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5 June 2011



Conseil des Arts du Canada For 25 years, the Public Lending Right Program has represented an essential instrument in Canadian cultural policy-making. For authors, public lending right payments constitute fair compensation for free and public access to their works as well as an acknowledgment of their contribution to our culture.

THE PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT PROGRAM

Authors register their titles with the Public Lending Right (PLR) program. Works of fiction, poetry, drama, children's literature, non-fiction as well as scholarly works are eligible. The PLR Commission's database of registered eligible titles is checked annually against the holdings of a selection of public libraries (six library catalogues for each official language group).

PLR payments are determined by the results of the library sampling and are calculated according to a payment scale. This scale comprises four categories, based on the number of years titles have been registered with the program. During the sampling, it is the title's presence in one or more of the selected libraries that results in 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. Authors have now registered a remarkable 81,663 eligible books with the PLR program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Brief History of PLR	p/6
Message from the Chair	p/8
Message from the Executive Secretary	p/11
Governance	p/14
Members and Staff	p/19
Financial Summary	p/21
Comments on the Statistical Report	p/22
Statistical Activity Report	p/23

BRIEF HISTORY OF PLR

19 46 The world's first library compensation program is developed in Denmark.

19 73 The Writers' Union of Canada begins to lobby for a PLR program.

19

The Canada
Council sets up the
Payment for Public
Use Committee to
examine the creation
of a PLR program.

19

82

The Applebaum-Hébert Committee recommends that the government establish a program to provide payment for library use.

19 92 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."

19 99 Canada hosts the $3^{\rm rd}$ annual PLR International Conference.

20 03 An evaluation of the PLR program is undertaken by the Department of Canadian Heritage. Its findings confirm that the PLR program is well supported, valued and efficiently run.

19 49

The Canadian Authors Association starts to discuss the possibility of a Public Lending Right (PLR) program in Canada.

19 51

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 Frenchlanguage literature, are in
agreement: "Neither
in French nor in English
have we yet a truly
national literature."

19 86

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. 19 88 The PLR Commission's Constitution and By-Laws are developed and approved.

20 08

The PLR Commission unanimously adopts a Growth Management Strategy, which means that a payment scale will be used to calculate PLR payments. 20 09 The PLR
Commission and
the Canada Council
for the Arts sign a
new administrative
agreement to clarify
the relationship
between the two
organizations.

20 10 The PLR Commission implements the payment scale.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Canada's Public Lending Right (PLR) Program was born twenty-five years ago. After nearly forty years of lobbying — primarily during the 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. In 1986, the Communications Department, now Canadian Heritage, committed \$3 million annually to the PLR program which would operate under the ægis of the Canada Council for the Arts. The program was functioning by year's end, and 4,432 Canadian writers received PLR payments in March, 1987.

Canada had become the thirteenth country to launch a PLR program. Within two years, organizers had developed a constitution, bylaws, and a French-English Commission comprising not only writers but publishers, librarians, and translators. Since then, despite chronic underfunding, the Commission has turned PLR into arguably the farthest reaching, most efficient cultural-support program in the country.

In 2011, the PLR Commission not only reached some 18,000 authors, but did so with just four full-time employees — the same number as when it began. It did so while accommodating roughly four times as many authors as in the beginning, and almost five times as many titles.

Shout it from the rooftops: the 25th anniversary of Canada's PLR is something to celebrate. And celebrate it we will, all year long and throughout the country. The Commission is co-sponsoring major events organized by the Writers' Union, the League of Canadian Poets, and the Union des écrivaines et des écrivains québécois. Associations such as the Playwrights Guild of Canada and the Literary Translators'

Association of Canada are also preparing celebratory events. As well, Commission members are planning to join the Canada Council to mark the 75th anniversary of the Governor General's Literary Awards. Elsewhere, the Edmonton Public Library is showing the way forward, stepping up to sponsor the activities highlighting PLR at Litfest, Canada's only nonfiction literary festival.

Of course, the Commission also faces challenges. Chief among them is the erosion of funding. Since its inception, the decline in the "maximum value per title" has slashed the worth of PLR payments to individual writers by more than half. Early in 1987, when the first PLR cheques arrived, the "maximum value per title" was \$400 - the equivalent today of \$708, according to the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator of the Bank of Canada. But in 2011, the per-title maximum is \$339 - 48 per cent of \$708. This percentage applies to PLR payments across the board. In a better world, we would see the maximum value per title restored to \$400 (if not \$708) and indexed to inflation.

A second major challenge to the PLR Commission looms with the advent of electronic books. E-books are not covered under the existing program. As libraries turn increasingly to e-books, how should the Commission respond? Can the holdings-based approach – whose essence is cultural support – accommodate an influx of digital titles? What barriers stand in the way? Should the Commission seek an expanded, monitoring role and additional funding?

Within the North American book trade, the subject of e-books has divided librarians, publishers, and writers. Because of its broadly based composition, the PLR Commission is well-positioned to explore the issue. It is now involved in a Canada Council-funded study into e-books and libraries. That study, due in June, will help clarify whether the PLR Commission should seek to play a leadership role in future discussions involving e-books.

This year, I was elected chair and Aline Apostolska, vice-chair. Three PLR Commission members departed: Laurie Brinklow, Olivier Charbonneau, and Marc Duhaime — and to them I would express my sincere thanks for their contributions. Thanks are owed as well to Lolita Boudreault, who as acting executive secretary guided the staff through an especially busy year. Three new members joined the Commission: Erin Creasey, Philippe Sauvageau, and Robert Hunter – and to them I would say: fasten your seatbelts.

In addition to the Whitney report on e-books, we look forward to seeing the results of an internal Canada Council audit, and to receiving subcommittee reports on everything from governance to the presence of Canadian books in libraries. I would hope that, as we celebrate the past twenty-five years, we will dedicate the next twenty-five to regaining lost ground — and perhaps moving beyond. Happy birthday to us! Long may we run.

Kenneth McGoogan Chair

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

In 2010-2011, the Public Lending Right (PLR) program delivered \$9.9 million in payments to 17,487 authors, translators and illustrators for the presence of their books in Canadian public libraries. While the rate of participation in the program confirms its importance and its recognition by the literary community, it also underlines the disparity each year between the program's rate of growth and its budgetary envelope. This year saw the second application of the payment scale, developed to respond to the reduction in payments resulting from this disparity. Those first results indicate that the scale has been an effective tool in managing the growth of the program, but it is too early to be able to draw conclusions as to the long-term efficiency of the scale.

The successful administration of the program depends on a number of things: the expertise of the Commission's members, the knowledge and professionalism of its staff and the program's affiliation with the Canada Council for the Arts. This year, the Council's support was particularly significant on budget planning, the launch of a research project on e-books and the development of a partnership project for activities celebrating the $25^{\rm th}$ anniversary of the program.

In September, the Arts Division's three-year budget planning exercise allowed our team to present members of the Commission with a budget plan that responds to the Treasury Board's system of budget restrictions, does not compromise the work of the Commission and is based on a healthy rationalization of activities. New technologies such as the possibility of on-line meetings had a definite influence on the outcome of this exercise. However, it does mean that budgetary frugality will be the order of the day for the next three years.

Budget reduction did not translate into immobility or reduced activities, however. With the support and cooperation of the Canada Council's Research and Evaluation Section, the Subcommittee on E-books, chaired by Erin Creasey, and the PLR office launched a research project on the presence and use of e-books in the public libraries of Canada. This study, conducted by consultant Paul Whitney, will provide a portrait and context of the current situation of electronic books. This will allow the subcommittee and the Commission to study the parameters that could lead to the e-book's eligibility into the Program at the next annual meeting.

In another example of cooperation, the support of the Canada Council's Partnerships Office allowed the Public Lending Right Commission, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and the Canadian Teacher's Federation to develop a partnership project focusing on Canadian literature, literacy and social action, combining media arts and literature. The first phase of the project (pilot videos produced by students and videos documenting the project) was completed this year. Two schools agreed to take part in the adventure: Holy Trinity High School in Ottawa and the Collège Louis-Riel in Winnipeg. Students at the two schools read Greener Grass by Caroline Pignat and Ru by Kim Thúy respectively. After meeting the authors (via Skype for the Winnipeg students), they then discussed the books, Canadian literature, the importance of reading and the importance of literary creation in everyday life. Next, they produced videos showing the impact of literature on our lives. Designed in part for the 25th anniversary of the program, the project will be launched at the national level in September 2011. It demonstrates the day-to-day importance of Canadian literature in our communities. The teachers reported that this was an enriching and in several cases pivotal experience for the students.

The fiscal year is drawing to a close as the 25th anniversary of the PLR Commission begins. While the development of communications tools and final discussions with the various organizations celebrating the 25th anniversary have added to the administrative workload, this significant benchmark in the life of the program has allowed us to measure the changes and the needs its efficient management. As an ultimate measure of the program's success, the call to organizations to celebrate the anniversary has been enthusiastically answered, attesting to public adhesion to the principle of public lending right. The *Let's Celebrate* page on the PLRC web site reports on various anniversary activities.

Finally, in 2010–2011, the PLR program was subject to an internal audit. To ensure the efficiency of its internal management, the Canada Council hires an internal auditor to review its programs and processes. The PLR review aimed to examine the clarity of the Canada Council's governance roles and accountabilities vis-à-vis the program, and the effectiveness of program management controls. The audit of the PLR program derives from this Risk-Based Internal Audit Plan approved by the Canada Council's Board. The results of the audit will be known next year.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank the PLR team: Benoît Rollin, Rachelle Lanoue and Danielle Guindon, who have given me tireless support. I would also like to thank the members of the Commission, in particular Chair Ken McGoogan and Vice-Chair Aline Apostolska, both elected this year, for the valuable discussions we have shared.

Lolita Boudreault Acting Executive Secretary

GOVERNANCE

MANDATE

The Public Lending Right (PLR) program aims to recognize the significant contribution that Canadian authors make to Canada's culture by compensating them for the presence of their published works in Canada's public libraries. Operating under the administrative ægis of the Canada Council for the Arts, the Public Lending Right Commission determines the general policies of the Public Lending Right program, which are carried out by an executive committee. The Commission ensures that the Executive Committee and the Executive Secretary operate within the framework of the policies and in accordance with its Constitution and the By-Laws. The Commission receives and approves regular reports from the Executive Committee concerning the actions taken by the Committee and the Executive Secretary. The Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Commission in the interval between meetings, and exercises all powers and performs all duties of the Commission except the enactment, amendment or repeal of the Constitution and By-Laws, and the approval of policies, budgets, and the annual report.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Commission meets at least once a year, and holds its Annual General Meeting within ninety days of the end of the fiscal year. The Executive Committee meets as often as required, but at least twice a year.

Members are responsible for:

- taking an active part in PLR Commission meetings and (if applicable) in Executive Committee meetings;
- attending the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of their association to report on PLR activities, or submitting a written report to their AGM;
- · reporting back to their association after each PLR meeting;
- promoting the PLR program at local literary events and festivals wherever feasible;

- maintaining contact with the provincial writers' association in their province;
- volunteering for Commission subcommittee work;
- keeping abreast of trends and developments in the book and publishing industry;
 and
- giving priority in their schedules to Executive Committee and Commission meeting dates.

MEMBERSHIP AND NOMINATION PROCESS

The Public Lending Right Commission consists of a maximum of nineteen members. The membership includes writers, librarians and publishers, who are voting members; and advisory members, who are non-voting members. The following sixteen associations and organizations appoint one representative to sit on the Commission:

- Literary Translators' Association of Canada
- Association nationale des éditeurs de livres
- Association of Canadian Publishers
- Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation
- · Canadian Authors' Association
- Canadian Library Association
- Écrivains francophones d'Amérique
- The League of Canadian Poets
- · Playwrights Guild of Canada
- · Regroupement des écrivains acadiens
- Union des écrivaines et des écrivains québécois
- The Writers' Union of Canada
- Library and Archives Canada (non-voting member)
- Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (non-voting member)
- Canada Council for the Arts (non-voting member)
- Department of Canadian Heritage (non-voting member)

In order to maintain a linguistic balance and a regional representation of writers on the Commission, and in order to represent the interests of writers not represented, the PLR Commission may appoint up to three writers as members of the Commission.

The Executive Committee consists of seven members elected by and from the voting members of the Commission: a Chair and a Vice-chair elected from among the writer members, one of whom shall be anglophone and one francophone; one francophone writer member; one anglophone writer member; two librarians and one publisher. In addition, the Chair of the Commission remains a voting member of the Executive Committee for two years following his or her term as Chair. Only the four writer positions on the Executive Committee are elected positions, voted at the Annual General Meeting of the Commission. The Executive Secretary, who serves as Election Chair, issues a call for nominations and receives nominations.

PLR SUBCOMMITTEES: MANDATE, MEMBERSHIP AND REPORTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CANADIAN BOOKS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The role of the Subcommittee on Canadian Books and Public Libraries is to discuss means of raising awareness of Canadian literature in Canadian public libraries through various activities

Membership: Beatriz Hausner (Chair of the Subcommittee), Aline Apostolska, Linda Cook, Marilyn Dumont, Luc LaRochelle and Arash Mohtashami-Maali (guest).

Originally called a "Subcommittee on increasing the presence of Canadian authors on Canada library shelves", the Subcommittee changed its name and reviewed its mandate. The idea for this subcommittee came as a result of a sense of poetry books being under-represented in Canadian public libraries. This year, it became obvious that the discussion should be broader and should address all literary books in Canada's public libraries, not just the poetry genre.

Once that issue came into focus, defining the mandate and role of the subcommittee became the principal agenda item. The subcommittee agreed that:

- its role should be one of cultural mediator/facilitator for the purposes of raising awareness about Canadian literature among Canadian public libraries;
- it could take advantage of the cultural mediation role that public libraries play;
- members, as representatives of our associations, use the 25th anniversary celebrations to collaborate with public libraries;

- simple means, such as library book displays, should be encouraged to promote Canadian literature;
- it should find ways to interface with Communications at the Canada Council.
- it should actively seek ways to promote literature in Canadian public libraries by "doubling up" with provincial arts councils.

Subcommittee on the 25th Anniversary of the PLR program oversees the planning of activities to celebrate the 25th anniversary.

Membership: Beatriz Hausner (Chair of the Subcommittee), Marie-Célie Agnant, Aline Apostolska, Phyllis Aronoff, Lolita Boudreault, Linda Cook, Marilyn Dumont and Ken McGoogan.

This subcommittee originated many of the activities described in the Chair and the acting Executive Secretary's messages. Twenty-fifth-anniversary celebrations began in April with National Poetry Month, organized by the League of Canadian Poets. About ninety poetry events unfolded across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all of them highlighting Public Lending Right. Other events and activities have begun rolling out throughout the country, led by The Writers' Union of Canada, the Union des écrivaines et des écrivains Québécois, and the Playwrights' Guild of Canada, as well as the Literary Translators' Association of Canada and the Edmonton Public Library. This subcommittee will also plan an Ottawa event to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the Governor General's Literary Awards.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE

The Subcommittee on Governance discusses issues related to the corporate governance of the PLR Commission (planning, succession, etc.). This subcommittee is composed of the Chair, Vice-Chair, the Past Chair, and the Executive Secretary.

Membership: Ken McGoogan (Chair of the Subcommittee), Aline Apostolska, Jacques Ouellet and Lolita Boudreault.

A working session with members of the Executive Committee focused on key elements of the Commission's governance. This session helped in the preparation of a preliminary document on governance for the annual report and in the direction of future meetings.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON E-BOOKS

The Subcommittee on E-books evaluates the progression of the use of electronic books in public libraries in view of assessing the impact that including these titles for PLR payments would have on the budget and functionality of the PLRC.

Membership: Erin Creasey (Chair of the Subcommittee), Lolita Boudreault, Linda Cook, Elizabeth Eve (guest), Bernice Lever, Hélène Roussel, Philippe Sauvageau and Duc-Chi Tran.

At its December 2010 meeting, the Subcommittee on E-books decided to pursue a research study to help the PLR further explore the possibility of includinge e-books in the PLR program.

A Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued from the Canada Council Research and Evaluation Section in January 2011. The main types of information the subcommittee decided to seek in order to better understand the presence and use of e-books in public libraries, as outlined in the RFP, included:

- · acquisition and cataloguing policies for e-books as well as for paper books;
- percentage of the entire catalogue that is e-books;
- percentage of duplicate copies (electronic, audio and paper);
- e-book loan procedures, in particular downloading on-site vs. off-site;
- · projections on the presence of e-books in the coming years; and
- · availability/loans of e-reader devices.

Research proposals were received in February. The subcommittee reviewed the proposals and awarded the research project to Paul Whitney.

Mr. Whitney's report will be presented at the 2011 June meeting of the PLR Commission.

MEMBERS AND STAFF

(AS OF MARCH 31ST, 2011)

COMMISSION

Kenneth McGoogan (Chair) THE WRITERS' UNION OF CANADA

Aline Apostolska (Vice-Chair) UNION DES ÉCRIVAINES ET DES ÉCRIVAINS QUÉBÉCOIS

Jacques Ouellet (Past Chair) REGROUPEMENT DES ÉCRIVAINS ACADIENS

Marie-Célie Agnant PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION*

Phyllis Aronoff LITERARY TRANSLATORS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Gaston Bellemare ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE LIVRES

Linda Cook CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

David Copelin PLAYWRIGHTS GUILD OF CANADA

Erin Creasey ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN PUBLISHERS

Marilyn Dumont PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION*

Beatriz Hausner THE LEAGUE OF CANADIAN POETS

Robert Hunter (non-voting member) DEPARTMENT OF CANADIAN HERITAGE

Luc LaRochelle (non-voting member) CANADA COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS

Louis Lasnier ÉCRIVAINS FRANCOPHONES D'AMÉRIQUE

Bernice Lever CANADIAN AUTHORS ASSOCIATION

Daniel Poliquin PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION*

Hélène Roussel (non-voting member) BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUÉBEC

Philippe Sauvageau ASSOCIATION POUR L'AVANCEMENT DES SCIENCES ET DES TECHNIQUES DE LA DOCUMENTATION

Duc-Chi Tran (non-voting member) LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Kenneth McGoogan (Chair) Aline Apostolska (Vice-Chair) Jacques Ouellet (Past Chair) Linda Cook **Erin Creasey** Beatriz Hausner Louis Lasnier Philippe Sauvageau

STAFF

Lolita Boudreault (Executive Secretary) Benoît Rollin (Program Officer) Rachelle Lanoue (Administrative Assistant) Danielle Guindon (Clerk)

^{*} Writer appointed as member by the PLR Commission



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	2009-2010	2010-2011
Salaries		
Salaries and benefits	\$330,504	\$347,811
Part-time employee salaries and benefits	\$4,764	\$10,828
Total salaries	\$335,268	\$358,639
Other administration expenses		
Staff travel	\$2,339	\$828
Administration fees: Canada Council *	\$399,996	\$(
Legal Fees	\$2,235	\$(
Postage and Courier	\$12,039	\$12,30
Full Commission meetings	\$32,170	\$40,370
Executive Committee meetings	\$21,582	\$16,41
Printing and duplicating costs	\$5,781	\$3,118
Office expenses and equipment	\$3,002	\$4,85
25 th Anniversary/marketing costs	\$0	29,418
Miscellaneous	\$29	\$(
Total other administration expenses	\$479,172	\$107,310
Total administration expenses	\$814,440	\$465,94
PLR PAYMENTS		
Total PLR payments issued to authors at the time of the annual mailing	\$9,939,089	\$9,901,33

^{*} In 2010-11, the PLR Commission and the Canada Council for the Arts signed a new administrative arrangement. As a result, the Council no longer charges administration fees to the Public Lending Right Commission.

COMMENTS ON THE STATISTICAL REPORT

The report on the 25th anniversary of the Public Lending Right (PLR) program provides an overview of the repercussions of the program's growth, the first comparative results of the application of the payment scale and the scope of the program's activities.

Statistics are based on three elements: number of authors, number of titles, and payments.

Tables on program growth indicate, for the current year, an increase in the number of authors and titles registered comparable to that of the five previous years. This continuing pressure on program administration points to the potential risk of a work overload connected to registration. A variety of options, such as the online registration, are being considered.

Growth has also had a direct influence on PLR payments. While the first results of the application of the payment scale show some stabilization in the effects of growth on payments to authors, they do not yet allow us to predict the extent of the effectiveness of this management tool, since the comparative scale here is too short. In 2010-2011, with the same budget envelope, the scale allowed for the payment of \$712,777 to the authors of more than 4500 new titles. We note, however, that while the variation in payments made remains moderate, it does clearly indicate a reduction in payment size. Once again, the average payment has decreased. Next year, the average payment could come close to the lowest level (\$559) since that of the creation of the program, in 1997. The results of the next few years will orient discussions on growth management strategies.

Last, a comparison between the table of eligible titles found, the table of eligible titles by language and category, and that of the distribution of payments to authors reveals a slight disparity between the presence of francophone and anglophone works and between different categories of work. These results reflect external factors unrelated to the PLR operations — namely the titles registered in the PLR program and the composition of public library collections – and not the sampling library selection. The selection of libraries takes account of the geographical distribution and density of the population. In 2008-2009, a three-year plan for library selection was implemented to ensure a representative sampling; a new three-year plan will be developed in 2011.

STATISTICAL ACTIVITY REPORT

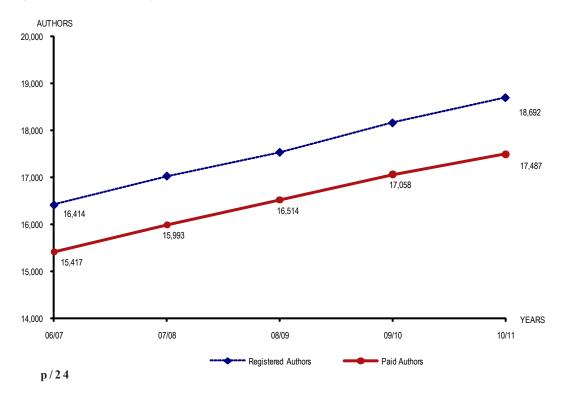
OVERVIEW OF THE 25^{TH} YEAR OF THE PLR PROGRAM

	2009-2010	2010-2011	VARIATION
Authors registered	18,157	18,692	2.95%
Authors receiving a payment	17,058	17,487	2.51%
Registered titles	80,690	84,234	4.39%
Eligible titles	78,768	81,663	3.68%
Titles receiving a payment	68,287	70,865	3.78%
Amount distributed to authors	\$9,939,089	\$9,901,337	-0.38%
Average payment	\$583.00	\$566.00	-2.92%
Median payment	\$296.00	\$282.00	-4.73%
Maximum amount paid per book (category I)	\$348.60	\$339.22	-2.69%
Maximum amount paid per book (category II)	\$278.88	\$271.39	-2.69%
Maximum amount paid per book (category III)	\$244.02	\$237.44	-2.70%
Maximum amount paid per book (category IV)	\$209.16	\$203.56	-2.68%

Growth: new authors

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Name and have a solidaria d			
New authors registered			
English			559
French			300
Total	750	940	859
New authors receiving payment			
English			395
French			260
Total	673	719	655
Amounts paid to new authors			
English			\$110,127
French			\$85,456
Total	\$199,303	\$229,337	\$195,583

Growth: registered authors and paid authors (2006-2011)



Distribution of author payments

1. PAYMENTS BY RANGE AND BY LANGUAGE (2010-2011)

Payments	Language	Authors	% of total authors	Total paid	% of total budget
Minimum \$25	E	340	1.94%	\$8,500	0.09%
WIIIIIIIIII \$25	F	340 89	0.51%	\$8,300 \$2,225	0.09%
	E+F	4 29	2.45%	\$2,225 \$10,725	0.02 % 0.11%
From \$25.01	E+r	5,926	33.89%	\$827,828	8.36%
to \$281.88	F	2,388	13.66%	\$365,825	3.69%
τυ φ201.00	E+F	8,314	47.54%	\$1,193,653	12.06%
Median \$281.88	E+F	8,743	50.00%	\$1,193,033	12.16%
From \$281.89	E	2,436	13.93%	\$961,579	9.71%
to \$566.00	F	,	7.49%	\$961,579 \$525,448	5.31%
10 \$200.00		1,309	7.49% 21.42 %		
From \$566.01	E+F	3,745	7.72%	\$1,487,027	15.02%
to \$999.99	F	1,350 840	4.80%	\$1,009,402 \$626,144	10.19% 6.32%
10 \$333.33	E+F				
From \$1,000.00	E+r	2,190	12.52% 5.59%	\$1,635,546	16.52%
	F	978		\$1,359,816	13.73%
to \$1,999.99	E+F	733	4.19%	\$1,026,249	10.36%
From \$2,000.00		1,711 314	9.78% 1.80%	\$2,386,065	24.10% 7.74%
to \$2,999.99	E F		1.80%	\$765,988	7.74% 5.42%
10 \$2,999.99		222		\$537,066	
From \$2,000,00	E+F	536	3.07%	\$1,303,054	13.16%
From \$3,000.00	E	59	0.34%	\$189,487	1.91%
to \$3,392.19	F	48	0.27%	\$152,328	1.54%
Mauinum #2 202 20	E+F	107	0.61%	\$341,815	3.45%
Maximum \$3,392.20	E	213	1.22%	\$722,539	7.30%
	F	242	1.38%	\$820,912	8.29%
	E+F	455	2.60%	\$1,543,451	15.59%
Takal	E	11,616	66.43%	\$5,845,139	59.03%
Total	F	5,871	33.57%	\$4,056,197	40.97%
	E+F	17,487	100%	\$9,901,337	100%

Median: The median of a population is the point that divides the distribution of scores in half. In February 2011, 8,743 authors (50%) received \$281.88 or less. They shared 12.16% of the budget.

Average: In February 2011, the average payment was \$566. 12,488 authors (71.41%) received \$566 or less. They shared 27.18% of the budget. 4,999 authors (28.59%) received more than \$566. They shared 72.82% of the budget.

Distribution of author payments

2. PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY (2010-2011)

Province/ Territory	Registered authors	% of total registered authors	Number of payments	% of total paid authors	% of authors receiving a payment	Total paid	% of total budget
Newfoundland and Labrador	272	1.46%	255	1.46%	93.75%	\$105,512.79	1.07%
Nova Scotia	672	3.60%	631	3.61%	93.90%	\$266,647.31	2.69%
Prince Edward Island	73	0.39%	64	0.37%	87.67%	\$32,577.61	0.33%
New Brunswick	402	2.15%	384	2.20%	95.52%	\$173,899.69	1.76%
Quebec	6,154	32.92%	5,881	33.63%	95.56%	\$4,027,641.80	40.68%
Ontario	6,069	32.47%	5,565	31.82%	91.70%	\$2,936,804.54	29.66%
Manitoba	454	2.43%	425	2.43%	93.61%	\$173,501.32	1.75%
Saskatchewan	358	1.92%	324	1.85%	90.50%	\$168,963.71	1.71%
Alberta	975	5.22%	892	5.10%	91.49%	\$447,011.14	4.51%
British Columbia	2,633	14.09%	2,466	14.10%	93.66%	\$1,245,952.37	12.58%
Northwest Territories	14	0.07%	14	0.08%	100.00%	\$5,632.18	0.06%
Yukon	30	0.16%	30	0.17%	100.00%	\$9,139.84	0.09%
Nunavut	5	0.03%	4	0.02%	80.00%	\$1,234.22	0.01%
Outside Canada	581	3.11%	552	3.16%	95.01%	\$306,818.18	3.10%
Total	18,692	100%	17,487	100%	93.55%	\$9,901,336.70	100%

Example: In 2010-2011, 90.50% of registered Saskatchewan authors received a payment. This represents 1.85% of paid authors. These authors received 1.71% of the payment budget.

Growth: new titles

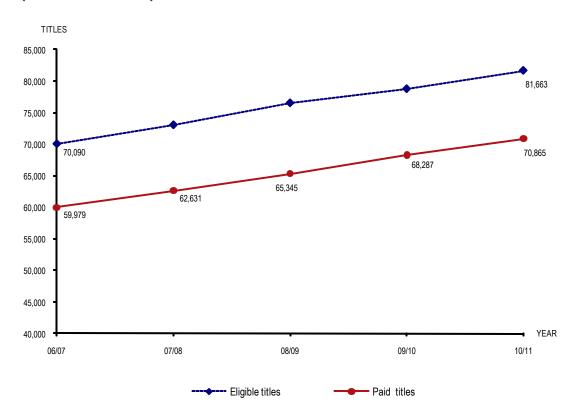
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
New titles			
English			2,890
French			2,191
Bilingual			39
Other			182
Total	4,624	5,214	5,302
New eligible titles			
English			2,477
French			1,937
Bilingual			23
Other			170
Total	4,142	4,554	4,607
New titles found in sampled libraries			
English			1,868
French			1,772
Bilingual			16
Other			56
Total	3,280	3,612	3,712
Amounts paid for new titles			
English			\$338,373
French			\$368,756
Bilingual			\$2,172
Other			\$3,476
Total	\$551,863	\$726,262	\$712,777

New eligible titles by language and by category (2010-2011)

Category	English	French	Other	Bilingual	Total	% of total titles
Children's	639	838	74	1	1 550	33.69%
Fiction	620	636 476	37	4	1,552 1,137	24.68%
Poetry	263	166	24	4	457	9.92%
Drama	45	39	1	0	85	1.85%
Non-Fiction*	910	418	34	14	1,376	29.87%
Total	2,477	1,937	170	23	4,607	
Total in %	53.77%	42.04%	3.69%	0.50%	100%	

^{*}Non-fiction includes scholarly works

Growth: eligible titles and paid titles (2006-2011)



Growth: eligible titles by language

Language	Year	Number of titles	Growth in comparision to previous year
English	2008-2009	45,939	4.61%
	2009-2010	47,309	2.98%
	2010-2011	48,869	3.30%
French	2008-2009	27,625	4.79%
	2009-2010	28,910	4.65%
	2010-2011	30,170	4.36%
Bilingual	2008-2009	356	7.23%
	2009-2010	368	3.37%
	2010-2011	385	4.62%
Other	2008-2009	2,622	6.37%
	2009-2010	2,181	-16.82%
	2010-2011	2,239	2.66%
Total	2008-2009	76,542	4.74%
	2009-2010	78,768	2.91%
	2010-2011	78,768	3.68%

Eligible titles found in 2010-2011

Language	Number of titles	Percentage
English	41,676	58.81%
French	28,170	39.75%
Bilingual	323	0.46%
Other	696	0.98%
Total	70,865	100%

Eligible titles by category and language

Category	Language	Number of titles	% of all same language titles	% of all titles of this category	% of all registered titles
Children	ENGLISH	9,831	20.12%	50.75%	12.04%
	FRENCH	8,935	29.62%	46.12%	10.94%
	OTHER	573	25.59%	2.96%	0.70%
	BILINGUAL	34	8.83%	0.18%	0.04%
	TOTAL	19,373			23.72%
Fiction	ENGLISH	8,798	18.00%	53.31%	10.77%
	FRENCH	7,212	23.90%	43.70%	8.83%
	OTHER	468	20.90%	2.84%	0.57%
	BILINGUAL	24	6.23%	0.15%	0.03%
	TOTAL	16,502			20.21%
Poetry	ENGLISH	4,986	10.20%	56.12%	6.11%
	FRENCH	3,459	11.47%	38.93%	4.24%
	OTHER	345	15.41%	3.88%	0.42%
	BILINGUAL	95	24.68%	1.07%	0.12%
	TOTAL	8,885			10.88%
Drama	ENGLISH	1,261	2.58%	58.38%	1.54%
	FRENCH	847	2.81%	39.21%	1.04%
	OTHER	39	1.74%	1.81%	0.05%
	BILINGUAL	13	3.38%	0.60%	0.02%
	TOTAL	2,160			2.65%
Non fiction*	ENGLISH	23,993	49.10%	69.06%	29.38%
	FRENCH	9,717	32.21%	27.97%	11.90%
	OTHER	814	36.36%	2.34%	1.00%
	BILINGUAL	219	56.88%	0.63%	0.27%
	TOTAL	34,743			42.54%
Total	ENGLISH	48,869			20.21%
	FRENCH	30,170			20.21%
	OTHER	2,239			10.88%
	BILINGUAL	385			2.65%
TOTAL OF	ALL CATEGORIES	81,663			100%

Example: The 23,993 English-language non-fiction titles represent: 49.10% of all English-language eligible titles; 69.06% of all non-fiction titles; and 29.38% of all eligible titles.

^{*} Non-fiction includes scholarly works.