

Prices of U.S. and Foreign Published Materials

Compiled by the
Library Materials Price Index Editorial Board
of ALA's
Association for Library Collections and Technical Services'
Publications Committee

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U.S. Published Materials

Tables 1 through 7B indicate average prices and price indexes for library materials published primarily in the United States. These indexes are U.S. Periodicals (Table 1), Legal Serials Services (Table 2), U.S. Hardcover Books (Table 3), North American Academic Books (Table 4), North American Academic E-Books (Table 4A), North American Academic Textbooks (Table 4B), U.S. College Books (Table 5), U.S. Mass Market Paperback Books (Table 6), U.S. Paperbacks (Excluding Mass Market) (Table 7), U.S. Audiobooks (Table 7A), and U.S. E-Books (Table 7B).

Periodical and Serials Prices

The U.S. Periodical Price Index (USPPI) (Table 1) was reestablished by Stephen Bosch in 2014 and is updated for 2015 using data supplied by EBSCO Information Services. This report includes 2010–2015 data indexed to the base year of 2010. The title list used in the new Table 1 differs from previous versions, so a new base year is appropriate. Table 1 is based on a selected set of titles that, as much as possible will remain as the base for future comparisons. The data in Table 1 are created from a print preferred data pull, but about half the data in the index ends up being online pricing so that the data provide a strong mix of both print and online pricing. The subscription prices used are publishers' list prices, excluding publisher discount or vendor service charges. The pricing data for 2010–2014 was based on a single report that pulled pricing information for a static set of titles for the five-year period. The pricing data for 2015 is based on that set of titles, but is not an exact match due to changes that occur with serial titles. Some titles fell off the list while others on the list had pricing available that did not have pricing available in 2014.

The USPPI in 2015 treats a little more than 5,900 titles in comparison with the original title list, which covered only about 3,700 titles. The previous versions of the USPPI treated Russian translations as a separate category. Russian translations are no longer a focus of this index. These were once seen as a major cost factor, but this is no longer the case and therefore their inclusion in or exclusion from the index no longer makes sense. There are Russian translation titles in the index, but they are not reported separately.

The main barrier to reestablishing this index was the difficulty of maintaining the title list and obtaining standard retail pricing for titles on the list. Changes in serial titles due to ceased publication, movement to open access, mergers, combining titles in packages, moving to direct orders, and publication delays are a few of the situations that can affect compilers' ability to obtain current pricing information. The new index retained that part of the title list from the previous index that remained viable and added new titles to that list based on data from EBSCO on the most frequently ordered serials in their system. From that list of serials, titles were selected for the new index to ensure that the distribution by subject was similar to the distribution in the original index. There are more titles in the selected title set than the number of titles that produced prices over the past six years. This should allow the current index to be sustainable into the future as titles fall off the list and

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pricing becomes available for titles that may have been delayed, or are no longer in memberships, etc.

The first five years of data showed fairly consistent price changes across subject areas due to the fact that the pricing data took a historical look at the prices of the exact same set of journals. The data for 2015 is based on the same title lists, but is not the exact same list of titles as the data for 2010–2014 due to the factors mentioned above that can impact pricing availability. Across subject areas, the changes in price were more volatile this year, but the overall 6 percent increase mirrors increases seen in other pricing studies. Also at the subject level the sample sizes are smaller so a few changes can cause a large swing in the overall price for that area.

Direct comparisons between Table 1 and Table 8 should still be avoided, especially at the subject level. Both tables show the overall rate of increase in serial prices to be close to 6 percent; however, beyond that point there is little that can reasonably be compared. Table 8 has higher overall average prices in most areas, and this is due to the survey's largest set of data coming from the ISI Citation Indexes, which include higher impact—and consequently more expensive—journals. Table 1 is a broader mix of journals that attempts to reflect the collections in an average library; therefore the mix contains more trade and popular titles than would be found in the ISI indexes. These journals tend to be cheaper, with lower average prices. Differences in data sets will yield different results.

The most important trend seen in this data (Table 1) is that increases in prices have remained fairly constant since the economic recovery began in 2010. Price increases have hovered around 6 percent annually during that time. Science does not dominate the list of subjects with the largest price increases. The subject areas that displayed the largest increases were quite varied: recreation, arts and architecture, food science, political science, social sciences, and music. Average prices for journals in the science and technology areas are still far higher than in other areas, and that trend continues, with the average cost of chemistry journals being \$4,335 and of physics journals being \$3,538.

In this price index, as in similar price indexes, the data are less accurate at describing price changes the smaller the sample becomes. For that reason, drawing conclusions about price changes in subject areas with a limited number of titles will be less accurate than for large areas or the broader price survey. Price changes are far more volatile where smaller data sets are used. For example, military and naval science (about 28 titles) showed average price of \$285 (2012), \$301 (2013), \$288 (2014), and \$276 (2015). If a specific inflation figure only for military and naval science is needed, it would be better to look at an average over the period or the overall number for the price study (6.0 percent) than to use the actual numbers year-by-year. The variation in pricing is too volatile in smaller sample sizes to be comparable on a year-to-year basis. In a small sample size the change in just one or two titles could easily have a large impact on the overall price for an area.

More extensive reports from the periodical price index have been published annually in the April 15 issue of *Library Journal* through 1992, in the May issue of *American Libraries* 1993 to 2002, and in the October 2003 issue of *Library Resources and Technical Services*.

The Legal Serials Services Index (Table 2) has been compiled by Ajaye Bloomstone using data collected from a number of different legal serials vendors. The base year for this index is 2009. This index presents price data covering the years 2009 through 2015.

Vendors were asked again to provide cost data on particular titles with the assumption that the title/set has been held by a large academic research law library, and the cost recorded in the index is that for the upkeep of the title in question, *not* the cost incurred in purchasing a new set. A nuance of legal publishing is that for some of the larger legal publishers, hard prices for a calendar year are not set at the beginning of the year but halfway through, so in some cases only price estimates are available for this article. Legal serials services can be updated as new editions, regular/irregular updates (“releases”) throughout the year, or added/revised volumes, and the price for a title may increase or decrease from one year to the next, depending on plans for keeping a title current. It should be noted that although legal serials in print format continue to be produced, titles seem to be migrating, albeit slowly, to an electronic-only format. Some prices were provided for several titles with the caveat “no longer available for new sales.” This statement would lead one to believe that the publication is being phased out. Either the title might no longer be available as a print product, or it may cease publication entirely, in any format.

**Table 2 / Legal Serials Services:
Average Prices and Price Indexes, 2009–2015**

Index Base: 2009 = 100

Year	Number of Titles	Average Price	Percent Change	Index
2009	217	\$1,658.20	n.a.	100.0
2010	217	1,716.30	3.5%	103.5
2011	217	1,905.20	11.0	114.9
2012	217	2,020.83	6.1	124.1
2013	217	2,233.00	10.5	134.7
2014	217	2,486.04	11.3	149.9
2015	217	2,831.00	13.9	170.7

Book Prices

Tables 3 (hardcover books), 6 (mass market paperbacks), 7 (other—trade—paperbacks), 7A (audiobooks), and 7B (e-books), prepared by Catherine Barr, are derived from data provided by book wholesaler Baker & Taylor. Figures for 2012 and 2013 are revised to reflect late updates to the Baker & Taylor database; the 2014 figures given here may be similarly revised in next year’s tables and should be considered preliminary. These five tables use the Book Industry Study Group’s BISAC categories; for more information on the BISAC categories, visit <http://www.bisg.org>. The BISAC juvenile category (fiction and nonfiction) has been divided into children’s and young adult.

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Average book prices generally declined in 2013, with only e-books showing gains. List prices for hardcovers overall (Table 3) fell 2.57 percent. Mass market paperback prices (Table 6) dipped 0.28 percent and trade paperbacks (Table 7) declined 12.31 percent. Audiobook prices (Table 7A) have been falling since 2009, losing a further 4.76 percent in 2013. After declining for several years, e-book prices registered an increase of 22.03 percent.

The North American Academic Books Price Indexes (Tables 4, 4A, and 4B) are prepared by Stephen Bosch. The current version of North American Academic Books: Average Prices and Price Indexes, 2011–2013 (Table 4) should not be compared with the versions published in 2009 or previous years. The North American Academic Books Price Index (NAABPI) now contains many more titles in the source data, which has affected the index considerably. This is due to the fact that Coutts treats far more titles in its approval programs than the former Blackwell Book Services. For indexes published prior to 2009 Blackwell was a supplier of data for the index. Blackwell was purchased in 2011 by YBP and the vendor data used to create the index changed at that time. After 2009 the data comes from Ingram and YBP; prior to 2009 the data came from Blackwell and YBP. The year-to-year comparisons from 2007 on (indexes published since 2009) are now based on this new data model, and the changes in price and number of titles are not as dramatic as when looking at comparable data in the indexes that were published prior to 2009.

The overall average price for books in the NAABPI for 2013 increased 6.3 percent, a slight dip from the 8.0 percent seen the previous year. The average price increased to \$107.02 from \$100.69. The number of titles was relatively unchanged, so increasing prices will pressure library budgets. The increase this year was primarily due to rising costs for books that cost more than \$120. Many of these books are e-books. As they are more expensive than print books, and this year the overall e-book index showed a price increase of 6.5 percent, higher e-books prices were a driver in the overall price increase of academic books for 2013. E-books make up about 20 percent of the base table.

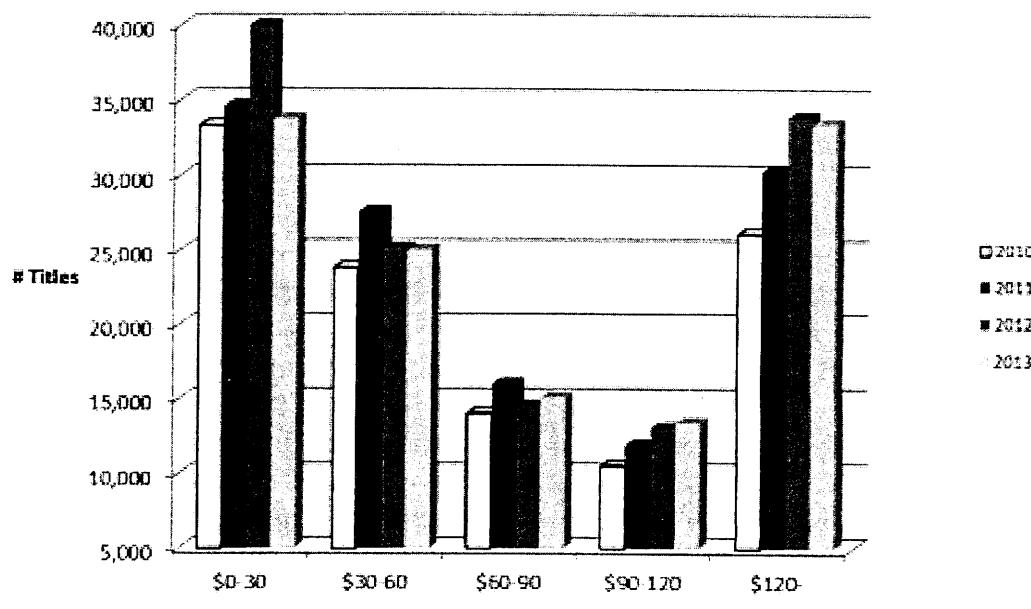
Since 2008 two additional indexes have been available, one for e-books only (Table 4A) and another for textbooks (Table 4B). Both of these indexes are of high interest to users. Based on that input, the indexes continue to be published with the base index year set to 2007. In the academic market, it has always been assumed that e-books are more expensive than their print counterparts. Users might be surprised to find that the cheaper versions of e-books, available to consumers through such channels as Amazon and the Apple Store, are not available to libraries at similar prices, if they are available at all. The new index clearly points out the difference in price: the average price of an e-book in 2013 was \$151.77 while the average price for all books was \$107.02. The average price of a print book drops to \$81.00 if the e-books are removed from the overall index. The high price for e-books is not that surprising as most pricing models for academic e-books generally charge a large percentage of the list print price for access to the e-books. Multi-user licenses are an even larger percentage. In most situations, even single-user academic e-book titles are more expensive than their print counterparts. Responding to customer demands, vendors offer e-books on multiple platforms with multiple pricing models; consequently there can be multiple prices for the same title. Only the first instance of a unique ISBN is included in the data, so if the same

book was treated by a vendor from one e-book aggregator and then treated again from another aggregator, only the first instance of the e-book is in the index. Also, if different pricing models are available the single user price is supplied. Where multiple prices are available for different use models, the lowest price is provided. Because electronic access is where the market is going, it is appropriate to have e-books as a separate index. It is also important to note that the e-book market is rapidly changing. The availability of additional pricing models could be a factor in the upward shift in e-book prices.

The cost of textbooks has been a hot topic on many college campuses. The index for textbooks documents price changes in this area. The data show that textbooks tend to be much more expensive than other types of books, with an average price of \$122.07 in 2013. There was a slight decrease in the average price, down 1.2 percent after a 10.6 percent increase in 2012. This is still not good news for students, who are essentially hostages of the textbook market. Textbooks are still expensive and the prices are not dropping significantly despite pressure on the textbook market from alternative sources such as rental services for either print or electronic versions. "E" versions are included in the textbook index, so a migration to "e" format does not seem to be lowering costs. This is not much consolation for cash-strapped students.

The average price of North American academic books in 2013 (Table 4) increased by 6.3 percent as compared with the 2012 average price. This is mainly due to a large increase in the number of titles treated in the higher part of the price bands (\$120 and up) as well as a large increase in the top price band. Nearly all price bands showed only modest growth, or no growth, in the number of titles between 2010 and 2013 except for the price band above \$120, which showed very large increases. This led to a large increase in the average price for all books. The increase in the upper price bands was primarily due to increases in e-books; their prices average well above the \$120 threshold. Take e-books out of the sample and the upper price bands shrink considerably. See Figure 1.

Figure 1 / Comparison of Titles in Sample Grouped by Price



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Language arts and disciplines	93.27	1,075	59.54	63.8	2,009	45.28	48.5	2,413	52.09	55.8	1,843	69.69	74.7
Law	81.23	872	76.17	93.8	2,132	72.99	89.9	1,745	94.15	115.9	1,268	89.95	110.7
Literary collections	24.50	1,757	4.41	18.0	1,823	9.95	40.6	1,468	13.90	56.7	1,451	11.32	46.2
Literary criticism	86.62	936	50.59	58.4	2,444	36.90	42.6	2,336	61.37	70.8	1,585	76.03	87.8
Mathematics	106.16	1,332	95.28	89.8	1,973	74.53	70.2	1,434	84.14	79.3	1,072	88.28	83.2
Medical	135.21	4,299	100.28	74.2	5,638	95.97	71.0	4,242	98.63	72.9	2,902	96.70	71.5
Music	33.83	4,390	14.12	41.7	18,723	4.85	14.3	1,942	30.36	89.7	1,196	30.53	90.2
Nature	59.76	527	32.10	53.7	934	38.90	65.1	1,017	33.08	55.4	729	32.09	53.7
Performing arts	38.06	863	26.70	70.2	1,231	28.74	75.5	1,599	39.69	104.3	1,239	31.94	83.9
Pets	15.91	581	11.17	70.2	716	14.76	92.8	750	8.41	52.9	376	9.96	62.6
Philosophy	79.19	948	44.17	55.8	2,304	37.51	47.4	2,676	56.26	71.0	1,956	53.72	67.8
Photography	30.30	387	18.19	60.0	471	18.89	62.3	535	22.02	72.7	513	19.22	63.4
Poetry	13.66	1,807	5.73	41.9	2,398	7.18	52.6	3,047	6.93	50.7	3,555	6.48	47.4
Political science	59.03	2,208	43.34	73.4	4,959	41.13	69.7	5,129	50.02	84.7	3,520	56.61	95.9
Psychology	65.30	2,139	49.01	75.1	3,023	44.76	68.5	4,119	139.89	214.2	2,988	92.36	141.4
Reference	48.33	788	19.77	40.9	1,392	24.74	51.2	1,543	82.84	171.4	3,959	25.10	51.9
Religion	27.29	5,669	17.29	63.4	9,644	17.76	65.1	9,800	20.59	75.4	10,444	16.56	60.7
Science	210.57	3,634	131.61	62.5	5,935	102.09	48.5	4,491	105.83	50.3	3,805	114.67	54.5
Self-help	14.15	2,497	8.10	57.2	4,978	13.50	95.4	4,299	29.36	207.5	4,704	9.09	64.2
Social science	69.42	2,240	53.61	77.2	4,446	54.35	78.3	6,941	79.66	114.8	4,154	71.53	103.0
Sports and recreation	22.44	1,223	17.09	76.2	2,607	17.82	79.4	2,727	19.47	86.8	1,790	17.50	78.0
Study aids	21.95	859	9.20	41.9	13,402	22.96	104.6	6,142	18.79	85.6	4,708	18.52	84.4
Technology and engineering	153.73	2,831	123.20	80.1	4,044	118.05	76.8	3,886	14.23	74.3	3,262	144.23	93.8
Transportation	35.47	193	19.12	53.9	323	24.34	68.6	327	26.12	73.6	307	21.65	61.0
Travel	15.61	2,745	9.10	58.3	3,686	9.74	62.4	2,546	10.96	70.2	2,026	10.64	68.2
True crime	11.60	321	8.81	75.9	621	15.87	136.8	616	12.03	103.7	511	12.65	109.1
Young adult	8.83	2,821	21.47	243.1	5,980	17.11	193.8	6,502	13.60	154.0	6,612	14.06	159.2
Totals	\$57.38	155,979	\$24.48	42.7	301,479	\$22.92	39.9	260,247	\$27.97	48.7	255,341	\$23.13	40.3

Compiled by Catherine Barr from data supplied by Baker & Taylor.

Table 8 / Average Price of Serials, Based on Titles in Select Serial Indexes, 2011–2015

Subject	LC Class	Avg. No. of Titles	2011 Avg. Price	% of Price Increase	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
					2012 Avg. Price	% of Price Increase	2013 Avg. Price	% of Price Increase	2014 Avg. Price	% of Price Increase	2015 Avg. Price	% of Price Increase
Agriculture	S	289	\$989	\$1,039	5.1%	\$1,117	7.4%	\$1,181	5.8%	\$1,253	6.1%	
Anthropology	GN	92	367	386	5.1	413	7.0	443	7.2	465	5.1	
Arts and architecture	N	198	249	263	5.6	281	6.9	302	7.5	319	5.9	
Astronomy	QB	50	1,885	2,002	6.2	2,195	9.6	2,299	4.7	2,488	8.2	
Biology	QH	812	2,054	2,170	5.6	2,293	5.6	2,409	5.1	2,559	6.2	
Botany	QK	94	1,556	1,641	5.5	1,744	6.2	1,845	5.8	1,931	4.7	
Business and economics	HA-HJ	835	763	811	6.3	865	6.7	920	6.4	980	6.5	
Chemistry	QD	308	3,595	3,783	5.2	3,970	5.0	4,143	4.4	4,310	4.0	
Education	L	415	492	518	5.2	561	8.4	597	6.3	637	6.7	
Engineering	T	680	1,913	2,030	6.1	2,166	6.7	2,305	6.4	2,443	6.0	
Food science	TX	64	855	908	6.2	976	7.5	1,041	6.7	1,112	6.9	
General science	Q	167	935	1,010	8.0	1,061	5.0	1,118	5.4	1,229	10.0	
General works	A	216	124	128	3.5	135	5.0	141	5.0	149	5.3	
Geography	G-GF	182	876	935	6.8	1,030	10.1	1,099	6.8	1,175	6.9	
Geology	QE	121	1,545	1,637	6.0	1,780	8.7	1,883	5.8	2,003	6.4	
Health sciences	R	1,980	1,111	1,182	6.4	1,278	8.1	1,366	6.9	1,460	6.9	
History	C,D,E,F	697	266	283	6.3	301	6.4	320	6.4	341	6.4	

Language and literature	P	752	242	256	5.6	272	6.4	276	1.3	291	5.6
Law	K	280	255	273	7.0	285	4.7	302	5.8	327	8.3
Library science	Z	130	327	340	4.1	358	5.2	377	5.4	399	5.8
Math and computer science	QA	337	1,480	1,557	5.2	1,587	1.9	1,676	5.6	1,744	4.0
Military and naval science	U,V	60	260	274	5.5	286	4.0	276	-3.3	321	16.1
Music	M	105	200	210	4.7	228	8.7	240	5.3	252	5.0
Philosophy and religion	B-BD, BH-BX	497	247	261	5.8	278	6.6	296	6.6	316	6.5
Physics	QC	336	3,195	3,375	5.6	3,615	7.1	3,795	5.0	3,916	3.2
Political science	J	208	468	496	5.9	527	6.4	561	6.3	598	6.6
Psychology	BF	284	677	712	5.1	761	6.9	822	8.1	881	7.1
Recreation	GV	71	286	313	9.5	338	7.9	367	8.4	392	7.0
Social sciences	H	108	509	533	4.8	569	6.8	604	6.1	642	6.2
Sociology	HM-HX	570	601	635	5.7	681	7.2	727	6.8	781	7.4
Technology	TA-TT	129	1,192	1,256	5.4	1,334	6.1	1,428	7.1	1,508	5.6
Zoology	QL	180	1,310	1,384	5.6	1,451	4.8	1,536	5.9	1,618	5.4
Totals		11,247	\$1,033	\$1,094	5.8%	\$1,165	6.5%	\$1,233	5.8%	\$1,306	5.9%

Data on serial pricing supplied by EBSCO are based on titles indexed in ISI Arts and Humanities Citation Index, ISI Science Citation Index, ISI Social Sciences Citation Index, EBSCO Academic Search Premier, and EBSCO Masterfile Premier

Table 8A / Average Price of Online Serials, Based on Titles in Select Serial Indexes, 2011–2015

Subject	LC Class	Average No. of Titles 2011–15		2011 Avg. Price		2012 Avg. Price		2013 Avg. Price		2014 Avg. Price		2013–14 % of Price Increase		2014–15 % of Price Increase	
		2011	2015	2011	2015	2012	2015	2013	2015	2014	2015	2013	2015	2014	2015
Agriculture	S	58	\$711	\$736	3.6%	\$774	5.1%	\$810	4.7%	\$850	4.9%				
Anthropology	GN	26	538	561	4.3	614	9.4	659	7.4	703	6.6				
Arts and architecture	N	54	440	465	5.5	497	6.8	543	9.3	584	7.5				
Astronomy	QB	9	523	555	6.1	579	4.3	617	6.5	672	8.9				
Biology	QH	195	1,439	1,526	6.0	1,604	5.1	1,705	6.3	1,815	6.4				
Botany	QK	22	911	958	5.2	1,026	7.2	1,070	4.3	1,120	4.6				
Business and economics	HA-HJ	249	1,283	1,365	6.4	1,463	7.1	1,551	6.0	1,652	6.5				
Chemistry	QD	83	3,437	3,655	6.4	3,890	6.4	4,131	6.2	4,326	4.7				
Education	L	213	662	693	4.7	756	9.0	804	6.4	865	7.6				
Engineering	T	135	1,427	1,509	5.8	1,665	10.4	1,771	6.3	1,878	6.0				
Food science	TX	18	1,386	1,475	6.4	1,577	6.9	1,682	6.7	1,802	7.1				
General science	Q	48	847	947	11.9	1,034	9.2	1,109	7.3	1,221	10.1				
General works	A	17	519	541	4.4	575	6.1	607	5.6	641	5.6				
Geography	G-GF	75	968	1,052	8.7	1,136	8.0	1,210	6.5	1,296	7.1				
Geology	QE	24	721	793	10.1	870	9.7	934	7.4	1,019	9.0				
Health sciences	R	533	848	911	7.5	967	6.2	1,043	7.8	1,098	5.3				
History	C,D,E,F	235	406	427	5.1	455	6.7	485	6.6	519	6.9				
Language and literature	P	221	385	405	5.2	428	5.8	410	-4.1	433	5.6				

Law	44	431	465	491	520	588	13.0
Library science	48	328	339	358	379	5.9	4.2
Math and computer science	64	1,290	1,358	1,421	1,524	1,602	5.1
Military and naval science	20	442	461	476	432	540	24.9
Music	37	335	350	382	402	429	6.8
Philosophy and religion	91	3,311	3,530	3,822	4,032	4,226	4.8
Physics	102	574	608	650	692	739	6.7
Political science	116	745	799	863	934	992	6.2
Psychology	28	517	574	612	667	707	6.0
Recreation	38	629	659	699	742	780	5.1
Social sciences	256	746	787	846	907	981	8.3
Sociology	39	1,510	1,585	1,681	1,776	1,894	6.7
Technology	32	603	634	670	746	795	6.6
Zoology	3,282	\$929	\$988	6.3%	\$1,124	6.3%	\$1,194
Totals							6.2%

Compiled by Stephen Bosch, University of Arizona, from data on serial pricing for titles available in online format supplied by EBSCO and is based on titles indexed in ISI Arts and Humanities Citation Index, ISI Science Citation Index, ISI Social Sciences Citation Index, EBSCO Academic Search Premier, and EBSCO Masterfile Premier.

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One thing that really stands out when looking at the data by price band is that the highest end of the price bands (\$120 and up) has seen huge growth in the past four years, close to doubling in overall costs from \$5.8 million (2010) to \$9.6 million (2013). The impact on pricing from the titles in the \$120-and-up price band is confirmed if you look at the actual dollar values in groups (sum of all prices for titles in the group). It is clear that the increase in the top end of the index was the main component in the overall increase in the index for 2013. Although the \$0-\$30 price area has the largest number of titles, dollar-wise it remains the smallest portion as far as total cost (sum of all prices) goes in the index. The increase in the prices in the upper end of the index was what added to the overall level of increase. Since 2007 the cost (titles X prices) for books pricing above \$120 has increased by 259 percent, while the overall costs for all books increased 120 percent. The increases in the costs of books in the upper price band represents 91 percent of the entire increase over the period covered. Again, e-books are a significant driver in that increase as within the price bands the average price remains fairly constant except for the area with prices above \$120, which showed a 62 percent increase over the past four years. See Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 2 / Comparison of Total Costs in Sample Grouped by Price

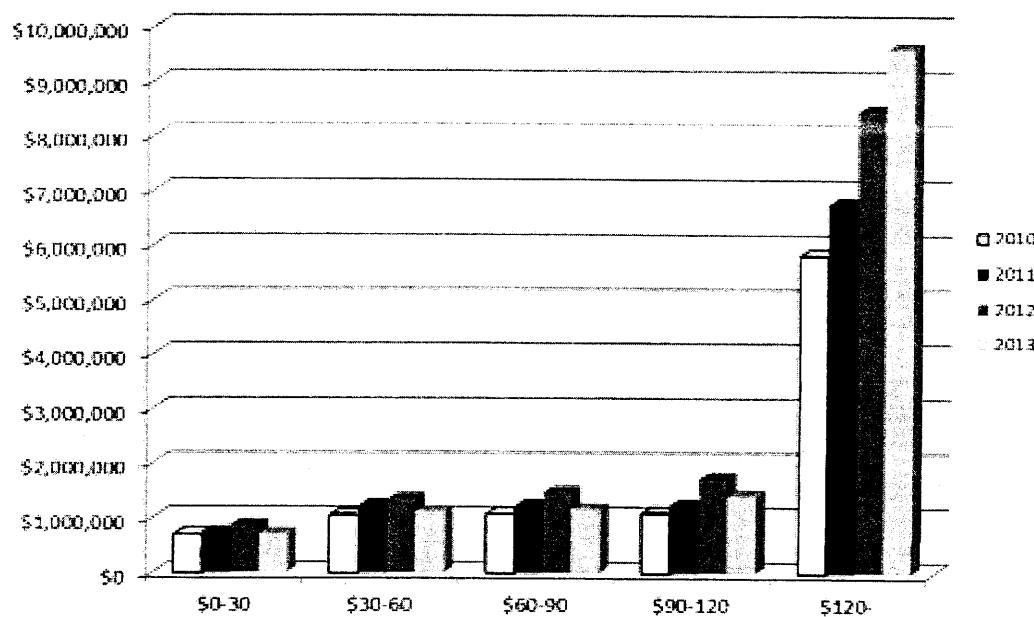
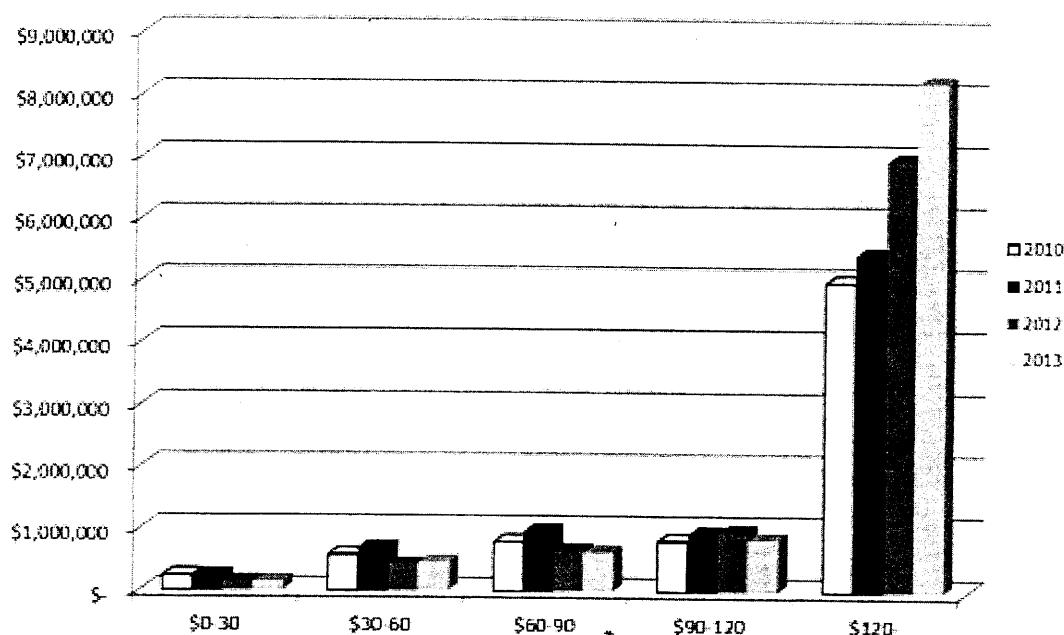


Figure 3 / Comparison of Total Costs for E-Books in Sample Grouped by Price

The data used for this index are derived from all titles treated by the Ingram Content Group (formerly Coutts Information Services) and YBP Library Services in their approval plans during the calendar years listed. The index includes e-books as well as paperback editions as supplied by these vendors, and this inclusion of paperbacks and e-books as distributed as part of the approval plans has clearly influenced the prices reflected in the index figures. The index is inclusive of the broadest categories of materials because that is the marketplace in which academic libraries operate, and the index attempts to chart price changes that impact that market.

E-books are also now being treated in a separate index (Table 4A), so the differences in the indexes will be interesting to observe. Currently the vast majority of titles are not published in both print and "e" version, so the number of titles in the e-book index should remain smaller than the broader index. It is safe to say that in the future the number of titles in the broader index could decline and at the same time the number of e-books should rise, especially as we see more publishers move to electronic versions of their books. Many e-book pricing models add extra charges of as much as 50 percent to 100 percent to the retail price. This pricing model is reflected in the higher prices for e-books. The overall price for e-books did show a decline from 2007 to 2009, but in 2011 to 2013 the prices shot up again. The year 2012 saw the largest price increase (23 percent) since the inception of the index and the overall trend does seem to be going up. The index does clearly show that for the library market, e-books are much more expensive than print. Many publishers and e-book aggregators are still adding "e" versions of print books from backlists, and these are showing up in the index; this is also the basis for the wide swings in numbers of titles in the index from year to year.

(text continues on page 448)

Table 9 / British Academic Books: Average Prices and Price Indexes 2009–2014
 Index Base: 2009 = 100

Subject	LC Class	No. of Titles	Average Price (£)	% Change 2013–2014							
										2013	2014
Agriculture	S	140	53.96	177	58.83	183	69.29	163	68.55	134	73.28
Anthropology	GN	109	53.60	111	59.74	145	45.73	124	55.11	109	57.63
Botany	QK	22	145.94	39	85.29	45	97.50	33	81.54	35	74.78
Business and economics	H-HJ	1,634	59.08	1,690	61.77	2,022	71.12	1,877	71.29	1,911	71.19
Chemistry	QD	88	101.14	87	116.07	144	155.82	96	149.82	91	125.67
Education	L	386	49.70	456	52.98	547	64.36	440	64.49	517	64.50
Engineering and technology	T-TS	796	60.97	715	68.90	741	76.09	758	78.35	788	76.69
Fine and applied arts	M, N	762	38.43	949	41.29	1,092	42.40	1,005	43.35	1,009	44.54
General works	A	15	76.73	24	69.50	26	78.67	17	91.58	32	72.25
Geography	G-GF, GR-GT	233	54.43	294	56.70	276	63.59	268	64.44	245	67.55
Geology	QE	41	53.80	35	57.97	51	79.33	34	77.70	-33	59.80
History	C,D,E,F	1,572	43.41	1,586	43.28	1,880	44.74	1,690	44.63	1,725	48.11
Home economics	TX	59	39.02	34	48.40	47	61.06	58	67.22	38	63.79
Industrial arts	TT	21	24.32	42	36.62	42	25.47	37	35.50	27	45.43

Law	K	1,117	76.13	1,159	78.79	1,312	87.74	1,264	88.46	1,253	88.30	-0.2	116.0
Library and information science	Z	98	60.32	104	61.51	105	65.96	100	59.99	106	69.71	16.2	118.0
Literature and language	P	2,928	34.77	3,526	32.71	3,966	37.34	3,448	37.25	3,553	38.95	4.6	112.9
Mathematics and computer science	QA	216	49.30	245	55.79	266	54.93	212	61.40	180	54.91	-10.6	113.1
Medicine	R	1,110	48.50	1,177	55.02	1,280	55.88	1,126	60.74	1,113	63.10	3.9	127.6
Military and naval sciences	U, V	112	48.42	133	46.35	163	57.71	173	48.95	201	50.67	3.5	110.6
Philosophy and religion	B-BD, BH-BX	1,091	45.65	1,151	48.65	1,293	54.67	1,074	53.96	1,187	52.78	1.7	119.3
Physics and astronomy	QB, QC	196	54.73	215	64.76	240	68.87	221	72.08	161	72.29	0.3	129.6
Political Science	J	621	59.74	671	62.95	797	69.98	732	66.67	794	65.82	-1.3	113.1
Psychology	BF	195	44.46	264	46.77	297	50.93	266	54.88	295	63.42	15.6	139.3
Science (general)	Q	45	41.65	60	51.05	72	72.50	47	54.85	54	57.89	5.5	146.4
Sociology	HM-HX	958	59.36	1,069	54.31	1,195	57.01	1,111	63.65	1,221	64.89	1.9	109.9
Sports & Recreation	GV	181	30.90	145	46.83	202	56.70	165	54.18	170	61.49	13.5	176.5
Zoology	QH, QL-QR	336	62.59	370	77.75	434	84.57	396	81.41	285	79.00	-3.0	125.4
Total, All Books		15,082	50.42	16,528	51.94	18,863	57.51	16,935	58.47	17,267	59.05	1.0%	116.4

Compiled by George Aulizio, University of Scranton, based on information provided by YBP U.K./Baker & Taylor

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The price index for textbooks (Table 4B) shows a 1.2 percent decrease for overall prices between 2012 and 2013. Despite the decrease, overall textbook prices are higher than regular books. These are indicators that the angst experienced by students as they purchase their texts is well justified as prices appear to be much higher than for regular academic books.

Price changes vary, as always, among subject areas. This year there were many double-digit increases in subject areas, and a few areas showed price decreases. This is a normal occurrence. What is not normal is the fact that a third of the subject areas showed double-digit price increases. This is probably caused by increases in e-book publishing in these subject areas, especially in large expensive online reference works and encyclopedias. STM and social science publishers have tended to be early adopters of e-books and have been publishing e-books for a while. The large price increases in science and the social sciences reflect the availability and higher pricing of e-books in these areas.

It is good to remember that price indexes become less accurate at describing price changes the smaller the sample becomes. Geology and physical education are small samples and show very large price changes, but to conclude that all books in those areas increased or decreased at like amounts is not correct. These areas have a small sample size (fewer than 1,000 titles) and the inclusion/exclusion of just a few large expensive items can have a major impact on prices for the category. The increases in geology, for example, were due to a few very expensive titles that showed up in the data. Because the sample is very small, these titles caused the overall price to jump dramatically.

The U.S. College Books Price Index (Table 5), prepared by Frederick C. Lynden, contains price and index number data for the years 2012 through 2014 (index base year of 1989), and also the percentage change in price between 2013 and 2014.

Data for the index were compiled from 6,974 reviews of books published in *Choice* during 2014. Expensive titles (\$500 or more) were omitted from the analysis, thus the total number of titles reported is smaller than the actual number of books reviewed in 2014. This index includes some paperback prices; as a result, the average book price is less than if only hardcover books were included.

The average price for humanities titles in 2014 increased by 3.80 percent from the previous year, whereas the average price for science and technology titles decreased again slightly at a rate of 1.52 percent. Finally, the average price for social and behavioral sciences increased only slightly at a rate of 0.23 percent. Combined, the overall subject area increase was 1.17 percent. For all titles, which include reference, there was a small dip of 0.60 percent, caused primarily by the large decrease in reference title average prices. More and more reference titles are being published online these days.

For 2014, the overall price average for books in the four major sections of *Choice*—humanities, science and technology, social and behavioral sciences, and reference—was \$73.34, a 0.60 percent decrease compared with the average 2013 book price of \$73.78. Reference books calculated separately had an average price decrease of 13.4 percent over the previous year, with a 2014 average price of \$124.29 (after items \$500 or higher were removed) compared with last year's

average price of \$143.52. Excluding reference books, however, the 2014 average price was \$70.11, a 1.17 percent increase over the average 2013 price of \$69.30.

Questions regarding this index should be addressed to the author: Frederick Lynden, Retired Director, Scholarly Communication and Library Research, Brown University Library, Providence, RI 02912 (e-mail flynden@stanfordalumni.org).

Foreign Prices

During 2014 the dollar made significant gains against the Canadian dollar, euro, British pound sterling, and Japanese yen. The fall in oil prices may have been a factor in the dollar's renewed strength.

Dates	12/31/10*	12/31/11*	12/31/12*	12/31/13*	12/31/14*
Canada	1.0200	1.0180	0.9950	1.0640	1.1580
Euro	0.7700	0.7650	0.7590	0.7260	0.8220
U.K.	0.6400	0.6370	0.6180	0.6050	0.6420
Japan	83.8300	78.0000	86.1600	105.0100	119.4500

* Data from Bureau of Fiscal Services, U.S. Treasury Department (http://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsreports/rpt/treasRptRateExch/treasRptRateExch_home.htm).

Serials Prices

Average Price of Serials (Table 8) and Average Price of Online Serials (Table 8A), compiled by Stephen Bosch, provide the average prices and percent increases for serials based on titles in select serials indexes. The serials included here are published in the United States as well as overseas and are indexed in the ISI Arts and Humanities Citation Index, ISI Science Citation Index, ISI Social Sciences Citation Index, EBSCO Academic Search Premier, and EBSCO Masterfile Premier.

Tables 8 and 8A cover prices for periodicals and serials for a five-year period, 2011 through 2015. The 2015 pricing is the actual renewal pricing for 2015 for serials that were indexed in the selected products. These tables are derived from pricing data supplied by EBSCO Information Services and reflect broad pricing changes aggregated from titles that are indexed in the five major products mentioned above. The U.S. Periodicals: Average Prices and Price Indexes (USPPI) (Table 1) is based on price changes seen in a static set of approximately 5,900 serial titles. The Average Price of Serials (Table 8) is based on a much broader set of titles, approximately 11,000; however, the titles are not static, so this pricing study does not rise to the level of a price index. This study is still useful in showing price changes for periodicals. The indexes selected for this price survey were deemed to be fairly representative of serials that are frequently purchased in academic and public libraries. There are some foreign titles in the indexes, so the scope is broader and this may give a better picture of the overall price pressures experienced in libraries. Table 8 contains both print and online serials pricing. Table 8A is a subset of the titles treated in Table 8 and contains only online serials pricing.

The most important trend seen in the data in Table 8 is that increases in prices have remained fairly constant since the economic recovery began. Price increases have hovered around 6 percent annually since 2011. For titles with online avail-

ability (Table 8A), the rates of increase are even higher, averaging 6.5 percent over the past five years. There is a difference between the average prices for print serials and online serials, so, at least for this set of data, online formats do cost less than their print counterparts. This may have more to do with pricing policy at large publishers as opposed to online versions actually being cheaper than print versions. Several large publishers have made online pricing available only through custom quotes, so there is no standard retail price and the pricing data is not available for this survey. As these titles tend to be more expensive than titles from other publishers, this affects the overall prices, making them lower.

Another interesting trend is that the science areas do not dominate the list of subjects with the largest price increases. The subject areas that displayed large increases were quite varied. Military and naval science, general science, law, astronomy, sociology, psychology, and recreation saw higher increases than most areas. Most of these areas showed the highest increases in the online table (Table 8A) as well. Average prices of journals in the science and technology areas are by far higher than in other areas and that trend continues, with the average cost of chemistry and physics journals being \$4,310 and \$3,916, respectively. Although these STM titles are not inflating at high rates, the impact of a 4 percent increase in a \$4,000 title is much higher than a 9 percent increase on a \$300 title. Online journals (Table 8A) showed similar average prices for chemistry (\$4,326) and physics (\$4,226).

In this price study, as in similar price surveys, the data become less accurate at describing price changes as the sample becomes smaller. For that reason, drawing conclusions about price changes in subject areas with a limited number of titles will be less accurate than for large areas or the broader price survey. Price changes are far more volatile where smaller data sets are used. For example, military and naval science (about 60 titles) showed price changes of 5.5 percent, 4.0 percent, -3.3 percent, and 16.1 percent between 2012 and 2015. Librarians are encouraged to look at an average price change over the period (military and naval science averaged 5.6 percent) or the overall number for the price study (5.9 percent) to calculate inflation. Year-to-year price changes are too unstable to be used for this purpose.

Book Prices

British Academic Books (Table 9), compiled by George Aulizio, indicates the average prices and price indexes from 2011 through 2014. The percent of change in titles and average price is calculated for 2013 to 2014 and the index price shows the percent of change between 2014 and the base year of 2009. This index is compiled using data from YBP and utilizes prices from cloth editions except when not available. YBP U.K. also profiles select titles from continental Europe and Africa. The index does not separate out more expensive reference titles. Small numbers of titles that include higher-priced reference sets may not be reliable indicators of price changes. This table does not include e-book prices.

Data on “Total, All Books” production illustrates the sum total of the LC Classes profiled in this table, not the sum total of all books profiled by YBP. In 2014 British academic books saw a 1.96 percent increase from 16,935 titles to

17,267 titles. According to YBP's industry insights, they anticipate another modest 1 percent to 2 percent increase in U.K. academic titles in 2015.

The average price in British pounds has increased moderately each year since 2009. In 2014 there was a 1.96 percent increase in book production and a moderate price increase of 1.0 percent, bringing the average price across all books profiled to £59.05. The 2014 overall average price increase of 1.0 percent is above the United Kingdom's Consumer Price Index, which, according to the Office of National Statistics, was at a very modest 0.5 percent inflation in December 2014 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk>).

Table 9 shows how average prices have increased or decreased in comparison with the 2009 base year. For 2014 the overall index price for all LC subjects profiled in this table is at 116.4 percent. Though British academic books were slightly above the Consumer Price Index on average, price increases were rather reasonable. All LC classes are currently above their 2009 base prices, except for botany, which is now at 64.0 percent of the 2009 base price. The highest increases in comparison with the 2009 base prices are industrial arts (182.6 percent), sports and recreation (176.5 percent), home economics (168.1 percent), and science (general) (146.4 percent). The large individual price increase from 2013 to 2014 in industrial arts (27.97 percent) is likely due to the small sample size, which in 2014 was 27 titles. Additional double-digit percent increases in average price in library and information science (16.21 percent), psychology (15.56 percent), and sports and recreation (13.49 percent), as well as large price decreases in geology (-23.0 percent), general works (-21.1 percent), and chemistry (-16.1 percent) are also likely due to small sample sizes with the possibility of a few titles being released at prices that were much higher or much lower than the average listed price.

Based on historical data, industry insights, and general economic data, YBP forecasts for 2015 a 3 percent to 4 percent increase in the price of United Kingdom print books. In addition, YBP notes that e-book pricing is linked to print book pricing and therefore speculates that e-books will see a similar price increase in 2015 (http://www.ybp.com/book_price_update.html).

Using the Price Indexes

Librarians are encouraged to monitor trends in the publishing industry and changes in economic conditions when preparing budget forecasts and projections. The ALA ALCTS Library Materials Price Index Editorial Board endeavors to make information on publishing trends readily available by sponsoring the annual compilation and publication of price data contained in Tables 1 to 9. The indexes cover newly published library materials and document prices and rates of percent changes at the national and international level. They are useful benchmarks against which local costs can be compared, but because they reflect retail prices in the aggregate, they are not a substitute for cost data that reflect the collecting patterns of individual libraries, and they are not a substitute for specific cost studies.

Differences between local prices and those found in national indexes arise partially because these indexes exclude discounts, service charges, shipping and handling fees, and other costs that a library might incur. Discrepancies may also relate to a library's subject coverage; mix of titles purchased, including both cur-

rent and backfiles; and the proportion of the library's budget expended on domestic or foreign materials. These variables can affect the average price paid by an individual library, although the individual library's rate of increase may not differ greatly from the national indexes.

LMPI is interested in pursuing studies that would correlate a particular library's costs with the national prices. The group welcomes interested parties to its meetings at ALA Annual and Midwinter conferences.

The Library Materials Price Index Editorial Board consists of compilers George Aulisio, Catherine Barr, Ajaye Bloomstone, Stephen Bosch, Kittie Henderson, Frederick C. Lynden, and editor Narda Tafuri.