

PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION



ANNUAL REPORT

2006-2007



Public Lending Right
Commission

Commission du droit
de prêt public

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10 June 2007

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Canada

About the Public Lending Right (PLR)

“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.

Background

After nearly 40 years of lobbying on the part of Canada’s national writers’ organizations, the PLR program was created in 1986. Canada is one of 22 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 Public Lending Right Commission is made up of representatives of national organizations of writers, librarians 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 2006-2007, 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 program works

Authors 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. 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.

Chair's Report

David Copelin

Since my election last May as Chair of the Public Lending Right Commission, I have faced many challenges – some routinely associated with PLR, such as how to get more funding to match the ever-increasing number of published writers eligible for compensation – and some unexpected, such as changes in the Executive Committee and the wonderful PLR staff. Most of these challenges are exhilarating, giving energy rather than taking it away.

One of the most interesting challenges has come from the public, who know little about PLR and yet who benefit from it. Whenever I talk about the program, Canadians (and some *really* jealous Americans!) are delighted to learn that it exists. They don't think it's a frill – but then, these average 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 as an RRSP. More so, actually, 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 21-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. As Canada slowly slides down that list, I hope that our national pride, if nothing else, may help to stop and possibly even to reverse our descent.

In September 2007, our Acting Executive Secretary Michelle Legault and I will represent the Public Lending Right Commission at the 7th PLR International Conference in Paris. As Carole David pointed out in last year's Annual Report, our Commission is distinguished by the fact that its policies are set by published writers in many genres who represent a variety of organizations. Given the support and wisdom of editors, publishers, and librarians who are also on the Commission, and with the ongoing advice and expertise of Canada Council and Canadian Heritage staff, writers on the Executive Committee are blessed with a wide variety of opinions and ideas on how to reach our goal of serving Canadian writers in the most effective and efficient ways. Our diverse conversations will continue. So will our concerted actions.

I would like to thank those long-time members of the Executive Committee who have recently retired from the Commission, namely Jules Larivière of l'Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation and Rose Després of the Regroupement des écrivains acadiens. Their service has been exemplary and their departure leaves a hole in the fabric of our work. Fortunately, the Commission has been adept at renewing itself over the years; to that end, we will continue to make our body as gloriously diverse as are Canada and its writers. Former Chair Carole David now fills the new position of Past Chair, a structural improvement that helps ensure that we do not lose too much institutional memory, experience, and expertise as members' terms come to an end.

To our staff, David Schimpky, Michelle Legault, Benoît Rollin, Rachelle Lanoue and Danielle Guindon: Your efficient, effective work for the Commission illustrates public service at its best. Thank you!

Finally, to all my colleagues on the Executive Committee and the full Commission: Thank you all for your support, your good humour, your intelligence, your passion, and your fierce devotion to Canada's Public Lending Right Program. You cannot know how much I value being a part of our mutual endeavour.

Executive Secretary's Report

Michelle Legault

For 21 years, the PLR Commission has administered a program which results in annual payments to authors in recognition of the presence of their books in public libraries.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, authors convinced the federal government to create the PLR program. With the support of the Canada Council for the Arts, a committee of writers, publishers and librarians created 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.

This partnership of government, authors, publishers and librarians continues to yield excellent results. The PLR program is run efficiently and effectively. It directly responds to the concerns of its stakeholders. More importantly, it continues to work alongside the Canada Council for the Arts in making an important contribution to sustaining the creation of literature of Canada, to the benefit of all Canadians.

Books – and, of course, writers – contribute in a major way to enhancing the creativity of Canadians and to the advancement of Canada as a knowledge-based society. Books help us learn about ourselves and the world around us. The PLR is essential to ensuring Canadian writers, publishers and libraries continue to contribute the knowledge we will need to face an increasingly complex world.

The PLR is also part of Canada's established eco-system of funding for Canadian writers - the infrastructure successive governments have created to support Canadian literature. Various kinds of support enable writers to create work while the Department of Canadian Heritage and the Canada Council for the Arts' publishing programs support the publication of their work. Publishers pay royalties to authors for the sale of their work and the PLR pays rights to the authors for the loan of their books from public libraries. PLR payments are clear evidence that Canadians, through their government, recognize the value of Canadian writers and their work.

In addition, the PLR is the only program in Canada which addresses the cultural policy objective as written in the status of the artist legislation:

2 (e) the importance to artists that they be compensated for the use of their work, including the public lending of them.

The PLR cheques issued every February to over 15, 000 writers across Canada represent payment for the use of books held in Canadian libraries. The PLR ensures that authors are compensated for the access Canadians enjoy to Canadian literature.

* * * * *

In 2006-2007, the PLR distributed \$9, 062,476 in payments to 15,417 Canadian authors in 1,687 communities across Canada and 332 cities abroad. They received an average payment of \$588.

Once again, the PLR was delighted by the responses received from authors. Sentiments expressed included “it’s nice to be appreciated”, “thanks for your work on behalf of Canadian authors”, “anything we can do to encourage Canadians to keep telling our story is worthwhile”, “this is a splendid day for a writer – we have been acknowledged” and, most importantly, “my income is always less than the poverty line, so the cheque makes a big difference to my life”, and “this payment means a great deal to me as the costs associated with researching and writing far exceed any royalties received to date, or any likely to come.”

That said, the PLR program is facing a significant challenge. Each year, approximately 4,000 new books are registered, requiring additional financial resources. 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 2007, this amount was just \$281. Obviously, the PLR will need to find a solution to dealing with the ever-increasing growth of new titles, in addition to increasing the funding allocated to the PLR.

Finally, I would like to thank the Commission members and the staff for their tireless work on behalf of the PLRC. When I arrived at the PLRC in March, 2007, I came to an organization that is well-administered and cost-effective to the penny. I thank the leadership of the PLRC and its partnership with the Canada Council for the Arts for ensuring the sound and effective administration of the Public Lending Right Commission of Canada.

Brief history of the Public Lending Right 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 (PLR) program in Canada.
- 1973 The Writers' Union of Canada begins to lobby for a PLR program.
- 1977 The Canada Council sets up a 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 13th 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 3rd 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.

Members of the Public Lending Right Commission

(as of March 31, 2007)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>
David Copelin (Chair)	Playwrights Guild of Canada
Jacques Ouellet (Interim Vice-Chair)	Regroupement des écrivains acadiens
Carole David (Past Chair)	Public Lending Right Commission*
Amir Ali Alibhai (non-voting)	Canada Council for the Arts
Marlene Chan (non-voting)	Department of Canadian Heritage
Olivier Charbonneau	Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation
Jean Pierre Girard	Public Lending Right Commission*
Robert Giroux	Association nationale des éditeurs de livres
Louise Halfe, Sky Dancer	Public Lending Right Commission*
Beatriz Hausner	Literary Translators Association of Canada
Louis Lasnier	Écrivains francophones d'Amérique
Bernice Lever	Canadian Authors Association
Charles Montpetit	Union des écrivaines et des écrivains québécois
Ingrid Parent (non-voting)	Library and Archives Canada
Angela Rebeiro	Association of Canadian Publishers
Hélène Roussel (non-voting)	Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec
Andreas Schroeder	Writers' Union of Canada
Douglas Smith	League of Canadian Poets
Paul Whitney	Canadian Library Association

Executive Committee members

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

Staff

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

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

Summary 2006-2007

	2006-2007	<i>Change compared to previous year</i>
Registered authors	16,414	3.14%
Authors receiving payment	15,417	2.89%
Amount issued to authors	\$9,062,476	0.68%
Average author payment	\$588.00	-2.21%
Median author payment	\$281.06	-2.24%
Number of titles in the database	70,795	4.15%
Number of eligible titles	70,090	4.21%
Number of titles receiving payment	59,979	3.78%
Maximum per title	\$281.05	-2.24%

Results over five years

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Registered authors	14,205	14,792	15,347	15,899	16,414
Authors receiving a payment	13,889	14,435	14,441	14,972	15,417
Average author payment	\$694	\$619	\$621	\$601	\$588
Number of eligible titles	58,973	61,175	63,988	67,142	70,090
Number of titles receiving payment	53,532	56,243	54,776	57,709	59,979
Number of sampled libraries	23	22	12	12	12
Maximum per title	\$348.50	\$296.70	\$301.70	\$287.35	\$281.05
Amount issued to authors	\$9,639,776	\$8,938,460	\$8,962,741	\$9,001,099	\$9,062,476
Administration	\$403,402	\$459,669	\$486,394	\$758,712	\$793,413
Administration as % of total	4.02%	4.89%	5.15%	7.77%	8.05%

Author registrations and payments

Authors play an important role in Canada's culture. Through works of imagination, analysis, and insight they reflect our world back to us and challenge us to new ways of thinking. Unfortunately, in many cases writers earn little from their work.

Part of the Public Lending Right Commission's mandate is to improve the financial situation of writers and to increase their revenues. The following pages provide details on the number of authors registered, the amount of their payments, payments according to language and province, and other information about authors registered in the program.

An author is eligible for Public Lending Right payments if he or she meets the following criteria:

- he or she is a Canadian citizen (living in Canada or abroad) or holds Permanent Resident status in Canada
- his or her name appears on the book's title page or copyright page, or, for a contributor to an anthology, in the table of contents
- his or her contribution to the book comprises at least 10% of the length of the book, and
- there are no more than six contributors to the title, excluding editors and translators, but including illustrators and photographers.

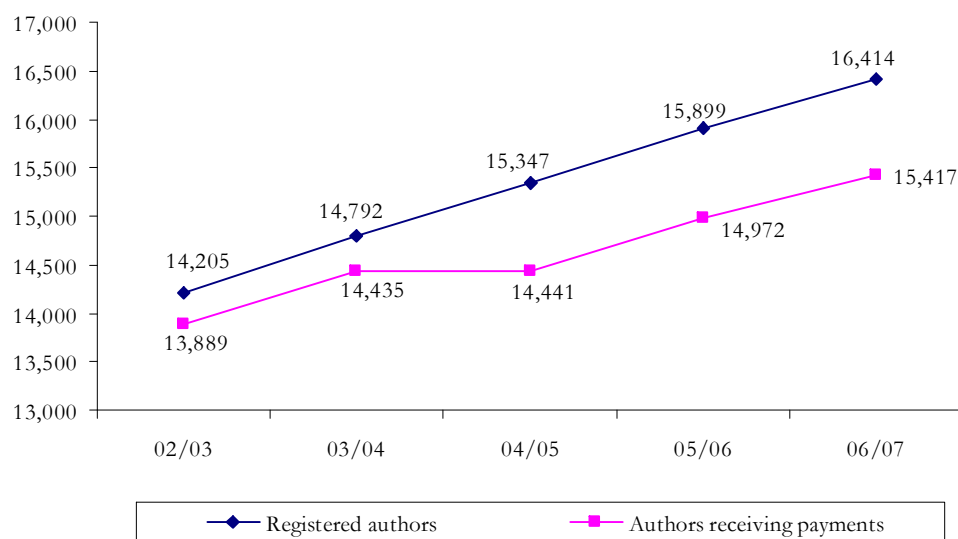
No claim may be made on behalf of a deceased author by the estate or survivors. Moreover, the shares of ineligible or deceased contributors do not accrue to eligible or surviving co-authors or co-contributors. Please note that the PLR payment is not related to copyright laws.

Growth: new authors

Requests for registration kits	English	French	Total
2004-2005			771
2005-2006			755
2006-2007	449	300	749
New authors registered			
2004-2005			811
2005-2006			791
2006-2007	485	313	798
New authors receiving payment			
2004-2005			685
2005-2006			631
2006-2007	369	271	640
Amount paid to new authors			
2004-2005			\$171,555
2005-2006			\$170,297
2006-2007	\$99,663	\$94,795	\$194,458

Number of registered authors, 2002-2007

Number of Authors



Distribution of author payments

1. Payments by range and by language, 2006-2007

	Language	Authors	Percentage of number of authors	Amount	Percentage of amount
Minimum \$25	E	242	1.57%	\$6,050.00	0.07%
	F	62	0.40%	\$1,550.00	0.02%
Subtotal	E+F	304	1.97%	\$7,600.00	0.08%
From \$25.01 to \$281.06	E	5,311	34.45%	\$837,963.55	9.25%
	F	2,129	13.81%	\$375,672.73	4.15%
Subtotal	E+F	7,440	48.26%	\$1,213,636.28	13.39%
Median \$281.06	E+F	7,744	50.23%	\$1,221,236.28	13.48%
From \$281.07 to \$588.00	E	2,132	13.83%	\$912,156.51	10.07%
	F	1,009	6.54%	\$450,103.93	4.97%
Subtotal	E+F	3,141	20.37%	\$1,362,260.44	15.03%
From \$588.01 to \$999.99	E	1,150	7.46%	\$871,115.91	9.61%
	F	689	4.47%	\$529,992.07	5.85%
Subtotal	E+F	1,839	11.93%	\$1,401,107.98	15.46%
From \$1,000.00 to \$1,999.99	E	958	6.21%	\$1,326,113.75	14.63%
	F	651	4.22%	\$908,227.48	10.02%
Subtotal	E+F	1,609	10.44%	\$2,234,341.23	24.65%
From \$2,000.00 to \$2,810.50	E	277	1.80%	\$654,932.96	7.23%
	F	177	1.15%	\$417,981.72	4.61%
Subtotal	E+F	454	2.94%	\$1,072,914.68	11.84%
Maximum \$2,810.50	E	325	2.11%	\$913,412.50	10.08%
	F	305	1.98%	\$857,202.50	9.46%
Subtotal	E+F	630	4.09%	\$1,770,615.00	19.54%
Total	E	10,395	67.43%	\$5,521,745.18	60.93%
	F	5,022	32.57%	\$3,540,730.43	39.07%
	E+F	15,417	100.00%	\$9,062,475.61	100.00%

Median (the number that permits the division of the population studied into two equal groups)
7,744 authors (50.23%) received less than \$281.07; they shared 13.48% of the budget.

Average

In February 2007, the average payment was \$588.

10,885 authors (70.60%) received less than \$588; they shared 28.51% of the budget.

4,532 authors (29.40%) received more than \$588; they shared 71.49% of the budget.

More than \$1,000

2,693 authors (17.47%) received more than \$1,000; they shared 56.03% of the budget.

More than \$2,000

1,084 authors (7.03%) received more than \$2,000; they shared 31.38% of the budget.

Distribution of author payments

2. Payments by province, 2006-2007

Province / Territory	Number of registrations	Percentage	Number of payments	Percentage	Percentage paid	Amount	Percentage of budget
Newfoundland and Labrador	246	1.50%	229	1.49%	93.09%	\$98,161.24	1.08%
Nova Scotia	606	3.69%	575	3.73%	94.88%	\$233,331.73	2.57%
Prince Edward Island	63	0.38%	57	0.37%	90.48%	\$32,686.47	0.36%
New Brunswick	348	2.12%	334	2.17%	95.98%	\$152,549.96	1.68%
Québec	5,210	31.74%	4,959	32.17%	95.18%	\$3,494,566.01	38.56%
Ontario	5,419	33.01%	5,027	32.61%	92.77%	\$2,791,813.22	30.81%
Manitoba	417	2.54%	395	2.56%	94.72%	\$177,016.49	1.95%
Saskatchewan *	314	1.91%	287	1.86%	91.40%	\$166,495.48	1.84%
Alberta	836	5.09%	775	5.03%	92.70%	\$395,202.33	4.36%
British Columbia	2,382	14.51%	2,237	14.51%	93.91%	\$1,198,589.82	13.23%
Northwest Territories	6	0.04%	6	0.04%	100.00%	\$4,105.34	0.05%
Yukon	26	0.16%	26	0.17%	100.00%	\$8,204.29	0.09%
Nunavut	6	0.04%	6	0.04%	100.00%	\$1,939.68	0.02%
Outside Canada	535	3.26%	504	3.27%	94.21%	\$307,813.55	3.40%
Total	16,414	100.00%	15,417	100.00%	93.93%	\$9,062,475.61	100.00%

* Example: In 2006-2007, 91.40% of registered Saskatchewan authors received a payment. This represents 1.86% of paid authors. These authors received 1.84% of the payment budget.

Registered titles

In 1951, the Massey-Lévesque Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences reported 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, were in agreement: “Neither in French nor in English have we yet a truly national literature.” In 2007, with literatures in both official languages flourishing, this is no longer the case.

Part of the Public Lending Right’s mandate is to recognize the role Canadian-authored books play in preserving the country’s diverse cultural identity. Authors have now registered a remarkable 70,090 eligible books with the Public Lending Right Commission, and the presence of these books in public libraries is financially recognized by PLR payments.

A book is eligible for the Public Lending Right program if it is:

- at least 48 pages in length, or in the case of children’s literature, it has at least 24 pages
- printed and has an ISBN (International Standard Book Number), and
- a book of poetry, fiction, drama, children’s literature, or nonfiction, except for the exclusions listed below:
 - a practical book or a book giving advice or instructions, a self-help or “how-to” book; a manual or guidebook on any subject including travel and nature guides; a cookbook
 - a professional guide such as a legal, technical, medical, scientific, pedagogical, accounting or financial guide
 - a book designed primarily for an educational market
 - a list of any kind: a directory, index, compilation (in which short segments of information are brought together in a list format), bibliography, dictionary, atlas, encyclopaedia or genealogy
 - a book resulting from a conference, seminar or symposium
 - the catalogue of an exhibition
 - a newspaper, magazine or periodical
 - an unpublished work, i.e. an unpublished doctoral or masters thesis, a manuscript, etc.
 - a second or subsequent edition of an eligible book, unless at least 50% of this edition constitutes completely new text, not revised text. (In this case, the new edition will be considered eligible as a new title)
 - a report, survey or program evaluation
 - a title prepared for or published by a governmental or paragovernmental organization, institution, or corporation
 - a work that is wholly or mainly a musical score
 - a calendar, agenda, colouring book, quiz book or game, and
 - a book created for an author’s employer in the course of his or her employment.

New registered titles

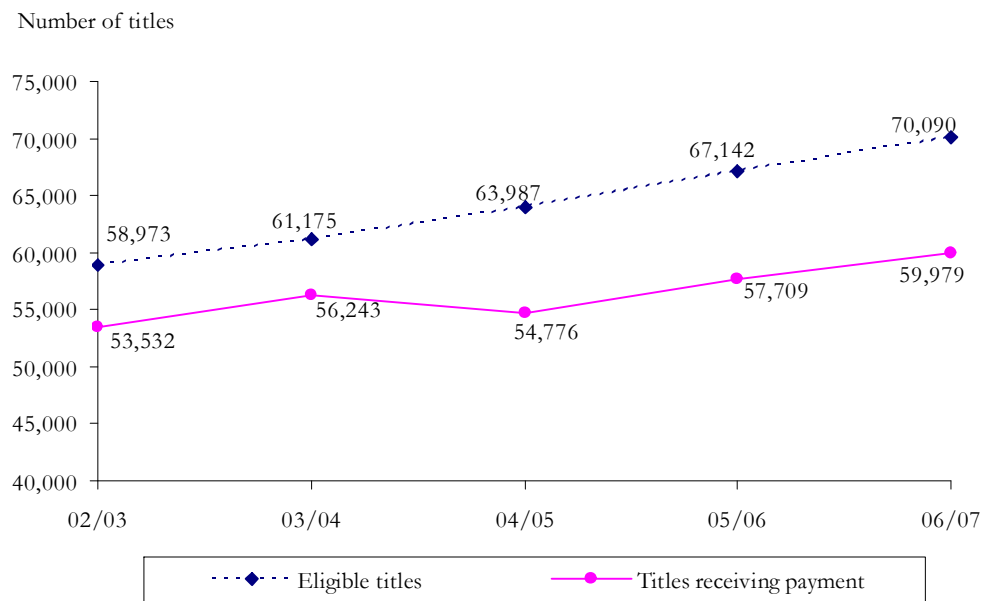
New registered titles	English	French	Bilingual	Other	Total
2004-2005					4,306
2005-2006					4,381
2006-2007	2,493	1,707	23	118	4,341
New eligible registered titles					
2004-2005					3,707
2005-2006					3,831
2006-2007	2,154	1,517	10	97	3,778
New titles found in sampled libraries					
2004-2005					3,086
2005-2006					3,081
2006-2007	1,653	1,380	7	26	3,066
Amounts paid for new titles					
2004-2005					\$490,713
2005-2006					\$489,411
2006-2007					\$511,342

New eligible titles by language and by category

	English	French	Other	Bilingual	Total	Percentage
Children's books	572	523	23	0	1,118	29.59%
Fiction	420	377	24	2	823	21.78%
Poetry	208	150	20	3	381	10.08%
Drama	56	32	0	1	89	2.36%
Non-fiction*	898	435	30	4	1,367	36.18%
TOTAL	2,154	1,517	97	10	3,778	
Percentage	57.01%	40.15%	2.57%	0.26%		

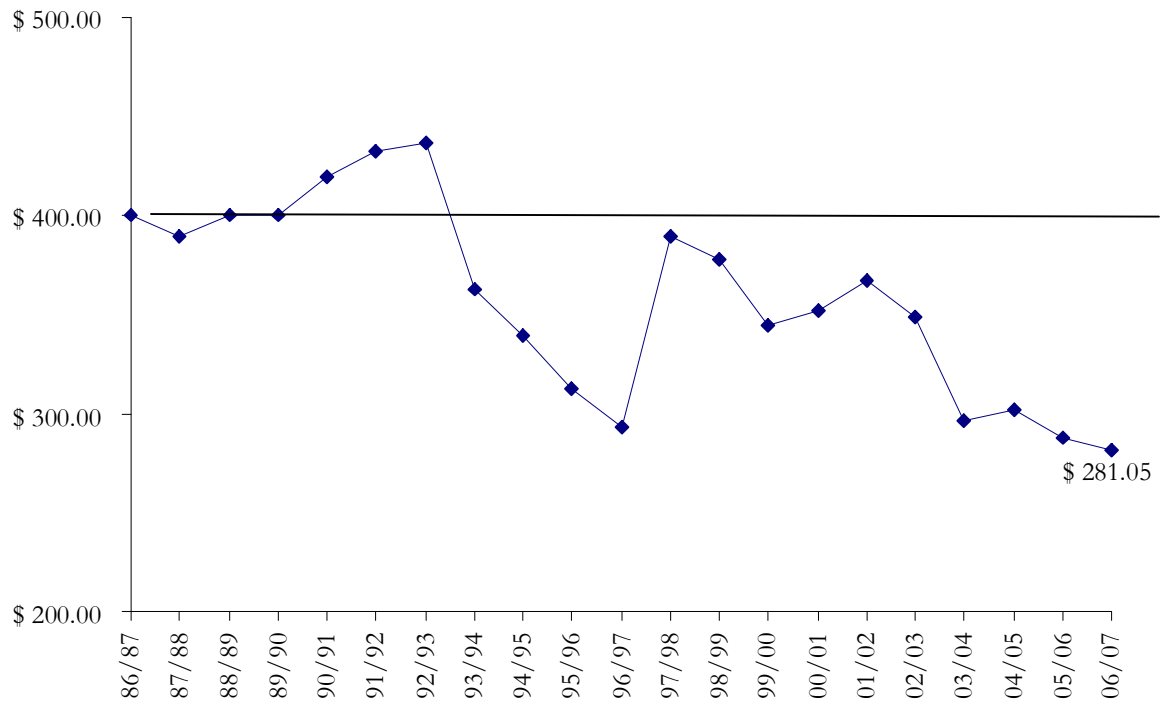
* Non-fiction includes scholarly works.

Number of titles, 2002-2007



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	2004-2005	38,810	4.32%
	2005-2006	40,641	4.72%
	2006-2007	42,227	3.90%
French	2004-2005	22,716	5.19%
	2005-2006	23,939	5.38%
	2006-2007	25,227	5.38%
Bilingual	2004-2005	293	6.16%
	2005-2006	306	4.44%
	2006-2007	315	2.94%
Other	2004-2005	2,168	3.24%
	2005-2006	2,256	4.06%
	2006-2007	2,321	2.88%
Total	2004-2005	63,987	4.60%
	2005-2006	67,142	4.93%
	2006-2007	70,090	4.39%

Eligible titles found, 2006-2007

Language	Number of titles	Percentage
Bilingual	261	0.44%
English	36,077	60.15%
French	23,080	38.48%
Other	561	0.94%
Total	59,979	100.00%

Eligible titles by language and category

Language of text	Category	Number of titles	Percentage by language	Percentage by category	Overall percentage
Bilingual	Fiction	18	5.71%	0.13%	0.03%
	Children's	18	5.71%	0.12%	0.03%
	Poetry	77	24.44%	0.97%	0.02%
	Drama	13	4.13%	0.68%	0.11%
	Non-fiction	189	60.00%	0.60%	0.27%
	TOTAL		315	100.00%	
English	Fiction	7,379	17.47%	52.74%	10.53%
	Children's	7,693	18.22%	52.36%	10.98%
	Poetry	4,424	10.48%	55.87%	6.31%
	Drama	1,086	2.57%	57.04%	1.55%
	Non-fiction	21,645	51.26%	68.53%	30.88%
	TOTAL		42,227	100.00%	
French	Fiction	5,936	23.53%	42.43%	8.47%
	Children's	6,594	26.14%	44.88%	9.41%
	Poetry	3,110	12.33%	39.28%	4.44%
	Drama	758	3.00%	39.81%	1.08%
	Non-fiction	8,829	35.00%	27.95%	12.60%
	TOTAL		25,227	100.00%	
Other	Fiction	658	28.35%	4.70%	0.94%
	Children's	388	16.72%	2.64%	0.55%
	Poetry	307	13.23%	3.88%	0.44%
	Drama	47	2.02%	2.47%	0.07%
	Non-fiction	921	39.68%	2.92%	1.31%
	TOTAL		2,321	100.00%	
TOTAL	Fiction	13,991			19.96%
	Children's	14,693			20.96%
	Poetry	7,918			11.30%
	Drama	1,904			2.72%
	Non-fiction	31,584			45.06%
	TOTAL	70,090			100.00%

Example: The 21,645 English-language non-fiction titles represent 51.26% of all English-language eligible titles, 68.53% of all non-fiction titles and 30.88% of all registered titles.

* Non-fiction includes scholarly works.

Financial Report, 2006-2007

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	2006-2007	2005-2006
Staff salaries	\$235,594	\$235,383
Overtime	\$0	-\$545
Staff benefits	\$66,207	\$52,523
Part-time staff salaries	\$1,187	\$0
Part-time staff benefits	\$64	\$0
Total Salaries	\$303,052	\$287,361
<u>Other operating expenses:</u>		
Staff travel	\$434	\$3,447
Administration fees: Canada Council*	\$387,996	\$387,300
Library sampling	\$0	\$0
Professional Services Fees	\$9,800	\$0
Postage	\$10,484	\$13,134
Full Commission meetings	\$47,290	\$38,309
Executive Committee meetings	\$26,315	\$20,559
Printing costs	\$5,464	\$4,176
Office stationery/supplies	\$2,235	\$4,181
Brochures, flyers, etc.	\$0	\$0
Other expenses	\$73	\$245
Total other operating expenses	\$490,091	\$471,351
Total operating expenses	\$793,143	\$758,712
Total PLR payments issued to authors at the time of the annual mailing	\$9,062,476	\$9,001,099

* As of 2005-2006, the Commission pays a single administration fee instead of separate amounts for administrative services, accommodation, computer services, telecommunications, and bank service charges.