The Impact of the Monographs Crisis on the Field of Communication

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Abstract

This study replicates and extends Yates and Chapman's [(2007), *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian, 26*(1), 39-51] study of references from *Communication Monographs*, *Communication Research*, and *Journal of Communication* for the years 2010 and 2015 to draw further conclusions on the use of monographs in journal literature in the field of communication. Results show that the use of monographs in these journals has been outpaced by references to journal articles by a ratio of 5 to 1. The references were further analyzed by date and publisher. The authors then selected a random sample of the monographs cited in the journals to explore the availability of these monographs in electronic format and found that many are available as ebooks, particularly the more recent titles. The authors also examined the references from a collection of scholarly books in communication from 2005, 2010, and 2015 and found that the use of monographs may be declining slightly. The most notable trend in these references was the increase in the number of references to items in other formats such as film, television, comic books, and websites.   The authors conclude that the monographs crisis is indeed affecting citation patterns in the field of communication.

Keywords: monographs crisis, communication, citation analysis, ebooks

The Impact of the Monographs Crisis on the Field of Communication

In 1997 the Association for Research Libraries convened a symposium called "The Specialized Scholarly Monograph in Crisis: Or, How Can I Get Tenure If You Won't Publish My Book?" Scholars, publishers, and librarians shared their perspectives on issues related to the declining markets and growing expenses of publishing scholarly monographs (Mulligan, 2015). However, the crisis was not really new. For decades, publishers have struggled with how to finance these works with limited audiences and specialized markets; comments to that effect appeared as early as 1927 (Armato, 2012). In the two decades since the 1997 symposium, the crisis has only deepened (Mulligan, 2015).

One of the ways to track the impact of the monographs crisis is through citation analysis. Are scholars using and citing these works? In 2007 Yates and Chapman conducted a study of top journals in the field of communication to explore this question. They tracked citations to monographs found in three leading communication journals for the years 1985, 1995, and 2005. They found a slight increase in the percentage of citations to monographs between 1985 and 1995, but a definite decline from 1995 to 2005. However, while the percentage may have been smaller, the actual numbers of monograph citations in 1995 and 2005 were very similar. The purpose of this study is to build on the Yates and Chapman (2007) study to explore how monograph citations in the field of communication may have changed in the intervening decade.

The first step will be to replicate Yates and Chapman's original study for the years 2010 and 2015 to determine whether any more definitive trends have emerged. These intervening years have seen massive growth in the availability of ebooks. Our second step is to check a random sample of the monographs cited in 2010 and 2015 to explore the availability of the cited books in electronic format. Finally, we test the hypothesis that monographs are cited more often by other monographs than by journal articles. We collect the references from a sample of communication monographs from the years

2005, 2010, and 2015 to determine how trends in monograph citations of monographs might differ from the results found for the journal articles.

Rikk Mulligan, Program Officer for Scholarly Publishing at the Association for Research Libraries, lists these types of long-form scholarship: monograph, scholarly book, critical edition, textbook, and edited collection (Mulligan, 2015). Douglas Armato, director of the University of Minnesota Press, has concluded that the only difference between a monograph and a scholarly book is that the monograph doesn't sell many copies (Armato, 2012). In this study we will use the definition of a monograph given by Yates and Chapman: "a whole work by one or more authors that is written for an academic audience and attempts to treat fully a small subject area" (2007, 40). We note that it can be difficult to judge whether an item is truly a monograph based solely on a bibliographic citation and observe that Yates and Chapman included scholarly books and occasionally textbooks among the items they designated as monographs.

Literature Review

Several studies have considered aspects of monograph usage in a variety of disciplines. The reader is referred to Yates and Chapman (2007) for a literature review of studies prior to 2007. The search for studies since 2007 yielded few relevant results, discussed below. A few pertinent thought pieces on the state of the monograph in academia are worth mentioning here. Stewart (2011) posited that HathiTrust was an earnest step for academic libraries away from the "just-in-case" model of collection development where possible use dictated need to a "just-in-time" model where immediate use dictated need. Stewart went on to note the need for space in academic libraries might mean that existing print monographs may lose their campus real estate as mass digitization projects like HathiTrust gained momentum. Pochoda (2012) outlined the shift from an analog publishing system, buttressed by a tenure system that expected monograph publication from faculty seeking promotion, to an emerging digital publishing system, with changing demands in scholarship and output from faculty that do not

necessarily require monograph production. Woolwine (2014) forecasted that academic library

collections would transition to being entirely electronic, yet urged caution in deaccessioning to maintain

the most beneficial mix of resources, specifically translations, in humanities and social science

collections. Woolwine also noted that electronic books and the establishment of consortia to promote

cooperative lending may prompt further evolution in academic library collections. These prognosticators

captured dominant trends in the discussion of the future role of the monograph in academic library

collection development.

Three studies from recent years address the role of monographs in libraries and academe widely

across all subjects or specifically in the humanities. Jones and Courant (2014) provided more evidence

for collection developers in their ambitious look at 35 years of academic library purchases of university

press monographs to determine whether the "serials crisis" was to blame for declining university press

purchases. They found that the decline in purchases happened years after that "crisis." Growth in the

holdings of university press monographs outstripped growth of book collections overall for most of the

period, and in later years when growth slowed or even declined, the university press purchases suffered

less than the overall book purchases. Kellsey and Knievel (2012) examined 28 monographs published

between 2004 and 2009 by the humanities faculty at University of Colorado Boulder (UCB) to see if the

monographs cited in the 28 monographs were held in the campus library collection. Almost a quarter of

the monographs cited in the sample were over 25 years old, a percentage that could impact weeding

decisions. Three quarters of the monographs cited in the sample were held by the UCB library due to

approval plans in place with vendors. Williams, Stevenson, Nicholas, Watkinson, and Rowlands (2009), in

a qualitative study of 17 arts and humanities faculty at University College London, found that faculty

continued to see monographs as critical to hiring and promotion decisions in arts and humanities except

for information science, a discipline sometimes considered part of the communication field, the area

examined in the current study.

Only two recent studies cover the role of scholarly monographs specifically in the social

sciences. Tang's (2008) look at the citation characteristics of 750 scholarly monographs equally

distributed among religion, history, psychology, economics, mathematics and physics provided insight

into the citing characteristics of scholars in each of those fields. In Tang's sample, psychology

monographs held the highest number of citations to other monographs while religion and history

monographs held the lowest number of citations to other monographs. Also, the half-life values for

humanities monographs were shortest in the sample while the half-life values of the hard science

monographs were the longest, contradicting previous citation discussions. Neville and Henry's (2014)

case study of monographs in the field of journalism, considered a subfield of communication, found that

83 different publishers produced the 232 monographs published from 2007 to 2011. They analyzed

both citation rates and holdings to rank leading publishers in the communication subfield. They found

that, while university presses were well-represented among the leading publishers, they did not

dominate the ranked lists; many commercial publishers were also significant. While these studies are

valuable, the analysis of monograph use in the field of communication remains a gap in the literature.

The current study addresses that gap.

Methodology

The first part of our study replicates the Yates and Chapman (2007) study for the years 2010 and

2015. To identify leading communication journals, Yates and Chapman turned to the impact factor

rankings in Thomson Reuters' Journal Citation Reports. They identified three journals that covered the

broad discipline of communication and were also ranked among the top five journals in the

Communication category in Journal Citation Reports at least twice in the six-year period 1999-2004. In

order to make our study results directly comparable to the earlier study's, we chose to examine the

same three journals: *Communication Monographs*, *Communication Research*, and *Journal of*

Communication. Each journal is still actively being published. We looked at their impact factor rankings

for the period 2009-2014 and discovered that each journal has indeed been included in the top five

journals of the Communication category in Journal Citation Reports at least twice during the period.

However, we also noted that *Journal of Communication* was ranked third or higher four times and never

ranked lower than seventh, with an average ranking of 3.00; *Communication Research* had rankings

ranging from first to eighth with an average ranking of 5.50; and *Communication Monographs'* rankings

showed a great deal of variability, with the journal ranking first and second once each, but also ranking

thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth once each, for an average over the period of 17.83. Our selection of these

journals as targets of the study is reinforced by Feeley's (2008) bibliometric study of journals in

communication, which found that these are three of the four most central journals in the field.

We collected the references from each article in the three journals that appeared in 2010 and

2015. Table 1 shows the number of articles, number of references, and average number of references

per article for each journal in each year. We coded each reference according to the four categories

established in the earlier study: monograph, book or part of a book, journal article, or other. We also

collected the following information for each monograph cited: first author, title, publisher, and date.

Table 1. Profile of Journals Analyzed

	Year	Articles (no.)	References (no.)	Average references per article (no.)
Communication Monographs	2010	31	1792	57.81
	2015	22	1362	61.91
Communication Research	2010	36	2076	57.67
	2015	47	3030	64.47
Journal of Communication	2010	36	2096	58.22
	2015	48	2469	51.44

To explore the availability of the cited monographs in electronic format, we selected a random sample of the cited monographs for each year of sufficient size to yield a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval. We searched each title in the sample in WorldCat; if a record for an ebook was found, we flagged the title as available. Finally, to test the use of monographs by other monographs, we collected a sample of monographs covered in *Choice*, a prominent review publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries, and listed in *Choice*'s Communication subject category. We looked for monographs that had a clearly identified comprehensive reference list at the end of the volume; we eliminated memoirs and monographs that included only selective bibliographies. Our study sample is composed of the first fifteen monographs that appeared with each of the publication dates 2005, 2010, and 2015 that met our criteria. The monographs in the sample are listed in the appendix. We collected the references from each monograph and coded them using the same four categories listed above. The number of references varied widely, but the averages for each year were similar, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Numbers of references in monographs analyzed

	Highest	Lowest	Average
2005	987	63	310.1
2010	466	51	294.7
2015	721	85	322.1

Results and Discussion

The first step in the analysis was to look at the types of materials referenced in the collection of journal articles. Table 3 shows the breakdown of the references from the journal articles by item type. The number of monographs and books referenced has declined over the period from 2010 to 2015. There was a small increase in the number of "other items," but the decrease in books and monographs was largely offset by an increase in the number of journal articles referenced. Table 4 draws on data from the Yates and Chapman study to show the progression of the changes over time. In order to allow

for differences in numbers of articles published and numbers of references made, the table shows the

changes in the percentage of references by type over each 10-year period. Changes over the initial

period, from 1985 to 1995, show an increase of 12.8% in the relative number of monograph references.

The relative number of journal articles referenced dropped slightly over the period. However, the next

decade tells a completely different story. From 1995 to 2005 the relative number of monograph

references dropped by 31.6%, while the relative number of journal references rose by 44.4%. This

indicates a clear shift in favor of the use of journal articles as source material. The trend continued from

2005 to 2015, as the relative number of monograph references dropped again by more than a third. The

relative number of journal references increased again, although this time at a lesser rate, 12.3%.

Looking back at Table 3, we can confirm that in 2015 references to journal articles outnumbered

references to monographs by a ratio of more than 5 to 1.

Table 3. References in articles, by material type

	Monographs		Other books, parts of books		Articles		Other items		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2010	911	15.3%	920	15.4%	3724	62.4%	409	6.9%	5964	100.0%
2015	856	12.5%	807	11.8%	4686	68.3%	512	7.5%	6861	100.0%

Table 4. Changes in relative numbers of citations (%)

	Monographs	Other books, parts of books	Articles	Other items
1985-1995	12.8	0.5	-4.2	-10.2
1995-2005	-31.6	-11.7	44.4	-47.0
2005-2015	-35.2	-31.8	12.3	7.1

Source: Underlying data for 1985, 1995, and 2005 from Yates and Chapman (2007)

Table 5 further illustrates the drop in number of monograph references over the more recent period. According to this table, the use of monographs appears to have peaked around 1995 and has dropped steadily since then. The average number of monographs referenced per article has dropped almost half over the last 20 years. Yates and Chapman's (2007) study identified a drop in the use of monographs in more recent years but did not clearly establish a trend; with this additional data, we can see that monograph usage is on the decline among authors of articles in these communication journals.

Table 5. Number of monograph references per article

	Articles (no.)	Monograph references (no.)	Monograph references per article (no.)
1985	93	765	8.2
1995	77	1107	14.4
2005	91	1102	12.1
2010	103	911	8.8
2015	117	894	7.6

Source: 1985, 1995, and 2005 data from Yates and Chapman (2007)

To continue our study, we looked next at the publishers of the monographs referenced. In 2010, the 911 monographs referenced originated from 218 publishers, for an average of 4.2 references per publisher; in 2015, the 856 monographs referenced originated from 188 publishers, for an average of 4.6 references per publisher. Of course, references were not evenly distributed across the publishers represented. In the 2010 group of 2,018 publishers, 122 (56.0%) had only one reference; in the 2015 group of 1,888 publishers, 100 (53.2%) had only one reference. The references were clustered toward a select group of publishers, with the 20 most-referenced publishers in the 2010 list accounting for 524 (57.5%) of the monograph references, and the top 20 most-referenced publishers in the 2015 list accounting for 532 (62.1%) of the monographs referenced. All of these measures point to a slightly

greater concentration of referenced monographs among fewer publishers in the 2015 group than the

2010 group.

Tables 6 and 7 give more information about the publishers cited. Table 6 shows the publishers

divided into three categories: commercial publishers, university presses, and other publishers. The

"other publishers" category includes professional societies, academic institutions, think tanks, etc. The

numbers are fairly consistent over time, with a few more publishers in the "other" category in 2010. In

both years, university presses represented less than 20% of the publishers cited. Table 7 provides the

same type of breakdown, but counting the monographs referenced rather than the publishers. This

time we see that monographs from university presses represented 30-40% of the monographs

referenced in the two years. Thus, we find that the university presses have more monographs

referenced per press than the commercial publishers. In fact, in 2010 the commercial publishers

averaged 3.7 referenced monographs per publisher and university presses averaged 7.6; in 2015 the

commercial publishers averaged 3.6 referenced monographs per publisher and the university presses

9.6. The university presses are fewer in number and receive fewer citations overall, but individually they

produce significantly greater numbers of referenced titles than their commercial counterparts. Table 8

gives lists of the publishers of each type that received 10 or more references, broken down by the year

examined.

Table 6. Publishers cited, by type of publisher

	Commercial publishers		University presses		Other publishers		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2010	159	72.9	38	17.4	21	9.6	218	100.0
2015	140	74.5	35	18.6	13	6.9	188	100.0

Note: Rows may not total 100.0% due to rounding.

Table 7. Monographs cited, by type of publisher

	Commercial publishers		University presses		Other publishers		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2010	593	65.1	289	31.7	29	3.2	911	100.0
2015	502	58.6	337	39.4	17	2.0	856	100.0

Table 8. Publishers with 10 or more references, by year and type of publisher

	Commercial publishers		University presses	
	Name	No.	Name	No.
2010	Sage	100	Cambridge University Press	71
	Lawrence Erlbaum	48	Oxford University Press	43
	Wiley	26	University of Chicago Press	39
	Free Press	22	MIT Press	21
	Guilford Press	22	Princeton University Press	14
	Prentice Hall	19	University of California Press	13
	Addison-Wesley	11	Yale University Press	13
	Jossey-Bass	11	Harvard University Press	11
	Westview Press	11	State University of New York Press	10
	Academic Press	10		
	Harper & Row	10		
2015	Sage	77	Cambridge University Press	85
	Lawrence Erlbaum	34	Oxford University Press	60
	Guilford Press	24	University of Chicago Press	51
	Routledge	24	Yale University Press	18
	Free Press	17	Harvard University Press	15
	Prentice Hall	17	Princeton University Press	15
	Polity Press	16	MIT Press	14
	Wiley	15	Columbia University Press	11
	Springer	14		

Tables 9 and 10 show the lists of top monographs cited in each year. References to different editions are combined. Several of the titles are related to research methodologies or statistical procedures. Richard S. Lazarus' (1991) *Emotion and Adaptation*, a landmark work on the psychology of emotion, received a significant number of references in both years, as did Leona S. Aiken and Stephen G. West's (1991) *Multiple Regression: Testing and Interpreting Interactions*.   Jacob Cohen's name appears

twice on the list for 2010, both times for titles on statistical methods. Guilford was the publisher of the

most-referenced title both years; Oxford University Press and Sage also appear on both lists.

Table 9. Top monographs cited, 2010

Times cited	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher
10	Kline, R. B.	1998	Principles and practice of structural equation modeling (6 to 1st ed., 4 to 2nd ed.)	Guilford
9	Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I.	1975	Belief, attitude, intention and behavior: An introduction to theory and research	Addison-Wesley
8	Cohen, J., & Cohen, P.	2003	Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavioral sciences (3 to 2nd ed., 5 to 3rd ed.)	Lawrence Erlbaum
8	Lazarus, R. S.	1991	Emotion and adaptation	Oxford UP
7	Aiken, L. S., & West, S. G.	1991	Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting interactions	Sage
7	Cohen, J.	1988	Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences, 2nd ed.	Lawrence Erlbaum

Table 10. Top monographs cited, 2015

Times cited	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher
11	Hayes, A. F.	2013	Introduction to mediation, moderation, and conditional process analysis	Guilford
9	Lazarus, R. S.	1991	Emotion and adaptation	Oxford UP
7	Aiken, L. S., & West, S. G.	1991	Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting interactions	Sage
7	Iyengar, S.	1991	Is anyone responsible? How television frames political issues	U Chicago Press
6	Bandura, A.	1986	Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory	Prentice-Hall

Finally, Table 11 provides some insight into the ages of the materials referenced. Monographs

from a wider range of dates were referenced in 2015, and monographs from both the earliest and latest

ranges of years were referenced relatively more frequently in 2015. After ten years the cumulative

ranges begin to match up fairly closely, although there is a slight disparity at the twenty-year mark.   This

data contrasts somewhat with the findings of Yates and Chapman (2007) for earlier years. In 2005,

monographs from the previous 5 years represented 14.0%, those from 1995 represented 20.3%, and

those from 1985 represented 21.9%. This shows a downward trend from 1985 to 2010, but a slight

increase in 2015. Yates and Chapman also found that during the years studied--1985, 1995, and 2005--

over 50% of the monographs referenced were from the previous fifteen years, but with a downward

trend. For 2010 and 2015, those numbers dipped below the 50% mark, and the downward trend

continued. The cause of this downward trend is not clear; it could reflect smaller numbers of citation-

worthy monographs being published in more recent years.

Table 11. Number of monographs cited, by age

	2010		2015	
	No.	Cum. %	No.	Cum. %
Previous 5 years	87	9.6%	120	14.0%
Previous 6-10 years	188	30.2%	129	29.1%
Previous 11-15 years	149	46.6%	136	45.0%
Previous 16-20 years	154	63. 5%	117	58.6%
Previous 21-25 years	87	73.0%	109	71.4%
Previous 26-30 years	62	79.8%	74	80.0%
Previous 31-35 years	49	85.2%	35	84.1%
Previous 36-40 years	39	89.5%	28	87.4%
Previous 41-45 years	26	92.3%	19	89.6%
Previous 46-50 years	22	94.7%	19	91.8%
Previous 51-55 years	20	96.9%	15	93.6%
Previous 56-60 years	9	97.9%	22	96.1%
Previous 61+ years	19	100.0%	33	100.0%

Yates and Chapman (2007, 50) suggested that one reason for the decline in the use of

monographs compared to journal articles could be the increase in availability of electronic journals.

Ease of access of electronic sources could encourage their use over materials that must be physically

retrieved from the shelf. Electronic books have become more common, so it is possible that recent

monographs are also now more easily accessible. The authors tested a random sample of the

monographs referenced to discover whether they were available in electronic format. For the 2010

references, 43.0% of the monographs are available as ebooks. For the 2015 references, 57.7% of the

monographs are available as ebooks. Looking at only the most recent titles--those most likely to be

available electronically--we found even greater percentages. Looking at monographs from the previous

five years, we found 72.7% of the monographs referenced in 2010 and 94.7% of the monographs

referenced in 2015 to be available as ebooks. Has this affected journal article authors' citing behavior?

We did not find that authors typically indicate whether the source they consulted was print or

electronic, either for books or journals, so it is impossible to know how many ebooks were actually used.

It is interesting to look back at Table 11 and note the relatively higher percentage of very recent

monographs referenced in 2015, which could perhaps be because they were easily and quickly available

in electronic format. However, this does not explain the drop in use of slightly older materials and the

levelling out of the comparative usage over the other time periods. Table 12 shows the ebook

publishers with the most references; presses named are similar to those in Table 8. Clearly the

university presses are leading the way in this area.

Table 12. Ebook publishers with 5 or more references, by year and type of publisher

	Commercial publishers		University presses	
	Name	No.	Name	No.
2010	Lawrence Erlbaum	16	Cambridge University Press	17
	Sage	10	Oxford University Press	12
			MIT Press	6
2015	Sage	10	Oxford University Press	21
	Guilford Press	8	Cambridge University Press	16
	Lawrence Erlbaum	8	MIT Press	14
			Columbia University Press	11
			Princeton University Press	6
			University of Chicago Press	6
			Yale University Press	5

Table 13 shows the numbers and types of references collected from the 15 monographs

examined for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. In most cases, the relative percentages for each type of

format did not move consistently across the time period, i.e., numbers went up then down or down

then up. (Figure 1 illustrates this graphically.) However, we can examine trends over the period to

make our observations. As expected, the number of monographs referenced exceeded the number of

articles referenced in each year. The ratio of monographs to articles referenced was 1.3 in 2005, 3.7 in

2010, and 2.1 in 2015. The most negative trend in the group is in the use of articles, although use of

monographs and parts of books also dropped somewhat. However, the most notable trend is the

increasing use of items in the "Other" category, which by 2015 represented 43.2% of the items

referenced. These other items include things like television programs, feature films, blog postings,

websites, newspaper articles, comic books, art exhibit catalogs, and more. Authors of monographs

continued to reference other monographs, but as their use of many different kinds of formats has

increased, their use of other types of formats, especially journal articles, has decreased.

Table 13. References in monographs, by material type

	Monographs		Other books, parts of books		Articles		Other items		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2005	1614	34.7%	846	18.2%	1278	27.5%	914	19.6%	4652	100.0%
2010	1943	44.0%	879	19.9%	527	11.9%	1071	24.2%	4420	100.0%
2015	1475	30.5%	568	11.8%	702	14.5%	2086	43.2%	4831	100.0%

Figure 1. References in monographs, by material type
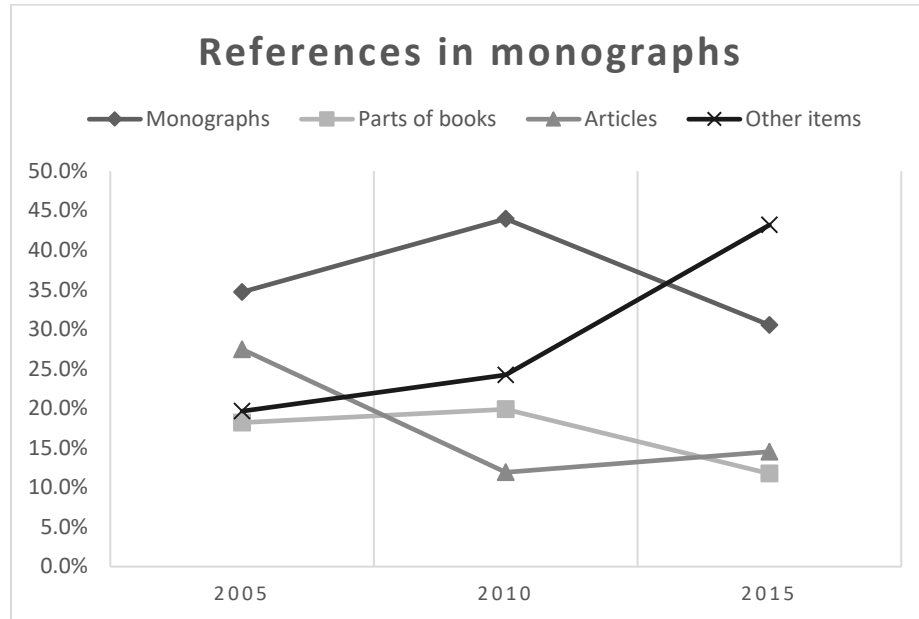
Conclusion

The more recent data collected for this study, when compared to the data collected by Yates and Chapman (2007), clearly demonstrates that references to monographs are indeed declining relative to other formats. In the sample of journal articles, references to journal articles now far outnumber references to monographs, by a ratio of 5 to 1. In the sample of monographs, the number of references to monographs in the latest period had decreased, while by far the largest number of references were to items in the "other" category, which includes web sources, newspapers, film, television, and other non-print sources.

Is the monograph in crisis in the field of communication? It would appear so. Our data also shows that university presses provided proportionately more of the monographs referenced in the journal articles than commercial presses, so they are likely to be more greatly affected as the crisis continues. The monographs referenced appear to be aging, i.e., in more recent years the referenced

monographs are somewhat older. This could suggest a smaller pool of relevant monographs being published.

Finally, we did see that the current monographs referenced in the journal articles are likely to be available as ebooks. It is not yet clear how this may affect usage, especially since reference lists do not reliably indicate whether the citing author consulted the print or electronic edition of the monograph.

There are several limitations to the current study. Despite the authors' best efforts, it is possible that errors occurred in the coding and counting. As noted previously, it can be difficult to determine whether an item is a monograph simply by looking at a citation. In several cases, the authors consulted web sources such as publisher websites for more information. It is also possible that our samples of journal articles and monographs do not accurately reflect the literature of the field. However, we believe that our data collection is sufficiently reliable and representative to point to current trends in citation in the field of communication.

There are several potential areas for further study. A similar study with a more granular coding scheme would reveal more about the variety of formats referenced by authors; this would be particularly interesting for monograph authors. A study of the publication lists of university presses or other scholarly publishers over time would tell us more about the numbers of monographs published and their citation patterns. To what extent will the increase in availability of ebooks affect the monographs crisis? Studies of ebook use could be helpful, as well as qualitative studies that use surveys or interviews to explore how researchers are incorporating the use of monograph ebooks into their research.

As the monographs crisis continues, we watch with interest to see what new and innovative models of publishing and scholarly communication will emerge.

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Appendix

Monographs selected for the sample, by year

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