

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC INFORMATION MARKETS SPAIN

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1. Multimedia

1.1. Printed books complemented with multimedia

According to the Spanish *Isbn Agency*, in 1996 were assigned 491 Isbn numbers to mix print + multimedia publications (corresponding to 423 titles), 53 more than in 1995. Being the total number of printed books 50.159, this kind of compound products represents only a 0,97%.

Note 1: These 491 works are included in the total number of 50.159.

Note 2: Although in some cases we have used indistinctly "Isbn numbers" and "titles", the difference could be important in particular cases of publications multi-volume or in separated fascicles, because they might have one single title but having each volume or fascicle a different Isbn.

Main topics are:

- Music	27,7% (93,5% CD)
- Children tales	19,8% (45,4% cassette; 54,6% video)
- Computers	17,5% (65% cd-rom; 26,7% diskette)
- Scholar texts	3,5% (59% cassette; 35% diskette)
- Languages	3,5% (59% cassette)
- Other	28,0%

Book and ...

- CD	28,1%
- videocassette	21,0%
- cd-rom or cdi	14,7%
- diskette	14,1%
- cassette	13,6%
- slides	8,1%
- various together	0,4%

1.2. Multimedia

Data from the Spanish *Isbn Agency*.

Note: These amounts **are not** included in the total number of 50.159 publications with Isbn.

Media	Amount	%	% 1996/95
- microform	1.503	58,0	-12,0
- electronic	749	28,9	+42,7
- audio	184	7,1	+18,0
(cassette 98,4%; CD 1,6%)			
- videocassette	129	5,0	-45,1
- slides	25	1,0	--

With the amount of 749, 1996 saw an important increase of electronic titles (+42,7%):

598 cd-rom
31 cd-i and cdv
120 diskette

749

Being the total number of printed books 50.159, electronic books represents only a 1,5 %.

[The real production of electronic media was higher, because some publishers did not asked for an Isbn number. The *Legal Deposit* of the *Biblioteca Nacional* in Madrid received 850 works (+66,6% over 1995): 403 cd-roms and 447 diskettes].

The Spanish sector of electronic publishers is very atomized. Out of a list of the 160 identified by the *Isbn Agency*, there is a group of companies (8,8%) which produce more than 10 titles per year, but most of the companies (67,5%) produce only one or two titles.

According to the report that we are reviewing, 57,7 % of the electronic publishers produced also traditional books and 38,7 % of the companies produced electronic books only. Nevertheless these figures could be highly distorted as they are based on data supplied by companies knowing the existence of Isbn numbers for electronic works, which are closer to traditional printing. Probably many other small companies, not traditional publishers and basing their main activity on new information technologies, are not aware of Isbn.

Main publishers on electronic formats:

<i>Colex Data, S. A.</i>	11,4 %	cd-rom
<i>Editorial Aranzadi</i>	5,7 %	cd-rom
<i>La Ley-Actualidad</i>	5,7 %	cd-rom
<i>Anaya Multimedia</i>	5,3 %	cd-rom
<i>Lab-Cdi</i>	3,7 %	cd-i
<i>Anaya Interactiva</i>	3,6 %	cd-rom
<i>Generalitat Valenciana</i>	2,9 %	cd-rom
<i>Editorial Lex Nova</i>	2,7 %	cd-rom
<i>Tibidabo Edicions, S. A.</i>	2,7 %	diskette
<i>Zeta Multimedia, S. A.</i>	2,5 %	cd-rom

Topics

1996/1995

Social sciences and humanities	65,8 %	+ 86,7 %
Science and technology	15,5 %	- 23,7 %
Entertainment	10,0 %	- 3,9 %
Children and youth	3,7 %	+600,0 %
Scholar texts	3,2 %	+ 14,3 %
Literary creation	1,8 %	+116,7 %

Legislation (33,9%), reference (10%), linguistics (9,9%) and computer science (6,7%) were the most covered matters.

There were productions from public administrations and not for profit organisations, but most of the titles (85%) were produced by private companies.

The average price per title was PTA 28.060. No amounts sold are provided in this report.

Data source of the above two sections:

Panorámica de la edición española de libros. 1996.

Madrid: *Ministerio de Educación y Cultura. 1997* (see Bibliography)

2. Library services

The *Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)* --the Spanish national statistics institute--, compiles the statistics about libraries every two years. At closing time of this MSSTUDY report (October 1998) the last data available are those of 1996.

These statistics are carried out following the *Recommendation on International standardization of statistics* related to libraries approved by the 16th *Unesco* meeting held in November of 1970. In the gathering of data in their respective territories participated also two Spanish regional governments: Catalonia and Navarra.

2.1. Number of libraries

In 1996 in Spain there were 6,664 libraries:

National	1
Main libraries (non special)	61

Public		4,404
-General	3,723	
-Military	324	
-Prisons	72	
-Hospitals (non special)	71	
-Student residences	83	
-Other	131	
Academic		640
-University	571	
-Non university	69	
Special		1,558
-Religious	178	
-Government ministries	152	
-Research institutes	194	
-Professional Associations	257	
-Private companies	85	
-Archives and museums	191	
-Others special	501	

2.2. Equipment

Total number of photocopying machines:

3,709 42% of libraries

Total number of microfiche or microfilm readers:

2,354 23% of libraries

Total number of computers (any kind)

13,645 48% of libraries

Library automation

One or more library operations automated	Automation project in current budget	No automation at all
34%	8%	58%

2.3. Holdings and acquisitions

Books

Holdings Acquired en 1996

93,866,412 4,355,714

Manuscripts

Holdings Acquired in 1996

305,569 10,939

Serials

Serial's volumes	Complete collections (different titles)	Incomplete collections (different titles)
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6,456,392	542,280	369,609
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Phonographic materials (records, audiocassettes, CDs)

Holdings Acquired in 1996

1.074,773 92,701

Audiovisual materials (videos, films)

Holdings Acquired in 1996

686,685 88,985

Cd-roms and diskettes

Holdings Acquired in 1996

149,770 28,792

2.4. Interlibrary loans

Original documents Copies

42,101,045 3,948,839

International interlibrary loans

From Spain to abroad	From abroad to Spain
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(included in the above total)			
Original documents	Copies	Original documents	Copies
17,593	59,991	47,909	147,229

2.5. Reprography

Photocopies	Microfilms	Microfiches
97,371,585	185,001	437,958

2.6. Human resources

Total: 20,408 persons

Graduated librarians	Other graduated*	Non graduated librarians	Other staff
4,358	4,898	3,977	7,175

* 3,008 higher degree (4 or 5 year studies) + 1,890 middle degree (3 year studies "diplomados")

2.7. Expenditure

Personnel:	42.880.495.000 PTA
Acquisitions:	18.708.960.000 PTA
Other:	6.791.614.000 PTA
Total	68.381.069.000 PTA *

* 2.822 M PTA (4%) relates to the National Library (*Biblioteca Nacional*).

Comments

In order to draw detailed conclusions we should consider each type of library separately. Nevertheless for the objectives of MSSStudy it will be enough to evaluate the general tendencies of all the library sector. We will take into consideration also the data of 1994 published in the previous issue of *Estadísticas de Bibliotecas*. Please note that all percentages below relate to the 2 years period 1994-1996.

We have observed an important increase of photocopying machines (56% biannual) and computers (70%) installed, although the library automation augmented at lower rate (6%). In December 1996, 58% of the Spanish libraries had not automation at all (the percentage might descent to 50% at the end of 1997, in case of having become reality the 8% of systems budgeted for implementation).

The figure corresponding to microform readers was stable, but evaluating this type of media we notice a shift from microfilm to microfiche (according to the data of 1994 and 1996 of the paragraph 5, Reprography). It is surprising how the usage level of these systems stands quite high as late as 1996.

The acquisitions budget increased only 8%, comparing to 17% of the personal chapter (which includes normal wages increase and the addition of 2,6% of new staff). It seems that books suffered most the budget cut as their acquisition decreased 7,5%. The number of new serials titles augmented a little (3,4%), but one could assume that many subscriptions were cancelled, because the incomplete collections increased 33%. Multimedia and computerized products increased a lot (between 32 y 40%), but their relative size is small (its figure is lower than 5% of books).

We do not find any explanations about the decrease of photocopies and photocopied documents in libraries, in spite of the noticeable number of new photocopying machines. An exception to this is the important increase of the international interlibrary loans (exports and imports), both original and photocopied documents.

Finally, regarding the above mentioned 2,6% increase of personnel, we see a high proportion of new graduated librarians (almost +17%) in contrast to other graduated people (less than 1%). Likewise, there were a recession of undergraduated librarians (-5%). The figures reflect the availability of graduated librarians from the university schools mostly created along the last two decades.

Source: *Estadística de bibliotecas*. 1996. Madrid: INE, 1998 (see Bibliography)

3. Professional associations

Membership of associations gathering information professionals is estimated to be about 12,000, over a total number of 25,000 (i. e., about half of professionals are members of any of the existing 42 professional associations).

Membership is quite static, in spite of the hundreds of new librarians leaving the universities.

It can be observed some crisis in the associations activities, being possible explanations to this trend the increasing people's lack of time and the heavy use of electronic lists addressed to librarians and information scientists, and internet in general.

4. Education and training

Currently there are 13 librarianship and documentation universities that operate under the law "real decreto" RD 3104/78 published in the Spanish official gazette *Boletín Oficial del Estado* on December 4th 1978, that teach middle degree (called also *diplomatura* or first cycle studies). The title of the career is "Diplomatura en Biblioteconomía-Documentación":

Univ. de Barcelona (1915-1982, 1982-)

<http://www.ub.es/biblio/>

Univ. de Granada (1982-)

<http://fbds02.ugr.es/fbd/>

Univ. de Salamanca (1987-)

<http://exlibris.usal.es/>

Univ. de Murcia (1988-)

<http://www.um.es/~eubd/>

Univ. de Zaragoza (1989-)

<http://wzar.unizar.es/servicios/primer/RENO/26.HTML>

Univ. Carlos III de Madrid (1990-)

<http://www.uc3m.es/uc3m/dpto/BD/dpbdb01.html>

Univ. Complutense de Madrid (1990-)

<http://www.eubd.ucm.es/>

Univ. de León (1991-)

<http://www.unileon.es/dp/abd/>

Univ. San Pablo-CEU, Madrid (1994-)

<http://www.ceu.es/cnt/mad/usp/pln/bidoc.htm>

Univ. de Extremadura, Badajoz (1994-)

<http://alcazaba.unex.es/>

Univ. de La Coruña, El Ferrol (1996-)

<http://www.udc.es/facult/planes/Fhumafer.html>

Univ. de Vic (1998-)

<http://www.uvic.es/fchtd/Biblio.html>

Univ. de Valencia (1998-)

<http://www.uv.es/>

Univ. Internacional de Catalunya (1999-)

<http://www.ulc.edu/uic/uic.htm>

In 1992 (published in *BOE* on 27/08/92) the Spanish government approved the higher degree --second cycle or graduated-- studies "Licenciatura de Documentación" (RD 912/1992). This new university degree can be obtained with 2 years of official studies. The access is direct for students that already have passed the middle degree, but graduated and middle-graduated students of other arts and sciences have to follow a "bridge" or adapting course before.

Universities with graduated studies of *Licenciatura de Documentación*:

Univ. de Granada (1994-)

<http://fbds02.ugr.es/fbd/>

Univ. de Salamanca (1994-)

<http://exlibris.usal.es/>

Univ. Carlos III de Madrid (1994-)

<http://www.uc3m.es/uc3m/dpto/BD/dpbdb01.html>

Univ. de Alcalá de Henares (1994/95-), without *Diplomatura* studies

http://www.alcala.es/informacion_academica/informacion_academica/segundo_ciclo/documentacion.htm

Univ. Politécnica de Valencia (1997-), without *Diplomatura* studies

<http://www.fiv.upv.es/cas/pestudio/licdoc.htm>

Univ. de Extremadura (1997-)

<http://alcazaba.unex.es/>

Univ. de Barcelona (1998-)

<http://www.ub.es/biblio/>

Univ. Oberta de Catalunya (1999-), without *Diplomatura*. Distance learning university.

<http://www.uoc.es/>

Foreseen:

Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona (1999-)

<http://www.uab.es/>

Source: **Constança Espelt, Amadeu Pons** "La formació universitària en Biblioteconomia i Documentació a Espanya". In: *Anuario Socadi de Documentación e Información*. 1997 (see Bibliography).

General overview

Some remarks about the information studies in Spain:

-There are many more students in the schools than the market can absorb. So, except in Barcelona and Madrid, there are many jobless graduated people. Most of those in the other provinces go to Madrid to look for a job (much lesser to Barcelona because in Catalonia they would have the additional problem of having to learn Catalan language).

-Each year about 450 new middle-graduates exit the EUBDs, and about 300 people follow postgraduated courses, 40% of which are also looking for a job. This makes the figure of near 500 people trying to get a job in this field.

-To occupy the jobs there is very much competition from other professionals like computer scientists, journalists, philologists and historians, as well as from the rest of specialized careers (biologists, physicians, chemists, psychologists, etc.).

-Official studies in universities and schools tend to be too much theoretical, little technologically oriented and still too much focused in teaching out of fashion matters (cataloguing, book conservation, etc., -even paleography, philosophy, etc.). Of course, there are a lot of differences among EUBDs, being perhaps Barcelona, Carlos III of Madrid and Granada the most advanced ones.

-The new graduated studies are being very much requested, and the courses are crowded with jobless students, coming both from EUBDs first cycle and from other graduated studies with difficult exit in the job market (Geography, History, Philology, etc.).

-There is a general lack of knowledge of the information profession. Companies and organisations are not aware of the usefulness of the professionals, except for working in traditional libraries and archives.

Certification

There have been a lot of concern and discussion in Spain among graduated librarians about a certification system implemented in 1997 by the professional association *Sociedad Española de Documentación e Información Científica (Sedic)*, similar to the system run by the French *Association des Professionnels de l'Information et la Documentation (Adbs)*.

Two dozens of expert information professionals not being in possession of an university degree in librarianship asked already for an examination to get a recognition in any of the three levels: "technician", "higher technician" and "expert".

Source: **Paloma Portela** "La certificación de profesionales de la información y la documentación". In: *Anuario Socadi de Documentación e Información*. 1998 (see Bibliography).

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Estadística de bibliotecas. 1996.

Madrid: *Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)*, 1998. 397 p.

INE number: 79-96-325 (0.00)

Nipo: 103-97-039-7

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