

Section 5 Miscellaneous statistics

Introduction

This section comprises a miscellany of statistics of general interest and relevance to librarians of all sectors.

Tables 5.1 to 5.3b (*pages 163-166*) cover some basic data on the UK population and key price indexes – the Retail Price Index, GDP deflator and indexes of academic book prices.

Periodicals are covered in more detail in Tables 5.4 to 5.7 (*pages 167-169*). There have been a number of changes to the ways in which the periodical price data are collected, which has resulted in a discontinuity.

Book data are analysed in Tables 5.8 to 5.11 (*pages 171-173*), covering average prices paid, numbers of titles, the size of the book market and the publishing of books in the UK.

Table 5.12 (*page 175*) and Fig 5.2 (*page 174*) show the percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector. Figures for 1998-99 and 2003-04 are compared.

Tables 5.13 to 5.17 (*pages 176-180*) are mostly drawn from the annual report of the Registrar of Public Lending Right, giving more details of the types of books borrowed and most popular titles, than are available from the CIPFA statistics analysed in Section 2.

Tables 5.1 - 5.3b Basic statistics

Table 5.1 gives the population of the UK for the last ten years, by the traditional public library sectors. These data are used in all the per capita calculations of Section 2.

Tables 5.2a and 5.2b (*page 164*) give two measures of general inflation – the annual Retail Price Index, with a base of 100 in January 1987, and the GDP deflator, with a base of 100 in 2003-04. The latter figures are calculated by HM Treasury from Office for National Statistics data, based on gross domestic product at market prices, and reconstructed annually.

Table 5.3a (*page 165*) gives annual figures for average academic book prices in the UK and USA, on both a calendar year and academic year basis. Table 5.3b (*page 166*) presents a composite index for UK and USA books, calculated for calendar years.

Table 5.1 Population ('000)

	English counties	Unitary authorities ^(a)	Metropolitan districts	London	Total England
1993-94	30,398		11,199	6,933	48,531
1994-95	30,555		11,195	6,967	48,717
1995-96	30,711 ^(b)		11,183	7,007	48,902
1996-97	28,104	2,730	11,180	7,074	49,088
1997-98	25,836	5,173	11,152	7,122	49,283
1998-99	22,871	8,286	11,148	7,187	49,492
1999-00	23,039	8,296	11,134	7,285	49,753
2000-01	23,166	8,319	11,135	7,375	49,995
2001-02	22,967	8,176	10,822	7,172	49,136
2002-03	23,104	8,218	10,858	7,355	49,534
2003-04	23,254	8,286	10,925	7,388	49,853
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
<i>5 year</i>	1.7	0.0	-2.0	2.8	0.7
<i>10 year</i>			-2.4	6.6	2.7

^(a) Unitary authorities were formerly part of the English counties. See Appendix C for details.

^(b) Including the Isle of Wight unitary authority.

	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total UK
1993-94	2,907	5,120	1,605	58,163
1994-95	2,913	5,132	1,625	58,388
1995-96	2,917	5,136	1,633	58,588
1996-97	2,921	5,128	1,663	58,800
1997-98	2,927	5,123	1,675	59,007
1998-99	2,934	5,120	1,689	59,235
1999-00	2,937	5,119	1,688	59,497
2000-01	2,946	5,115	1,698	59,754
2001-02	2,908	5,065	1,687	58,795
2002-03	2,919	5,078	1,697	59,227
2003-04	2,938	5,080	1,703	59,574
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6
<i>5 year</i>	0.2	-0.8	0.8	0.6
<i>10 year</i>	1.1	-0.8	6.1	3.2

Table 5.2a Annual retail price index

	Index	% increase
1990	126.1	
1991	133.5	5.9
1992	138.5	3.7
1993	140.7	1.6
1994	144.1	3.1
1995	149.1	3.5
1996	152.7	2.4
1997	157.5	3.1
1998	162.9	3.4
1999	165.4	1.6
2000	170.3	2.9
2001	173.4	1.8
2002	176.2	1.6
2003	181.3	2.9
2004	186.7	3.0
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	12.9	
10 year	29	

Note: The monthly RPI based on 15 January 1974 which stood at 394.5 in January 1987 was re-indexed at 100 in that month.

Table 5.2b GDP deflator

	Index	% increase
1993-94	77.9	
1994-95	79.0	1.4
1995-96	81.3	2.9
1996-97	84.0	3.3
1997-98	86.2	2.6
1998-99	88.6	2.8
1999-00	90.6	2.3
2000-01	91.6	1.1
2001-02	94.0	2.6
2002-03	97.2	3.4
2003-04	100	2.9
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	12.9	
10 year	28	

Note: This deflator is calculated by H M Treasury from Office for National Statistics data. It is based on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices and is reconstructed annually.

Table 5.3a LISU academic book price indexes**Calendar years**

	UK books (£)		USA books (\$)		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) ⁽¹⁾	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)
1994	35.44		44.74		33.57	
1995	36.00	1.6	45.03	0.7	34.01	1.3
1996	37.50	4.2	43.56	-3.3	34.71	2.1
1997	39.77	6.1	47.09	8.1	36.98	6.5
1998	41.96	5.5	51.93	10.3	39.51	6.9
1999	42.54	1.4	52.70	1.5	40.07	1.4
2000	42.99	1.1	52.94	0.5	40.45	0.9
2001	38.73	-9.9	55.52	4.6	38.16	-5.7
2002	41.51	7.2	62.39	12.4	41.53	8.8
2003	41.62	0.3	64.29	3.0	42.03	1.2
2004	41.20	-1.0	66.53	3.5	42.25	0.5
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	-3.1		26		5.4	
10 year	16.3		49		26	

Academic years

	UK books (£)		USA books (\$)		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) ⁽¹⁾	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)
1993-94	35.76	2.3	43.82	2.9	33.60	2.4
1994-95	35.35	-1.1	44.88	2.4	33.56	-0.1
1995-96	36.51	3.3	44.92	0.1	34.34	2.3
1996-97	39.22	7.4	45.72	1.8	36.31	5.7
1997-98	40.92	4.3	47.87	4.7	37.92	4.4
1998-99	41.62	1.7	52.27	9.2	39.36	3.8
1999-00	44.18	6.1	52.28	0.0	41.07	4.3
2000-01	39.22	-11.2	54.41	4.1	38.25	-6.9
2001-02	40.27	2.7	59.55	9.4	40.08	4.8
2002-03	41.35	2.7	63.36	6.4	41.65	3.9
2003-04	41.89	1.3	67.60	6.7	42.95	3.1
2004-05	41.85	-0.1	69.10	2.2	43.26	0.7
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	-5.3		32		5.3	
10 year	18.4		54		29	

⁽¹⁾ At a constant exchange rate of £1=\$1.50

Table 5.3b USA exchange rates & adjustments

In Table 5.3a the combined price of UK/USA books was calculated using a constant exchange rate of \$1.50 to the £. This gives a good indication of the movement in book prices in each country and overall.

For acquisitions librarians in the UK the exchange rate is highly relevant. The effect of the exchange rate is shown in Table 5.3b where the actual exchange rate in each year is used in the combined index calculation. For example, the average for 2004 was £39.79 with the exchange rate adjustment, a decrease of 2.3% on the previous year. Without this adjustment, there was an increase of 0.5%.

Calendar years

	USA books (\$)		Exchange rate ⁽¹⁾ £1=		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) \$	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual change)		(% annual change)
1994	44.74	3.9	1.53	2.0	33.37	0.6
1995	45.03	0.7	1.59	3.9	33.44	0.2
1996	43.56	-3.3	1.55	-2.5	34.40	2.9
1997	47.09	8.1	1.66	7.1	35.97	4.6
1998	51.93	10.3	1.67	0.6	38.34	6.6
1999	52.70	1.5	1.58	-5.4	39.48	3.0
2000	52.94	0.5	1.51	-4.4	40.35	2.2
2001	55.52	4.9	1.41	-6.6	38.95	-3.5
2002	62.39	12.4	1.53	8.5	41.27	6.0
2003	64.29	3.0	1.65	7.8	40.73	-1.3
2004	66.53	3.5	1.80	9.1	39.79	-2.3
Change %						
5 year	26		13.9		0.8	
10 year	49		17.6		19.2	

⁽¹⁾ Exchange rate on the last working day in June

Table 5.4 – 5.7 Periodicals

Table 5.4 gives details of the Blackwell's international periodicals price index, as published in the *Library Association Record*. This series was discontinued in 2001, and a new series compiled. Table 5.5 gives details of percentage price changes for periodicals in Great Britain in 2003-05. An average for all subjects is given for Great Britain, the USA, the EURO region and Europe. Figures for individual European countries are not provided.

Since 2001, following the merger of Blackwell's with Swets, the annual periodical price report has been compiled on a different basis, and the published figures have not been directly comparable with those from earlier years. In order to provide a valid comparison, data have kindly been supplied by Swets Information Services on a retrospective basis. These figures are shown in Table 5.6a.

In order to calculate the real expenditure on serials purchased by academic libraries (that is, after adjustment for serial price inflation), LISU has calculated a composite periodical price index, using the changes in the new figures (Table 5.6a) to "extend" the old series (Table 5.4). Figures for the USA and Great Britain all subjects averages have been combined in the same ratio as for the academic book price indexes (67:33), and the appropriate exchange rate used (Table 5.6b).

Table 5.4 Blackwell's international periodicals price index
(*Library Association Record/Update*)

	Average price (£)	Index ⁽¹⁾	% increase on previous year
1994	252.81	185	22.5 ⁽²⁾
1995	277.91	203	
1996	311.47	227	12.1
1997	340.30	248	9.3
1998	358.16	261	5.2
1999	392.01	286	9.5
2000	431.71	315	10.1
Composite periodical price			
2001	365.30	337	7.1
2002	381.02	351	4.3
2003	399.26	368	4.8
2004	421.76	389	5.6
2005	459.14	423	8.9
Change %			
5 year		34	
10 year		108	

⁽¹⁾ The index is based on a figure of £136.99 in 1989

⁽²⁾ The 1994 figure incorporates the effect of the devaluation of the £ in Sept 1992

Table 5.5 Periodical price indexes 2003-2005 (Swets Information Services)

Annual average prices for Great Britain	2003	2004	% increase 04 over 03	2005	% increase 05 over 04	% increase annual average
Social sciences	£420.84	£428.01	1.7	£494.39	15.5	8.6
Science	£629.98	£703.49	11.7	£780.14	10.9	11.3
Medicine	£367.49	£396.33	7.8	£414.30	4.5	6.2
Technology	£442.48	£492.53	11.3	£513.61	4.3	7.8
Humanities	£66.23	£89.14	34.6	£97.64	9.5	22.1
Average all subjects ⁽¹⁾						
Great Britain	£397.13	£423.06	6.5	£464.62	9.8	8.2
USA	\$665.80	\$758.66	13.9	\$808.86	6.6	10.3
EURO Region		€706.77		€689.08	-2.5	
Europe (exc UK & €region)		€305.17		€306.22	0.3	

⁽¹⁾ Local domestic price only**Table 5.6a Periodical price indexes 2000-2005** (Swets Information Services)

Summary Great Britain	2000	2001	Average price		2004	2005
			2002	2003		
Social sciences	£244.46	£266.96	£324.09	£420.84	£428.01	£494.39
Science	£612.48	£614.55	£644.45	£629.98	£703.49	£780.14
Medicine	£334.40	£349.55	£376.59	£367.49	£396.33	£414.30
Technology	£330.43	£357.03	£385.45	£442.48	£492.53	£513.61
Humanities	£59.71	£64.74	£70.83	£66.23	£89.14	£97.64
Average all subjects ⁽¹⁾						
Great Britain	£309.59	£322.74	£356.96	£397.13	£423.06	£464.62
USA	\$609.98	\$635.09	\$652.28	\$665.80	\$758.66	\$808.86
Netherlands	NLG2,218.27	NLG2,102.63	€1,147.93	€1,359.79		
Germany	DM576.69	DM657.88	€429.85	€657.08		
Switzerland	SF559.34	SF568.43	SF714.06	SF977.37		
France	FF946.32	FF1,019.98	€158.14	€139.36		
EURO Region					€706.77	€689.08
Europe (exc UK & €region)					€305.17	€306.22

⁽¹⁾ Local domestic price only**Table 5.6b Exchange rates**

	2000	2001	Exchange rate ⁽¹⁾ £1=		2004	2005
			2002	2003		
USA	\$1.51	\$1.41	\$1.52	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.80
Netherlands	NLG3.52	NLG3.68	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50
Germany	DM3.12	DM3.26	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50
Switzerland	SF2.49	SF2.54	SF2.28	SF2.23	SF2.29	SF2.32
France	FF10.48	FF10.94	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50

⁽¹⁾ Exchange rate on the last working day in June

Table 5.7 Number of serial titles

Date	Number of titles	Including available	
		On-line	CD-ROM
1951	10,000		
1959	15,000		
1970	40,000		
1980	62,000		
1987	71,000		
1988	108,590 ⁽¹⁾		
1993	140,000 ⁽²⁾	3,838	880
1996	165,000 ⁽³⁾	5,517	1,963
1997	165,000 ⁽⁴⁾	6,601	2,240
1998	157,173 ⁽⁵⁾	10,332	3,451
1999	161,200 ⁽⁶⁾	14,757	4,625
2000	164,400 ⁽⁷⁾	20,935	4,671
2001	164,000 ⁽⁸⁾	27,083	5,577
2002	172,000 ⁽⁹⁾	>30,000	5,539
2003	178,650 ⁽¹⁰⁾	>39,900	6,330
2004	186,100 ⁽¹¹⁾	>39,000	6,600

- (1) *Irregular Serial Directory* was incorporated into the *International Periodicals Directory* adding 35,900 titles in this year
- (2) Includes 9,176 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (3) Includes 12,000 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (4) Includes 9,983 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (5) Includes 8,642 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (6) Includes 8,503 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (7) Includes 7,559 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (8) Includes 3,302 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (9) Includes 4,900 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (10) Includes 3,320 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (11) Includes approximately 3,200 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years

Source: *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*

Table 5.7 shows the growth in numbers of periodical titles over the last 50 years – information derived from *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*. Caution must be used when examining the figures as Ulrich adds titles which have been in publication for a number of years whilst retaining references to publications which have ceased within the last three years. Thus both the total and annual increase since 1987 are grossly exaggerated for current periodicals. The number of periodicals available in electronic format (either exclusively or in addition to hard copy) has increased substantially since the information was first made available in 1993. Around 39,000 periodicals are now published on-line, and over 6,000 on CD-ROM – there has once again been an increase this year in the number available on CD-ROM, after a slight fall two years ago.

Tables 5.8 – 5.10 Books

Fig 5.1 and Table 5.8 give details of book prices. The last year for which *The Bookseller* published its bi-annual analysis of book prices was 1999. Since the beginning of 2000, it has produced a weekly analysis of consumer book sales, covering both the volume and value of sales, and indicating the average price paid. Fig 5.1 shows an analysis of these figures, giving the actual weekly average price, a four-weekly moving average (which mirrors it closely, but smoothes some of the week-to-week variation), and the annual moving average. Table 5.8 shows the average price paid over each calendar year, and the total number of books purchased during the year.

There is clearly a seasonal pattern in average prices paid for books throughout the year, with increases during the second half of the year, peaking just before Christmas. The annual moving average shown eliminates much of this periodicity, as well as smoothing the week-to-week variation, and gives an indication of the general trend in prices. Interesting features on the graph are the figure for the week including 21 June 2003, and that for the week including 16 July 2005. These could be described as the 'Harry Potter effect'; they are the weeks in which the fifth and sixth volumes in the series by J K Rowling were published.

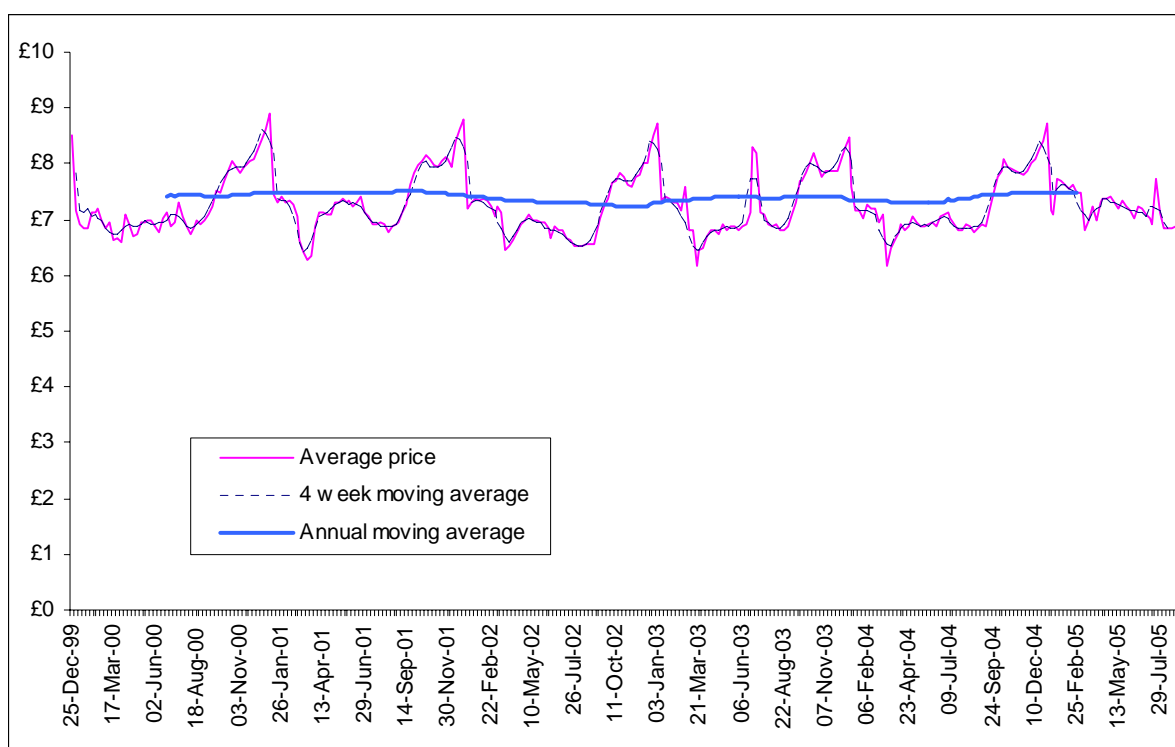
Selected statistics on new titles are shown in Table 5.9 (page 172). Until last year, UK figures were taken from Whitaker Information Services data by Book Marketing Ltd and published in *The Book Sales Yearbook*. The figure for 2003 was supplied by Nielsen BookScan and is an approximate number which includes reprints, reissues, new editions, new formats, as well as new titles. It also includes government publications and all kinds of miscellaneous items that are assigned an ISBN, together with print on demand titles and some (but not all) e-books. It has proved difficult to find an equivalent figure for 2004.

Figures for the US are less straightforward. The data obtained from *Books in Print* are more directly comparable to the UK totals, but are not available for 1995 and 1996. This is because only the second set of figures, from *Publishers Weekly* and latterly from *Bowker Annual*, were available. These figures are based on a different definition, and reflect only those books catalogued by the Library of Congress, particularly those in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) programme. Many books published in the US do not fall within the scope of CIP (e.g. inexpensive editions, annuals, etc.) It was therefore felt that American book title production was being undercounted. Therefore, in 1999 Bowker compiled the statistics from their own *Books in Print* database, in order to provide figures which are more up to date and representative of the current reality of the US book industry. Figures for 1997 and 1998 have been calculated retrospectively, and the figure for 2004 is a preliminary one.

This topic, and detailed analysis of UK title figures is described in a 1995 publication: Philip Bryant, *Title output in the UK*, British Library, BNBRF Report 78, ISBN 07123 33053.

Table 5.10 (page 173) presents figures collected by Book Marketing Ltd on the size of the market for books in 2003 and 2004. Further analysis of publisher data has not been included this year; readers are referred to *Bookfacts Online* (see *Bibliography*, pages 181-186).

Table 5.11 is a new addition this year, and presents figures from the Office for National Statistics Produce Sales & Trade Report (PRA 22110). Included are details of the publishing of books in the UK in 2003 and 2004, including exports.

Fig 5.1 Average prices paid for books

Source: *The Bookseller*

Table 5.8 Consumer book sales

	Average price paid (£)	Change over previous year	Sales volume (m)	Change over previous year
2000	7.43		126.3	
2001	7.48	0.7%	126.7	0.4%
2002	7.30	-2.4%	129.1	1.9%
2003	7.39	1.3%	136.3	5.6%
2004	7.36	-0.4%	145.8	6.9%

Source: *The Bookseller*

Table 5.9 Books: Numbers of new titles and new editions – UK and USA 1984-2004

	UK	USA	
		<i>Books in Print</i>	<i>Publishers Weekly/ Bowker Annual</i>
1984	51,565	78,407	51,058
1985	52,994	88,518	50,070
1986	52,496	91,717	52,637
1987	54,746	99,687	56,027
1988	56,514	107,023	55,483
1989	61,195	125,209	53,446
1990	63,948	132,998	46,743
1991	67,417	141,857	48,146
1992	78,085	141,165	49,276
1993	82,322	143,250	49,757
1994	88,718	139,309	51,863
1995	95,064	n/a	62,039
1996	101,504	n/a	68,175
1997	100,029	119,262	65,796
1998	104,634	120,244	56,129
1999	110,155	119,357	n/a
2000	116,415	122,108	n/a
2001	119,001	141,703	n/a
2002	125,390	147,120	n/a
2003	130,000 ⁽¹⁾	171,061	n/a
2004	n/a	181,199 ⁽²⁾	n/a

⁽¹⁾ Estimated figure which includes all items assigned ISBN (i.e. reprints, reissues, new editions, new formats and government publications)

⁽²⁾ Preliminary figure

Source: Nielsen BookScan, R R Bowker, *Books in Print* database

Table 5.10 Size of market for books 2003-2004

	Volume (m)		Value (£m)	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Adult books	216	221	1,796	1,853
Fiction	95	102	601	650
Non-fiction/reference	121	119	1,195	1,203
Children's books	71	61	376	292
Fiction	49	39	285	196
Non-fiction/reference	22	22	91	95
Total	286	282	2,172	2,144
All fiction	144	141	886	846
All non-fiction/reference	142	141	1,286	1,298

Notes:

(1) Sum of fiction and non-fiction/reference may exceed total for adults/children due to classification of books in both categories

(2) All volume and value figures are rounded to nearest 1m units/£1m

Source: *Books and the Consumer: Summary report on the findings of the 2004 survey* (BML, London, 2005, ISBN: 1-873517-32-7, www.bookmarketing.co.uk)

Table 5.11 UK Publishing of Books 2004

	2003		2004	
	Volume (m)	Value (£m)	Volume (m)	Value (£m)
Reference	91.6	501	84.6	514
General non-fiction	169.1	678	181.2	749
Social Science and Humanities	19.3	156	14.6	170
Science, Medicine & Technology	17.7	185	10.5	197
School & Academic	109.4	349	105.6	346
Maps & Atlases	7.5	23	7.0	23
Fiction	143.9	468	164.5	532
Children's books	132.7	237	153.2	249
Single sheets	253.7	195	267.3	183
Total printed sales	944.9	3,054	988.5	2,963
of which, exports	43%		42%	

Source: Office for National Statistics, Product Sales & Trade, PRA 22110: Publishing of books

Tables 5.12 The library and information profession by occupation

For more than ten years, LISU has been monitoring the library and information profession by occupation as part of our annual publication, the *LIST (Library and Information Statistics Tables)*. The LIST has now been discontinued in favour of a more inclusive digest of statistics which incorporates figures relating to museums and archives with the library information. We have therefore decided this year to include information relating to the profession in this volume. Figures for 1998-99 and 2003-04 are presented in Table 5.12 and Figs 5.2 and 5.3.

The figures were supplied by the Library Association (LA) and the Institute of Information Scientists (IIS) until 1 April 2002, on which date the two organisations were unified into CILIP (the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals). Up until this time, it was known that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA. This has been taken into account when calculating the figures for 1998-99. Statistics subsequent to April 2002 have been supplied by CILIP. As can be seen from the table and the two figures, the proportions of the library and information profession in each sector have stayed generally similar during the five year period. The largest percentage in both years is in public libraries (34% in 2003-04 and 31% in 1998-99). Another important sector is Higher Education, with 19% in 2003-04, although separate figures for Higher and Further Education are not available for 1998-99, due to the IIS not splitting these for the statistics they supplied. There was a “miscellaneous” category in 1998-99, but not in 2003-04.

Fig 5.2 Percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector

a) 1998-99

b) 2003-04

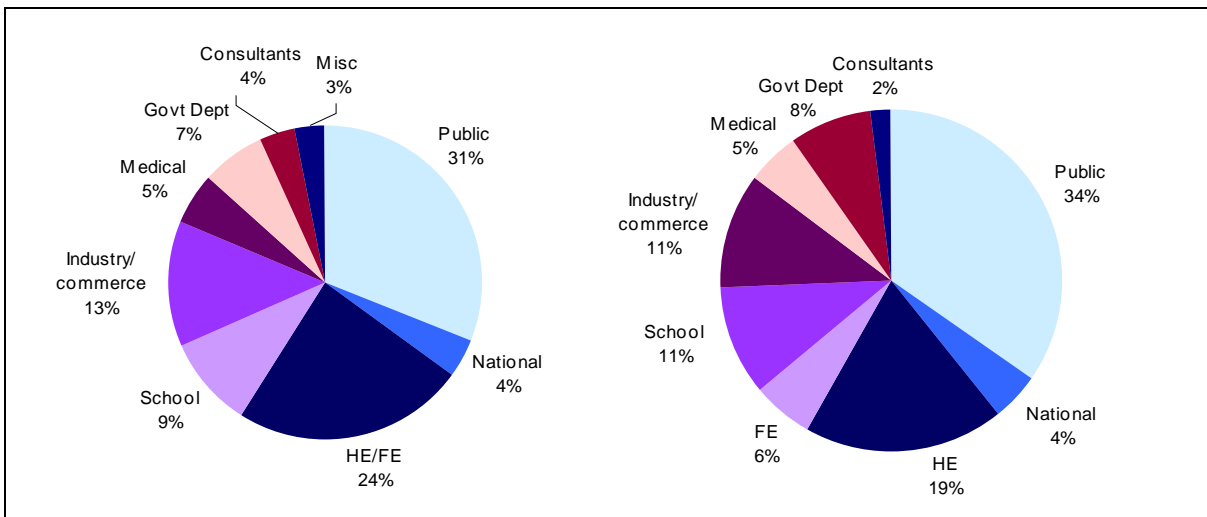


Table 5.12 The library and information profession by occupation 1998-99 and 2003-04

	1998-99			2003-04		
	Chartered	Others	Total members ⁽¹⁾	Chartered	Others	Total members
Public libraries	4,792	1,207	5,999	4,054	1,042	5,096
National libraries	419	313	732	375	267	642
Higher Education	2,932	1,667	4,599	1,870	907	2,777
Further Education				502	325	827
Schools	1,327	454	1,781	1,103	435	1,538
Industry/commerce	1,398	1,124	2,522	861	747	1,608
Medical/hospitals	604	406	1,010	447	304	751
Government Departments etc.	841	440	1,281	627	476	1,103
Independent Consultants	539	153	692	244	58	302
Miscellaneous	396	187	583	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,248	5,950	19,199	10,083	4,561	14,644
Overseas	805	521	1,325	571	344	915
Students/non-LIS	317	1,876	2,193	300	1,493	1,793
Unemployed/retired	3,406	905	4,311	3,114	636	3,750

Source: CILIP (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) and IIS (Institute of Information Scientists)

⁽¹⁾ On 01.04.02, the Library Association (LA) and the Institute of Information Scientists were unified, becoming one organisation and taking the name CILIP. The figures for 1998-99 take into account the fact that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA.

Tables 5.13 – 5.17 Public Lending Right statistics

Estimates of public library borrowing by category in Table 5.13 are as yet the most carefully calculated produced on a national scale. The table illustrates the new approach, which allows the Public Lending Right (PLR) to categorise loans data using the publishing industry's standard BIC (Book Industry Communication) categories which are used by booksellers. One of the benefits of this approach is that the table is based on estimated national loans derived from all the book loans collected by the PLR office from its sample library authorities (not just from loans of books registered for PLR as in the past). The sampling background is indicated in Table 5.14 along with other PLR statistics.

Table 5.15 (page 178) lists the most popular big name authors in public library borrowing. This analysis is not limited to those eligible for PLR. Note how many authors are popular in public library terms but are not stars in the commercial book world.

Tables 5.16 and 5.17 (pages 179-180) list the most borrowed fiction and non-fiction titles.

Table 5.13 Estimated national loans analysed by BIC subject category 2002-04

	2002/03 %	2003/04 %
Adult Fiction	50.18	47.63
Adult Non-fiction		
The Arts	2.32	2.60
Language, Literature and Biography	2.64	3.13
English Language Teaching	0.02	0.05
Reference, Information & Interdisciplinary Subjects	0.20	0.23
Humanities	2.11	2.49
Social Sciences	2.05	2.30
Economics, Finance, Business & Industry	0.93	1.02
Law	0.25	0.29
Medicine	1.03	0.95
Mathematics & Science	0.49	0.59
Earth Sciences, Geography & Environment Planning	0.28	0.29
Technology, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science	0.55	0.64
Computing & Information Technology	1.29	1.18
Family, Home & Practical Interests	4.05	4.30
Sport, Travel & Leisure Interests	3.82	3.96
	22.03	24.02
Children's Fiction & Educational	27.79	28.35
Total	100	100

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.14 PLR summary statistics**Eligible book loans**

Of the 340.9 million loans of books made by public libraries in the United Kingdom in 2003-04, an estimated 158 million were of books registered for PLR. Only loans credited to registered books – 44% of all library loans – qualify for payment. The remaining 56% relate to books that are ineligible (e.g. books written by authors who died before 1982 or by authors who live outside the United Kingdom and Germany) and to books whose authors have not applied for registration.

Annual comparisons

Full financial accounts are published separately: some figures for 2003-04 may be provisional. Some figures for the previous two years have been amended to bring them into line with the PLR's published accounts.

	20th year	21st year	22nd year
Payment date	February 2003	February 2004	February 2005
Government funding	£7,001,000	£7,201,000	£7,381,000
PLR operating costs			
• Office, computer etc.			
• Local authorities	£817,000 ⁽¹⁾	£812,000	£844,000
Money to distribute <i>(rounded up to nearest thousand)</i>	£6,195,000	£6,412,000	£6,537,000
Total loans	406.0m	377.0m	361.0m
Loans sampled	52.2m (13%)	71.m (19%)	71.m (20%)
Loans of books registered	184m (45%)	169m (45%)	158m (44%)
Rate per loan	4.21p	4.85p	5.26p
Registered authors	35,078	36,362	34,475
Registered book interests	350,396	366,427	383,042
Year's registrations to 'new' authors	4,878	4,631	3,755
Year's registrations to 'old' authors	11,681	11,940	12,327
Authors earning:			
Maximum £6,000	245	274	285
£5,000 - £5,999	75	81	70
£2,500 - £4,999	340	350	376
£1,000 - £2,499	759	767	783
£500 - £999	894	910	911
£100 - £499	3,952	3,875	3,826
£5 - £99	<u>12,797</u>	<u>12,526</u>	<u>12,415</u>
Total recipients	19,062	18,783	18,666
Nil	<u>16,016</u>	<u>17,579</u>	<u>15,809</u>
Total registered authors	35,078	36,362	34,475

⁽¹⁾ Higher costs this year due to purchase of IT equipment and transfer of PLR staff pensions to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.15 Most borrowed authors (July 2003 - June 2004)

The list below includes writers who are registered with PLR as well as others who are dead or otherwise ineligible for remuneration under the PLR scheme. Illustrators of books which have a separate writer have not been included. If an author writes under one or more pseudonyms each will appear separately in the tables. The figures represent the loans for all the books by particular authors. Therefore, an author of forty books will be better placed than a writer of ten books to achieve a high loans figure. Note that the same title may appear twice if it has appeared in more than one edition.

Contemporary Adult

1. Danielle Steel	11. Ruth Rendell
2. Josephine Cox	12. Jack Higgins
3. Catherine Cookson	13. Mary Higgins Clark
4. James Patterson	14. Nora Roberts
5. Agatha Christie	15. Dick Francis
6. Ian Rankin	16. Joan Jonker
7. John Grisham	17. Emma Blair
8. Audrey Howard	18. Michael Connelly
9. Bernard Cornwell	19. Terry Pratchett
10. Lynda M Andrews	20. Anne Baker

Contemporary Children's

1. Jacqueline Wilson	11. J K Rowling
2. Mick Inkpen	12. Terry Deary
3. Janet & Allan Ahlberg	13. Martin Waddell
4. Roald Dahl	14. Debi Gliori
5. Lucy Daniels	15. Lucy Cousins
6. R L Stine	16. Sally Grindley
7. Enid Blyton	17. David McKee
8. Nick Butterworth	18. Rose Impey
9. Eric Hill	19. Shirley Hughes
10. Dick King-Smith	20. Ian Whybrow

Classic

1. J R R Tolkien	11. Nigel Tranter
2. Georgette Heyer	12. Anthony Trollope
3. Charles Dickens	13. Charlotte Bronte
4. A A Milne	14. John Buchan
5. Beatrix Potter	15. Robert Louis Stevenson
6. Jane Austen	16. George Eliot
7. William Shakespeare	17. Ernest Hemingway
8. Daphne Du Maurier	18. Virginia Woolf
9. George Orwell	19. Arthur Conan Doyle
10. Thomas Hardy	20. Louisa May Alcott

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.16 Most borrowed fiction titles (July 2003 - June 2004)

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
Adult			
1. John Grisham	<i>The King of Torts</i>	2003	Century
2. Maeve Binchy	<i>Quentin's</i>	2002	Orion
3. Josephine Cox	<i>Beachcomber</i>	2003	HarperCollins
4. Josephine Cox	<i>Jinne</i>	2002	Headline
5. Josephine Cox	<i>Bad Boy Jack</i>	2002	Headline
6. Wilbur Smith	<i>Blue Horizon</i>	2003	Macmillan
7. John Grisham	<i>The Summons</i>	2002	Century
8. Michael Connelly	<i>Lost Light</i>	2003	Orion
9. Josephine Cox	<i>The Woman Who Left</i>	2001	Headline
10. James Patterson	<i>Four Blind Mice</i>	2002	Headline
11. Kathy Reichs	<i>Bare Bones</i>	2003	Heinemann
12. P D James	<i>The Murder Room</i>	2003	Faber
13. Minette Walters	<i>Fox Evil</i>	2002	Macmillan
14. Danielle Steel	<i>Dating Game</i>	2003	Bantam
15. Jack Higgins	<i>Bad Company</i>	2003	HarperCollins
16. Bernard Cornwell	<i>Sharpe's Havoc</i>	2003	HarperCollins
17. Ian Rankin	<i>The Question of Blood</i>	2003	Orion
18. Danielle Steel	<i>Answered Prayers</i>	2002	Bantam
19. James Patterson & Andrew Gross	<i>The Jester</i>	2003	Headline
20. Barbara Taylor Bradford	<i>Emma's Secret</i>	2003	HarperCollins
Children's			
1. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix</i>	2003	Bloomsbury
2. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Story of Tracy Beaker</i>	1992	Yearling
3. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban</i>	2000	Bloomsbury
4. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Lizzie Zipmouth</i>	2000	Young Corgi
5. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Mum Minder</i>	1994	Yearling
6. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</i>	2001	Bloomsbury
7. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Worry Website</i>	2002	Doubleday
8. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Dare Game</i>	2001	Corgi Yearling
9. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Vicky Angel</i>	2001	Corgi Yearling
10. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Lola Rose</i>	2003	Doubleday
11. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Illustrated Mum</i>	2000	Corgi Yearling
12. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Glubbyslyme</i>	1995	Yearling
13. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Secrets</i>	2002	Doubleday
14. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Girls in Tears</i>	2002	Doubleday
15. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Suitcase Kid</i>	1993	Yearling
16. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets</i>	1999	Bloomsbury
17. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bad Girls</i>	1997	Yearling
18. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bed and Breakfast Star</i>	1995	Yearling
19. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Sleepovers</i>	2001	Doubleday
20. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Cliffhanger</i>	1995	Yearling

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.17 Most borrowed non-fiction titles (July 2003 - June 2004)

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
Adult			
1. Bill Bryson	<i>A Short History of Nearly Everything</i>	2003	Doubleday
2. Kate Adie	<i>The Kindness of Strangers</i>	2002	Headline
3. Alan Titchmarsh	<i>Trowel & Error</i>	2002	Hodder & Stoughton
4. Pamela Stephenson	<i>Billy</i>	2001	HarperCollins
5. David Pelzer	<i>The Lost Boy</i>	2000	Orion Media
6. Bill Bryson	<i>Down Under</i>	2000	Doubleday
7. William Woodruff	<i>The Road to Nab End</i>	2002	Abacus
8. Dave Pelzer	<i>A Child Called It</i>	2000	Orion
9. Dave Pelzer	<i>A Man Named Dave</i>	2000	Orion
10. Dave Pelzer	<i>A Child Called It</i>	2000	Orion
11. Alan Titchmarsh (photos Jonathan Buckley)	<i>How to be a Gardener: Book 2 Secrets of Success</i>	2003	BBC Worldwide
12. Robert C Atkins	<i>Dr Atkins New Diet Revolution</i>	2003	Vermilion
13. Antony Beevor	<i>Berlin: The Downfall, 1945</i>	2002	Viking
14. William Woodruff	<i>Beyond Nab End</i>	2003	Abacus
15. David Beckham with Tom Watt	<i>David Beckham: My Side</i>	2003	Collins Willow
16. Delia Smith	<i>Delia's Vegetarian Collection</i>	2002	BBC Books
17. Anne Robinson	<i>Memoirs of an Unfit Mother</i>	2001	Little,Brown
18. Driving Standards Agency	<i>The Official Theory Test for Car Drivers</i>	2003	Stationery Office
19. Richard Madeley & Judy Finnigan	<i>Richard & Judy: The Autobiography</i>	2002	Hodder & Stoughton
20. Dave Pelzer	<i>The Lost Boy</i>	2001	Orion
Children's			
1. Eric Hill	<i>Spot Can Count</i>	2000	Puffin
2. Terry Deary, Neil Tonge (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Terrible Tudors</i>	2003	Scholastic
3. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Rotten Romans</i>	1994	Hippo
4. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Woeful Second World War</i>	1999	Hippo
5. Terry Deary, Peter Hepplewhite (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Awesome Egyptians</i>	1993	Scholastic
6. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Vile Victorians</i>	1994	Scholastic
7. Terry Deary (illus Philip Reeve)	<i>Dark Knights and Dingy Castles</i>	1997	Scholastic
8. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2002	Hodder Children's
9. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Smashing Saxons</i>	2000	Hippo
10. Terry Deary, Peter Hepplewhite	<i>Even More Terrible Tudors</i>	1998	Hippo
11. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Groovy Greeks</i>	1996	Hippo
12. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2000	Hodder Children's
13. Terry Deary (illus Kate Sheppard)	<i>The Blitzed Brits</i>	1994	Hippo
14. Simon James	<i>Ancient Rome</i>	1990	Dorling Kindersley
15. George Hart	<i>Ancient Egypt</i>	1990	Dorling Kindersley
16. Lucy Cousins	<i>Count with Maisy</i>	1997	Walker
17. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Frightful First World War</i>	1998	Hippo
18. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Slimy Stuarts</i>	1996	Hippo
19. Terry Deary (photos Andy Crawford)	<i>World War II</i>	2000	Dorling Kindersley
20. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Measly Middle Ages</i>	1996	Hippo

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right