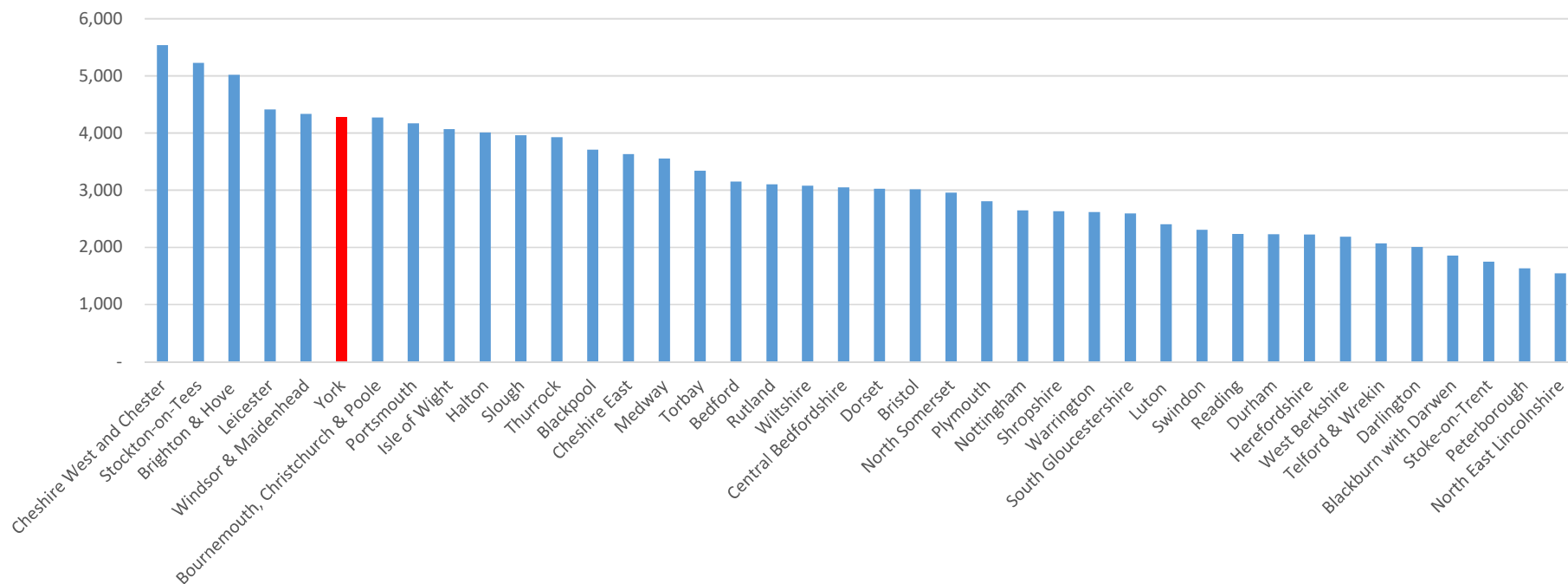


CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

In 19/20 Explore had a good year for performance. Footfall (to libraries, excluding cafes) was -1% on 18/19, and issues -3%. While it's never good to report a downturn, these figures should be seen in the context of 19/20 being a partial year - the pandemic caused us to close on 21 March and experience relatively low usage in the run-up to that - so the stats were quite strong considering. CIPFA's annual statistics allow us to see that York once again performed well compared to other unitary authorities.

Physical Visits for library purposes, per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPFAstats 19/20)



Quartile position: upper (same as last year)

In a change from previous years, in 19/20 we only reported visits to libraries, not the separate readings cafes. This fits better with the CIPFA definition of libraries, and with our own concept of the reading cafes being a separate offer. Even without the reading cafes, our physical visits were upper quartile again.

Our physical visits to libraries without cafes fell by -1% from 18/19 to 19/20. Nationally, footfall fell at a much sharper rate than this, and Tim Coates's analysis reported in the bookseller was that physical visits to English libraries had fallen -20.8%. The main way we beat the national trend was through the libraries which saw significant changes to premises &/or management around that time - Tang Hall mainly, and to a lesser extent Huntington, Strensall and New Earswick.

Of 55 UAs only 40 submitted figures for this measure.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Busiest Individual Libraries (source: compiled using CIPFAstats 19/20 UK)

Since not all libraries submit a CIPFA form, and those that do can only have one busiest library even if they have multiple large towns/cities in their area, this is not a comprehensive list of the busiest libraries in the UK. CIPFA themselves do not publish a ranked list, but this has been put together for internal purposes to help us understand our relative position.

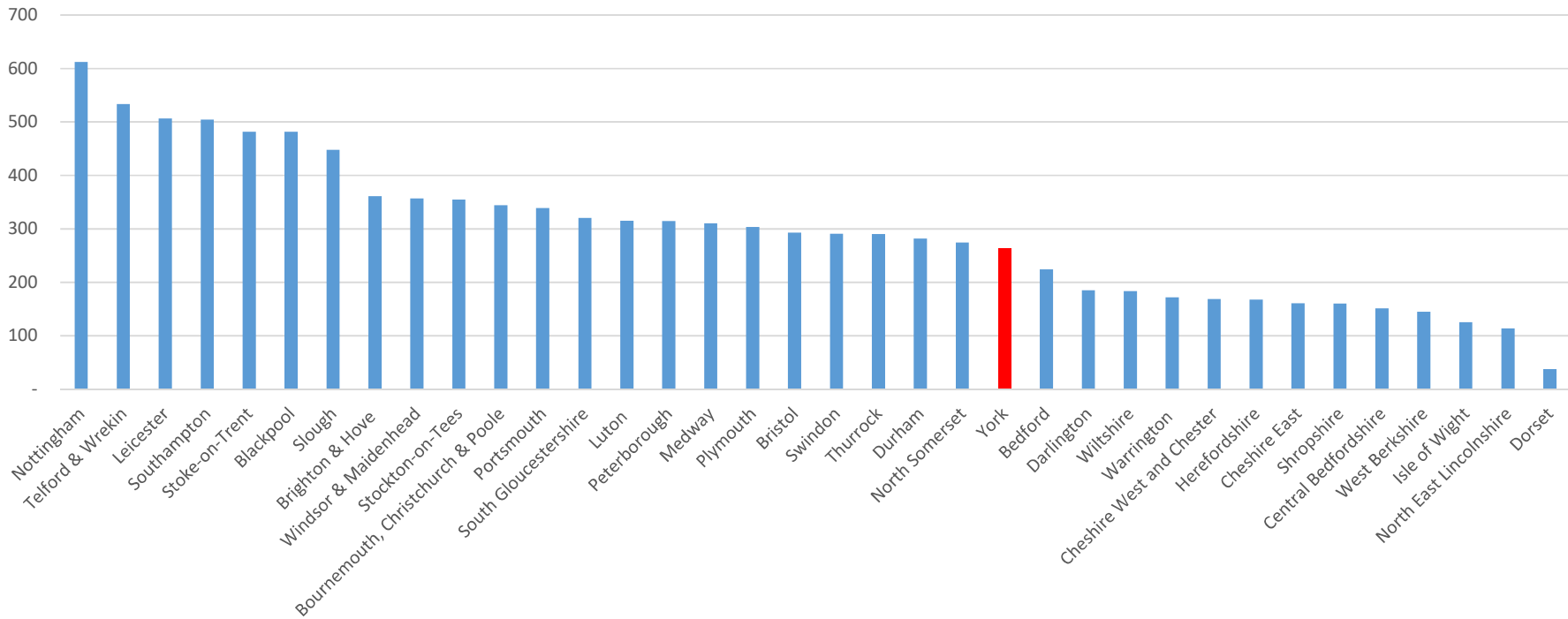
With that proviso, York Explore fell from 29th in 17/18, to 32nd in 18/19, to 39th in 19/20. Libraries near us in the list which overtook us this year, apparently without a major refit, include Bristol and Grays. York Explore's physical visits fell -9% on the year before, whereas our total footfall across all our libraries fell just -1%

Position	Physical Visits 19/20	Library
1	2,022,641	Central, Manchester (Manchester)
2	1,434,927	Wembley (Brent)
3	1,152,252	Woolwich (Greenwich)
4	936,633	Jubilee (Brighton & Hove)
5	933,566	Chester (Cheshire West and Chester)
6	837,795	Norfolk and Norwich Millennium (Norfolk)
7	816,435	Croydon Central (Croydon)
8	767,205	Central, Liverpool (Liverpool)
9	655,789	Worcester - The Hive (Worcestershire)
10	636,733	Oldham (Oldham)
11	592,783	Redbridge Central (Redbridge)
12	566,179	Barking (Barking & Dagenham)
13	554,205	Walthamstow (Waltham Forest)
14	546,352	Central, Dundee (Dundee)
15	533,656	Llanelli (Carmarthenshire)
16	530,464	Winchester DC (Hampshire)
17	521,968	Exeter (Devon)
18	520,442	City Library, Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
19	500,584	Wood Green (Haringey)
20	497,109	Oxfordshire County (Oxfordshire)
21	483,658	Cambridge Central (Cambridgeshire)
22	472,175	Idea Store Whitechapel (Tower Hamlets)
23	471,893	Mitchell (Glasgow)
24	461,003	AK Bell (Perth & Kinross)
25	458,785	Bristol Central (Bristol)

26	457,333	Hackney Central (Hackney)
27	439,511	Chelmsford (Essex)
28	437,785	Central, Edinburgh (Edinburgh)
29	429,255	Edmonton Green (Enfield)
30	427,092	Hounslow (Hounslow)
31	423,619	Bolton Central (Bolton)
32	418,615	Forum, Southend-on-Sea (Southend-on-Sea)
33	410,271	North Shields (North Tyneside)
34	398,340	Bromley Central (Bromley)
35	385,936	Grays (Thurrock)
36	385,567	Canada Water (Southwark)
37	383,476	East Ham (Newham)
38	374,949	Stockton (Stockton-on-Tees)
39	374,576	York (York)
40	352,692	Wimbledon (Merton)
41	352,148	Sutton (Sutton)
42	349,142	Central, Sheffield (Sheffield)
43	339,866	Downham (Lewisham)
44	332,738	Central, Coventry (Coventry)
45	327,928	Salisbury (Wiltshire)
46	319,837	Durham Clayport (Durham)
47	311,863	Wolverhampton Central (Wolverhampton)
48	305,860	Aberdeen Central (Aberdeen)
49	304,558	Luton Central (Luton)
50	302,569	Harris Library, Preston (Lancashire)

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Used Hours of Public PCs, per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: compiled from Cipfastats 19/20)



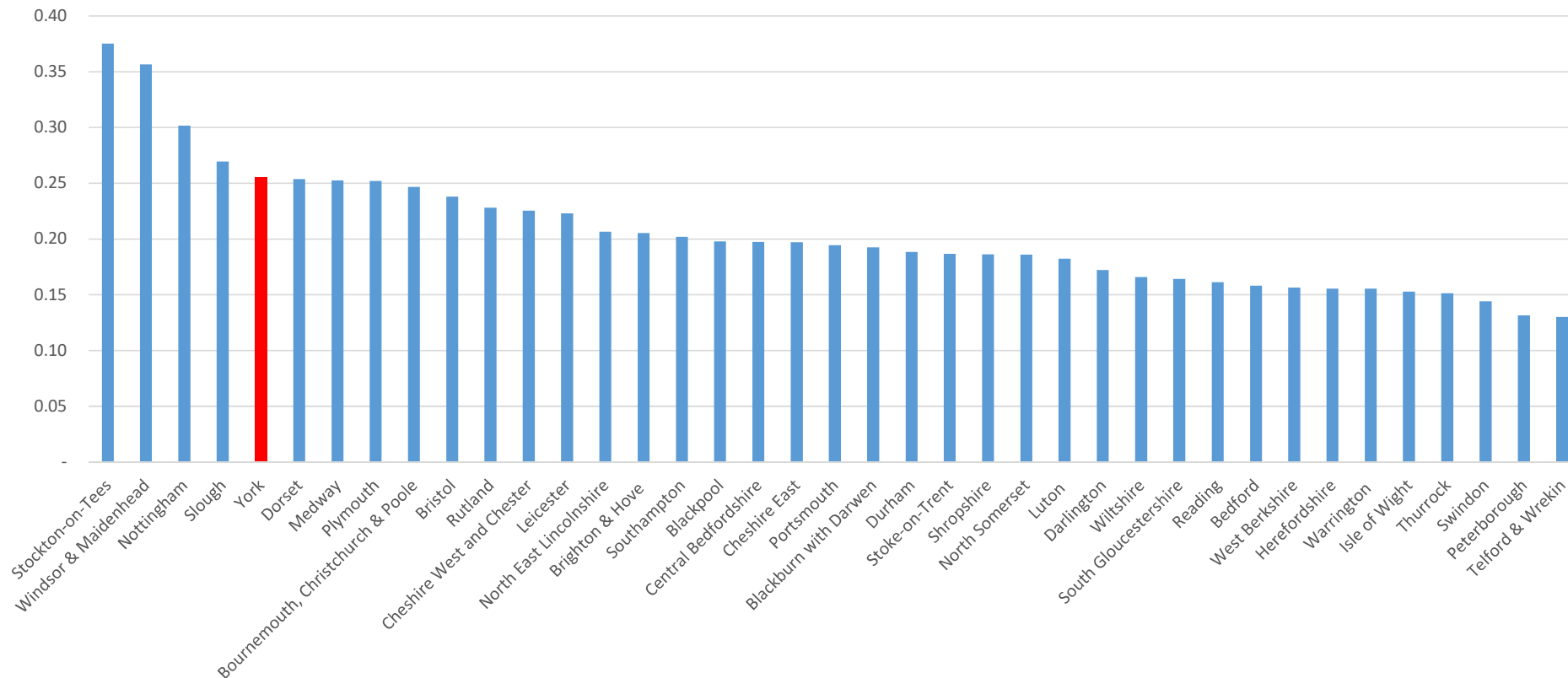
This is not one of the measures which CIPFA divide by population in order to compare between authorities, perhaps because it's not comparing like with like if we all have different provision and policies. This has been calculated locally for internal purposes so we can see our relative position.

It's typical for York to be below average, third quartile, on this measure. This may relate to having a relatively affluent population, and also to being a relatively early adopter of wifi such that customers are likely to bring their own devices. Our figure is falling long term, and fell -5% from 18/19 to 19/20.

Of 55 UAs only 36 submitted figures for this measure.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Staff in post per 1000 Population (Unitary Authorities, source: Cipfastats 19/20)



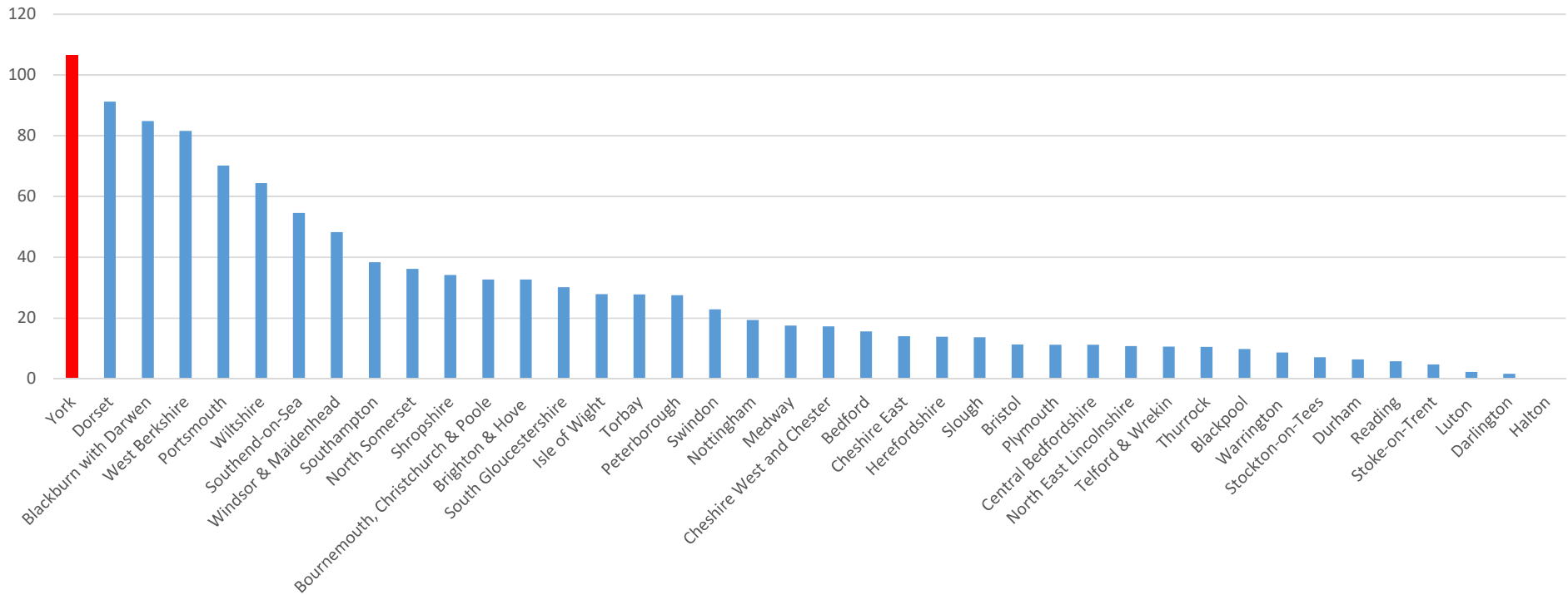
Quartile position: most heavily staffed quartile

This may be misleading, since I included café staff, which I probably shouldn't have done since they are no longer classed as libraries.

Of 55 UAs only 39 submitted stats for this measure

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Volunteer hours per 1000 pop (Unitary Authorities, source: compiled from CIPfastats 19/20)

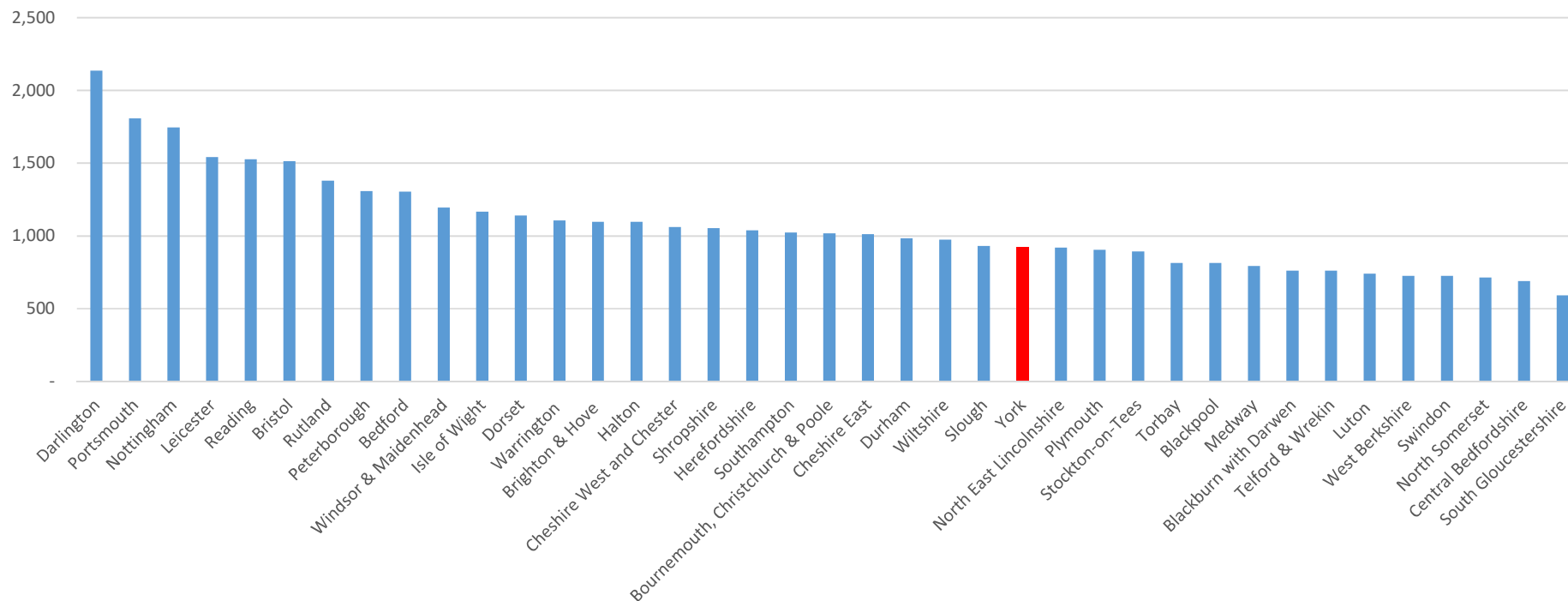


This is not one of the measures which CIPFA divide by population in order to compare between authorities, perhaps because the figures are still so low. This has been calculated locally for internal purposes so we can see our relative position, which is top, as it was last year.

Of 55 UAs only 40 submitted figures for this measure

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Book stock per 1,000 Population (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPFAstats 19/20)



Quartile position: third (below average but not bottom)

This measure covers traditional book formats only, not audiobooks, ebooks, magazines, toys etc.

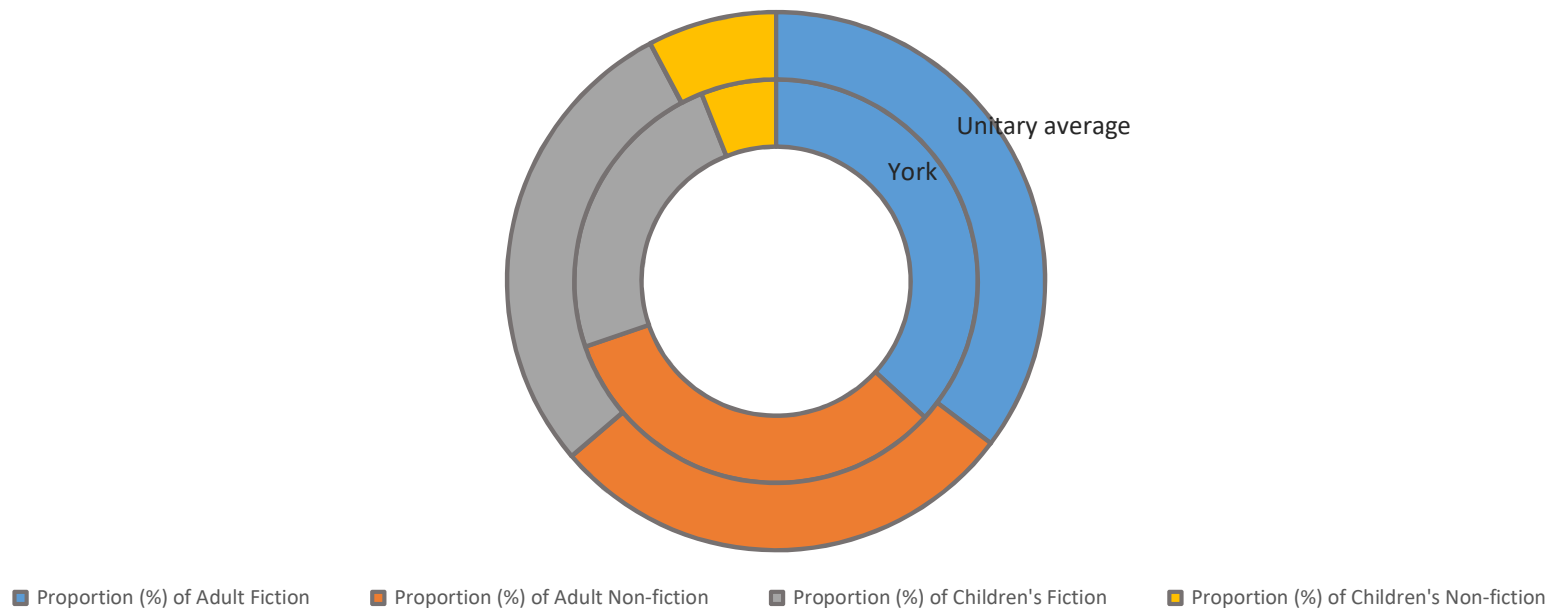
We've always had a relatively small stock which works hard, this isn't new, and isn't necessarily a problem - we have high issues and high turnover and don't carry dead stock.

Our volume of stock fell, but our quartile position remained the same and in fact we rose from authority 27 of 39 to authority 25 of 39

Of 55 UAs only 39 submitted figures for this measure

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Stock Breakdown (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPFAstats 19/20)



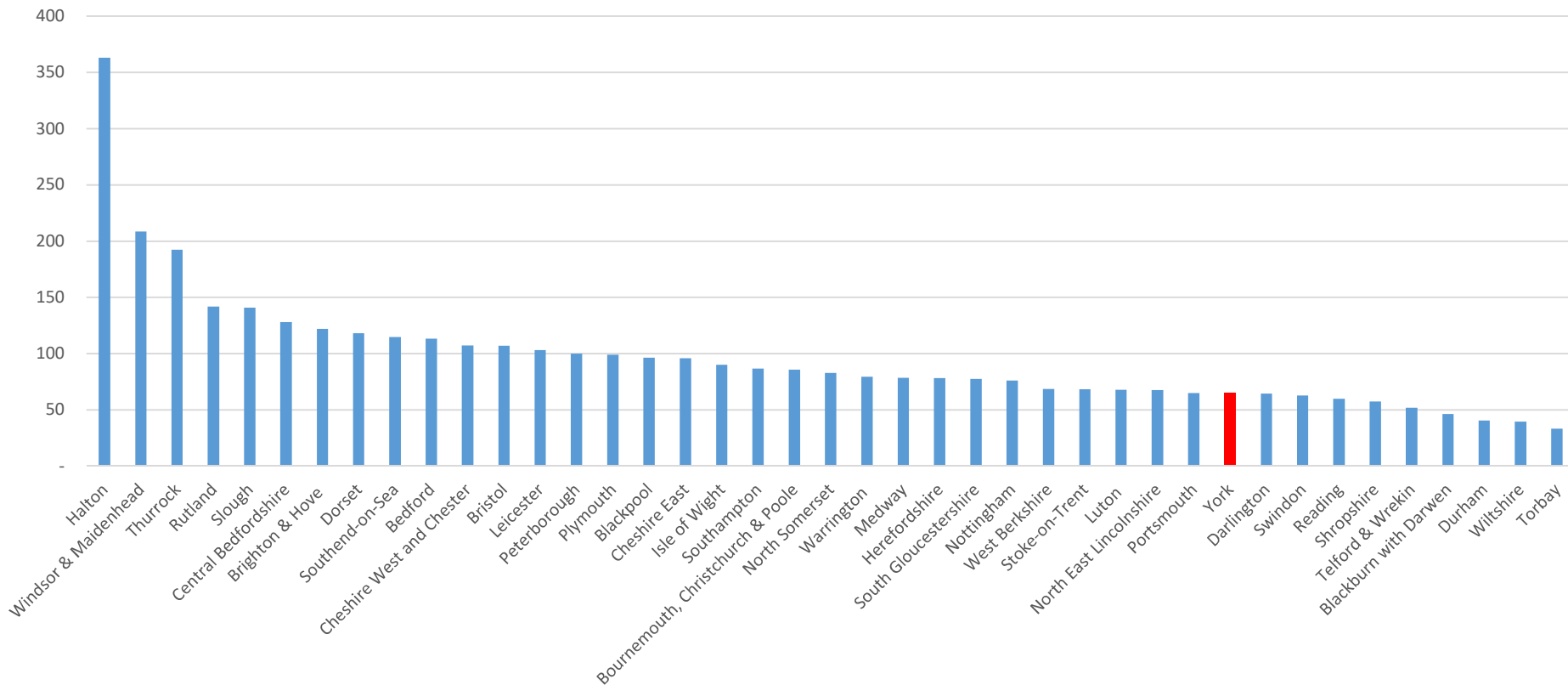
This measure only covers core physical stock, not audiobooks or ebooks for example.

It is a long term trend for York to have a higher proportion of ANF and a lower proportion of children's stock. In fact, if you compare the stock holdings to the population demographics, we over-stock children's items rather than understocking, but other authorities do so even more.

Of 55 UAs only 41 submitted figures for this measure

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Book Acquisitions per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPFAstats 19/20)



Unitary position: bottom (down from last year, when we were below average but not bottom)

We're only just in the bottom quartile - if we'd bought just ten more books we'd have taken Portsmouth's place in the third quartile. Out of 14,000 books the difference came down to ten books.

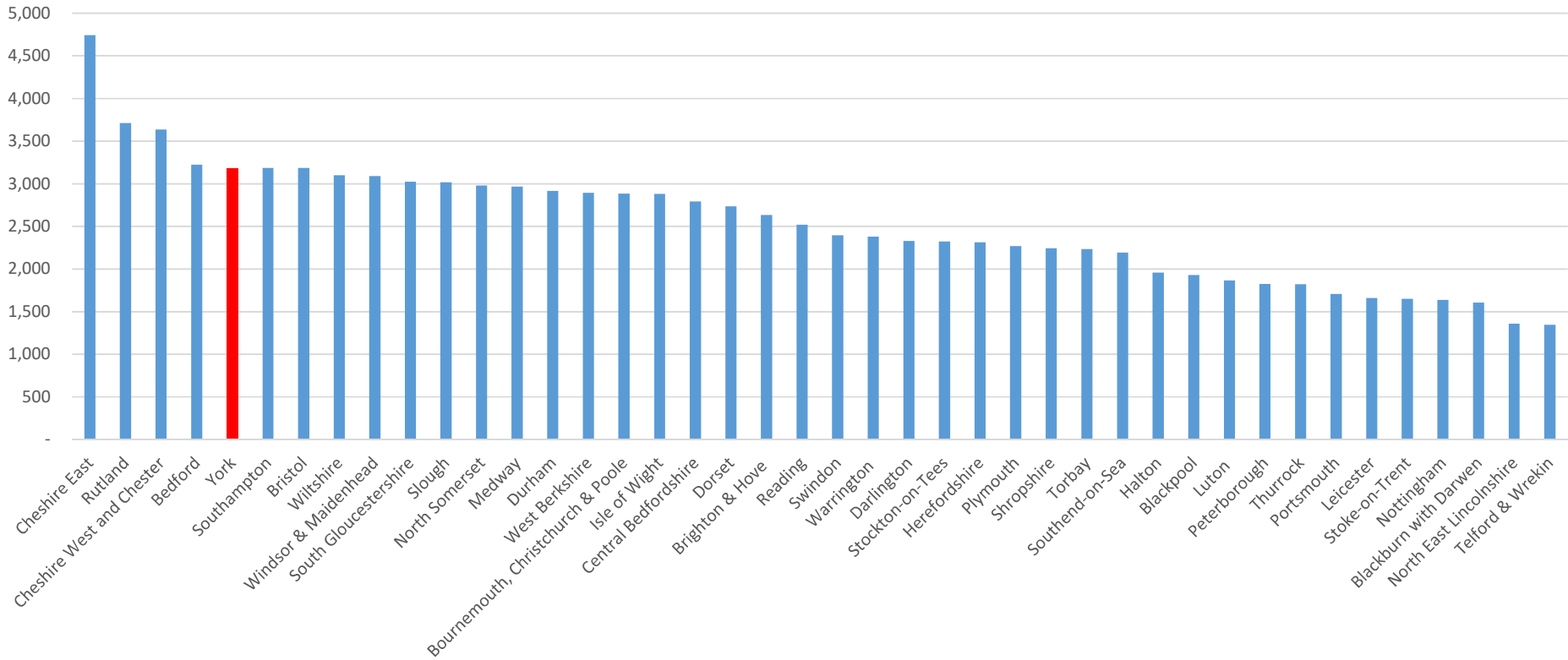
This measure covers traditional book formats only, not audiobooks, ebooks, magazines, toys etc. Also donations excluded, it's purchases only.

We purchased 22% fewer of these items in 1920 compared to 1819, partly due to budget, but also due to a planned & appropriate move towards ebooks

Of 55 UAs only 41 submitted figures for this measure.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Book Issues per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPfastats 19/20)



Unitary position: Upper (as last year)

This measure covers traditional book formats only, not audiobooks, ebooks, magazines, toys etc.

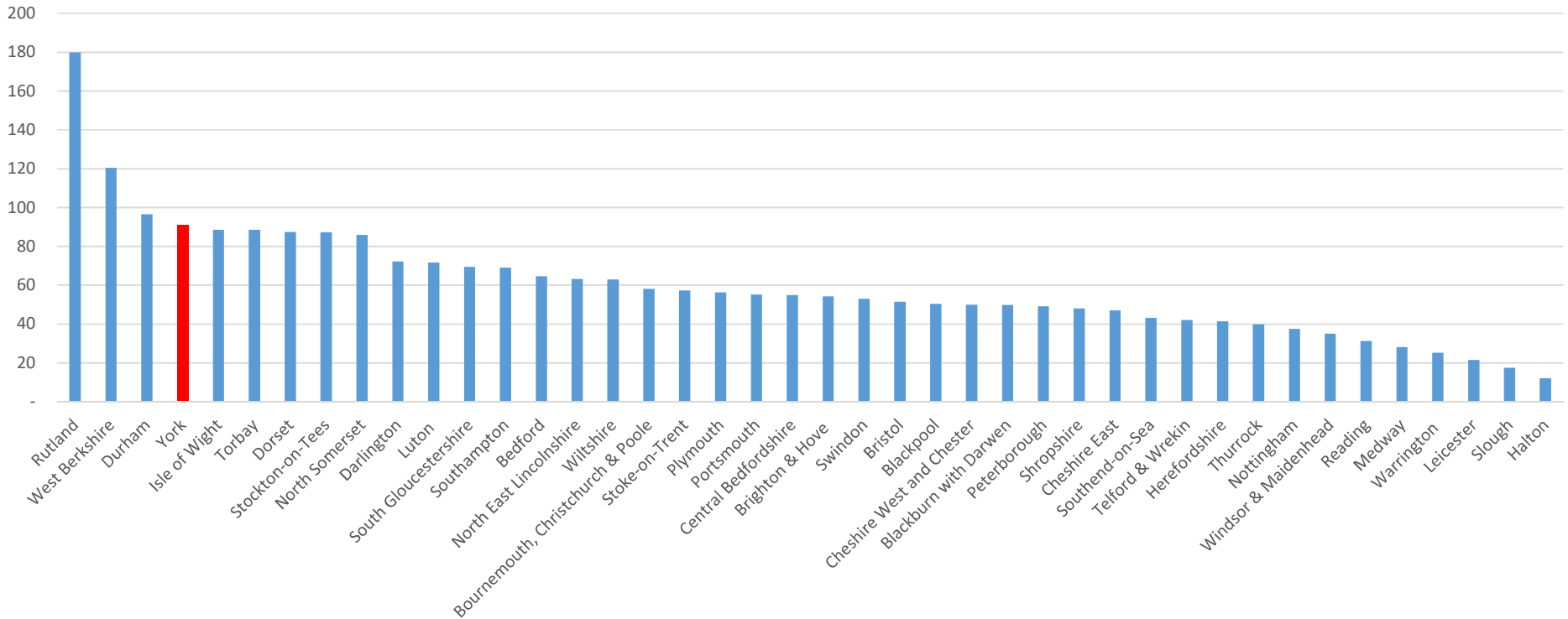
Our quartile position remains upper quartile, and our place in the list rose from 7th to 5th, in spite of our issues falling slightly from 18/19 to 19/20.

Of 55 UAs only 42 submitted stats for this and the other issues figures in this section

This is the only issues measure which CIPFA themselves report as a comparative per population measure, perhaps because it's the only one where authorities can be compared like with like. Below we have compiled some other comparative issues statistics using the cipfastats.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

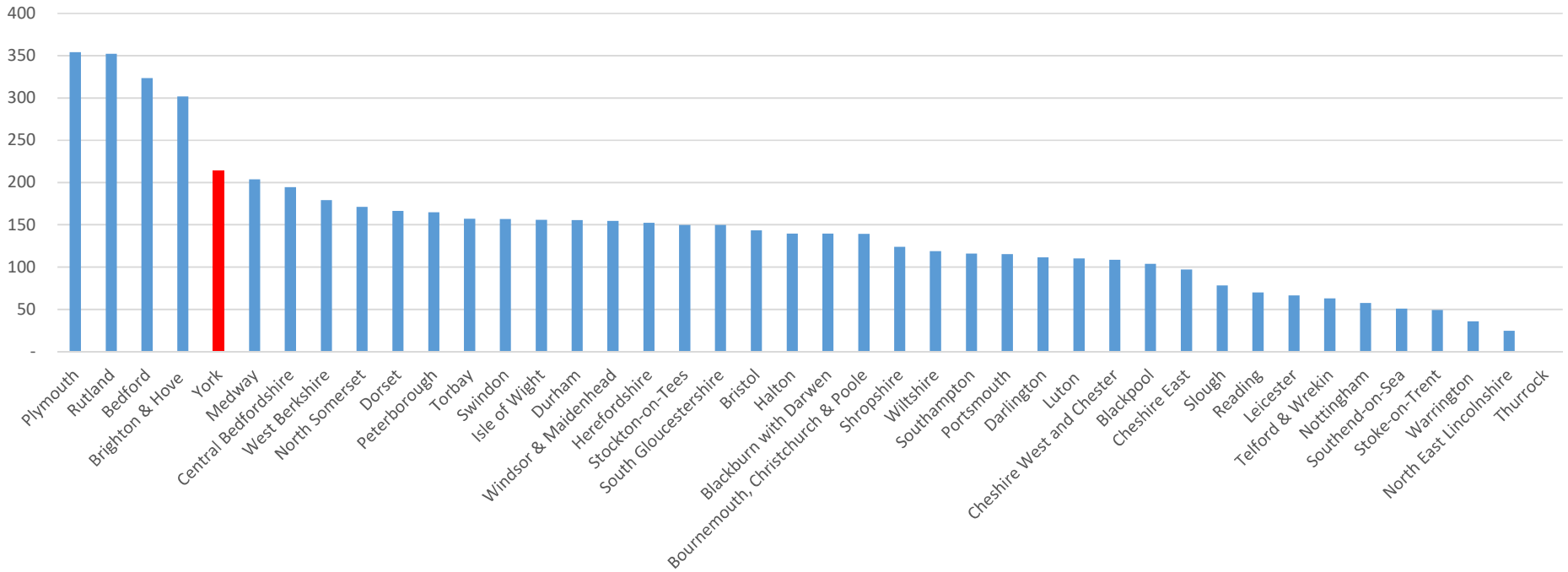
Hard copy audiobook issues per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: compiled from Cipfastats 19/20)



If CIPFA presented this measure for comparison, York would be in the upper quartile

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

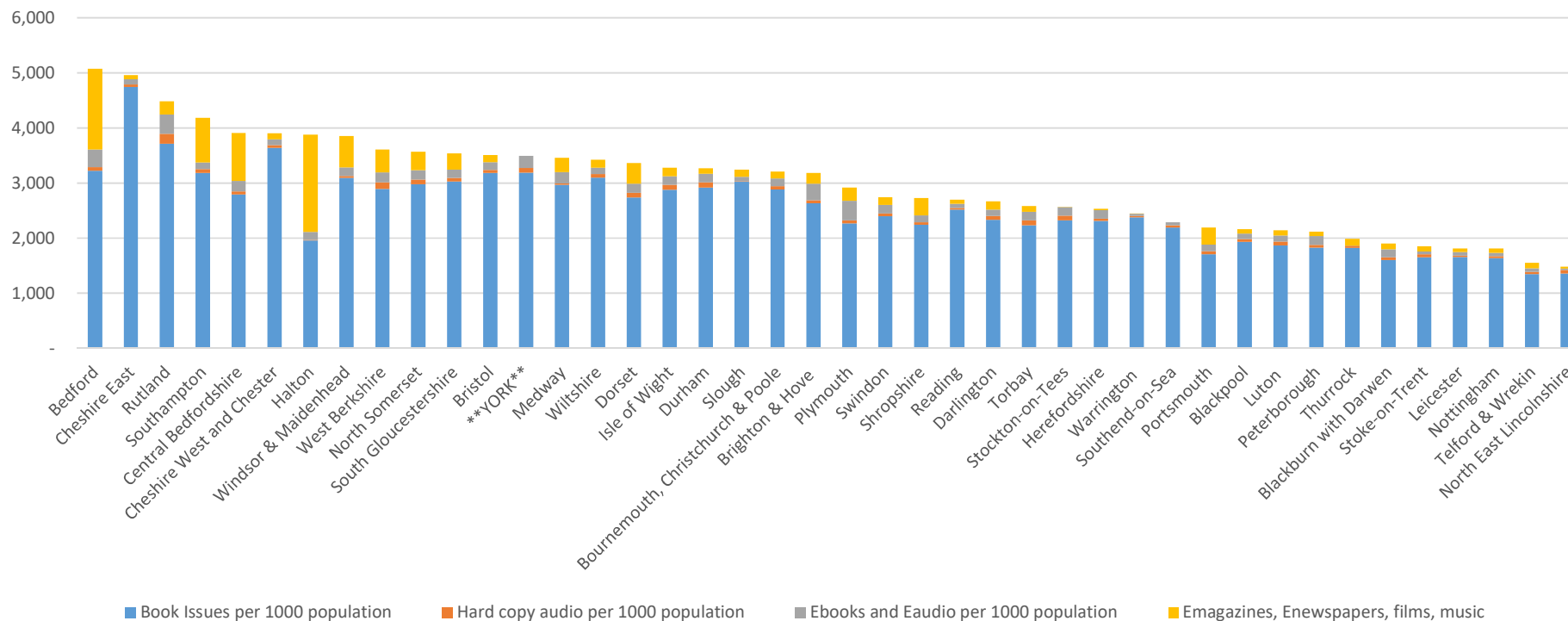
Ebooks and Eaudio issues per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: compiled from Cipfastats 19/20)



If CIPFA presented this measure for comparison, York would be in the upper quartile

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

All Issues combined per 1000 population (Unitary Authorities, source: compiled from CIPfastats 19/20)

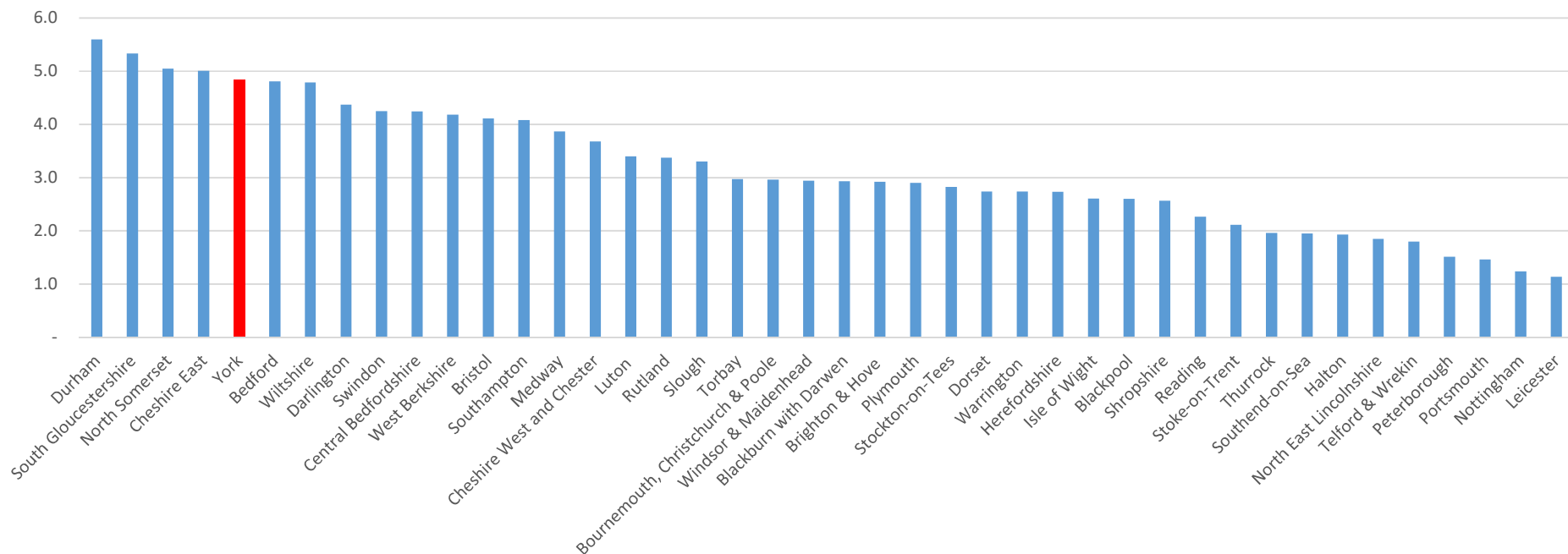


This is not a measure which CIPFA calculates, presumably because it is a blunt tool - it treats the figures as if there is an equivalence between book issues and for example music streaming, which is arguably inappropriate. "All issues per 1000 population" has been compiled from the cipfastats for internal purposes so we can see our relative position.

Whilst our lending services as listed on the previous pages all achieve upper quartile usage, if there was a combined measure for all issues, we would not quite make it into the upper quartile due to the services which we **don't** offer. The sizeable yellow components in other authorities' figures in the charts is primarily accounted for by e-newspapers and e-magazines. We were one of only four unitaries (of the 42 who submitted figures) who did not offer e-newspapers and e-magazines in 19/20, although this has been introduced in early 20/21. Additionally, nine authorities included figures for music streaming, which evidently gets high usage in some of the areas which provide it, but is not offered in York as it is not deemed to contribute well to Explore's objectives. Film streaming and hardware lending are also included in the yellow bars of some other authorities, but these get low takeup.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Stock Turn (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPFAstats 19/20)



Quartile position: upper (as last year)

This chart confirms what has been stated elsewhere - York has a relatively small but hardworking stock

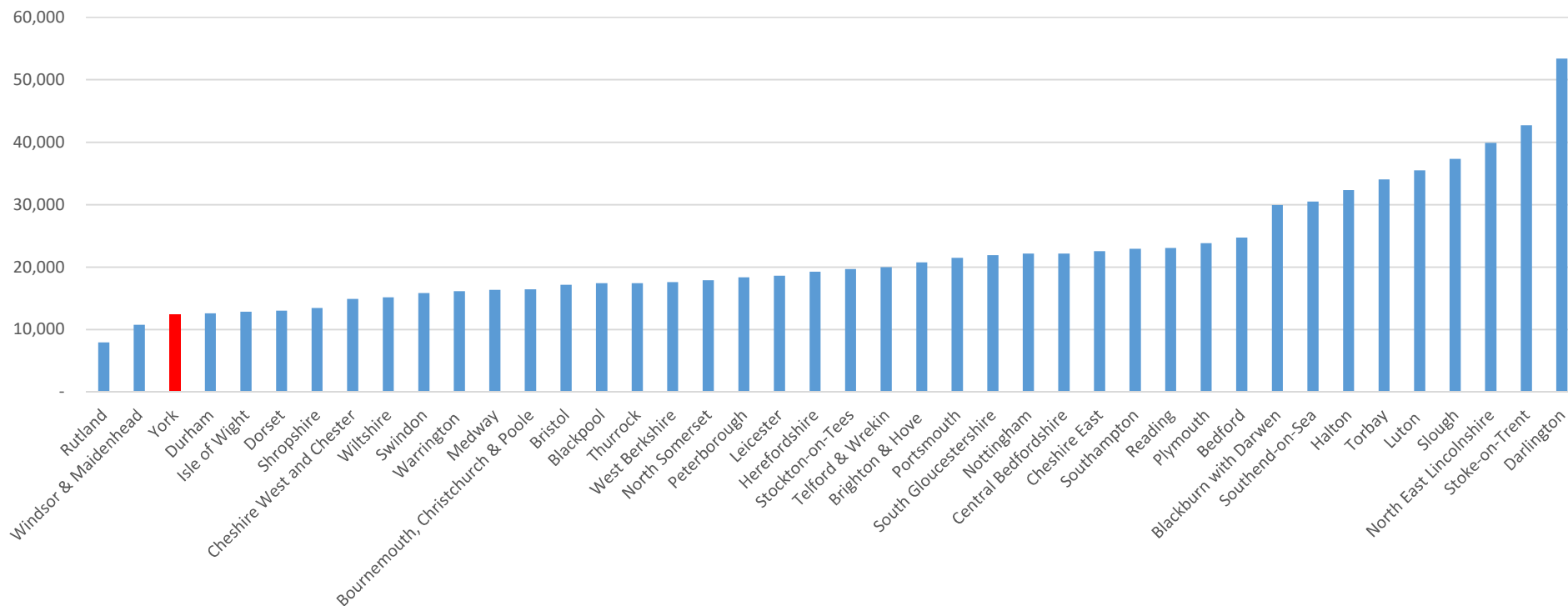
Our figure and position were the same as last year

Of 55 UAs only 42 submitted figures for this measure

This measure covers traditional book formats only, not audiobooks, ebooks, magazines, toys etc.

CIPFAstats Libraries Comparative Stats 19/20

Population per Service Point (Unitary Authorities, source: CIPfastats 19/20)



A low score on this measure indicates that the authority has a relatively high number of libraries given the size of the population

This measure only covers libraries and mobile libraries (i.e. not reading cafes) open at least 10 hours per week

We have a relatively high number of libraries for our population, and this has been true long term

Of 55 UAs only 42 submitted figures to CIPFA. Of these only 1 closed a branch without opening another in 19/20

As populations rise, the average population per service point rises each year even without library closures