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Reference Publishing: The View from Middletown

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Perhaps the first thing to be acknowledged in any article on reference publishing is the elusive nature of the subject matter. Reference publishing turns out to be one of those seemingly simple terms that, although widely used, are extremely difficult to define at a practical level.

Ridiculous, you say. I know what reference publishing is. It’s what reference publishers do. I realize the situation is a bit more complicated than it used to be, with all these electronic reference materials on the market. Still, if your topic is reference publishing, all you have to do is take a look at reference publishers and start pontificating. What’s the problem?

Well, it’s not the pontificating. That part I can handle. The hard part is the first step, pulling together that all-important list of “reference publishers.” To do that, we have to first define the term reference work. Then, once we’ve got our list of publishers, we have to hope that they comprise a coherent, readily identifiable, group, preferably one for which we can reasonably expect to obtain some basic comparative data, e.g., title output, revenues, etc.

Welcome to mission impossible. The difficulties start with the definition of reference work. It’s not that there are none to be found. Consider, for example, the following “conventional” definition from the home page of the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA) Website: According to RUSA, a reference work is “a work compiled specifically to supply information on a certain subject or group of subjects in a form which will facilitate its easy use,” or, as the ALA Glossary states it, “any source used to obtain authoritative information in a reference transaction.”

At first glance, this definition seems fairly straightforward. It conjures up images of things like encyclopedias, dictionaries, and handbooks, exactly the sort of materials that most of us think of when we hear the term reference work. Today, of course, many of these works are available online, but that is nothing more than a format change.

Or is it? Consider, for example, a student who approaches the reference desk in search of information for a paper on the impact of oil on domestic politics in the Middle East. What type of sources is he or her friendly local reference librarian likely to suggest? Encyclopedias? Perhaps. Dictionaries? Probably not. Specialized reference works on the oil industry and the Middle East? Sure. Online resources? You bet. And what would some of those online resources be? Journals? Yes. Databases? Of course. eBooks? Well yes, if the library has any—as it probably does. And what type of books might be included in the library’s eBook collection? Might it include, for example, that recent monograph by Author Big Name from Prestigious University Press? Well, yes. I get your drift. What you’re suggesting, I think, is that a change in format—from print to electronic—can change the nature of a work, converting what was once a monograph into a reference work. Hmm.

Suddenly the plot thickens. The problem with our definition is not what it includes but what it excludes—almost nothing. In today’s digital environment, virtually everything is a potential reference work. Journals, monographs, and data, they’re all “in a form, which will facilitate easy use.” So what’s a reference work? And more to the point, what’s not? Good question, and therein lies difficulty number one.

OK, you say, but let’s get practical. We all know a reference work when we see one, do we not? Furthermore, we all know there are a bunch of publishers out there who specialize in publishing this kind of material. Enough of the quibbling, already. Let’s pull together our list of publishers and get started.

Print Reference Titles Submitted to CHOICE, Volume Years 1998-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>All Titles Submitted</th>
<th>Reference Titles</th>
<th>Reference %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sept 1997-Aug 1998</td>
<td>22,956</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sept 1998-Aug 1999</td>
<td>23,472</td>
<td>1,891</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Sept 1999-Aug 2000</td>
<td>25,108</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sept 2000-Aug 2001</td>
<td>23,160</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sept 2001-Aug 2002</td>
<td>22,160</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sept 2002-Aug 2003</td>
<td>23,300 (est.)</td>
<td>950 (est.)</td>
<td>4.1% (est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Reference Publishing:
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As the data shows, the basic trend is clearly down. As recently as 1998–1999, publishers were submitting nearly 1,900 new reference works to Choice annually. Today they are submitting fewer than 1,000 such titles—or roughly half as many. This is a significant decline by anyone’s standards. The times they are a-changing, and reference publishers who submit titles to Choice are clearly changing with them, publishing significantly fewer print reference titles than in the past, even as the total number of titles being submitted to Choice holds relatively constant.

In addition, the Choice data offers confirmation of at least one other trend, the generally recognized decline in CD-ROM reference titles. Of the 93 electronic reference titles reviewed in Choice the past five years, only 34 (36.6%) were CD-ROM products. The comparable figure for Volume 40 (2002–2003) is 10 out of 119 (8.4%). While not completely extinct, the CD-ROM reference title is clearly an endangered species.

Beyond this, things get a bit fuzzy. Here at Choice we suspect that the decline in print reference titles is being more or less offset by a corresponding increase in electronic reference titles. Unfortunately, we cannot prove this. Although we track the number of print titles submitted, we are unable to do this for electronic works. When submitting print titles to Choice, publishers forward us a physical copy of the work. This can be easily tracked. With most electronic titles, however, and especially Internet resources, the process is different. In most cases, we do not receive a physical copy of the work. Instead, we receive a telephone call, an email, or a catalog or flyer describing the new product. This information is routed to the appropriate editor for a selection decision. If the editor selects the product for review, he or she will assign a reviewer to the project and contact the publisher to work out, among other things, the arrangements for providing the Choice reviewer with access. In due course, the reviewer will evaluate the title and submit his or her review. Once the review is submitted, it will be edited and published in the normal manner, all without any physical object—other than possibly a catalog or flyer—ever arriving at Choice.

Unsurprisingly, given the nature of this process, our data here at Choice sheds little light on the volume of new electronic reference works being published. We know that we receive a steadily increasing number of queries and announcements from publishers about such works, but we do not currently track the volume of these inquiries.

And even if we did, this might not tell us a great deal given the increasingly complicated, ambitious, and pricey nature of some of these works. If a publisher who formerly released 100 new print reference titles annually at an average price of $50 each is now releasing 10 new electronic products a year at an average starting price of $500, has the publisher’s output gone up or down? From a cataloging standpoint, the answer is down. But from a collection development budgetary standpoint, the answer is less clear. And how is one to count the various incremental improvements continually being announced for the larger and more established online database products? When Publisher X announces the release of Version 4.0 of the Common Academic Sources Homepage for its extremely popular Comprehensive Online Website (CASH COW), does this count as a new publication, a revision, or none of the above? Absent reliable revenue (and expense) figures—which few houses are willing to divulge—it is hard to guess what the financial implications of these and other trends associated with the brave new world of electronic reference publishing might be.

And finally, what of the much-discussed consolidation trend among academic publishers? How, if at all, has this trend played out among academic reference publishers? This too is a bit difficult to determine from the Choice data.

The most relevant Choice data concerns publisher participation in our Forthcoming Reference feature. Appearing annually in the November issue of the magazine—and beginning this year simultaneously in Choice—this highly popular feature lists new reference titles scheduled for release during the coming year. While Choice editors have final say on the titles included in the final list, we rely on publishers to supply us with the information from which this list is compiled. To do this, we mail out announcements each year inviting reference publishers to forward a list of their forthcoming titles. The final list, the 19th edition of which will appear this November, is then compiled from the information submitted by those publishers who choose to participate. Thus the number of publishers participating in this project, and the identities thereof, is a rough indicator of the general state of the reference publishing industry over time.

Interestingly, the number of publishers participating during from 1998 to 2002—the last year for which current data is available—has shown very little fluctuation. The total number of participants during this period ranges from a low of 45 in 2000 to 59 in the following year (2001). This past year (2002), some 55 publishers participated. By comparison, only 48 did so in 1998. It is hard from these numbers to draw any significant conclusions about consolidation trends among reference publishers. If anything, one might conclude that there has been a slight increase in the number of players during the past five years. However, it is also possible that the general trend, small as it is, simply reflects an improvement in the effectiveness of Choice’s efforts to involve more publishers, something on which we are continually working.

We can learn a little more by looking at the list of individual publishers. Among the 33 publishers who have participated most often (3 or more times) in the past 5 years, a total of three (3) have sold out to a larger house during this period—Fitzroy Dearborn (Routledge/Thomson), Libraries Unlimited (Greenwood) and Oryx (Greenwood). As of this writing, the Fitzroy Dearborn name still appears as a distinct imprint on the Routledge/Thomson and Libraries Unlimited and Oryx imprints appear to be in the process of vanishing following a recent Greenwood reorganization. Offsetting the loss of these three firms, or their imprints, has been the expansion of the reference publishing programs at Sage and M. E. Sharpe, both of which have significantly ramped up their reference title output in recent years.

Examining the larger universe of 130 or so publishers who have participated at least once of the last five Choice forthcoming reference lists, we can find a few additional casualties. Among the formerly independent reference publishers recently acquired by larger firms are not only the three listed above but also Chadwyck-Healey, Charles Scribner, Garland, G. K. Hall, Grove’s Dictionary, Macmillan Reference, Searcereuw, and Schirmer. Similarly, we can also find a small number of new names, e.g., Nature Publishing Group. However, it is true, on balance, that there have been more “subtractions from” than “additions to” the list. Furthermore, the list of subtractions consists of and is large of relatively well-known and highly visible reference publishing imprints. But then, that is the nature of the consolidation process. Among those firms whose owners are, for whatever reason, interested in selling at any given time, only those whose imprints have value are likely to be purchased. The others will simply fade away.

And that, I fear, is about as far as the Choice data can take us. To be sure, it hasn’t taken us all that far. But at least it provides confirmation of a couple of generally observed trends. Those publishers who submit titles to Choice are clearly publishing fewer print reference works and many fewer CD-ROM reference products. It seems likely they are publishing more electronic works, and that most of these are Web-based. And as for industry consolidation, maybe it’s happening and maybe it isn’t. It probably is, but we’d need more data to be sure.

In short, an interesting start, but not much more. Clearly, there is a lot more to learn about reference publishing. An justification, if ever there was one, for a follow-up article. Stay tuned...