

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 5.3 (*pages 170-173*) 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 174-176*). 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 5.15 (*pages 177-182*), covering average prices paid, numbers of titles, the size of the book market and the publishing of books in the UK.

Table 5.16 and Fig 5.2 (*pages 183-184*) show the percentage of the library and information profession working in each sector. Figures for 1999-00 and 2004-05 are compared.

Tables 5.17 to 5.21 (*pages 185-189*) 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 - 5.3 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 171*) 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 2004-05. 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 172*) 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 173*) 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
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
2004-05	23,391	8,315	10,957	7,429	50,092
<i>Change %</i>					
<i>Last year</i>	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
<i>5 year</i>	1.5	0.2	-1.6	2.0	0.7
<i>10 year</i>			-2.1	6.6	2.8

(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
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
2004-05	2,953	5,101	1,710	59,856
<i>Change %</i>				
<i>Last year</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
<i>5 year</i>	0.5	-0.4	1.3	0.6
<i>10 year</i>	1.4	-0.6	5.2	2.5

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
2005	192.0	2.8
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	12.7	
10 year	28.8	

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
1994-95	77.0	
1995-96	79.4	3.1
1996-97	82.0	3.3
1997-98	84.4	2.9
1998-99	86.6	2.6
1999-00	88.3	2.0
2000-01	89.6	1.5
2001-02	91.7	2.3
2002-03	94.5	3.1
2003-04	97.3	3.0
2004-05	100	2.8
<i>Change %</i>		
5 year	13.3	
10 year	29.9	

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)
1995	36.00		45.03		34.01	
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
2005	43.85	6.4	74.27	11.6	45.74	8.3
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	2.0		40.3		13.1	
10 year	21.8		64.9		34.5	

Academic years

	UK books (£)		USA books (\$)		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) ⁽¹⁾	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)		(% annual increase)
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
2005-06	45.26	8.1	75.51	9.3	46.95	8.5
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	15.4		38.8		22.7	
10 year	24.0		68.1		36.7	

⁽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 2005 was £42.99 with the exchange rate adjustment, an increase of 8.0% on the previous year. Without this adjustment, there was an increase of 8.3%.

Calendar years

	USA books (\$)		Exchange rate ⁽¹⁾ £1=		Combined UK/USA books 67:33 (£) \$	
		(% annual increase)		(% annual change)		(% annual change)
1995	45.03		1.59		33.44	
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
2005	74.27	11.6	1.80	0.0	42.99	8.0
<i>Change %</i>						
5 year	40.3		19.2		6.5	
10 year	64.9		13.2		28.6	

⁽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 2004-06. 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	459.54	424	9.0
2006	474.32	437	3.2
Change %			
5 year		30	
10 year		93	

⁽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 2004-2006 (Swets Information Services)

Annual average prices for Great Britain	2004	2005	% increase 05 over 04	2006	% increase 06 over 05	% increase annual average
Social sciences	£428.01	£494.39	15.5	£474.46	-4.0	5.7
Science	£703.49	£780.14	10.9	£932.63	19.5	15.2
Medicine	£396.33	£414.30	4.5	£451.41	9.0	6.7
Technology	£492.53	£513.61	4.3	£599.95	16.8	10.6
Humanities	£89.14	£97.64	9.5	£108.92	11.6	10.6
General	-	-	-	£301.25	-	-
Average all subjects ⁽¹⁾						
Great Britain	£423.06	£464.62	9.8	£488.74	5.2	7.5
USA	\$758.66	\$808.86	6.6	£810.80	0.2	3.4
Euro Region	€706.77	€689.08	-2.5	€ 686.85	-0.3	-1.4
Europe (exc UK & € region)	€305.17	€306.22	0.3	€ 305.99	-0.1	0.1

⁽¹⁾ Local domestic price only**Table 5.6a Periodical price indexes 2001-2006** (Swets Information Services)

Summary Great Britain	2001	2002	Average price		2005	2006
			2003	2004		
Social sciences	£266.96	£324.09	£420.84	£428.01	£494.39	£474.46
Science	£614.55	£644.45	£629.98	£703.49	£780.14	£932.63
Medicine	£349.55	£376.59	£367.49	£396.33	£414.30	£451.41
Technology	£357.03	£385.45	£442.48	£492.53	£513.61	£599.95
Humanities	£64.74	£70.83	£66.23	£89.14	£97.64	£108.92
Average all subjects ⁽¹⁾						
Great Britain	£322.74	£356.96	£397.13	£423.06	£464.62	£488.74
USA	\$635.09	\$652.28	\$665.80	\$758.66	\$808.86	£810.80
Netherlands	NLG2,102.63	€1,147.93	€1,359.79			
Germany	DM657.88	€429.85	€657.08			
Switzerland	SF568.43	SF714.06	SF977.37			
France	FF1,019.98	€158.14	€139.36			
EURO Region				€706.77	€689.08	€686.85
Europe (exc UK & € region)				€305.17	€306.22	€305.99

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

	2001	2002	Exchange rate ⁽¹⁾ £1=		2005	2006
			2003	2004		
USA	\$1.41	\$1.52	\$1.65	\$1.81	\$1.80	£1.82
Netherlands	NLG3.68	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45
Germany	DM3.26	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45
Switzerland	SF2.54	SF2.28	SF2.23	SF2.29	SF2.32	SF2.26
France	FF10.94	€1.55	€1.44	€1.50	€1.50	€1.45

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

Table 5.7 Number of serial titles

Date	Number of titles	Including available	
		Online	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
2005	188,500 ⁽¹²⁾	45,000	6,700

- (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 approx 3,200 titles known to have stopped publication in previous three years
- (12) Includes approx 5,880 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 45,000 periodicals are now published online, and almost 7,000 on CD-ROM – there has once again been an increase this year in the number available on CD-ROM, after a slight fall three years ago.

Tables 5.8 – 5.15 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.

Tables 5.9 – 5.12 (pages 179-180) are a new addition this year, and present figures relating to average book prices covering the period March 2003 – March 2006. This information is published by Holt Jackson on its website (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk>) and covers adult and children's fiction and non-fiction.

Selected statistics on new titles are shown in Table 5.13 (page 181). Until last year, UK figures were taken from Whitaker Information Services data by BML (formerly 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 and 2005.

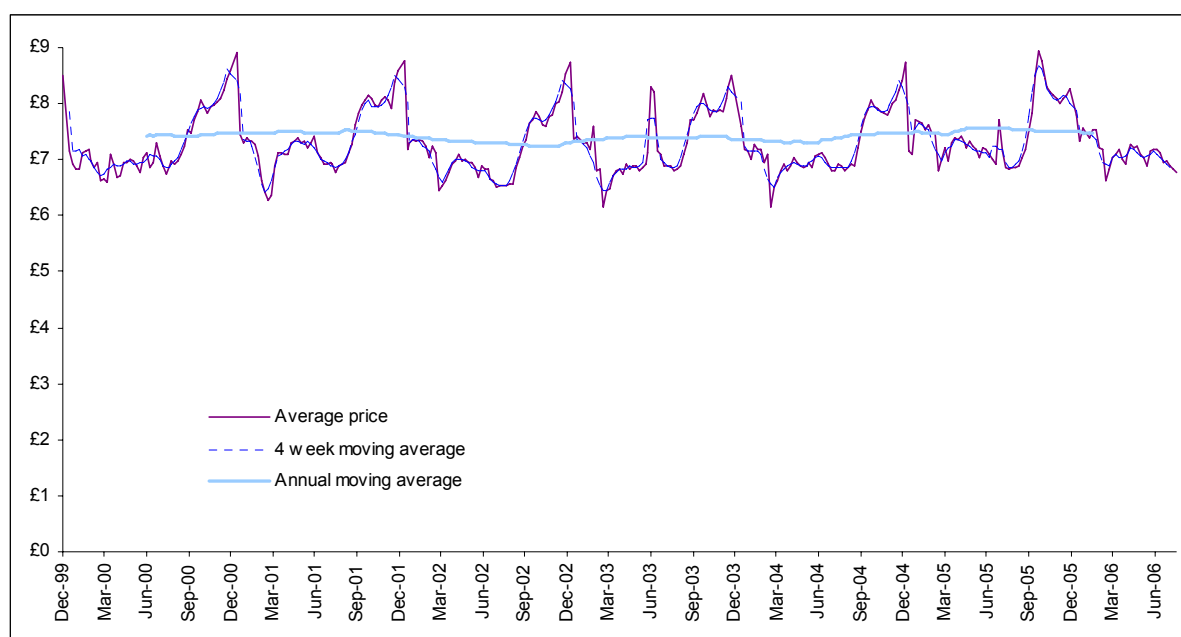
Figures for the US are less straightforward. The data obtained from *Books in Print* are more directly comparable to the UK totals, but are not available for 1995 and 1996. This is because only the second set of figures, from *Publishers Weekly* and latterly from *Bowker Annual*, were available. These 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 2005 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 5.14 (page 182) presents figures collected by BML on the size of the market for books in 2004 and 2005. Further analysis of publisher data has not been included this year; readers are referred to *Bookfacts Online* (see *Bibliography*, pages 190-196).

Table 5.15 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; statistics for 2005 are not available at the time of writing.

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%
2005	7.56	2.7%	207.8	42.5%

Source: *The Bookseller*

Tables 5.9 – 5.12 Average Book Prices March 2003 – March 2006

Tables 5.9 – 5.12 show average book prices as published by Holt Jackson on their website (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk> – *Average book prices*). The prices are calculated using the recommended retail price (RRP) of titles appearing on the *Choice on the Web* (<http://www.holtjackson.co.uk/cotw/>) new titles – latest stock lists during the relevant time period. The population of titles is moderated for the whole time period by eliminating the 5% of titles having the lowest RRP (Recommended Retail Price) and the 5% of titles having the highest RRP. The aggregate price of the remaining titles is then divided by the number of titles and the result rounded to the nearest penny.

Table 5.9 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult fiction

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	10.94		15.95		7.86	
Sept 2003	9.77	-11.98	16.32	2.27	7.65	-2.75
Mar 2004	10.08	3.08	16.05	-1.68	7.16	-6.84
Sept 2004	10.19	1.08	16.23	1.11	7.59	5.67
Mar 2005	10.79	5.56	16.59	2.17	7.91	4.05
Sept 2005	10.53	-2.47	16.36	-1.41	7.88	-0.38
Mar 2006	10.66	1.22	16.43	0.43	7.80	-1.03

Source: Holt Jackson

Table 5.10 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Adult non-fiction

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	13.47		18.43		11.84	
Sept 2003	13.98	3.65	19.08	3.41	12.13	2.39
Mar 2004	14.93	6.36	19.75	3.39	13.10	7.40
Sept 2004	14.36	-3.97	20.06	1.55	12.54	-4.47
Mar 2005	15.14	5.15	20.50	2.15	12.98	3.39
Sept 2005	14.59	-3.77	21.06	2.66	12.52	-3.67
Mar 2006	15.58	6.35	21.73	3.08	13.20	5.15

Source: Holt Jackson

Table 5.11 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children's fiction

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	5.90		8.42		4.93	
Sept 2003	6.16	4.22	8.94	5.82	4.97	0.80
Mar 2004	6.18	0.32	8.88	-0.68	5.00	0.60
Sept 2004	6.36	2.83	8.66	-2.54	5.21	4.03
Mar 2005	6.44	1.24	8.92	2.91	5.18	-0.58
Sept 2005	6.36	-1.26	8.74	-2.06	5.45	4.95
Mar 2006	6.81	6.61	8.99	2.78	5.63	3.20

Source: Holt Jackson

Table 5.12 Average book prices March 2003 – March 2006: Children's non-fiction

6 months	Hardback and paperback		Hardback only		Paperback only	
	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change	Ave price (£)	% change
Mar 2003	7.53		9.46		5.69	
Sept 2003	8.06	6.58	10.23	7.53	6.17	7.78
Mar 2004	8.26	2.42	10.42	1.82	5.78	-6.75
Sept 2004	8.04	-2.74	10.29	-1.26	6.01	3.83
Mar 2005	8.61	6.62	10.72	4.01	6.29	4.45
Sept 2005	8.42	-2.26	10.12	-5.93	6.44	2.33
Mar 2006	8.45	0.36	10.57	4.26	6.47	0.46

Source: Holt Jackson

Table 5.13 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	190,078	n/a
2005	n/a	174,092	n/a

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

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

Table 5.14 Size of market for books 2004-2005

	Volume (m) ⁽²⁾		Value (£m) ⁽²⁾	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Adult books	233	234	1,962	1,960
Fiction	107	108	687	680
Non-fiction/reference	126	126	1,275	1,281
Children's books	61	72	291	400
Fiction	39	49	196	290
Non-fiction/reference	22	23	95	110
Total ⁽¹⁾	295	306	2,254	2,360
All fiction	146	157	883	969
All non-fiction/reference	149	149	1,370	1,391

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 2005 survey* (BML, London, 2006, ISBN: 1-873517-67-X, www.bookmarketing.co.uk)**Table 5.15 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

Table 5.16 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)*. In 2005, the LIST was discontinued in favour of a more inclusive digest of statistics which incorporates figures relating to museums and archives with the library information. Information relating to the profession is therefore now included in this volume. Figures for 1999-00 and 2004-05 are presented in Table 5.16 and Fig 5.2.

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 estimated that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA. This has been taken into account when calculating the figures for 1999-00. 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 both years). Another important sector is Higher Education, with 22% in 2004-05, although separate figures for Higher and Further Education are not available for 1999-00, due to the IIS not splitting these for the statistics they supplied. There was a “miscellaneous” category in 1999-00, but not in 2004-05.

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

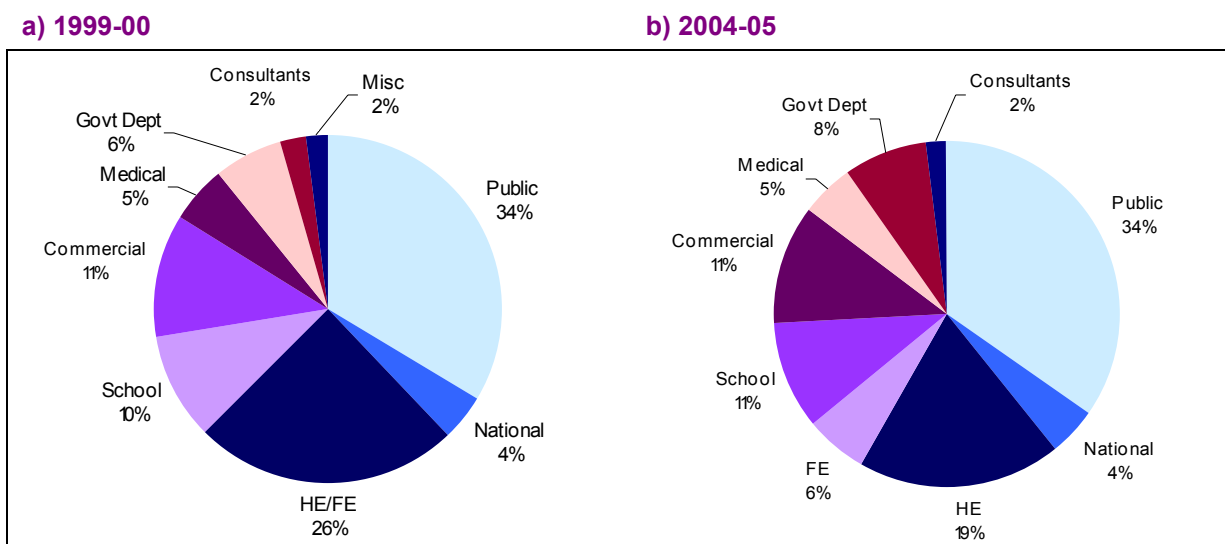


Table 5.16 The library and information profession by occupation 1999-00 and 2004-05

	1999-00			2004-05		
	Chartered	Others	Total ⁽¹⁾ members	Chartered	Others	Total members
Public libraries	4,681	1,155	5,836	3,836	1,110	4,946
National libraries	413	330	743	387	250	637
Higher Education	2,688	1,609	4,297	2,066	1,101	3,167
Further Education }				230	143	373
Schools	1,314	446	1,759	1,068	469	1,537
Industry/commerce	1,008	959	1,967	825	702	1,527
Medical/hospitals	560	388	948	449	287	736
Government Departments etc.	675	417	1,091	611	455	1,066
Independent Consultants	336	93	430	442	152	594
Miscellaneous	223	129	352	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	11,898	5,525	17,424	9,914	4,669	14,583
Overseas	712	478	1,190	587	403	990
Students/non-LIS	360	1,634	1,994	59	1466	1,525
Unemployed/retired	3,284	769	4,053	3,081	624	3,705

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 1999-00 are based on the assumption that one third of IIS members were also members of the LA.

Tables 5.17 – 5.21 Public Lending Right statistics

Estimates of public library borrowing by category in Table 5.17 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 5.18 along with other PLR statistics. The proportion of loans which are of adult-fiction material has fallen from 52% five years ago, while adult non-fiction has increased from 19% to 24%. The proportion of children's material is unchanged at 29%

Table 5.19 (*page 187*) 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 5.20 and 5.21 (*pages 188-189*) list the most borrowed fiction and non-fiction titles.

Table 5.17 Estimated national loans analysed by BIC subject category 2003-05

	2003/04 %	2004/05 %
Adult Fiction	47.63	46.88
Adult Non-fiction		
The Arts	2.60	2.67
Language, Literature and Biography	3.13	2.80
English Language Teaching	0.05	0.08
Reference, Information & Interdisciplinary Subjects	0.23	0.23
Humanities	2.49	2.34
Social Sciences	2.30	1.97
Economics, Finance, Business & Industry	1.02	0.81
Law	0.29	0.20
Medicine	0.95	0.61
Mathematics & Science	0.59	0.51
Earth Sciences, Geography & Environment Planning	0.29	0.24
Technology, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science	0.64	0.47
Computing & Information Technology	1.18	1.15
Family, Home & Practical Interests	4.30	4.95
Sport, Travel & Leisure Interests	3.96	4.67
	24.02	23.70
Children's Fiction & Educational	28.35	29.42
Total	100	100

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.18 PLR summary statistics**Eligible book loans**

Of the 330.2 million loans of books made by public libraries in the United Kingdom in 2004-05, an estimated 148 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 2004-05 may be provisional.

	21st year	22nd year	23rd year
Payment date	February 2004	February 2005	February 2006
Government funding	£7,201,000	£7,381,000	£7,419,000
PLR operating costs			
• Office, computer etc.	£812,000	£844,000	£822,000
• Local authorities			
Money to distribute <i>(rounded up to nearest thousand)</i>	£6,412,000	£6,537,000	£6,540,000
Total loans	377m	361m	341m
Loans sampled	71m (19%)	71m (20%)	78m (23%)
Loans of books registered	169m (45%)	158m (44%)	148m (44%)
Rate per loan	4.85p	5.26p	5.57p
Registered authors	36,362	34,475	34,455
Registered book interests	366,427	383,042	402,835
Year's registrations to 'new' authors	4,631	3,755	4,577
Year's registrations to 'old' authors	11,940	12,327	15,196
Authors earning:			
Maximum £6,000	274	285	281
£5,000 - £5,999	81	70	68
£2,500 - £4,999	350	376	390
£1,000 - £2,499	767	783	782
£500 - £999	910	911	959
£100 - £499	3,875	3,826	3,725
£5 - £99	<u>12,526</u>	<u>12,415</u>	<u>12,379</u>
Total recipients	18,783	18,666	18,584
Nil	<u>17,579</u>	<u>15,809</u>	<u>15,871</u>
Total registered authors	36,362	34,475	34,455

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.19 Most borrowed authors (July 2004 - June 2005)

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 40 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. Josephine Cox	11. Jack Higgins
2. Danielle Steel	12. Lynn M Andrews
3. James Patterson	13. Ruth Rendell
4. John Grisham	14. Mary Higgins Clark
5. Ian Rankin	15. Michael Connelly
6. Bernard Cornwell	16. Katie Flynn
7. Catherine Cookson	17. Joan Jonker
8. Agatha Christie	18. Terry Pratchett
9. Audrey Howard	19. Jeffery Deaver
10. Nora Roberts	20. Meg Hutchinson

Contemporary Children's

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

Classic

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

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.20 Most borrowed fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005)

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
Adult			
1. Patricia Cornwell	<i>Blow Fly</i>	2003	Little, Brown
2. Josephine Cox	<i>Lovers and Liars</i>	2004	HarperCollins
3. John Grisham	<i>The Last Juror</i>	2004	Century
4. Joanna Trollope	<i>Brother & Sister</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
5. P J Tracy	<i>Want to Play?</i>	2004	Penguin
6. Maeve Binchy	<i>Night of Rain and Stars</i>	2004	Orion
7. James Patterson	<i>Big Bad Wolf</i>	2003	Headline
8. James Patterson & Andrew Gross	<i>The Third Degree</i>	2004	Headline
9. Ian Rankin	<i>A Question of Bloos</i>	2003	Orion
10. Kathy Reichs	<i>Monday Mourning</i>	2004	Henemann
11. Patricia Cornwell	<i>Trace</i>	2004	Little, Brown
12. Michael Connelly	<i>The Narrows</i>	2004	Orion
13. John Grisham	<i>The King of Torts</i>	2003	Century
14. Jack Higgins	<i>The Wrath of Allah</i>	2004	HarperCollins
15. Martina Cole	<i>The Know</i>	2003	Headline
16. Bernard Cornwell	<i>Sharpe's Escape</i>	2004	HarperCollins
17. Lee Child	<i>The Enemy</i>	2004	Bantam
18. Danielle Steel	<i>Safe Harbour</i>	2003	Bantam
19. Val McDermid	<i>The Torment of Others</i>	2004	HarperCollins
20. Barbara Taylor Bradford	<i>Unexpected Blessings</i>	2004	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>Lizzie Zipmouth</i>	2000	Young Corgi
3. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Best Friends</i>	2004	Doubleday
4. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Story of Tracy Beaker</i>	1992	Yearling
5. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Midnight</i>	2003	Doubleday
6. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Mum-Minder</i>	1994	Yearling
7. Jennifer Donnelly	<i>A Gathering Light</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
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>Glubbyslyme</i>	1995	Yearling
11. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bad Girls</i>	1997	Yearling
12. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Suitcase Kid</i>	1993	Yearling
13. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Worry Website</i>	2002	Doubleday
14. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>The Illustrated Mum</i>	2000	Corgi Yearling
15. J K Rowling	<i>Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</i>	2001	Bloomsbury
16. Francesca Simon (illus Tony Ross)	<i>Horrid Henry's Underpants</i>	2003	Dolphin
17. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Sleepovers</i>	2002	Young Corgi
18. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt and Sue Heap)	<i>Double Act</i>	1996	Transworld Corgi
19. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt)	<i>Bed and Breakfast Star</i>	1995	Yearling
20. Jacqueline Wilson (illus Nick Sharratt and Sue Heap)	<i>Buried Alive!</i>	1999	Corgi Yearling

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right

Table 5.21 Most borrowed non-fiction titles (July 2004 - June 2005)

Author	Title	Year	Publisher
Adult			
1. Bill Bryson	<i>A Short History of Nearly Everything</i>	2003	Doubleday
2. Gillian McKeith	<i>You Are What You Eat</i>	2004	Michael Joseph
3. Paul Burrell	<i>A Royal Duty</i>	2003	Michael Joseph
4. Sheila Hancock	<i>The Two of Us: My Life with John Thaw</i>	2004	Bloomsbury
5. Lynn Truss	<i>Eats, Shoots & Leaves: The Zero Tolerance Approach to Punctuation</i>	2003	Profile
6. Alan Titchmarsh	<i>Trowel and Error</i>	2002	Hodder & Stoughton
7. Kate Adie	<i>The Kindness of Strangers</i>	2002	Headline
8. William Woodruff	<i>The Road to Nab End</i>	2002	Abacus
9. Dave Pelzer	<i>A Child Called It</i>	2001	Orion
10. Bill Bryson	<i>Down Under</i>	2000	Doubleday
11. Nigel Slater	<i>Toast: The Story of a Boy's Hunger</i>	2003	Fourth Estate
12. Katie Price (i.e. Jordan)	<i>Being Jordan</i>	2004	John Blake
13. Chris Heath	<i>Feel: Robbie Williams</i>	2004	Ebury
14. Susannah Constantine & Trinny Woodall	<i>What Not to Wear: Part 2</i>	2003	Weidenfeld & Nicolson
15. Paul McKenna	<i>Change Your Life in Seven Days</i>	2003	Bantam Press
16. Kim Woodburn & Aggie Mackenzie	<i>How Clean is Your House?</i>	2003	Michael Joseph
17. Bill Clinton	<i>My Life</i>	2004	Hutchinson
18. Dave Pelzer	<i>The Lost Boy</i>	2000	Orion Media
19. Driving Standards Agency	<i>The Official Theory Test for Car Drivers</i>	2003	Stationery Office
20. Pamela Stephenson	<i>Billy</i>	2001	HarperCollins
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. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2000	Hodder Children's
4. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Woeful Second World War</i>	1999	Hippo
5. Terry Deary (illus Philip Reeve)	<i>Dark Knights and Dingy Castles</i>	1997	Scholastic
6. Terry Deary, Peter Hepplewhite (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Awesome Egyptians</i>	1993	Scholastic
7. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Vile Victorians</i>	1994	Scholastic
8. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Rotten Romans</i>	1994	Hippo
9. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Groovy Greeks</i>	1996	Hippo
10. A H Benjamin & Jane Chapman	<i>Baa Moo: What Will We Do?</i>	2003	Little Tiger
11. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Ruthless Romans</i>	2003	Hippo
12. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Smashing Saxons</i>	2000	Hippo
13. Simon Adams (photos Andy Crawford)	<i>World War II</i>	2000	Dorling Kindersley
14. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>Even More Terrible Tudors</i>	1998	Hippo
15. Mick Inkpen	<i>Kipper's A to Z</i>	2002	Hodder Children's
16. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>England</i>	2004	Scholastic
17. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Frightful First World War</i>	1998	Hippo
18. Terry Deary (illus Kate Sheppard)	<i>The Blitzed Brits</i>	1994	Hippo
19. Lucy Cousins	<i>Count with Maisy</i>	1999	Walker
20. Terry Deary (illus Martin Brown)	<i>The Vicious Vikings</i>	1994	Hippo

Source: Registrar of Public Lending Right