



Public Lending Right  
Commission

Commission du droit  
de prêt public

# **PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**2007-2008**





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### **2007-2008**

1 June 2008

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**Canada**



## About the Public Lending Right (PLR) Program

“We trust that the Public Lending Right program will become an ever more effective instrument in upgrading the annual income of Canadian writers and in recognizing their major contribution to our cultural development and to our quality of life, which at times we take too much for granted.”

– Flora MacDonald, former Minister of Communications, at a 1987 ceremony presenting the first PLR cheques

### *Purpose of the Public Lending Right Commission*

The Public Lending Right (PLR) Commission’s mandate is to increase the revenues and improve the financial situation of Canadian writers and to give public recognition to their important contribution to protecting Canada’s cultural identity. It makes payments to Canadian authors for the presence of their books catalogued in Canadian public libraries, according to the PLR program’s eligibility criteria. Authors have now registered a remarkable 70,090 eligible books with the PLR Commission.

### *Background*

After nearly forty years of lobbying – primarily during the late 1970’s and early 80’s – Canada’s national writers’ organizations convinced the federal government to fund a PLR program. With the support of the Canada Council for the Arts, a committee of writers, publishers and librarians designed and implemented the PLR program in 1986. In fact, the work of the national associations was so impressive that the founding documents of the PLR state that these associations should be entrusted with the program’s administration. Canada is one of 27 countries to have implemented such a program. In 1992, in the *Status of the Artist Act*, the Government of Canada recognized “the importance to artists that they be compensated for the use of their works, including the public lending of them.”

The PLR Commission is made up of representatives of national organizations of writers, librarians, translators and publishers. The majority of members are authors. The Commission is responsible for setting the general policies of the program, and an executive committee carries out these policies. In 2007-2008, both the Commission and the Executive Committee were chaired by playwright David Copelin. The PLR Commission has four full-time staff and operates under the administrative aegis of the Canada Council for the Arts. Funding for the PLR program comes from the federal government through the Department of Canadian Heritage.

### *How the PLR program works*

Authors must register their titles with the Commission. Works of fiction, poetry, drama, children’s literature, general non-fiction and scholarly books are eligible. Ineligible categories include how-to books, guide books, bibliographies, compilations and textbooks. The

Commission's database of registered eligible titles is checked annually against the holdings of a selection of public libraries (six catalogues for each official language group).

PLR payments are determined by the library sampling. It is the title's presence in one or more of these libraries that produces a payment. The number of copies found in a library is not taken into account. Each year the available budget determines both the amount paid each time a book is found, as well as the maximum amount an author can earn.

## Brief History of the Public Lending Right (PLR) Program

- 1946 The world's first library compensation program is developed in Denmark.
- 1949 The Canadian Authors Association starts to discuss the possibility of a Public Lending Right program in Canada.
- 1951 The Massey-Lévesque Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences reports on two Special Studies it had requested in the subject of Canadian literature. The two authors of the studies, reporting respectively on English- and French-language literature, are in agreement: "Neither in French nor in English have we yet a truly national literature."
- 1973 The Writers' Union of Canada begins to lobby for a PLR program.
- 1977 The Canada Council sets up the Payment for Public Use Committee to examine the creation of a PLR program.
- 1982 The Applebaum-Hébert Committee recommends that the government establish a program to provide payment for library use.
- 1986 The PLR program is established by a Cabinet decision in March 1986, with an initial budget of \$3 million allocated to it by the Treasury Board Secretariat. Canada becomes the 13<sup>th</sup> country in the world to develop a PLR program.
- 1988 The PLR Commission's Constitution and Bylaws are developed and approved.
- 1992 The *Status of the Artist Act* is passed into law, and includes among its general principles "the importance to artists that they be compensated for the use of their works, including the public lending of them."
- 1996 The PLR Commission and the Canada Council for the Arts sign an administrative agreement to clarify the relationship between the two organizations.

- 1999 Canada hosts the 3<sup>rd</sup> annual PLR International Conference.
- 2005 The PLR Commission and the Canada Council for the Arts sign a revised administrative arrangement to clarify the relationship between the two organizations.

## Chair's Report

*David Copelin*

During the past year, the Public Lending Right (PLR) Commission has seen its constituency of published writers grow at its usual annual rate of 3-4%. Despite the fact that our funding has not kept pace with that growth, Canadian writers keep writing and publishing. We writers are hard people to discourage, and writing itself is an optimistic activity.

I was reminded of this last September, when Executive Secretary Michelle Legault and I represented Canada at the International Public Lending Right Conference in Paris. Mingling with our colleagues from the other twenty-three countries with PLR programs, I was struck by the great number of PLR programs run by bureaucrats rather than actual professional writers, publishers, and librarians, as ours is. There is a great diversity in approaches to the idea of Public Lending Right, to be sure; but a program that privileges the real creators, publishers, and guardians of writing by living authors, as Canada's does, seems to have its priorities straight.

Whenever I talk about the PLR program, Canadians are delighted to learn that it exists. They don't think it's a frill – but then, Canadians think of themselves as citizens, not merely “taxpayers.” They agree that writers should be paid fairly for their labours, and they understand how hard-earned a writer's dollars are. As we do with much else in this country, we may take the PLR program for granted, but it is as precarious as our civil liberties and as precious. This is because the PLR is an instrument of civilization. It is a recognition that published books matter in this world, and not just to their creators. The freedom to write, the freedom to publish, and the freedom to read are tightly intertwined, so when a government shows its appreciation by paying published authors for their works found in public libraries, it is expressing gratitude that its borders contain gifted artists of the written word, that these artists work hard and achieve much, and that Canada and the world would be immeasurably poorer without them.

Funding is an ongoing problem for us. Our constituency expands at the rate of literary creation while our dollar support stays more or less constant, with a few spikes here and there in our 22-year history. In practice, this means that more authors are paid by the PLR program, but they share a stagnant pool of dollars, each one getting less than an ideal amount. Nobody disputes this unpleasant fact. However, government priorities and interests shift with prevailing political winds. *We want a reliable and growing source of funds for author payments, but so far, we have not achieved it.* We are brainstorming about this, trying to master the bureaucratic rough-and-tumble, and doing what we can to provoke ministerial interest and encourage vocal championship of our plight from many directions. In terms of the amount of money consecrated to paying writers, we are in the lower middle of the list of international PLR programs. I hope that our national pride, if nothing else, may help stop and possibly even reverse Canada's slow descent down that list.

That said, we are grateful for the recent increase of \$700,000 in our annual budget, but we are dissatisfied with the amount. Though we certainly appreciate the gesture, it is simply inadequate to deal with the objective growth in the program. In a time when brutal cuts are

being made elsewhere, we understand the situation. But we are *writers*, people who tell particular truths, and we are not going to pretend satisfaction for the sake of decorum. We will take the money, and agitate for more, so that the PLR program does not become a mere cultural token, a relic of good intentions defeated by narrow “bottom-line” thinking. Canada is better than that. Canada has been wiser than that.

“The old order changeth, giving place to new,” as is the way of the world. This is a real time of transition for the Commission. The estimable Michelle Legault has been confirmed as our Executive Secretary (and did I ever heave a sigh of relief when that appointment became official!). In addition, several long-serving members are retiring from the Commission, and I want to take this opportunity to salute them, to thank them for their years of good service, and to wish them well. They are: **Louise Halfe** (Public Lending Right Commission), **Andreas Schroeder** (The Writers’ Union of Canada), **Douglas Smith** (League of Canadian Poets), and **Paul Whitney** (Canadian Library Association). You will be greatly missed.

As my tenure as Chair of the Public Lending Right Commission ends, I leave the organization in the more than capable hands of the new Chair. I shall continue to serve on the Executive Committee (as Past Chair) for another two years.

Finally, and let this be my farewell: Despite our ongoing disappointment with our funding, despite our impatience with passive (and sometimes active) aggression from various quarters, if you ask me, “Are we at the PLRC having fun yet?” my answer is a resounding “Yes!”.

## Executive Secretary's Report

*Michelle Legault*

This has been an exciting year for the Public Lending Right (PLR) Commission. In 2007-2008, the PLR participated in the Canada Council for the Arts' Strategic Planning process and secured an ongoing \$700,000 increase, undertook a policy-writing project, introduced a communications plan, moved to a new division within the Canada Council for the Arts and attended the 7th PLR International Conference in Paris.

In addition, the PLR delivered \$9,115,095 in payments to authors in 1,688 communities in Canada and 337 communities abroad. The average payment of \$570 represents compensation to authors for the access people around the country enjoy to Canadian literature in Canadian public libraries.

### *Increase to the PLR Budget*

In 2007, the Canada Council for the Arts launched a strategic planning process. The convergence of many factors, such as the end of the Council's current corporate plan and the allocation of an additional \$30 million to the Council's base budget, provided an ideal opportunity for the Council to review its role and relationship to the arts and the public. The goal of the Council's new strategic plan was to establish directions for 2008-2011.

The plan was approved by the Board of the Council at its October 2007 meeting. To "operationalize" the Strategic Plan, the staff of the Council, including PLR staff, developed an Action Plan and budget recommendations which were approved by the Board of the Council in December 2007. Among these recommendations was a \$700,000 increase to the PLR's budget.

We were, on the one hand, delighted by the \$700,000 increase because it will help to raise the payments to be shared by authors in February 2009. On the other hand, the PLR realizes that \$700,000 does little to satisfy the demand on the PLR program and the challenges faced by Canadian authors.

The PLR program faces a significant challenge. Each year, approximately 4,000 new books are registered. Unfortunately, the budget for author payments has not grown at the same rate. In 1987, an author received \$400 for a book found in all libraries in the sample. In 2008, this amount was just \$268.

Our objective in 2008 will be to develop a plan to ensure that the \$700,000 increase has the maximum impact for authors.

### *Policies for the PLR*

In these times of increased accountability, the PLR must ensure that all policies, procedures and standards used by the organization are properly documented. Written, approved and sanctioned policies ensure that the PLR operates with consistency and clarity of purpose. With

that in mind, we began drafting policies for the PLR and presenting them to the members of the PLR Commission. The process of recording our policies ensures that the PLR captures corporate memory and the wisdom of decisions and discussions recorded in the PLR Commission's minutes.

#### *PLR Communications Plan*

The communications initiatives we undertook this year were directly linked to securing additional funds for the PLR and increasing the PLR's profile among authors, publishers, librarians and parliamentarians.

We developed a new PLR brochure and distributed it to libraries, publishers and municipal arts Councils and events. In addition, text about the PLR appeared in many writers' associations' newsletters and web sites. We also initiated contact with the members of the Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage to make the PLR better known.

#### *7th PLR International Conference*

The 7th PLR International Conference was held in Paris, from September 6 to 8, 2007. It was hosted by Sofia, the Société française des intérêts des auteurs de l'écrit, which was previously known as the long-standing Société des gens de lettres, established during the 19th century. The conference was held at Sofia's administration centre, the Hôtel de Massa, an 18th century stone mansion which originally stood on the Champs Élysées.

Representatives of every country with a PLR program were invited to address the conference on the current status of PLR in their respective countries. There are 27 countries throughout the world (mostly in Europe) that have PLR programs. Twenty-three of these countries were present at the conference.

What stood out in these national reports was the diversity of administrative models for the PLR programs world-wide. Some programs include payments for books used in educational institutions and others provide payments for audiovisual material. In other countries, part of the PLR budget is paid to publishers. Some PLR programs do not make direct payments to authors – instead, payments are made to collecting societies which redistribute the funds through grant programs or pension and housing allowances for authors.

\* \* \*

Undoubtedly, 2008-2009 will pose many challenges for the PLR. We must manage our new funds, work towards further recognition of the vital importance of the PLR and come to an understanding of how to deal with the program's growth, while ensuring that our payments continue to have an impact on the lives of Canadian authors.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank the PLRC members for their dedicated service. Andreas Schroeder, Douglas Smith and Paul Whitney have completed their terms on the Commission as of June 2008. Andreas Schroeder, who represents The Writer's Union of Canada, was among the founders of the PLR and served as chair from 1986 to 1989. Douglas Smith, who represents the League of Canadian Poets, began his term on the PLR in 1988 and

served as chair from 1995 to 1997. Paul Whitney, representing the Canadian Library Association, has served two terms with the PLRC, beginning in 2000. Their commitment to the PLR is truly admirable. In fact, together, they contributed over 50 years of service to the PLR Commission!

Finally, a thank you to the PLR staff: Danielle Guindon, Rachelle Lanoue and Benoît Rollin. I have the honour of working with a tireless, dedicated and enthusiastic team.

## Members and Staff of the Public Lending Right Commission

<i>Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>
David Copelin (Chair)	Playwrights Guild of Canada
Jacques Ouellet (Vice-Chair)	Regroupement des écrivains acadiens
Carole David (Past Chair)	Public Lending Right Commission*
Marie-Célie Agnant	Public Lending Right Commission*
Amir Ali Alibhai (non-voting)	Canada Council for the Arts
Aline Apostolska	Union des écrivaines et des écrivains québécois
Phyllis Aronoff	Literary Translators Association of Canada
René Bonenfant	Association nationale des éditeurs de livres
Laurie Brinklow	Association of Canadian Publishers
Olivier Charbonneau	Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation
Louise Halfe, Sky Dancer	Public Lending Right Commission*
Louis Lasnier	Écrivains francophones d'Amérique
Bernice Lever	Canadian Authors Association
Ingrid Parent (non-voting)	Library and Archives Canada
Hélène Roussel (non-voting)	Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec
Andreas Schroeder	Writers' Union of Canada
Douglas Smith	League of Canadian Poets
Peter Veal (non-voting)	Department of Canadian Heritage
Paul Whitney	Canadian Library Association

### Executive Committee members

David Copelin (Chair), Jacques Ouellet (Vice-Chair), Carole David (Past Chair), René Bonenfant, Olivier Charbonneau, Louis Lasnier, Douglas Smith, Paul Whitney

### Staff

Michelle Legault (Executive Secretary), Benoît Rollin (Program Officer), Rachele Lanoue (Administrative Assistant), Danielle Guindon (Clerk)

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\* The PLR Commission elects up to three authors to sit on the Commission

## Financial Summary, 2007-2008

Note: This report is provided for information purposes only. The financial statements of the Commission are consolidated, for reporting purposes, with those of the Canada Council for the Arts.

Description	2007-2008	2006-2007
Staff salaries	\$243,786	\$235,594
Overtime	\$452	\$0
Staff benefits	\$78,067	\$66,207
Part-time staff salaries	\$238	\$1,187
Part-time staff benefits	\$116	\$64
<b>Total Salaries</b>	<b>\$322,659</b>	<b>\$303,052</b>
<u>Other operating expenses:</u>		
Staff travel	\$2,935	\$434
Administration fees: Canada Council	\$390,000	\$387,996
Professional Services Fees	\$0	\$9,800
Postage and Courier	\$11,021	\$10,484
Full Commission meetings	\$43,661	\$47,290
Executive Committee meetings	\$22,558	\$26,315
Printing costs	\$5,955	\$5,464
Office stationery/supplies	\$0	\$2,235
Brochures, flyers, etc.	\$0	\$0
Other expenses	\$42	\$73
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>\$476,173</b>	<b>\$490,091</b>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>\$798,832</b>	<b>\$793,143</b>
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>		
<b>Total PLR payments issued to authors at the time of the annual mailing</b>	<b>\$9,115,095</b>	<b>\$9,062,476</b>

## Summary 2007-2008

	2007-2008	<i>Change compared to previous year</i>
Registered authors	17,028	3.74%
Authors receiving payment	15,993	3.74%
Amount issued to authors	\$9,115,095	0.58%
Average author payment	\$570.00	-3.06%
Median author payment	\$279.59	-0.52%
Number of titles in the database	73,578	3.93%
Number of eligible titles	73,075	4.26%
Number of titles generating a payment	62,631	4.42%
Maximum per title	\$268.10	-4.61%

## Results over five years

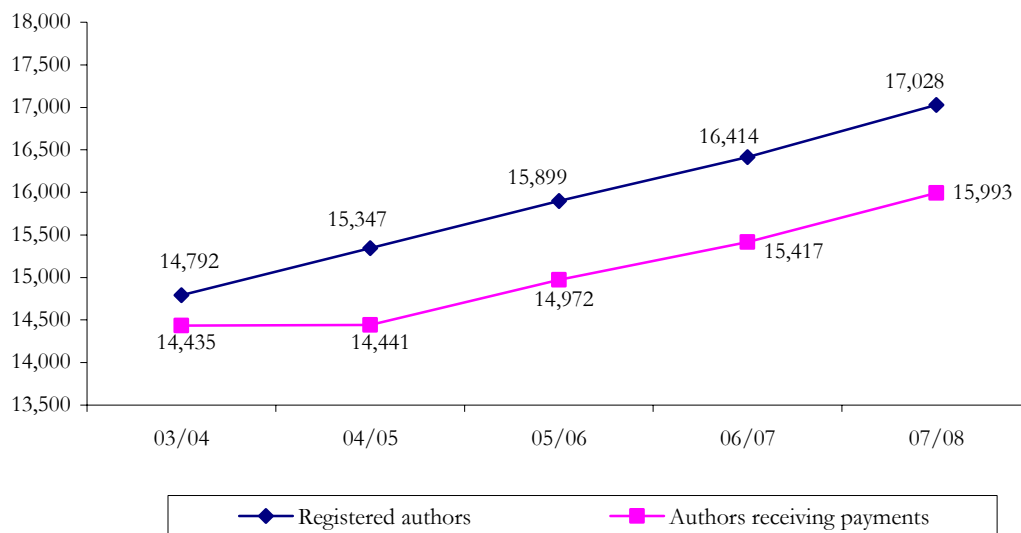
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Registered authors	14,792	15,347	15,899	16,414	17,028
Authors receiving a payment	14,435	14,441	14,972	15,417	15,993
Average author payment	\$619	\$621	\$601	\$588	\$570
Number of eligible titles	61,175	63,988	67,142	70,090	73,075
Number of titles generating a payment	56,243	54,776	57,709	59,979	62,631
Number of sampled libraries	22	12	12	12	12
Maximum per title	\$296.70	\$301.70	\$287.35	\$281.05	\$268.10
Amount issued to authors	\$8,938,460	\$8,962,741	\$9,001,099	\$9,062,476	\$9,115,095
Administration	\$459,669	\$486,394	\$758,712	\$793,413	\$798,832
Administration as % of total	4.89%	5.15%	7.77%	8.05%	8.06%

## Growth: new authors

Requests for registration kits	English	French	Total
2005-2006			755
2006-2007			749
2007-2008	517	310	827
<b>New authors registered</b>			
2005-2006			791
2006-2007			798
2007-2008	523	326	849
<b>New authors receiving payment</b>			
2005-2006			631
2006-2007			640
2007-2008	435	293	728
<b>Amount paid to new authors</b>			
2005-2006			\$170,297
2006-2007			\$194,458
2007-2008	\$109,853	\$101,433	\$211,286

## Number of registered authors, 2003-2008

Number of Authors



## Distribution of author payments

### 1. Payments by range and by language, 2007-2008

	Language	Authors	Percentage of number of authors	Amount	Percentage of amount
Minimum \$25	E	252	1.58%	\$6,300.00	0.07%
	F	66	0.41%	\$1,650.00	0.02%
Subtotal	E+F	318	1.99%	\$7,950.00	0.09%
From \$25.01 to \$279.59	E	5,466	34.18%	\$828,474.78	9.09%
	F	2,218	13.87%	\$377,244.15	4.14%
Subtotal	E+F	7,684	48.05%	\$1,205,718.93	13.23%
Median \$279.59	E+F	8,002	50.03%	\$1,213,668.93	13.31%
From \$279.60 to \$570.00	E	2,189	13.69%	\$903,838.36	9.92%
	F	1,057	6.61%	\$453,880.94	4.98%
Subtotal	E+F	3,246	20.30%	\$1,357,719.30	14.90%
From \$570.01 to \$999.99	E	1,253	7.83%	\$933,605.52	10.24%
	F	796	4.98%	\$605,104.62	6.64%
Subtotal	E+F	2,049	12.81%	\$1,538,710.14	16.88%
From \$1,000.00 to \$1,999.99	E	952	5.95%	\$1,314,134.64	14.42%
	F	648	4.05%	\$907,646.68	9.96%
Subtotal	E+F	1,600	10.00%	\$2,221,781.32	24.37%
From \$2,000.00 to \$2,680.99	E	248	1.55%	\$572,377.20	6.28%
	F	171	1.07%	\$395,801.35	4.34%
Subtotal	E+F	419	2.62%	\$968,178.55	10.62%
Maximum \$2,681.00	E	358	2.24%	\$959,798.00	10.53%
	F	319	1.99%	\$855,239.00	9.38%
Subtotal	E+F	677	4.23%	\$1,815,037.00	19.91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>10,718</b>	<b>67.02%</b>	<b>\$5,518,528.50</b>	<b>60.54%</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>32.98%</b>	<b>\$3,596,566.74</b>	<b>39.46%</b>
	<b>E+F</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$9,115,095.24</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Median (the number that permits the division of the population studied into two equal groups)  
8,002 authors (50.03%) received less than \$279.59; they shared 13.31% of the budget.

#### Average

In February 2008, the average payment was \$570.

11,248 authors (70.33%) received less than \$570; they shared 28.21% of the budget.

4,745 authors (29.67%) received more than \$570; they shared 71.79% of the budget.

#### More than \$1,000

2,696 authors (16.85%) received more than \$1,000; they shared 54.90% of the budget.

#### More than \$2,000

1,096 authors (6.85%) received more than \$2,000; they shared 30.53% of the budget.

## Distribution of author payments

### 2. Payments by province, 2007-2008

Province / Territory	Number of registrations	Percentage	Number of payments	Percentage	Percentage paid	Amount	Percentage of budget
Newfoundland and Labrador	251	1.47%	234	1.46%	93.23%	\$98,504.41	1.08%
Nova Scotia	615	3.61%	586	3.66%	95.28%	\$236,784.46	2.60%
Prince Edward Island	62	0.36%	57	0.36%	91.94%	\$32,043.03	0.35%
New Brunswick	361	2.12%	347	2.17%	96.12%	\$159,920.90	1.75%
Québec	5,493	32.26%	5,227	32.68%	95.16%	\$3,542,529.99	38.86%
Ontario	5,606	32.92%	5,199	32.51%	92.74%	\$2,807,548.54	30.80%
Manitoba	420	2.47%	397	2.48%	94.52%	\$173,445.97	1.90%
Saskatchewan	323	1.90%	295	1.84%	91.33%	\$167,768.88	1.84%
Alberta	865	5.08%	795	4.97%	91.91%	\$394,675.74	4.33%
British Columbia	2,446	14.36%	2,301	14.39%	94.07%	\$1,183,057.27	12.98%
Northwest Territories	7	0.04%	7	0.04%	100.00%	\$4,471.53	0.05%
Yukon	26	0.15%	26	0.16%	100.00%	\$7,941.13	0.09%
Nunavut	6	0.04%	6	0.04%	100.00%	\$1,869.43	0.02%
Outside Canada	547	3.21%	516	3.23%	94.33%	\$304,533.96	3.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,028</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>93.92%</b>	<b>\$9,115,095.24</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Example: In 2007-2008, 91.33% of registered Saskatchewan authors received a payment.

This represents 1.84 % of paid authors. These authors received 1.84 % of the payment budget.

## New registered titles

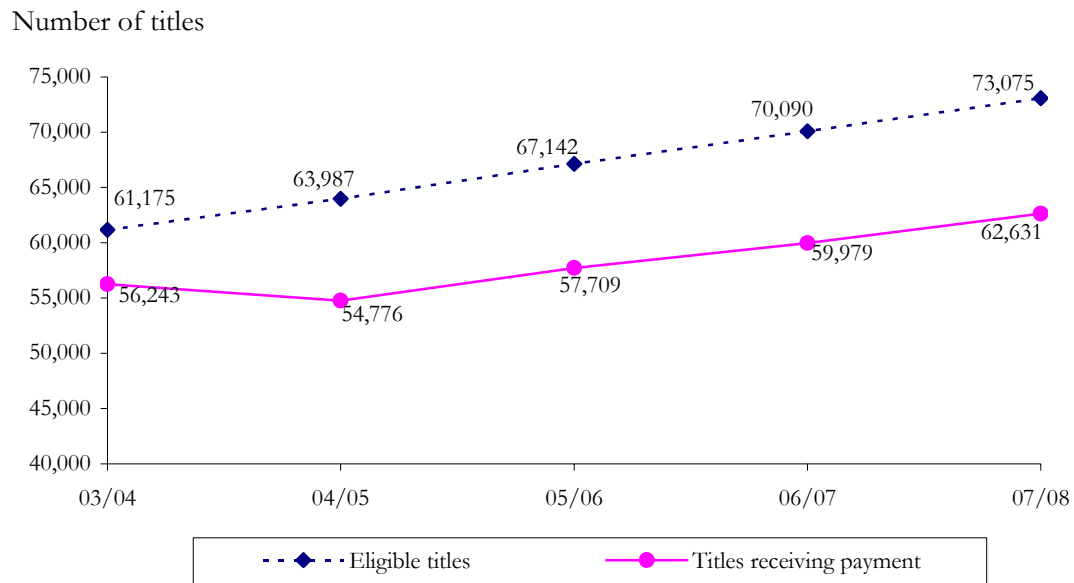
New registered titles	English	French	Bilingual	Other	Total
2005-2006					4,381
2006-2007					4,341
2007-2008	2,585	1,831	33	175	4,624
<b>New eligible registered titles</b>					
2005-2006					3,831
2006-2007					3,778
2007-2008	2,316	1,630	24	169	4,139
<b>New titles found in sampled libraries</b>					
2005-2006					3,081
2006-2007					3,066
2007-2008	1,811	1,493	17	22	3,343
<b>Amounts paid for new titles</b>					
2005-2006					\$489,411
2006-2007					\$511,342
2007-2008					\$536,643

## New eligible titles by language and by category

	English	French	Bilingual	Other	Total	Percentage
Children's books	671	581	6	93	1,351	32.64%
Fiction	484	441	3	21	949	22.93%
Poetry	201	147	8	25	381	9.21%
Drama	49	21	0	0	70	1.69%
Non-fiction*	911	440	7	30	1,388	33.53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>4,139</b>	
Percentage	55.96%	39.38%	0.58%	4.08%		

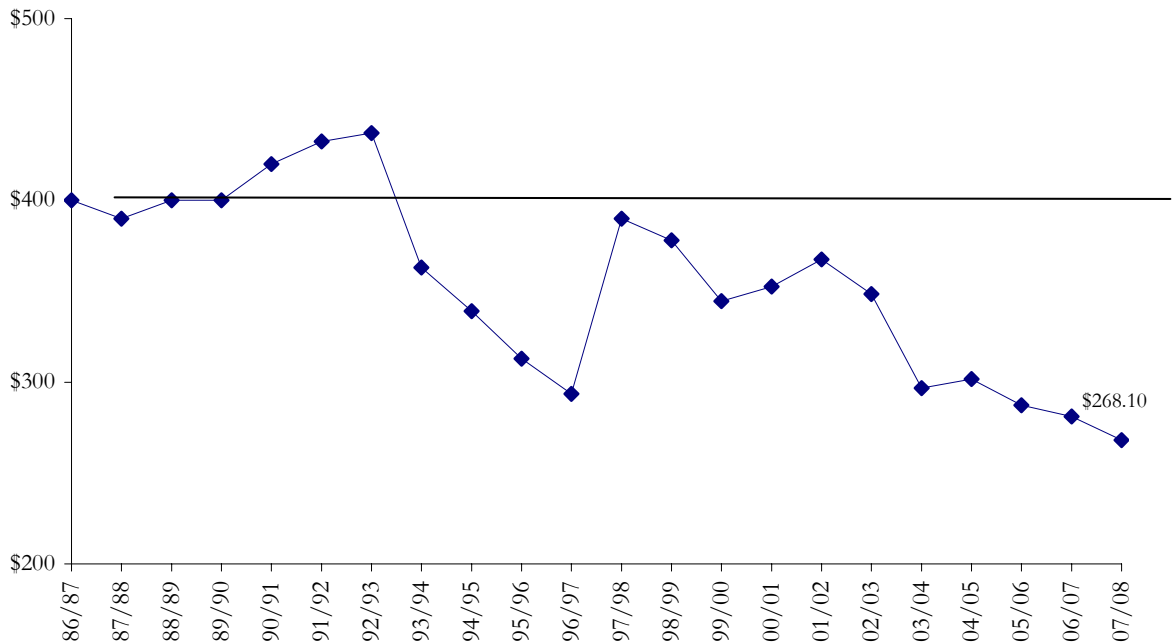
\*Non-fiction includes scholarly works.

## Number of titles, 2003-2008



## Maximum per title since 1986

(the amount paid for a title found in all sampled libraries)



## Annual growth in the number of eligible titles by language

Language	Year	Number of titles	Growth in comparison to previous year
English	2003-2004	38,810	14.30%
	2005-2006	40,641	4.72%
	2006-2007	42,227	3.90%
	2007-2008	43,916	4.00%
French	2005-2006	23,939	5.38%
	2006-2007	25,227	5.38%
	2007-2008	26,362	4.50%
Bilingual	2005-2006	306	4.44%
	2006-2007	315	2.94%
	2007-2008	332	5.40%
Other	2005-2006	2,256	4.06%
	2006-2007	2,321	2.88%
	2007-2008	2,465	6.20%
Total	2005-2006	67,142	4.93%
	2006-2007	70,090	4.39%
	2007-2008	73,075	4.26%

## Eligible titles found, 2007-2008

Language	Number of titles	Percentage
Bilingual	280	0.45%
English	37,521	59.91%
French	24,230	38.69%
Other	600	0.96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,631</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Eligible titles by language and category

Language of text	Category	Number of titles	Percentage by language	Percentage by category	Overall percentage
Bilingual	Fiction	21	6.33%	0.14%	0.03%
	Children's	24	7.23%	0.15%	0.03%
	Poetry	84	25.30%	1.03%	0.02%
	Drama	13	3.92%	0.66%	0.11%
	Non-fiction*	190	57.23%	0.58%	0.26%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		332	100.00%	
English	Fiction	7,740	17.62%	52.62%	10.59%
	Children's	8,300	18.90%	52.72%	11.36%
	Poetry	4,522	10.30%	55.57%	6.19%
	Drama	1,127	2.57%	57.41%	1.54%
	Non-fiction*	22,227	50.61%	68.34%	30.42%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		43,916	100.00%	
French	Fiction	6,276	23.81%	42.67%	8.59%
	Children's	6,938	26.32%	44.07%	9.49%
	Poetry	3,209	12.17%	39.44%	4.39%
	Drama	776	2.94%	39.53%	1.06%
	Non-fiction*	9,163	34.76%	28.17%	12.54%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		26,362	100.00%	
Other	Fiction	671	27.22%	4.56%	0.92%
	Children's	481	19.51%	3.06%	0.66%
	Poetry	322	13.06%	3.96%	0.44%
	Drama	47	1.91%	2.39%	0.06%
	Non-fiction*	944	38.30%	2.90%	1.29%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		2,465	100.00%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	Fiction	14,708			20.13%
	Children's	15,743			21.54%
	Poetry	8,137			11.14%
	Drama	1,963			2.69%
	Non-fiction*	32,524			44.51%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	73,075			100.00%

Example: The 22,227 English-language non-fiction titles represent 50.61% of all English-language eligible titles, 68.34% of all non-fiction titles and 30.42% of all registered titles.

\*Non-fiction includes scholarly works.