

## Comparative Statistics 20/21

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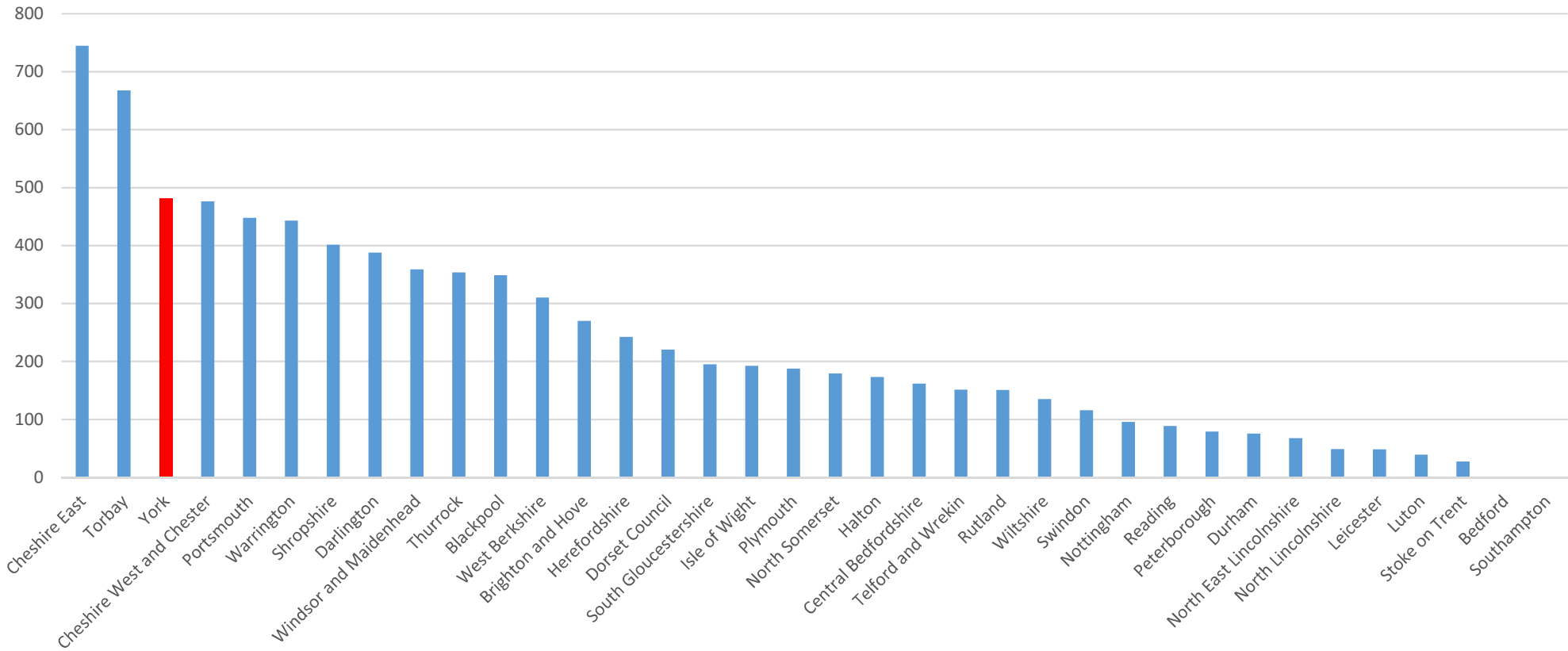
Note that unlike the other annexes in this report this information relates to 20/21, the main year of the pandemic closures, not the most recent year 21/22. Comparative statistics for 21/22 are not yet available, and will be published by CIPFA towards the end of 22/23.

The year 20/21 was an anomalous year. Whilst all library services were tasked with the same broad challenge - providing services safely during a global pandemic - the specifics varied greatly from authority to authority. Some libraries were able to open their doors immediately when the full national lockdown ceased, while others remained closed due to local restrictions & risk assessments. Decisions were made locally about when and if to re-introduce services like at-shelf browsing, PC use, and events. At York, library services tended to be open wherever national restrictions allowed, so our services were offered for a greater proportion of 20/21 than the equivalent services at some other authorities. As such, the 20/21 comparative stats are strongly affected by the availability of services, not just their take-up.

The figures in this report are based on data collected by CIPFA. Once again, the number of English Unitary authorities submitting figures to CIPFA has fallen, so whilst we can still calculate our quartile position, we cannot state it with a strong degree of confidence. For most measures approximately 37 of 55 English Unitary authorities submitted figures, down from 41 last year.

## Physical Issues Per 1000 Population

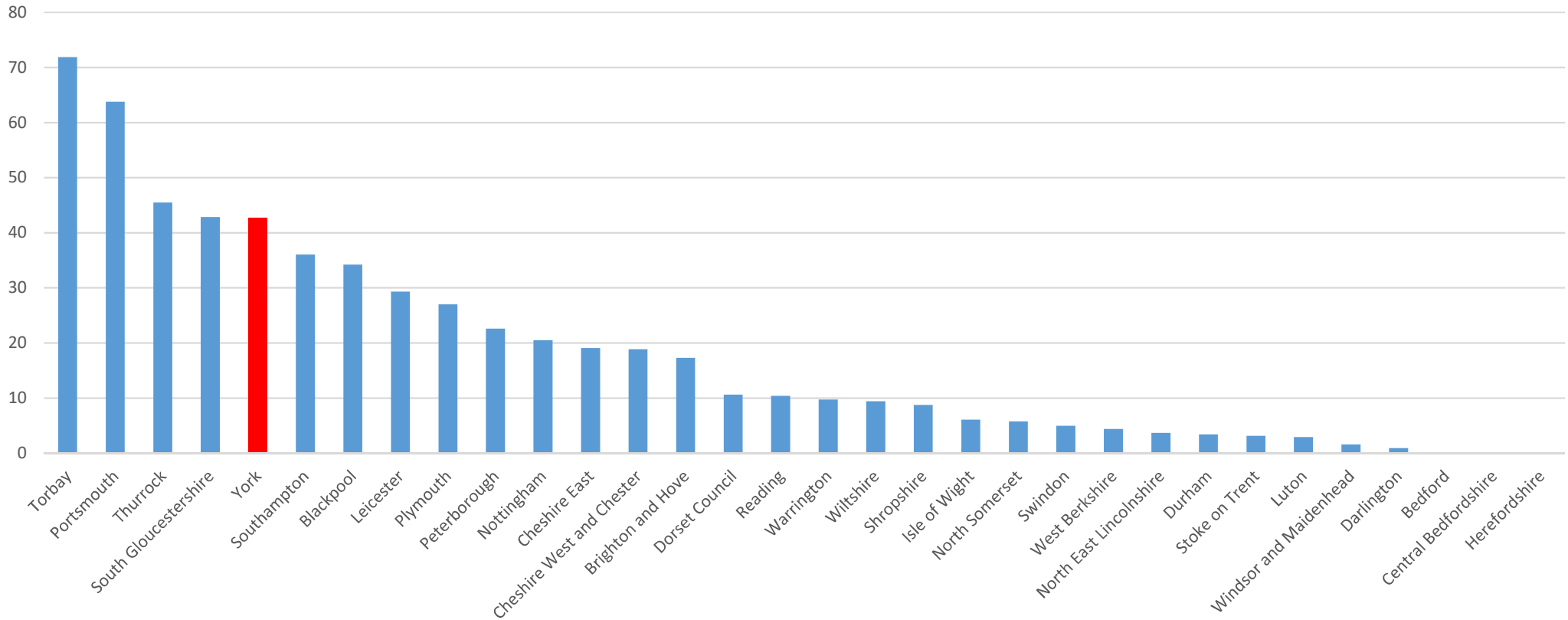
Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (36 of 55 authorities submitted figures)



Explore's performance was once again comfortably upper quartile on this measure.

## Hours Used on the People's Network PCs, per 1000 Population

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (32 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

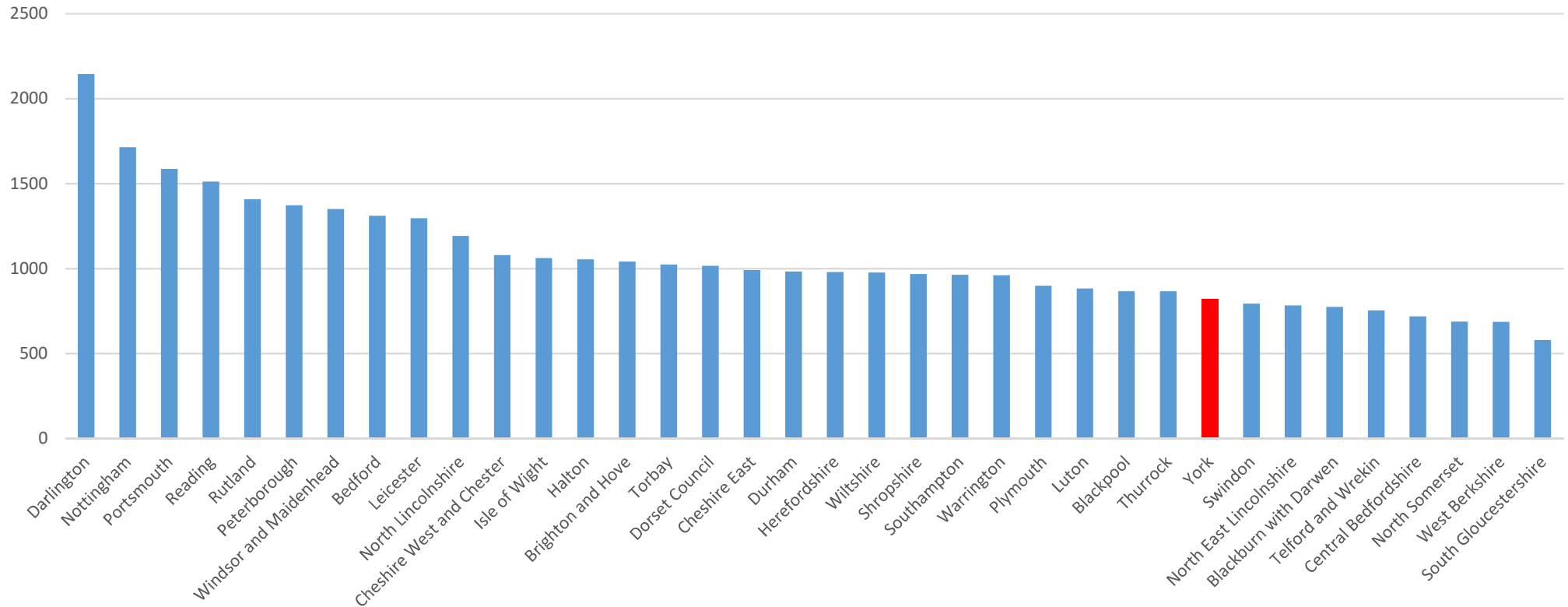


Explore's performance was comfortably upper quartile on this measure. In non-pandemic years our performance has been below average, so this positive performance seems to reflect that we re-introduced PCs safely relatively early following the full lockdown.

## Book Stock per 1000 Population

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (36 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

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



On this measure we have slipped into the bottom quartile, having previously been third (below average but not bottom quartile)

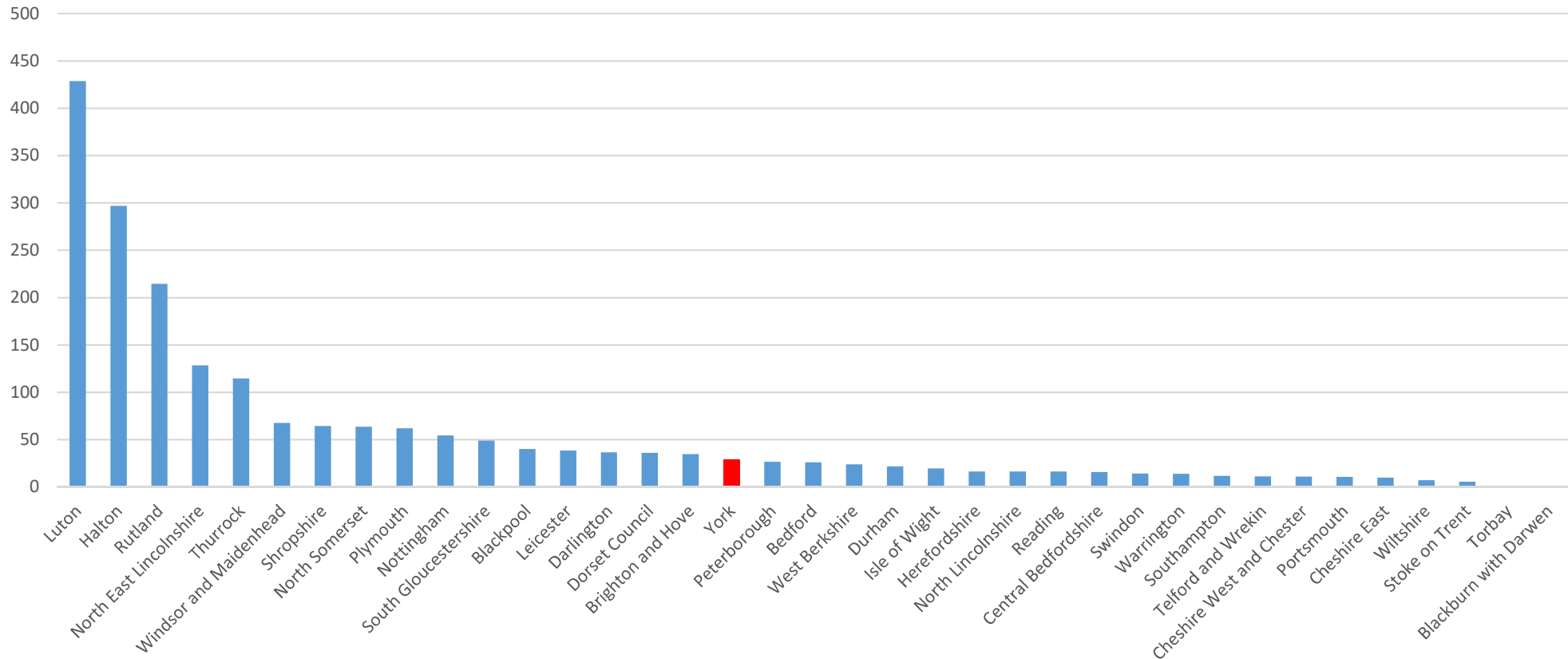
The reason for our stock size falling in 20/21 was covered in last year's end of year report: we removed a large number of long overdue items from the catalogue as a one-off exercise to make the system more efficient and more accurate.

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

In 20/21, the number of ebooks was particularly pertinent, and isn't part of the measure above, so there is a specific chart for this overleaf.

## Ebooks in Stock per 1000 population

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (37 of 55 authorities submitted figures)



On this measure, Explore's performance is above average but not upper quartile, Q2.

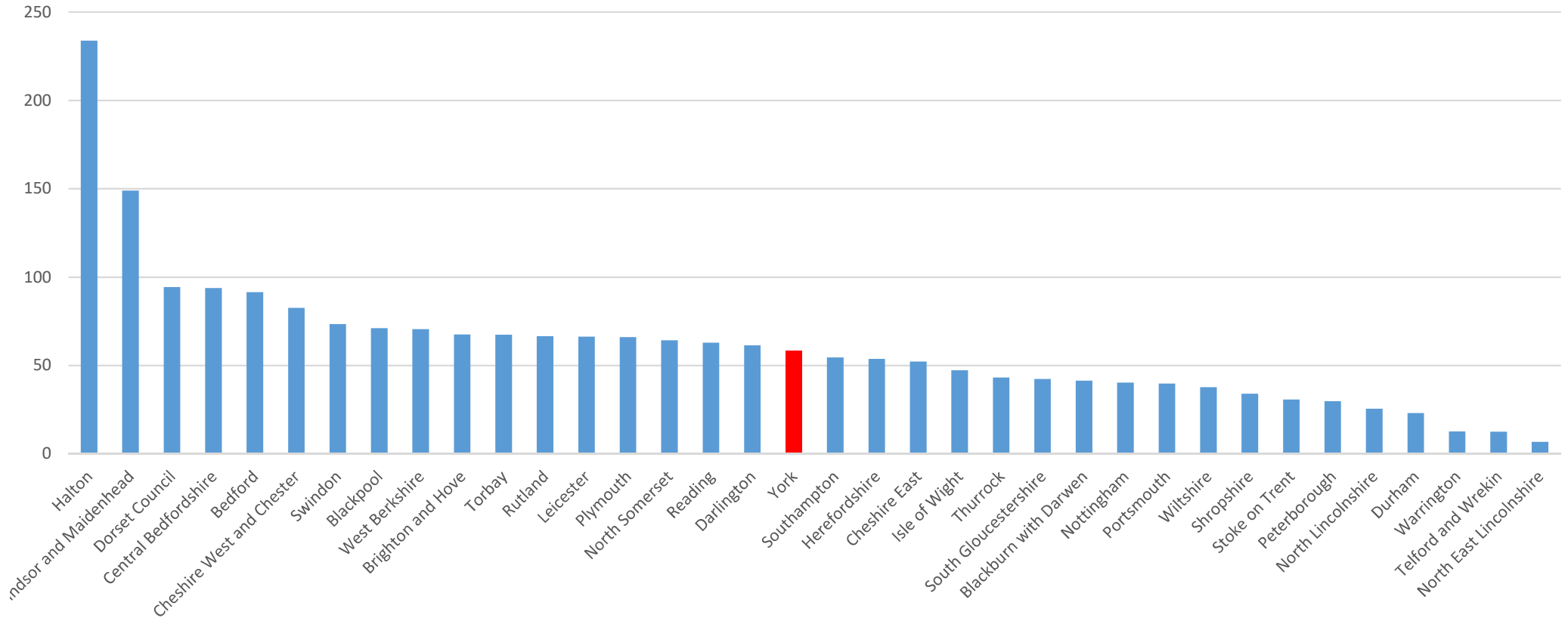
There are some authorities who are significant outliers in the upper quartile.

As mentioned in the end of year report for 20/21, Explore invested in a lot of new ebooks due to the pandemic in 20/21.

## Book Acquisitions per 1000 population

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (36 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

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



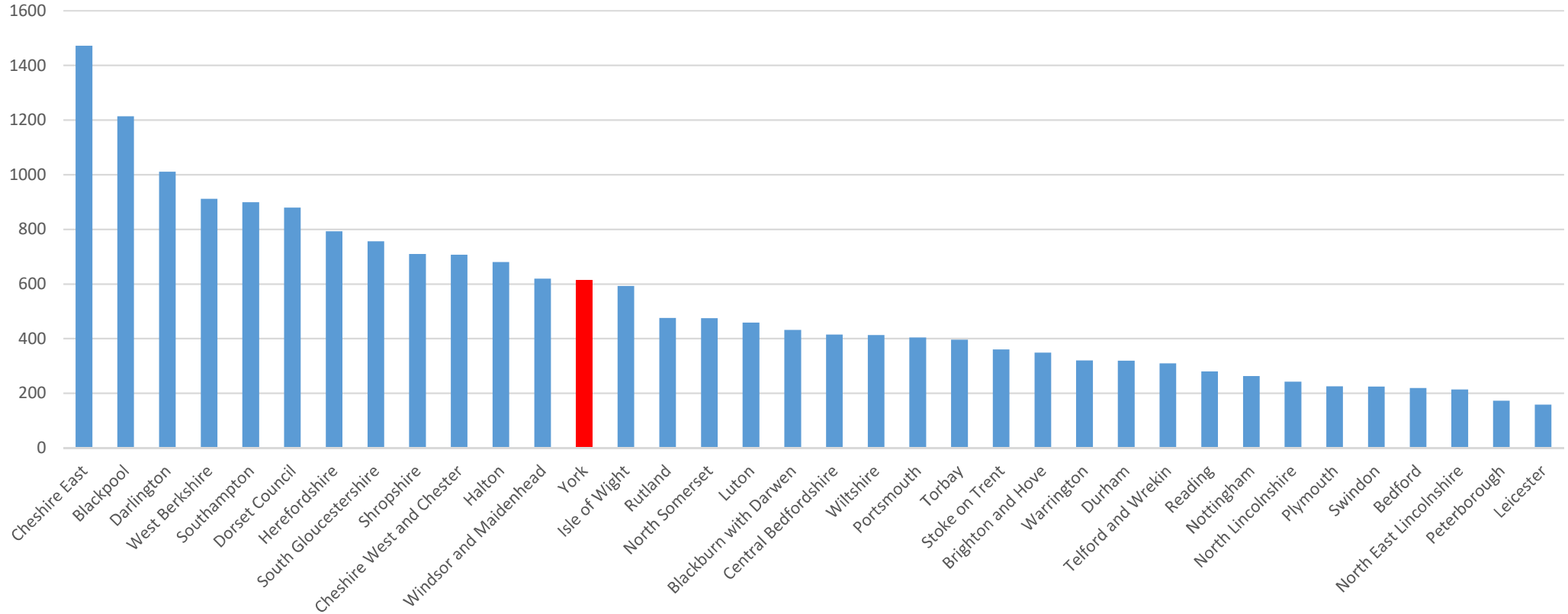
Explore were very slightly above the average (median) on this measure, just making it into quartile 2.

Given that 20/21 was a year to focus on electronic resources, above average performance on this measure would not necessarily constitute the best allocation of resources.

## Book Issues per 1000 Population

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (36 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

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



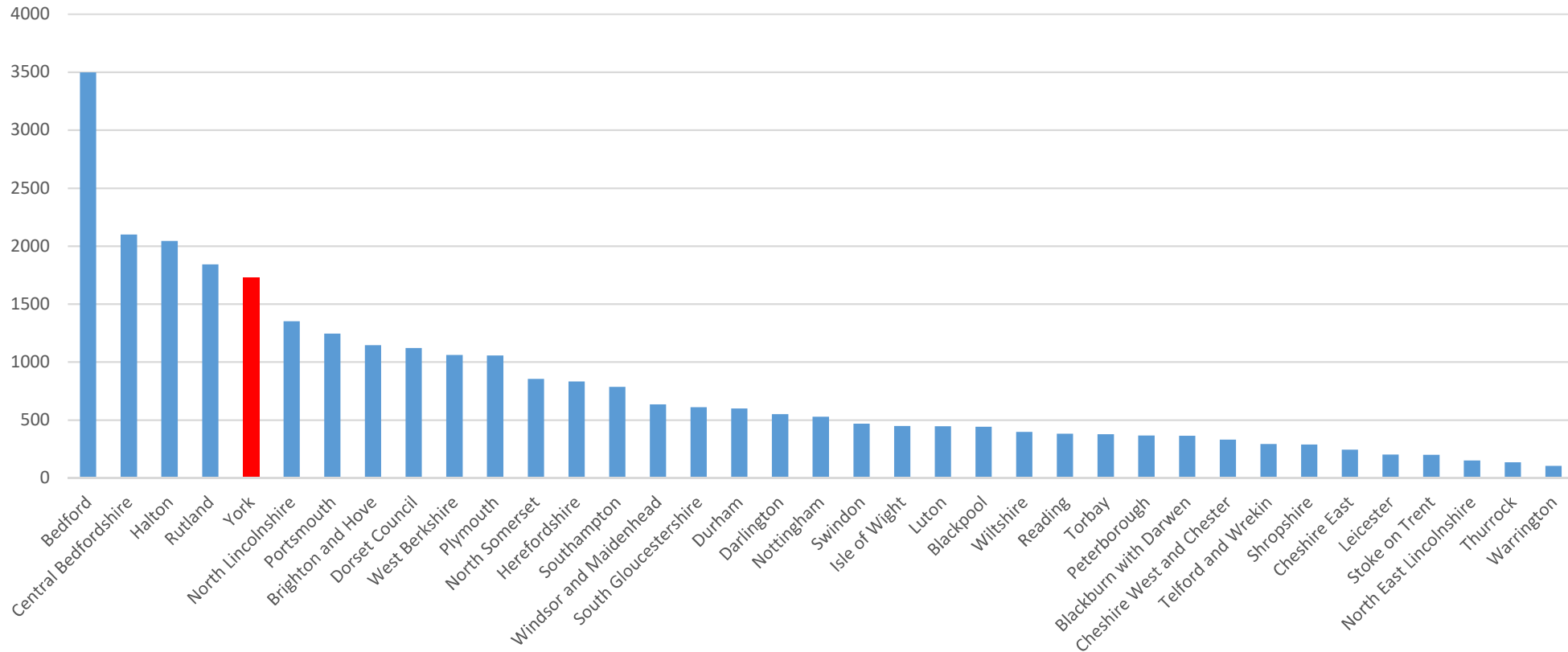
On this measure, Explore fell from the upper quartile in 19/20, to the second quartile in 20/21, but still well above average.

All libraries had considerably lower issues of physical stock in 20/21, due to the pandemic, so the figures are at a different level altogether compared to normal years. There is no reason to think that Explore have lost our position in the upper quartile long term.

## E-Issues per 1000 population

Source: Compiled from CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (37 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

This is not a measure which CIPFA publish, perhaps due to the offers varying across services. It has been compiled by Explore, and comprises issues of ebooks, e-audiobooks, e-newspapers & magazines, e-comics, music and film streaming.



Explore's performance on this measure is upper quartile.

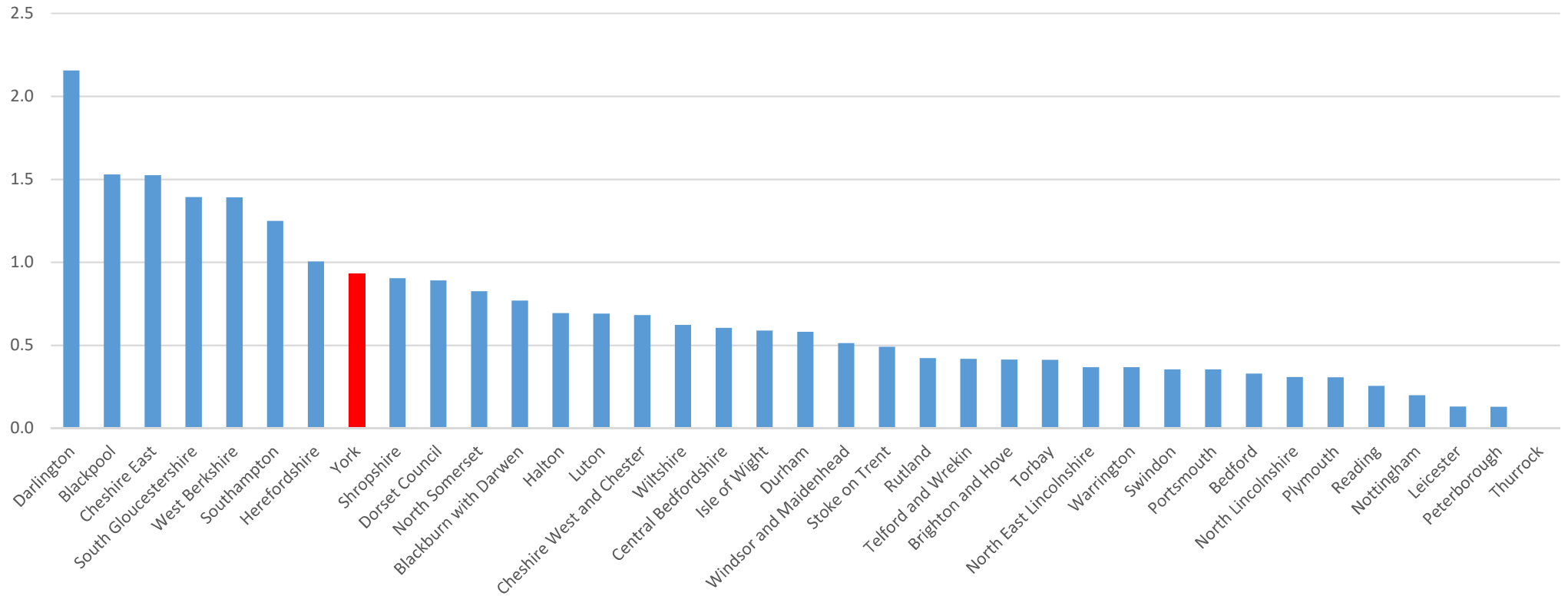
Given that the issues of ebooks (and other e-items) is upper quartile, while the number of ebooks in stock isn't, this suggests that like with the physical stock our collection works particularly hard.



## Stock Turn

Source: CIPFAstats 20/21, English Unitary Authorities (37 of 55 authorities submitted figures)

This measure is essentially the average number of issues per item per year of the physical lending books



Once again Explore's performance on this measure is upper quartile

This confirms what has been stated elsewhere in the report - Explore has hard-working stock