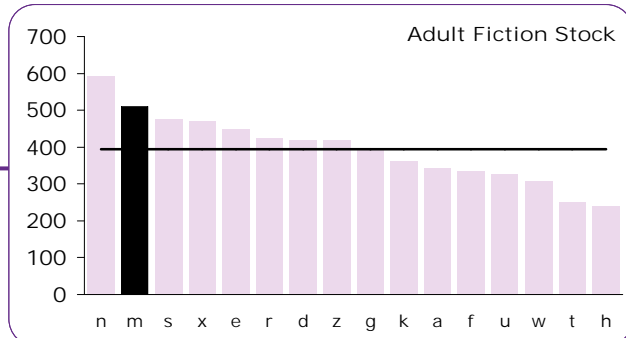
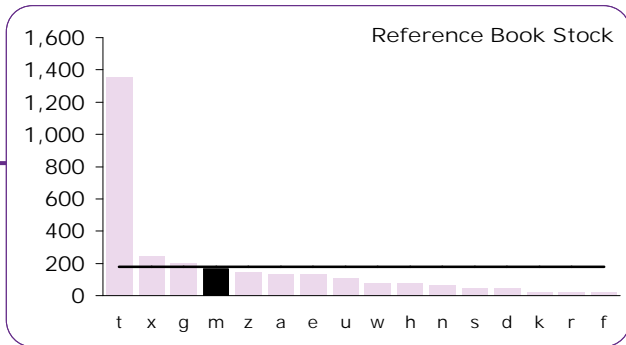
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 22 to 29

D1: Book Stock (continued)

at 31 March 2012

	No.	/1,000 pop	Avg
Reference Books	30,754	166	179
Lending Stock			
Adult Fiction	94,712	511	395
Adult Non-Fiction	60,863	328	317
Children's Fiction	58,066	313	262
Children's Non-Fiction	21,145	114	104
Reserve Stock	3,589	19	103
Total Book Stock	269,129	1,452	1,360

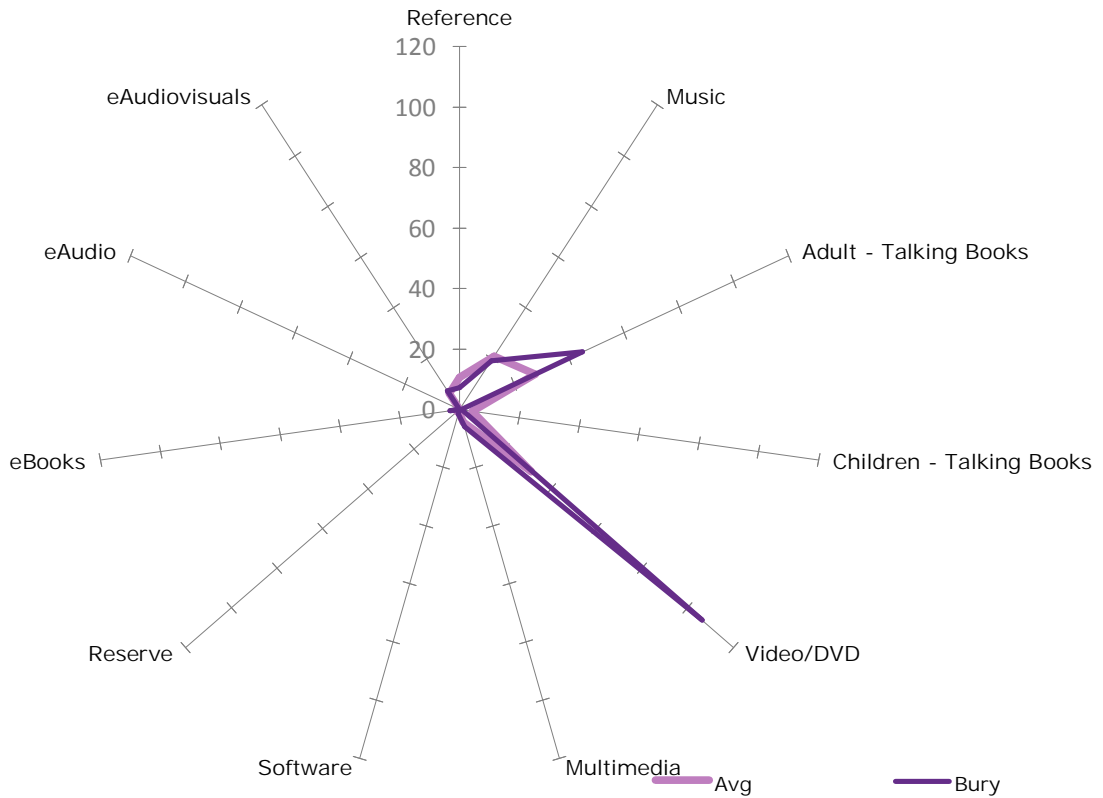
graphs shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 22 to 29

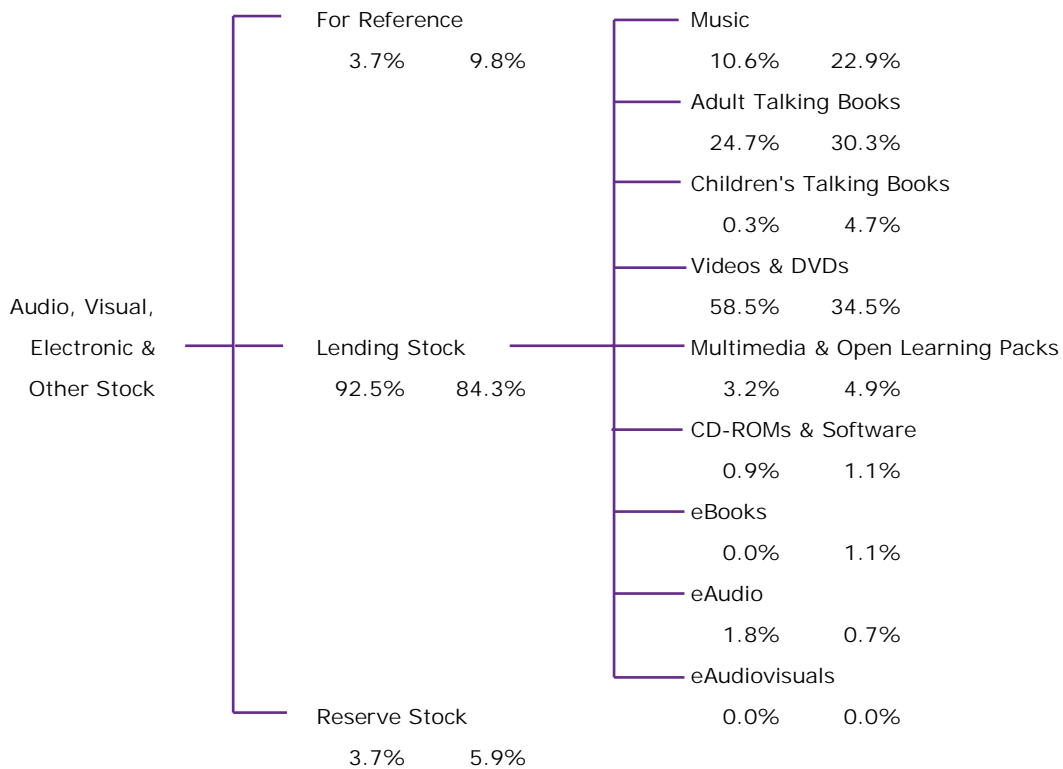
D2: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Stock

Stock at 31 March 2012



• Stock per 1,000 population, see next page for detail.

This tree diagram analyses each type of stock as a percentage of total audio visual stock. Your authority's value is followed by the average value in italics.



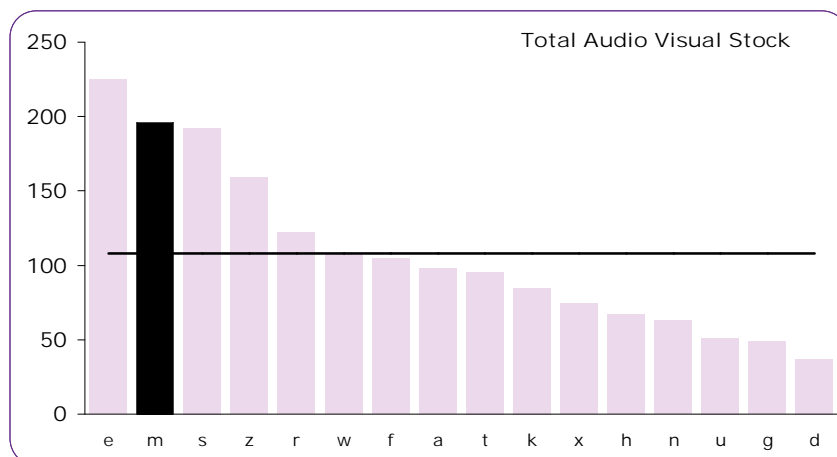
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 37 to 49

D2: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Stock (continued)

at 31 March 2012

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Avg
For Reference	1,352	7.3	10.5
Lending Stock			
Sound - Music	3,563	19.2	20.8
Sound - Adult Talking Books	8,316	44.9	27.6
Sound - Children's Talking Books	112	0.6	4.3
Video & DVDs	19,690	106.2	31.4
Multimedia & Open Learning	1,089	5.9	4.4
CD-ROMs & Software	288	1.6	1.0
Electronic - eBooks	0	0.0	1.0
Electronic - eAudio	601	3.2	0.6
Electronic - eAudiovisuals	0	0.0	0.0
Reserve Stock	1,362	7.3	6.4
Total Audio Visual Stock	36,373	196.2	118.5

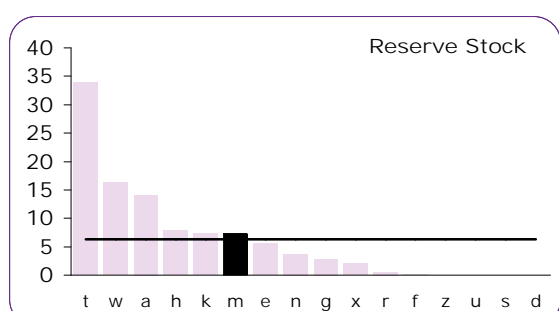
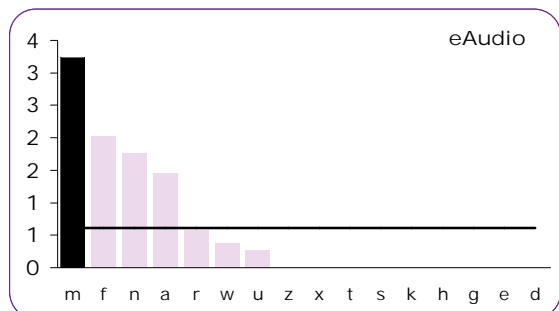
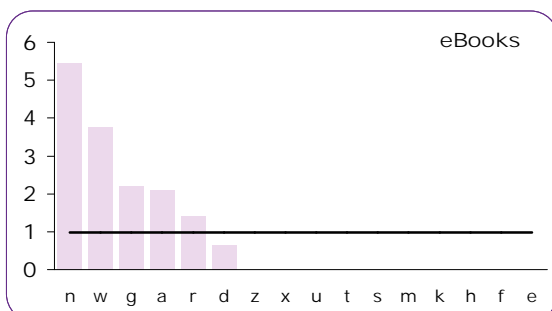
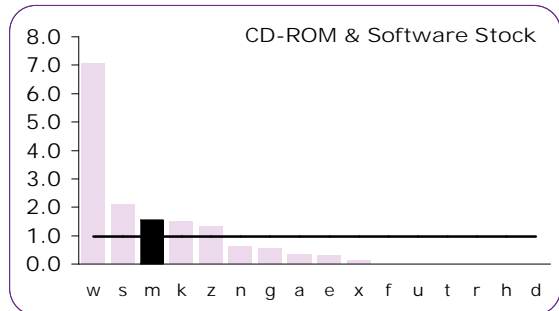
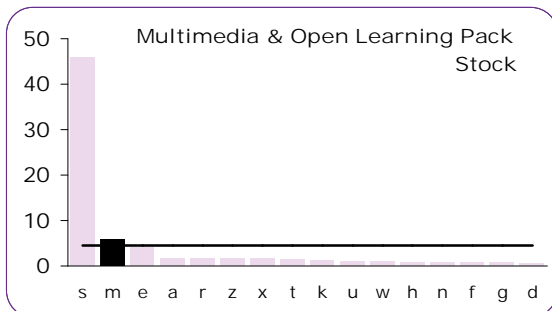
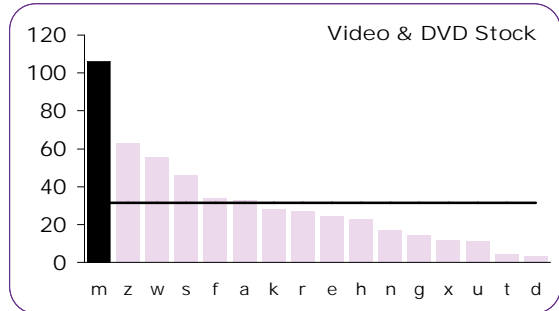
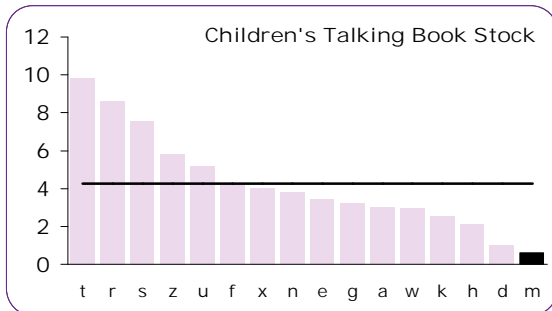
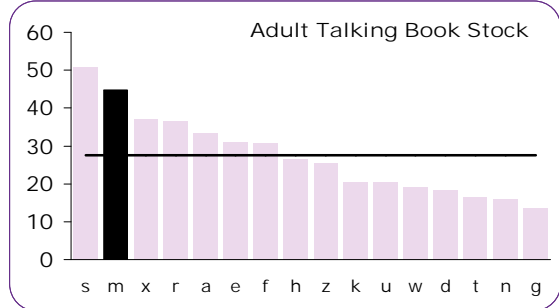
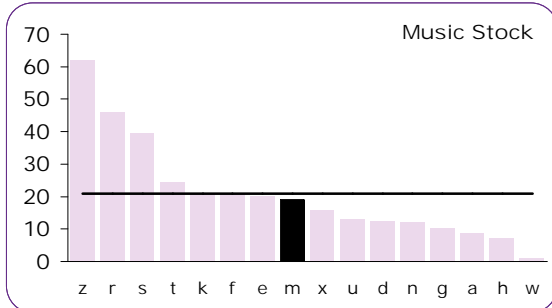
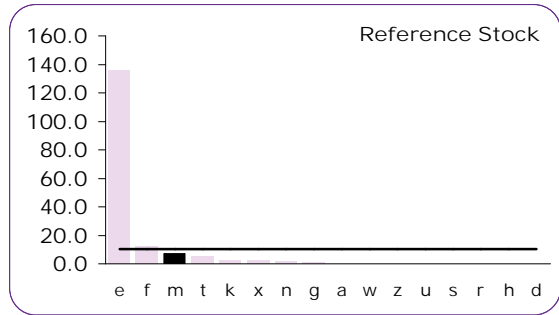
graph shown per 1,000 population



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 37 to 49

D2: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Stock (continued)

graphs shown per 1,000 population



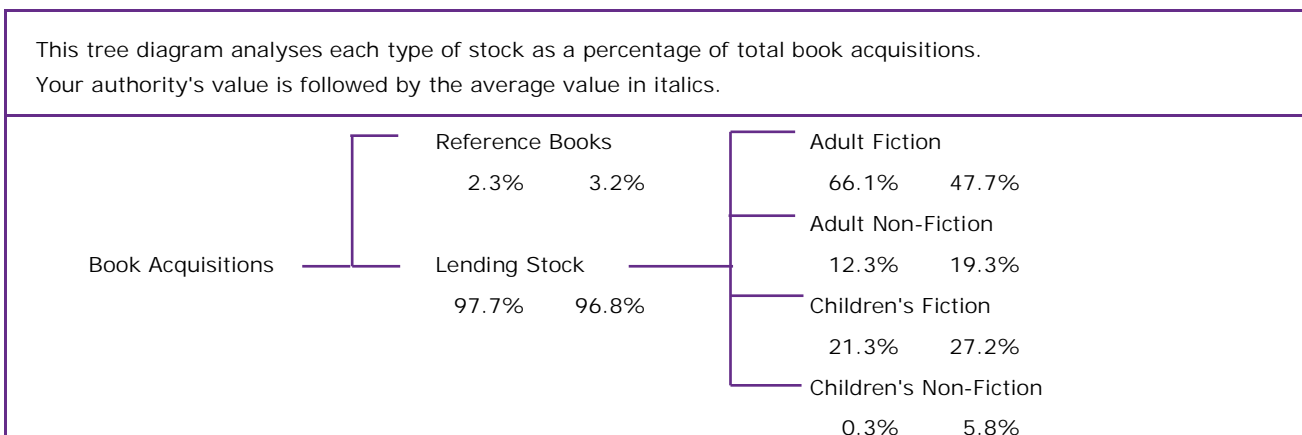
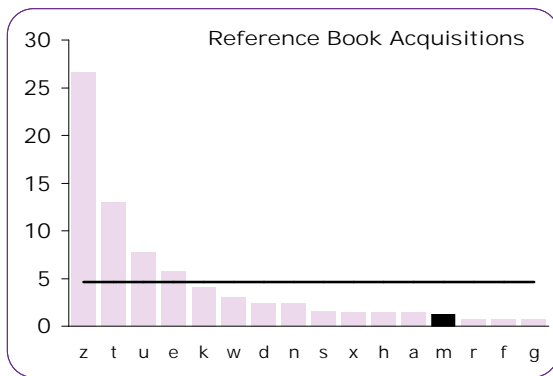
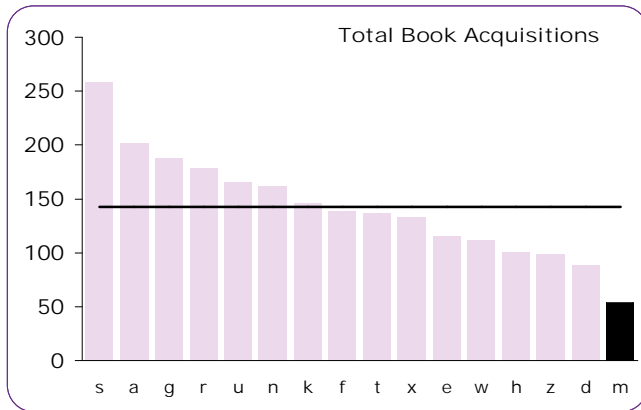
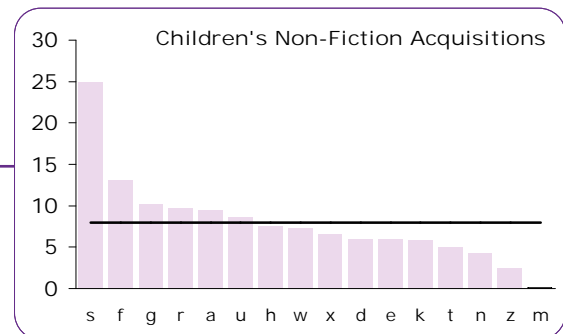
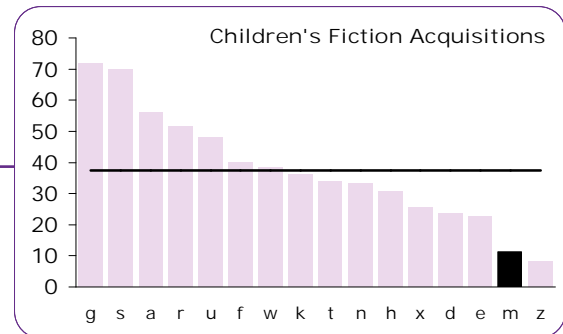
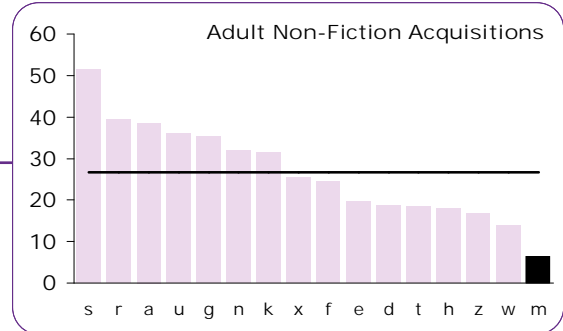
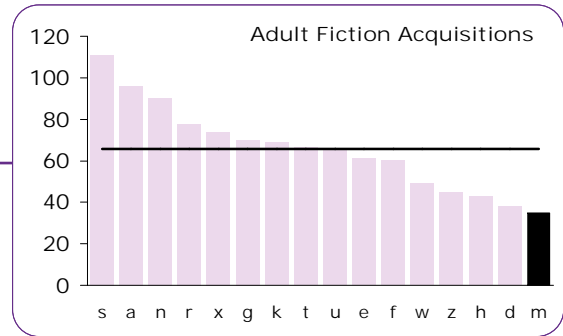
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 37 to 49

D3: Book Acquisitions

2011-12 Actuals

graphs shown per 1,000 population

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
Reference Books	234	1.3	4.6
Lending Stock			
Adult Fiction	6,460	34.8	65.6
Adult Non-Fiction	1,203	6.5	26.6
Children's Fiction	2,083	11.2	37.5
Children's Non-Fiction	32	0.2	7.9
Total Book Acquisitions	10,012	54.0	142.3



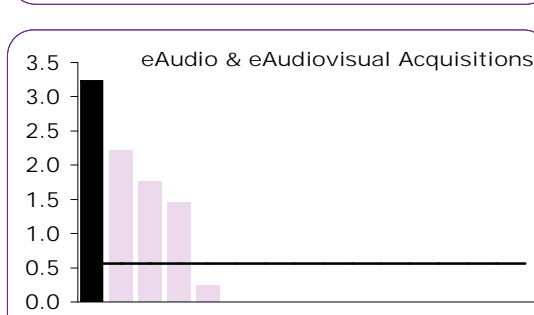
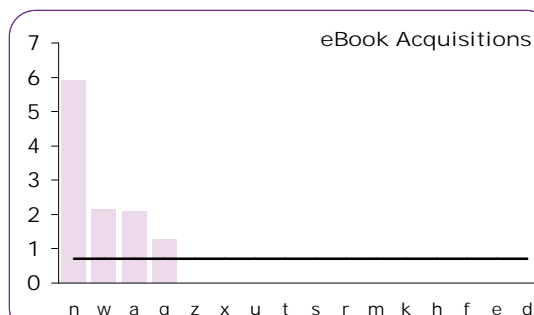
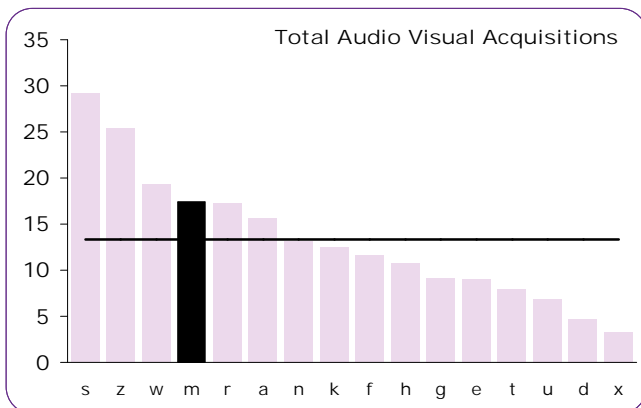
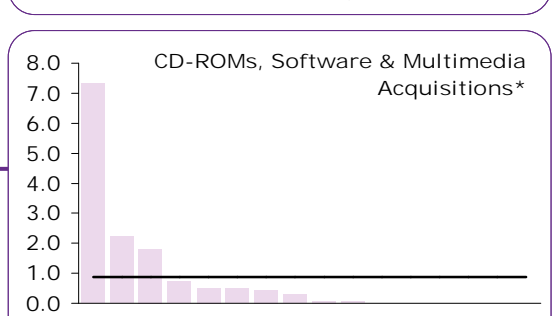
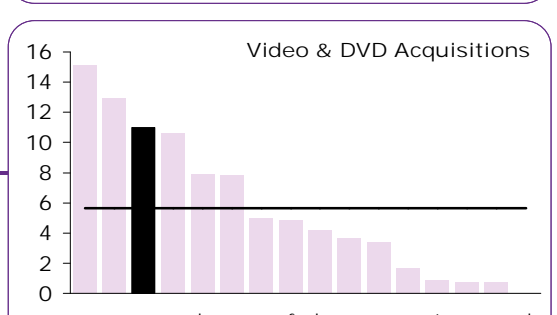
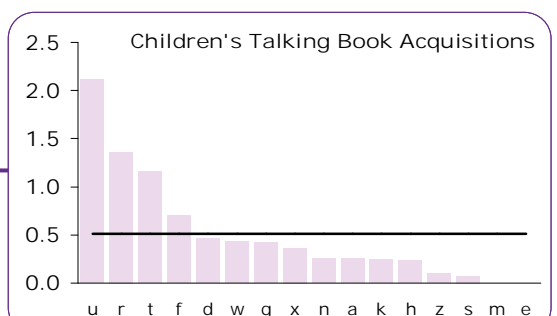
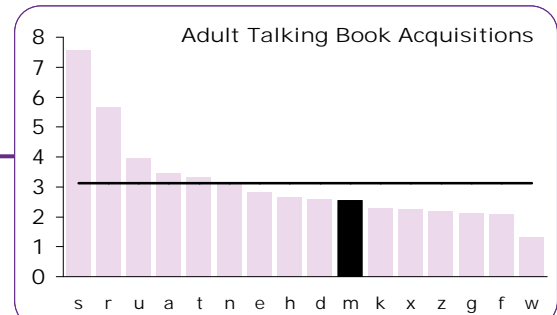
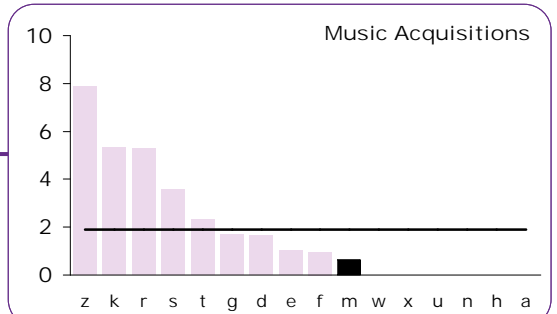
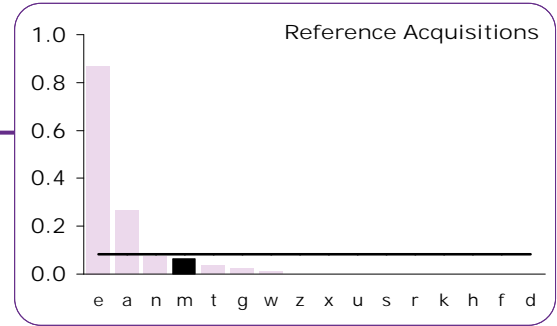
Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 30 to 36

D4: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Acquisitions

2011-12 Actuals

graphs shown per 1,000 population

	Number	per 1,000 pop	Avg
For Reference	12	0.1	0.1
Lending Stock			
Sound - Music	119	0.6	1.9
Sound - Adult Talking Books	471	2.5	3.1
Sound - Children's Talking Books	0	0.0	0.5
Video & DVDs	2,037	11.0	5.7
CD-ROMs, Software & Multimedia*	0	0.0	0.9
eBooks	0	0.0	0.7
eAudio	601	3.2	0.6
eAudiovisuals	0	0.0	0.0
Total Audio Visual Acquisitions	3,228	17.4	13.3

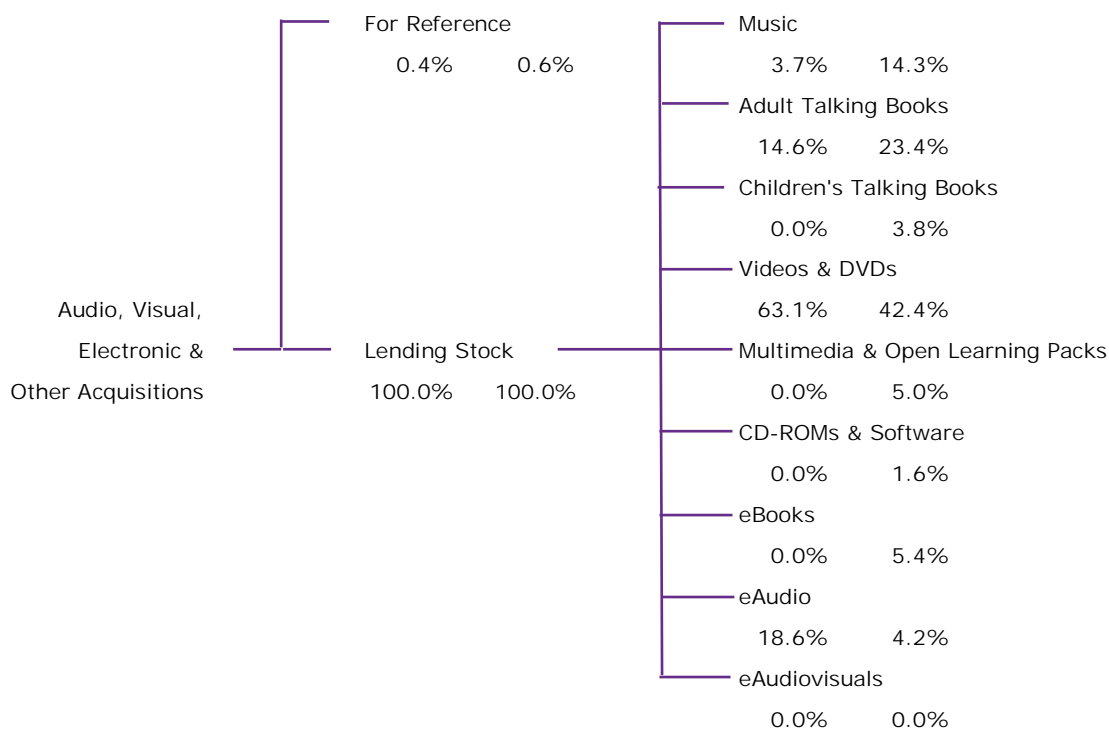


* Includes CD-ROMs & Software, Multimedia & Open Learning

Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 50 to 61

D4: Audio, Visual, Electronic & Other Acquisitions (continued)

This tree diagram analyses each type of stock as a percentage of total audio visual acquisitions. Your authority's value is followed by the average value in *italics*.

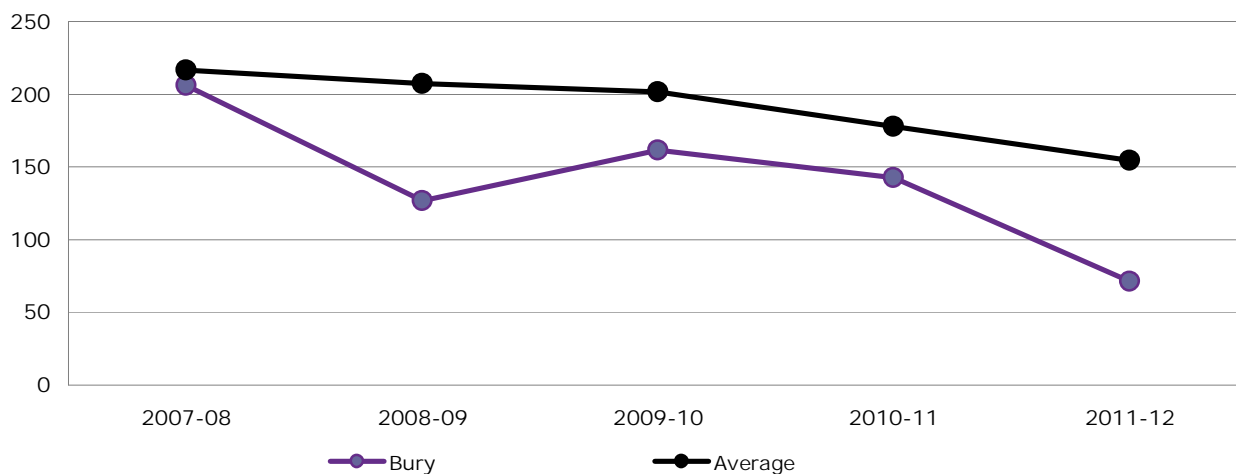


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 50 to 61

D5: All Acquisitions (Books and Audio Visual)

Acquisitions	Number	per 1,000 pop	Average
2007-08	37,747	206	217
2008-09	23,177	127	207
2009-10	29,493	162	202
2010-11	26,249	143	178
2011-12	13,240	71	154

Acquisitions per 1,000 population: Time Series

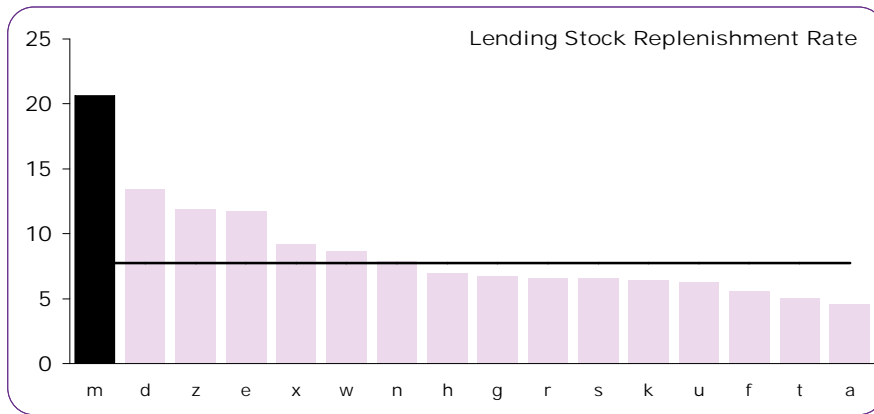


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 36 & 61

D6: Lending Stock Replenishment Rate

Lending Stock	Years	Average
Replenishment Rate	20.6	7.7

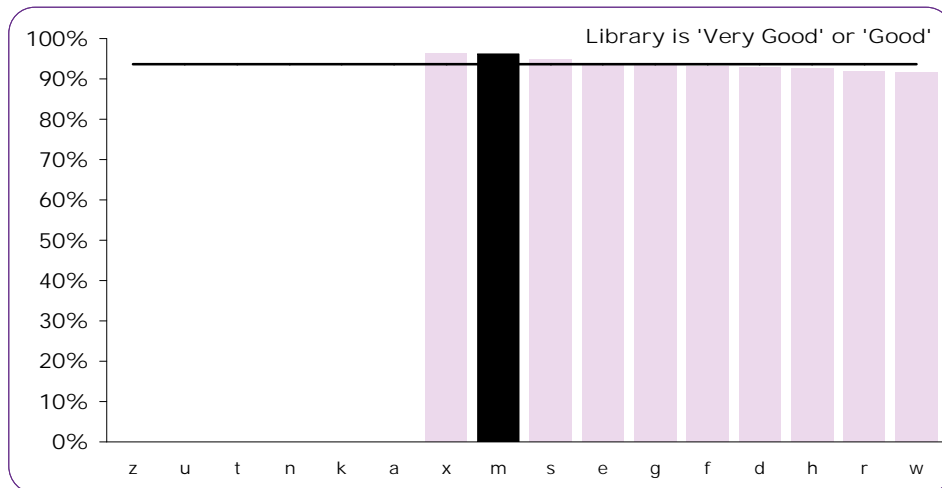
- Time taken in years to replenish the lending stock on open access or available on loan at 2011-12 rate.



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - (Cell 27 + Cell 47) / (Cell 35 + Cell 60)

SECTION E: PERFORMANCE

- The CIPFAstats Public Library Statistics primarily collect cost and quantity figures. Here we analyse the performance data included, in particular the results of the latest PLUS surveys*.



(See page 39 for details)

Section Contents	
Page 40	E1: Requests % supplied in 7, 15 and 30 days
Page 41	E2: Adults Public Library Users Survey (PLUS) Satisfaction Measures
Page 42	E2: Childrens Public Library Users Survey (PLUS) Satisfaction Measures Outcome Measures

*Public Library Users Survey (PLUS)

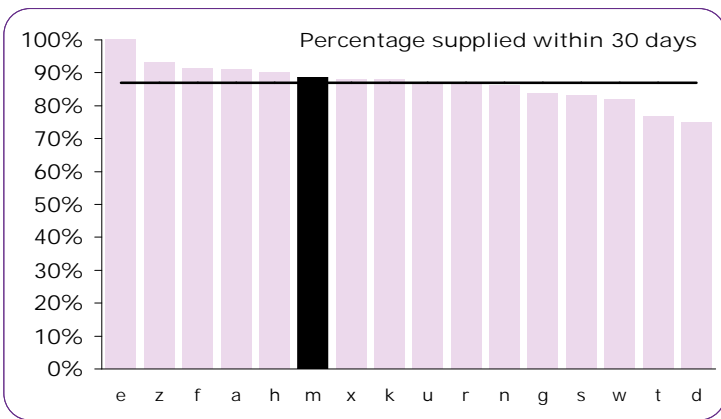
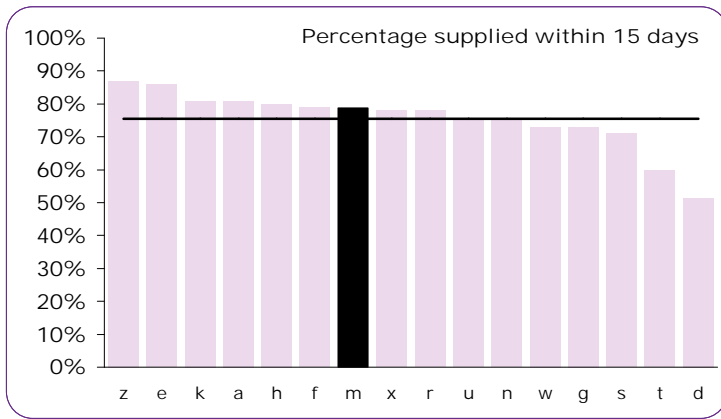
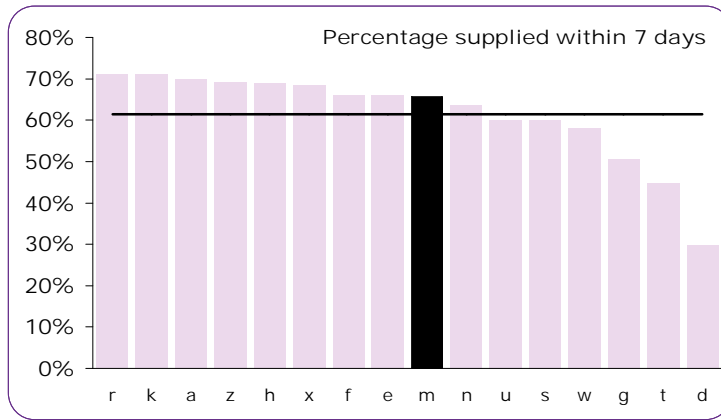
This PLUS data is the feedback from the individuals who makes use of library services. It contains the views of children, young people and adults from diverse neighbourhoods who have been surveyed on a variety of topics including books, homework and computers. Examples of the way the PLUS data is used includes, for example, demographic profiling to determine demand amongst key groups for services.

If you would like to learn more about PLUS please contact socialresearch@cipfa.org

E1: Requests

2011-12 Actuals

Percentage Supplied	Authority	Average
within 7 days	66%	61%
within 15 days	79%	75%
within 30 days	89%	87%

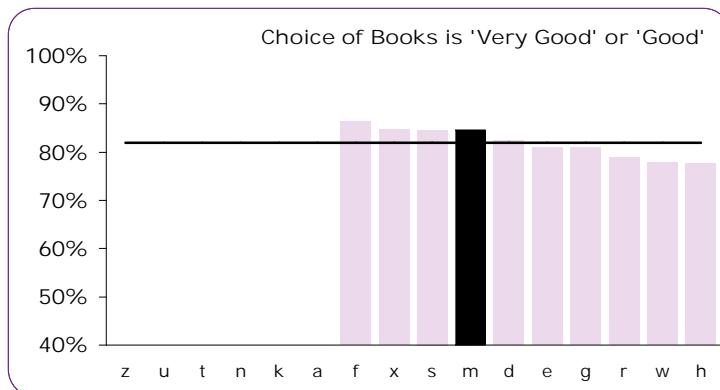
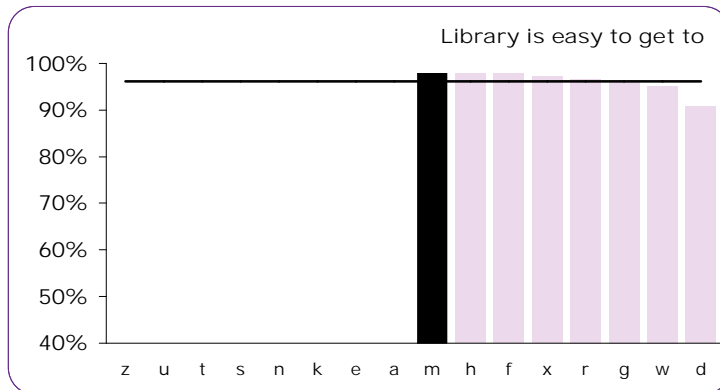
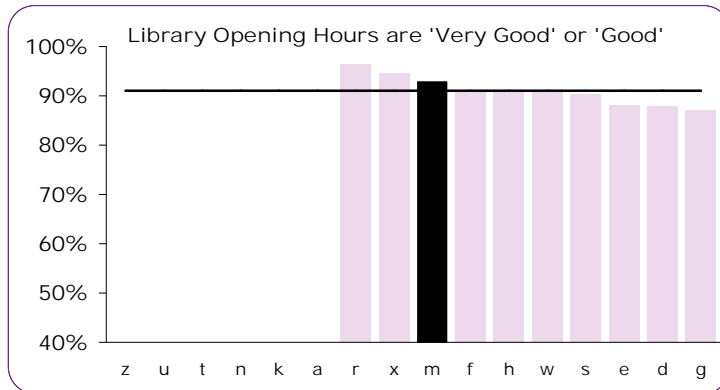


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 85 to 87

E2: Public Library User Survey (PLUS)

Over 16

Survey Year: 2009-10	Authority	Average
Proportion who view their library opening hours as 'very good' or 'good'	93%	91%
Proportion who find the library easily accessible	98%	96%
Proportion who find the choice of books as 'very good' or 'good'	85%	82%
Proportion who view their library as 'very good' or 'good'	96%	94%

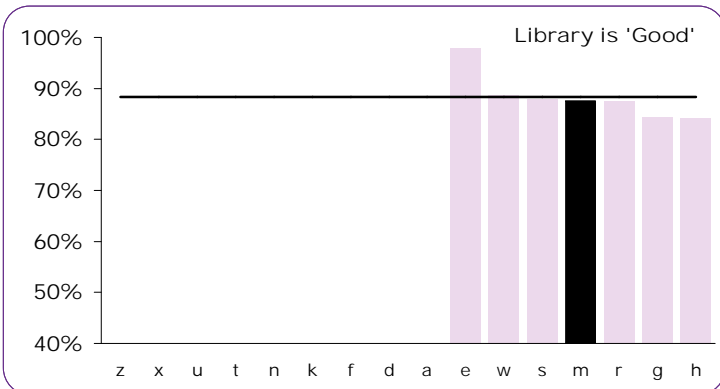
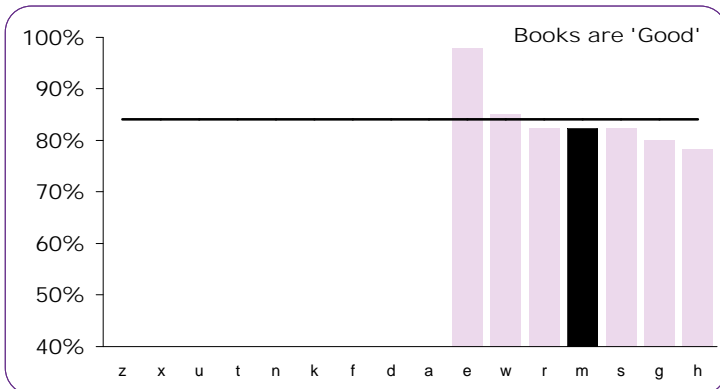
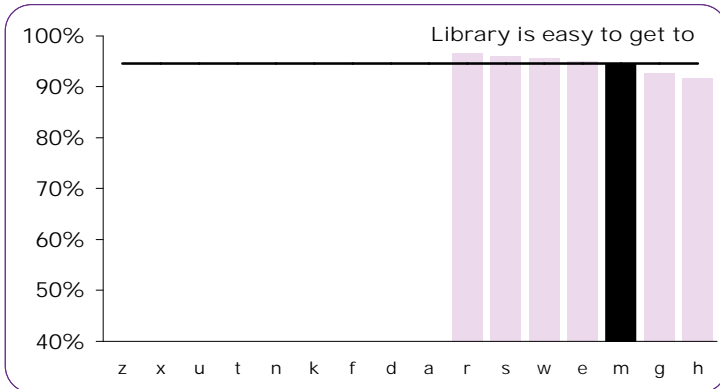
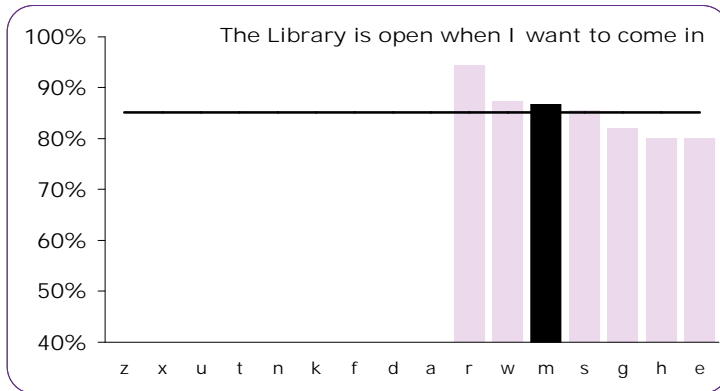


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 155 to 163

E3: Public Library User Survey (PLUS)

Under 16

Survey Year:	2010-11	Authority	Average
Proportion who view their library to have convenient opening hours		87%	85%
Proportion who find it easy to access the library		95%	95%
Proportion who view the books in their library as 'good'		82%	84%
Proportion who view their library as 'good'		88%	88%

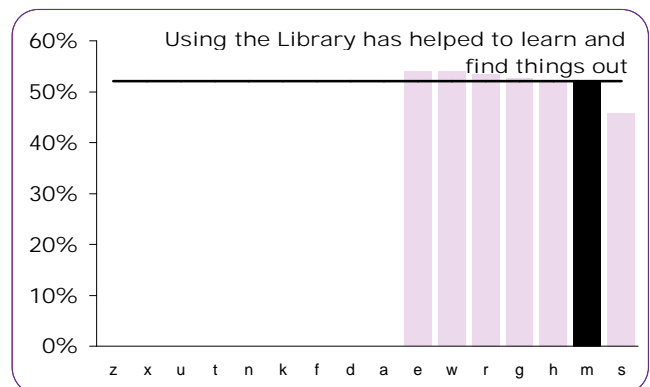
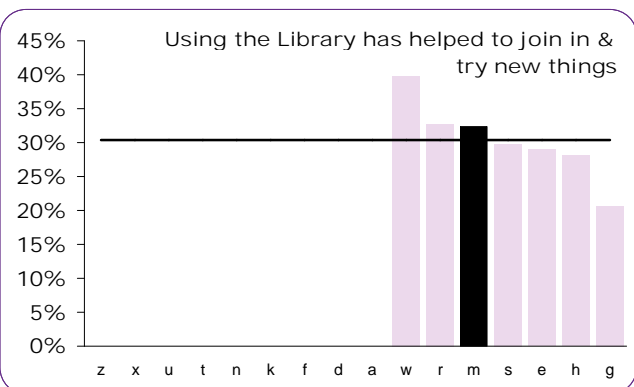
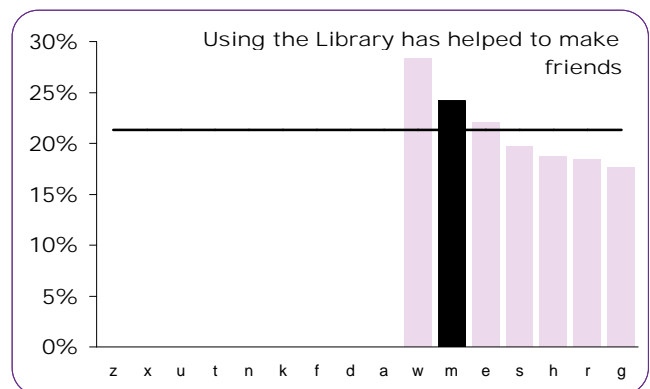
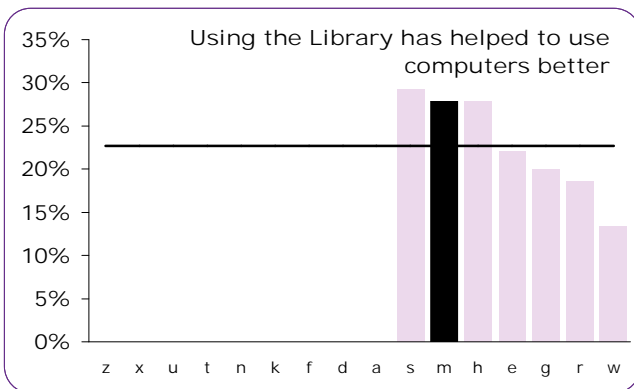
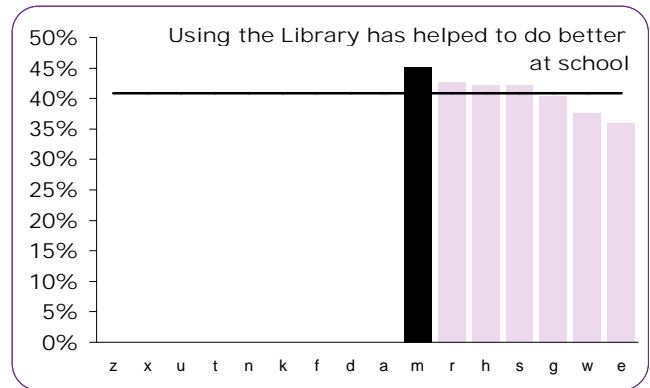
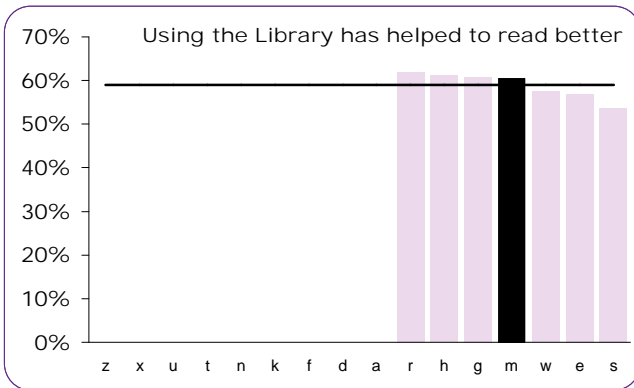


Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 155 to 163

E3: Public Library User Survey (PLUS)

Under 16 (continued)

Proportion who view their library to have helped them	Authority	Average
Read better	61%	59%
Do better at school	45%	41%
Use computers better	28%	23%
Make friends	24%	21%
Join in and try new things	32%	30%
Learn and find things out	52%	52%



Source: CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2012 - Cells 165 to 170

If there are no figures for your authority in Section E2 & E3, your authority may not have taken part in the PLUS surveys recently. For more information contact socialresearch@cipfa.org

APPENDICES

- Information to help you get the most out of the report.

APPENDIX 1 - Comparative Bar Charts

Page 45

The report makes a great deal of use of one simple type of chart that is used by many organisations including the consultants McKinsey & Co. to display data simply and effectively. This section provides a detailed overview of the chart and instructions on how to read the charts to get the most out of them.

APPENDIX 2 - Background Information

Page 48

This appendix provides comparisons for educational achievement, deprivation, area, population and population density as all these can have an impact on libraries planning.

APPENDIX 3 - Financial Information

Page 50

This appendix provides more detailed tables of the financial data analysed in section B.

APPENDIX 4 - Other CIPFA Libraries Services

Page 52

Links to other services that CIPFA provides for library authorities.

APPENDIX 5 - Contact Us!

Page 52

Let us know what you think and how we can make the profile more useful.

APPENDIX X 1 - Comparative Bar Charts

Comparative bar charts

This type of chart is the backbone of our report. It enables us to display the data for the entire group efficiently, displays clearly to readers where their authority sits compared to the group and provides key information about the range of values being compared.

While we hope these charts will be intuitive to many readers, some readers will benefit from a little more information. In this appendix we clarify how these charts work and present techniques for getting the most out of the them.

Example 1: Anatomy of a comparative bar chart

This chart displays fictional user satisfaction data for 25 authorities. Each bar represents an individual authority and the bar for the reader's authority highlights in black.

The values for the authorities are displayed in order starting at the highest value at the left of the chart and dropping to the lowest at the right of the chart.

In this example, the black bar highlights on the left of the chart, showing that the authority is performing strongly (has a high value) for this indicator when compared to the other 24 authorities.

The horizontal black line is the average value for the group. In this example it can literally 'be seen' that the authorities user satisfaction is clearly above average as the black bar is taller than the height of the average line.

The y-axis shows the scale and enables readers to judge the values of individual authorities and the average. While readers naturally cannot read exact values off the chart, your authority's own value and the group average will be displayed near the chart, often with the associated raw data.



Example 2: Comparative bar charts for reports with small numbers of authorities

This example displays fictional income data for 12 authorities.

Authorities can request copies of this report using any grouping of authorities that they wish (e.g. small regional groupings, nearest neighbours or family groupings, core cities up to the whole of Britain).

For small groupings of authorities (19 or less) we display letters under the charts and provide a key in the report to enable readers to identify each of their comparator authorities individually.



Example 3: Zero values and unavailable data

Zero values: In some cases the value for any authority might be zero, in this case the value 'displays' as a bar of zero height (i.e. no bar) on the right of the distribution (which follows the pattern of lowest values to the right of the chart).

Unavailable data: In other cases there may not be data available, either because the data were not supplied, or because the data supplied have been rejected. These are displayed by missing bars on the left of the chart.

Averages: Zero values are included in the average as they are genuine values for authorities. The average however excludes unavailable data.

This chart shows fictional agency staff costs for 12 authorities. The four missing bars can potentially cause confusion, however it will quickly become second nature to readers.

In this chart, authorities q, f and a have no spend on agency staff, i.e. they have not used agency staff and therefore their values are genuinely zero. However the use by authority h is unknown and has been excluded from the analysis (represented by the gap on the left of the chart). The chart average is based on only 11 authorities as authority h is excluded.



Example 4: Comparisons with large numbers of authorities

When a large number of authorities are displayed the individual bars get so small that they start to merge. The value for your authority should still be clearly visible as the black bar. While individual bars cannot be seen, this does not detract from the readers ability to compare their value to the group, or learn about overall range of values.

This chart shows fictional overhead costs for 150 authorities. By looking at the shape of the graph and position of the black bar and average line the following information can be observed.

- The black bar authority has a very low figure, being less than a third of the group average.
- Data were not available for around 10% of the authorities (gap on left of the chart).
- 5% of the authorities report either zero or miniscule costs (gap on right of the chart).
- There is great variation in these costs, as the distribution slopes smoothly from left to right showing that there is no 'typical' value for this cost.



Examples 5-8: Example distributions and help in interpreting them

The distributions of values shown on the charts can vary greatly. Here we show some examples to help readers understand how the distributions can vary. In each case we will keep the black bar authority's value the same and the group average the same, however the shape of the graph and distribution of the groups values are varied to give quite different pictures of the example authority's costs.



- This chart shows a very common distribution (which a statistician would appropriately call the 'normal' distribution).
- While there is a wide range of values (20-100) the majority of authorities are in a much tighter range (about half are between 50 and 70).
- In this particular case the highlighted authority has one of the highest costs.



- This chart shows a straight sloping distribution.
- There is no consistency between authorities and no such thing as a typical value.
- In this particular case the highlighted authority is above average, but not significantly so.



- This chart shows little variation between authorities.
- In this particular case the highlighted authority is clearly the most expensive per 1,000 population.



- This distribution is quite rare, the chart clearly displays two distinct groupings of authorities.
- In this case interpreting the highlighted authorities value is difficult and it is important to investigate the reasons behind this variation.

Quartiles

We finish this introduction with a quick note about quartiles. Quartiles are a popular simple way to examine distributions of cost or performance data.

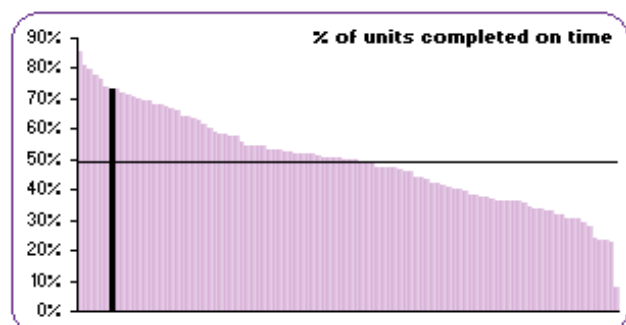
Quartiles are produced by splitting the distribution into four quarters, as presented on the right.

Mathematically the word quartile refers to the boundaries between the quarters (called the lower quartile, median and upper quartile).

In business & management the word quartile is more often used to refer to the quarters themselves. "Top quartile" is used to describe the best quarter (e.g. highest performance) while "bottom quartile" refers to the worse (e.g. high cost or low performance).

It is common approach to view "being in the top quartile" as a benchmark to be achieved, and "being in the bottom quartile" as a sign of problems.

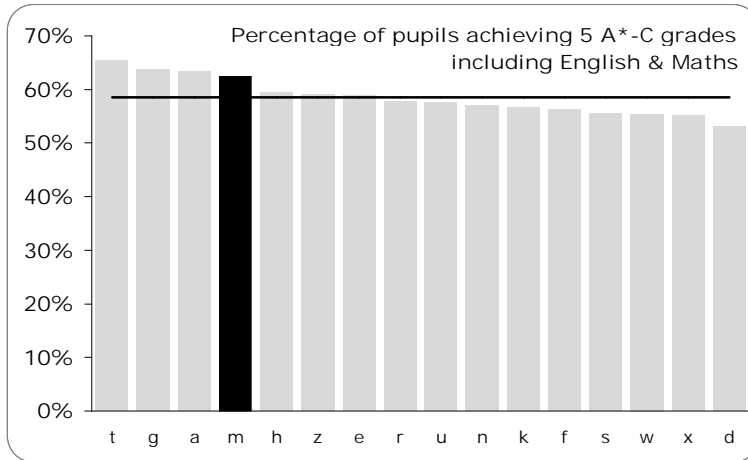
We do not show quartiles in this report, as this approach can be viewed as simplistic, and it does not fit in with the purpose of the report, which is to inform rather than judge. The reader should however compare the top and bottom charts and note how easy it is to quarter the distribution with the mind's eye.



APPENDIX 2 - Background Information

Educational Attainment

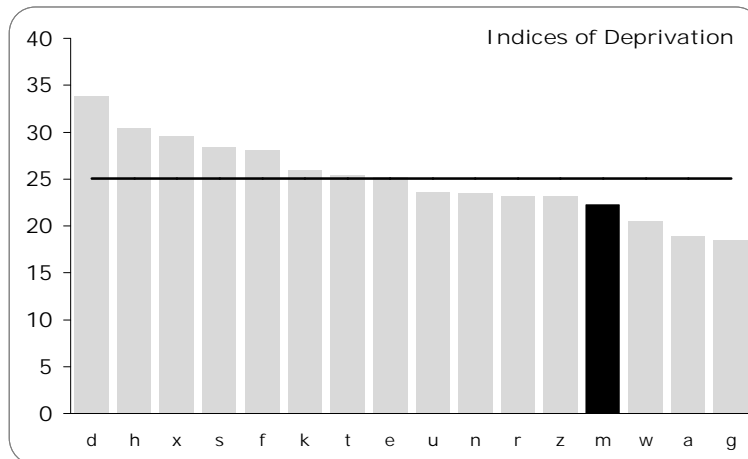
		Average
Educational Attainment	62.5%	58.6%



Source: CIPFA Children's Services Actuals Statistics 2010-11 - Column 313

Deprivation

		Average
Index of Deprivation	22.2	25.0

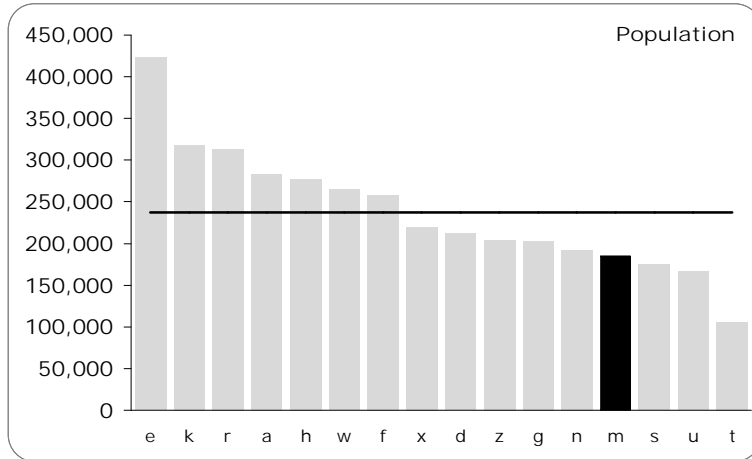


- The higher the index, the more deprived the authority is.

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2010

Population

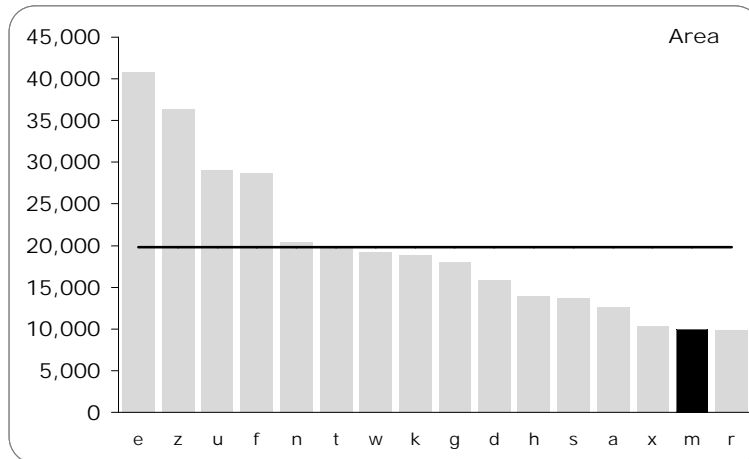
		Average
Population	185,400	237,569



Source: ONS Mid 2011 Population Estimates

Area

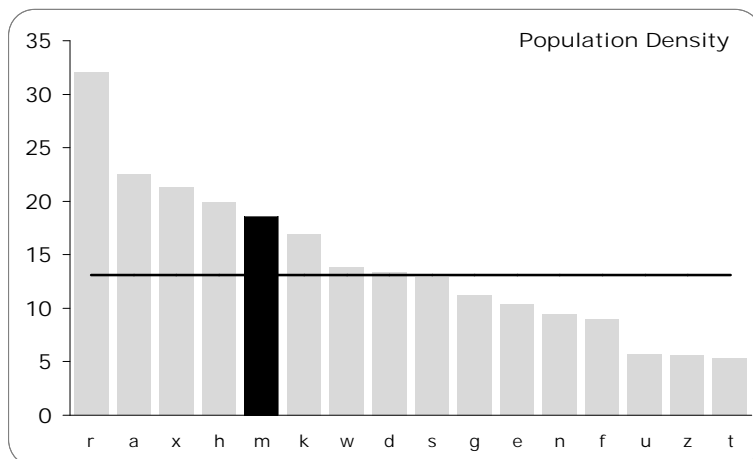
		Average
Area	9,949	19,828



Source: ONS Area 2011

Population Density

		Median
Population Density	18.6	13.1



APPENDIX 3 - Financial Information

For Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
Financial Information 2011-12 (Actuals)

Revenue Expenditure	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Employees	1,951,722	10,527	8,542
Premises	397,738	2,145	2,068
Supplies & Services			
Books & Pamphlets			
- Reference	8,894	48	93
- Adult Fiction	41,899	226	498
- Adult Non-Fiction	10,361	56	245
- Children's Fiction	8,661	47	164
- Children's Non-Fiction	275	1	44
Newspapers, Periodicals & Magazines	13,324	72	75
Sound Recordings ¹	19,593	106	152
Videos, DVDs, CD-ROMs, Software & Multimedia ²	31,303	169	71
Electronic & Online Products ³	28,429	153	102
Other Acquisitions	0	0	40
Bookbinding	0	0	10
Total Materials	162,739	878	1,494
Computing Costs	56,373	304	435
Other Supplies & Services	147,986	798	766
Transport	23,265	125	173
Third Party Payments	1,825	10	266
Support Service Costs	383,778	2,070	2,309
Total Revenue Expenditure	3,125,426	16,858	16,055

Revenue Income	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Overdue Charges	(26,914)	(145)	(144)
Reservation Fees	0	0	(12)
Lettings	(22,910)	(124)	(52)
Hire of Audio & Visual Materials	(40,565)	(219)	(123)
Electronic Revenue	0	0	(17)
Specific Grants	0	0	(102)
Provision of Library Services to other Local Authorities	0	0	(5)
Miscellaneous - receipts from the public	(141,954)	(766)	(288)
Miscellaneous - corporate income	(26,428)	(143)	(144)
Total Revenue Income	(258,770)	(1,396)	(887)

Net Expenditure (excluding Capital Charges)	2,866,656	15,462	15,168
Capital Charges	190,646	1,028	1,022
Total Net Expenditure (including Capital Charges)	3,057,302	16,490	16,190

Total Capital Expenditure	61,422	331	1,168
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¹ Includes Music, Adult Talking Books and Children's Talking Books (Cells 108 to 110)

² Includes Video Recordings & DVDs, Multimedia & Open Learning Packs and CD-ROMs & Software (Cells 111 to 113)

³ Includes eBooks, eAudio, eAudiovisual and Online / Electronic Products (Cells 114 to Cell 117)

Financial Information 2012-13 (Estimates)

Revenue Expenditure	£	per 1,000 pop	Average
Employees	1,913,700	10,322	8,196
Premises	400,400	2,160	1,980
Supplies & Services - Materials	244,900	1,321	1,536
Other Expenditure	639,200	3,448	3,332
Total Revenue Expenditure	3,198,200	17,250	15,043
Revenue Income	(276,400)	(1,491)	(943)
Net Expenditure (excluding Capital Charges)	2,921,800	15,759	14,100
Capital Charges	190,600	1,028	1,063
Total Net Expenditure (including Capital Charges)	3,112,400	16,787	15,163

APPENDIX 4 - Other CIPFA Libraries Services

- CIPFA Public Library Statistics

CIPFA are the leading independent source of data about local government services, undertaking more than 30 surveys annually. We have been collecting data relating to public libraries for more than fifty years. The data collected represents the most comprehensive source of information relating to measuring the performance of public library authorities in the UK.

A working group of local authority practitioners and central government representatives meet bi-annually to help shape the direction of the questionnaire and data that is collected to ensure that it is continually adapted to remain relevant in an ever-changing environment.

Datasets provide financial and non-financial information for local government managers engaged in comparative analysis and performance measurement. Subscribers to www.cipfastats.net have access to our historical archive of downloadable data in addition to a range of interactive and visual tools to help with further analysis.

www.cipfastats.net/leisure/publiclibrary

- CIPFA Public Library User Survey (PLUS)

CIPFA have been developing and supporting a range of library survey tools, enabling authorities to collect feedback from users of their services, since 1995. This began with the launch of PLUS in 1995, which was followed by Children's PLUS in 1997, ePLUS in 2001 and the Home Delivery Survey in 2005.

Indicators from PLUS were adopted by the Audit Commission and the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR now DCLG) for the collection of a number of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs). It was also adopted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) for their Public Library Service Standards (PLSS) and Public Library Impact Measures (PLIMs).

New from July 2012: The 2012 Adult PLUS survey has now been updated and includes new questions on transport, use of computers and living arrangements. The questionnaire and manual of guidance can be accessed by subscribers from www.cipfasocialresearch.net/subscribersarea, which will also include details on how CIPFA can help you to deliver your survey and make best use of the results.

www.cipfasocialresearch.net

APPENDIX 5 - Contact Us!

We hope you have found the profile interesting and informative.

This is the second year of the profile and we aim for this to be a user-led product that improves year-on-year.

Please help us improve the next round by contacting us with your thoughts and suggestions!

libraries@cipfa.org

We will also be happy to answer any queries you have regarding the profiles.