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How many photos?
The number of analog (silver halide) photos taken per year peaked in the year 2000 at 85 billion. Digital photography has enabled that number to grow exponentially. An estimated 2.5 billion people in the world today have a digital camera, and we take an estimated 375 billion photos per year. One estimate places the total number of photos ever taken at more than 3.5 trillion.


Self-publishing
“The number of self-published books produced annually in the U.S. has nearly tripled, growing 287 percent since 2006, and now tallies more than 235,000 print and ‘e’ titles, according to a new analysis of data from Bowker . . . While print accounts for 63 percent of self-published books, e-books are gaining fast. E-book production in 2011 was 87,201, up 129 percent over 2010. Print grew 33 percent in the same period.”


Library photocopy services
About 95 percent of libraries in a recent study provide patrons with self-service photocopying. Service agreements for photocopiers cost the libraries a mean of $5,528 annually, or approximately $273 per full-time equivalent library employee. Thirty-five percent of academic libraries in the study expect the number of photocopiers in the library to fall over the next five years.


Social networking apps
Consumers now spend more time in mobile applications than they do on PCs. Consumers spend an average of 77 minutes per day using smartphone apps (separate from tablet usage). For the first time since 2008, time spent on social networking apps now rivals time spent on games. Social networking app usage is trending upward, while game app usage is trending downward.


Education levels and unemployment
“Between the start of the economic downturn in 2008 and 2010, overall unemployment rates jumped from 8.8 percent to 12.5 percent for people without an upper secondary education, and from 4.9 percent to 7.6 percent for people with an upper secondary education, on average across OECD countries. By contrast, unemployment rates for people with higher education remained much lower, rising from 3.3 percent to 4.7 percent during this same period. For all OECD countries together, the unemployment rate in 2010 was roughly one-third less for men with higher education than for men with upper secondary education; for women with higher education, it was two-fifths less.”