2-2016

CEAL Statistics 2015 with Multi-year Summary and Comparison

Vickie Fu Doll

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The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of statistical data on East Asian collections in North America. Data gathered includes total volumes held, physical volumes added gross, purchased and non-purchased print and electronic serial titles, other materials holdings, grand total library collection and backlog, fiscal support, staffing, public services, electronic resources, and ebooks.

The CEAL Statistics online database is available at http://ceal.lib.ku.edu/ceal/php/ . CEAL Statistics reports and form instructions are located at http://ceal.lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat/. The print version of the CEAL Statistics report is published in the February issue of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL) and archived in the Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Digital Collections on the JEAL website at http://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/

54 member libraries participated in 2015 including 50 university libraries (18 U.S. private, 29 U.S. public, and 3 Canadian), and 4 non-academic libraries (the Library of Congress, the Royal Ontario Museum Far Eastern Research Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Nelson-Atkins Museum Reference Library). Among the 54 libraries, 40 (or 74%) completed every form. However, several of those 40 libraries did not fill out every field on the forms. Nonetheless, library participation and survey table completion has been consistent in recent years.

Total Volume Holdings (Form 1): 54 libraries
Monograph Additions (Form 2): 53 libraries
Serial Titles (Form 3): 51 libraries
Other Materials (Form 4): 49 libraries
Grand total library collection and backlog (Form 5): 54 libraries
Fiscal Support form (Form 6): 51 libraries
Personnel (Form 7): 53 libraries
Public Service (Form 8): 47 libraries
E-Resources (Form 9): 41 libraries
E-Book form (Form 10): 40 libraries

For libraries that did not fill out the Monograph Additions form, but did fill out the Total Volume form, this may prohibit their statistics from being viewed in the Quick View form. Quick View includes the Monograph Additions form by language. If any of the forms necessary to calculate the total sum are missing, the system will eliminate libraries with incomplete data from the Total Library Collection and from Quick View search. Characteristics of participating libraries are listed in Appendix 1 and form completion in Appendix 2.

This report begins with printed monograph additions to CEAL collections, followed by ebook collection data, then the total library collection with and without ebooks. Interpolated data is included in calculating CEAL total collection, using data from libraries that previously participated in the survey. Volume holdings totals are counted both with and without ebooks and with or without interpolated data. The Other Materials form collects the entire library's

collection of other materials which includes the entire collection count of microforms, cartography, audio, video, and DVD collections. Libraries should always compare their own past data to the current data, especially those libraries with personnel changes, to maintain a consistent library statistical database.

E-journal title counts are reported in Serial titles form (Form 3). The Serial titles form is divided into two major categories, Purchased and Non-Purchased. "Purchased" includes current serial subscriptions both for print and for e-journal subscriptions. "Non-purchased" includes all other titles which can be gift titles, ceased titles, free online, and open access serial publications.

In addition to library collection information, the statistics also include fiscal support, personnel support, user services, and electronic resources data to provide a complete view of East Asian collection operations and services in North America. Each table displays the counts of the total number of participating libraries and the grand total of CEAL data. When a table is generated for a form sub-category, the count for participating libraries may be different from the general participating count because some libraries did not complete all categories.

Table 1 Total print monograph additions were 344,013 volumes by 53 libraries, a 6.63% reduction from 2014 and a 13.64% reduction compared to 2011. The maximum addition is 41,801 of the Library of Congress, the average addition is 6,491, and the median is 4,160.
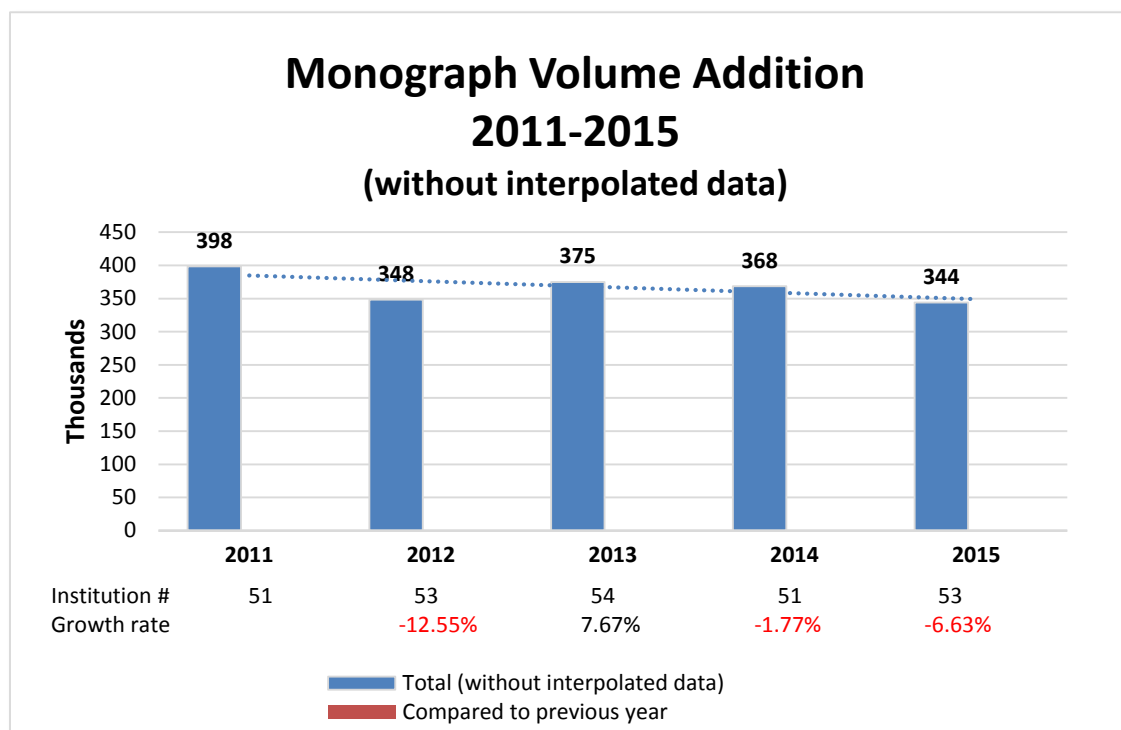

Table 1: CEAL Monograph Additions, 2011-2015, Without Interpolated Data

Table 2 displays the breakdown categories of the Monograph Additions form. The acquired titles and volumes added to the collection show the continued decrease in purchased titles and volumes in 2015. The table shows monograph addition details from 2011-2015.
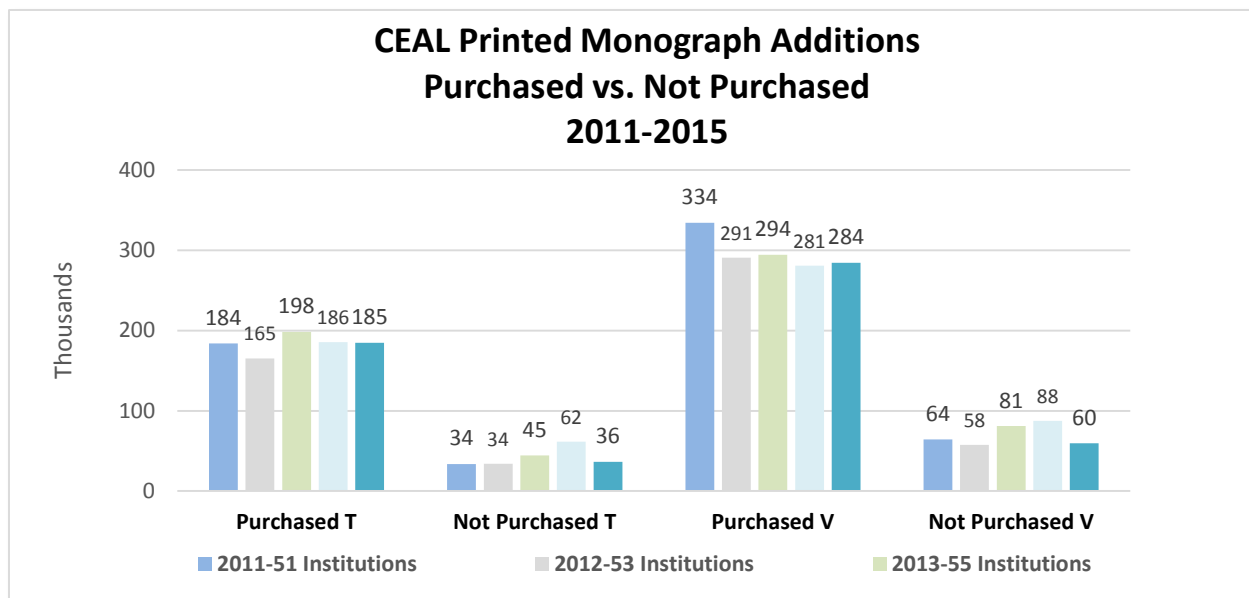
**CEAL Printed Monograph Additions
Purchased vs. Not Purchased
2011-2015**

Thousands

	2011-51 Institutions	2012-53 Institutions	2013-55 Institutions
Purchased T	184 / 165 / 198 / 186 / 185		
Not Purchased T	34 / 34 / 45 / 62 / 36		
Purchased V	334 / 291 / 294 / 281 / 284		
Not Purchased V	64 / 58 / 81 / 88 / 60		

Table 2: CEAL Printed Monograph Additions, 2011-2015

Form Two requires detailed title and volume information for each language of printed volume additions. Data in Form Two is needed to calculate the volume holdings by language in total monograph additions. The CEAL database "Quick View" of monograph additions uses data from Form Two. Libraries that did not fill Form Two cause a data discrepancy in reports that require data for language, title, and volume breakdown. It is important to complete all online survey forms related to collection, fill in all data fields in the forms, and maintain correct and consistent data to assure accuracy.

Table 3 shows the total print volume holdings growth from 2006-2015. Without interpolated data, 54 institutions reported an accumulative total of 20,533,189 (about 20.5 million) volumes in 2015. The accumulative print holding growth rate is 3.78%, or 746,942 volumes more than the 2014 total print volume holdings. The total volumes maximum is the Library of Congress with 2,909,178, the average is 380,244, and the median is 183,794.

With interpolated data, 63 institutions reported 21,278,026 CEAL- accumulated print volumes in 2015. This represents an increase of 527,657 volumes or 2.54% compared to 2014 (20,750,369 [62 institutions]), and a growth rate of 27.45% compared to 2006.
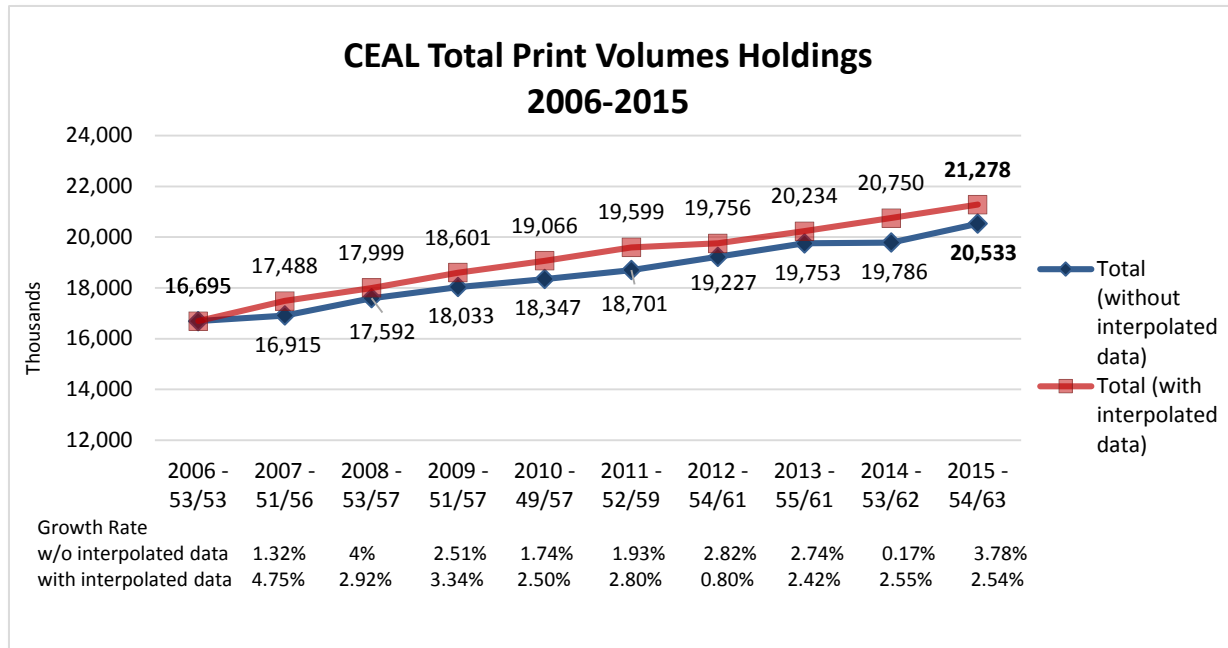
Table 3: CEAL Total Print Volume Holdings, With and Without Interpolated Data, 2006-2015
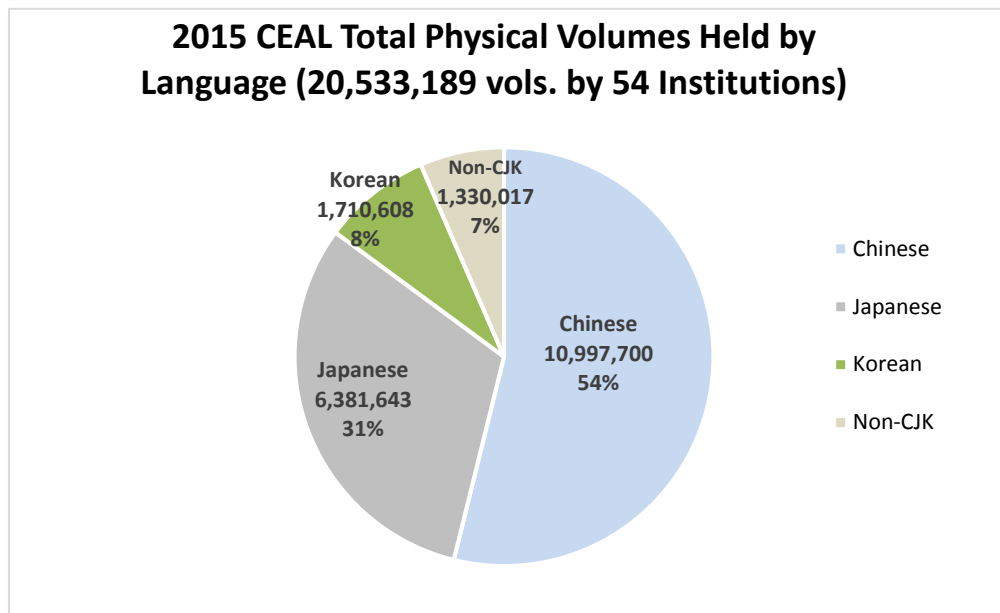

Table 4: 2015 CEAL Total Physical Volumes Held by Language

In the above table, 54 libraries reported holdings of 20,533,189 physical volumes as of June 30, 2015. Divided by language, this includes 10,997,700 Chinese (54%); 6,381,643 Japanese (31%); 1,710,608 Korean (8%); and 1,330,017 non-CJK language materials on China, Japan, Korea, (including non-CJK on East Asia) in English, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, and other languages (7%). CEAL physical volumes language ratios remain the same as they were in previous three years. This shows a similar growth or decrease of print volumes for each

language. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean physical volume growth rates compared to 2014 are 3.59%, 3.52%, and 4.66% respectively. Non-CJK volumes decreased by 2.93% compared to 2014. On average, the physical volume growth rate in 2015 is 2.21% without interpolated data as shown in Table 3.
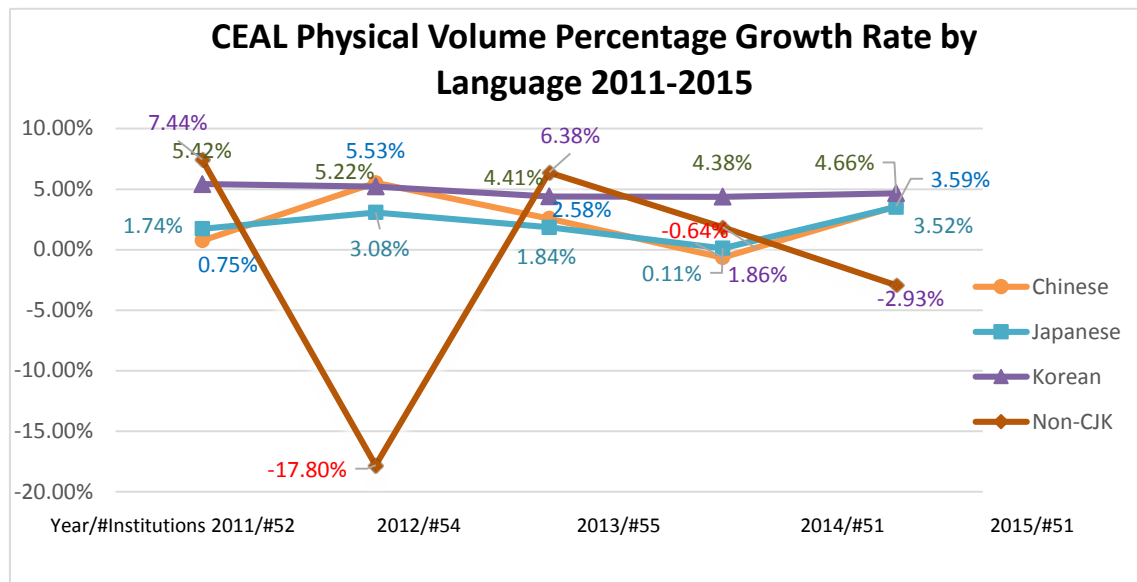

Table 5: CEAL Physical Volume Growth Rate by Language, 2011-2015

The above table shows CEAL total physical volume holdings growth rate, by language, from 2011 to 2015. The average growth rates of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language physical volumes from 2011 to 2015 are 2.36%, 2.06%, and 4.82%, respectively. Korean print volume growth continues to exceed Chinese and Japanese language volume growth. The non-CJK average growth is -2.93%.

The following Table shows 2011-2015 monograph additions by U.S. private and state funded libraries. Monograph volume additions declined in 2015 at both private and public funded libraries. Seventeen participating private U.S. libraries added a total of 183,943 volumes, a decrease of 7.29% compared to 2014 (198,403 volumes). Twenty-eight publicly funded libraries added a total of 133,163 volumes (or -22.74%) compared to 172,345 volumes (27 institutions).
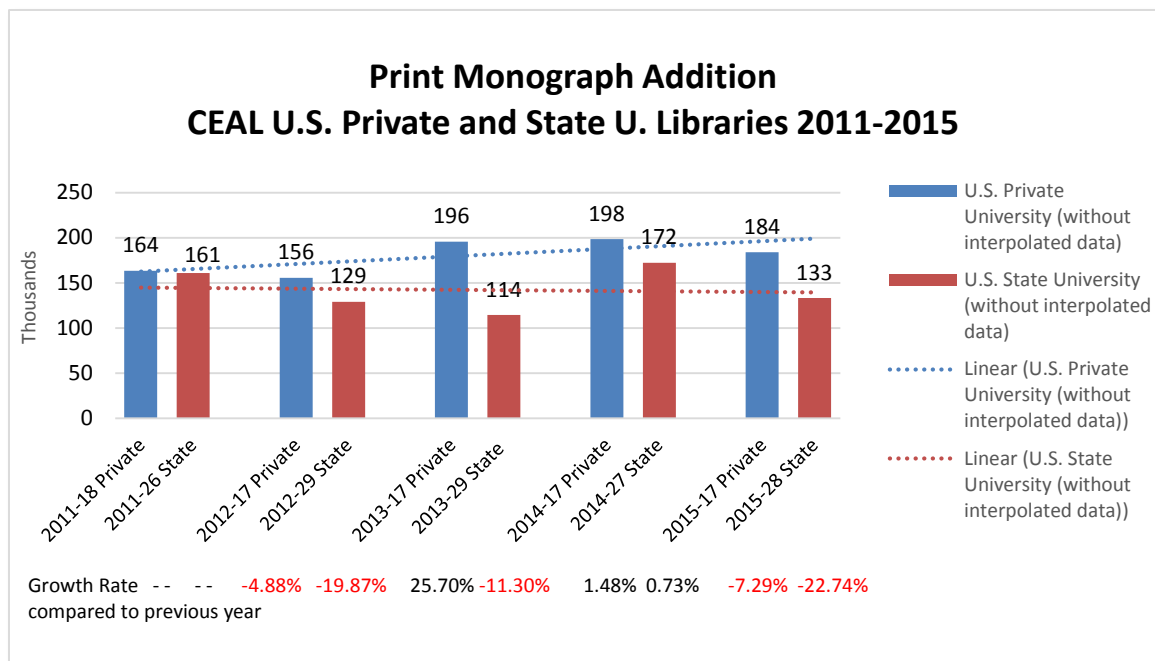
Table 6: Print Monograph Additions, CEAL U.S. Private and State U. Libraries, 2011-2015 (Without Interpolated Data)

The top five universities for monograph additions in 2015 are Harvard (30,825), Columbia (29,718), Stanford (22,546), Northwestern (18,103), and Princeton (16,727). The top 10 academic library Chinese monograph collections are located at Harvard, U.C. Berkeley, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Stanford, and Cornell. The top ten academic library Japanese monograph collections are located at U.C. Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Princeton, UCLA, and Toronto. The top 10 academic library Korean monograph collections are located at Harvard, Washington, Columbia, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Southern California, Hawaii, Toronto, UCLA, and Stanford.

Six academic libraries have all three—Chinese, Japanese and Korean—language collections among the top ten collections. The six libraries are Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Stanford, and UCLA. The Library of Congress has the most Chinese (1,178,304), Japanese (1,215,215), and Korean (304,812) monograph collection volumes among all types of CEAL libraries, with a total volume holding of 2,909,178 in 2015.
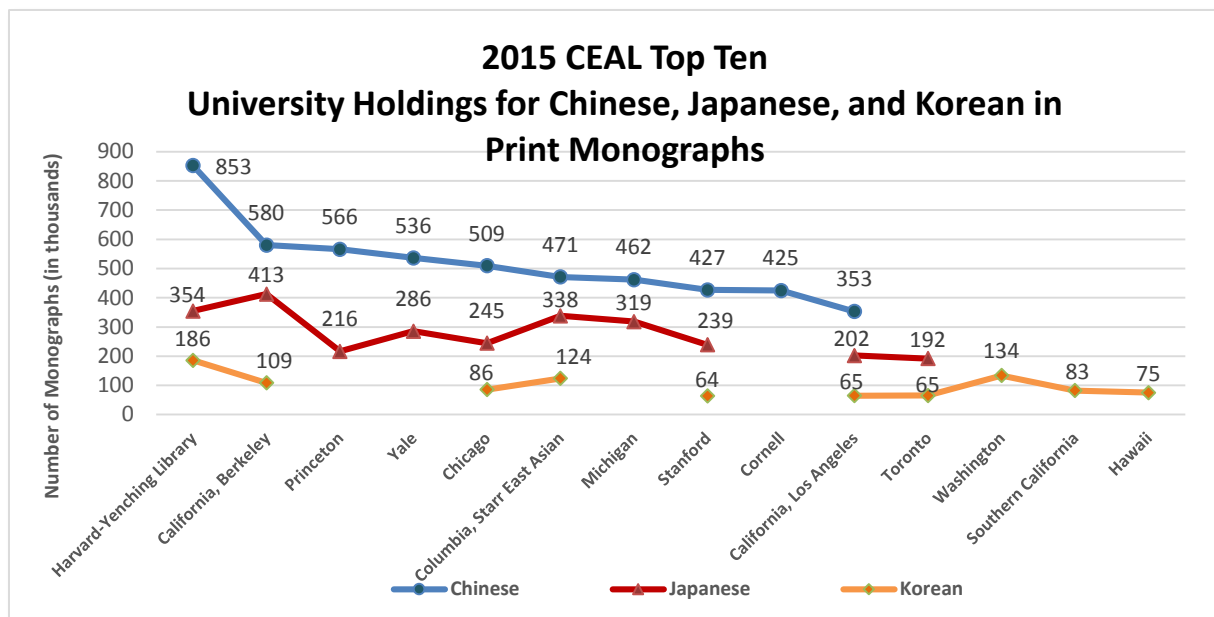
2015 CEAL Top Ten
University Holdings for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean in
Print Monographs

Table 7: 2015 CEAL Top Ten University Holdings of Chinese, Japanese and Korean Print Monographs

Tables 8-10 Ebooks were added to the CEAL Statistics survey in 2008 with 21 libraries reporting ebook collections. In 2015, 43 libraries reported ebook collections for a total of 6,002,382 volumes, 5,822,547 titles. Among those, 21.6% is perpetual purchase holdings, 16.4% non-purchase, and 62% is by subscription. Perpetual holdings growth is 175% from 2014. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the average of 2.21% in print for CEAL libraries. The total ebook growth is 14% since 2014 with 5,262,375 volumes.
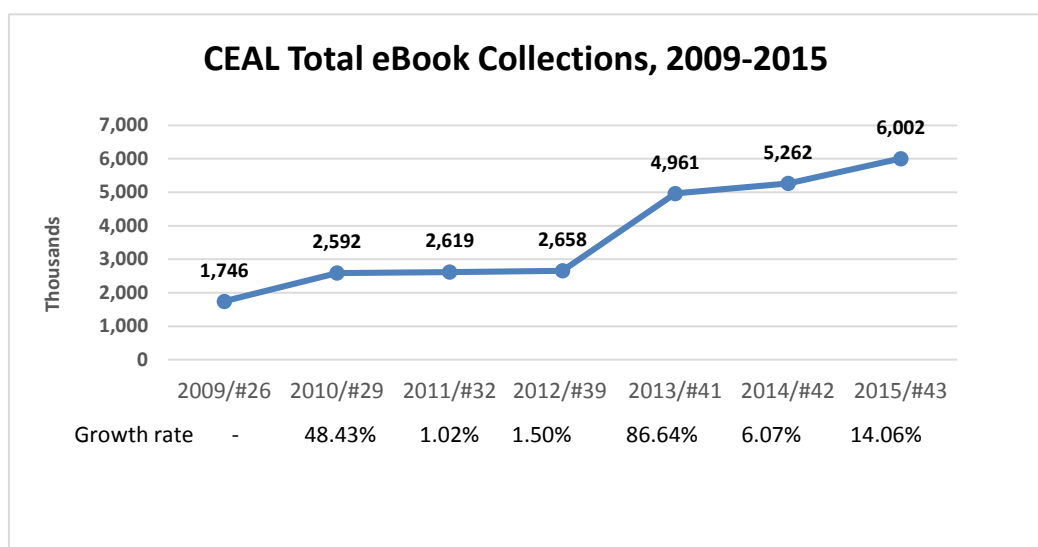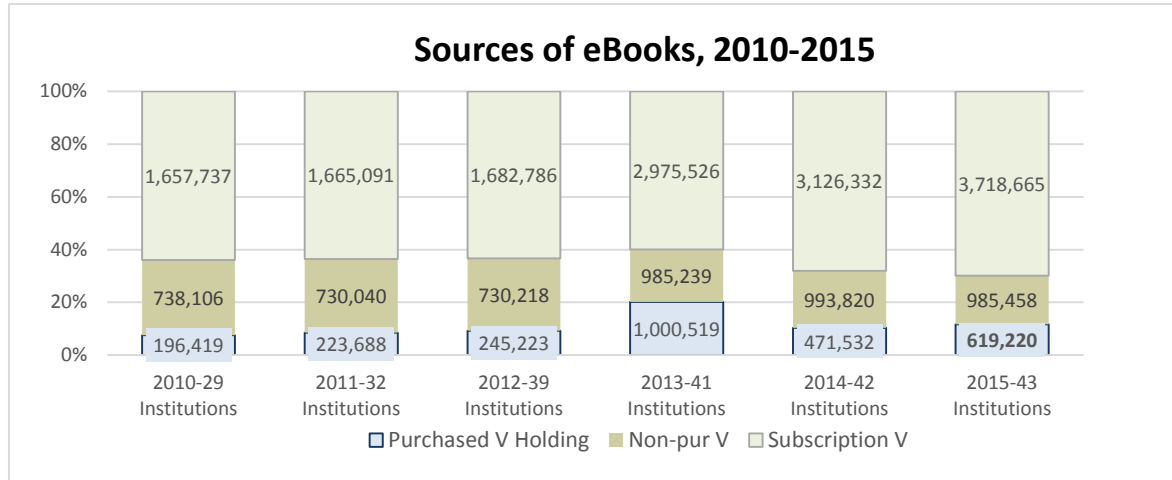

Table 8: CEAL Total eBook Collections, 2009-2015
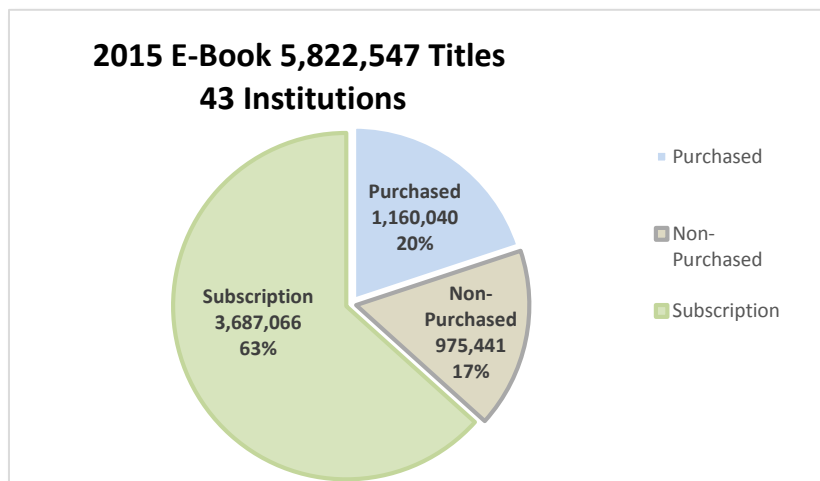
Table 9: Sources of eBooks, 2010-2015

Table 10-1: 2015 eBooks Total Titles Reported by 43 Institutions
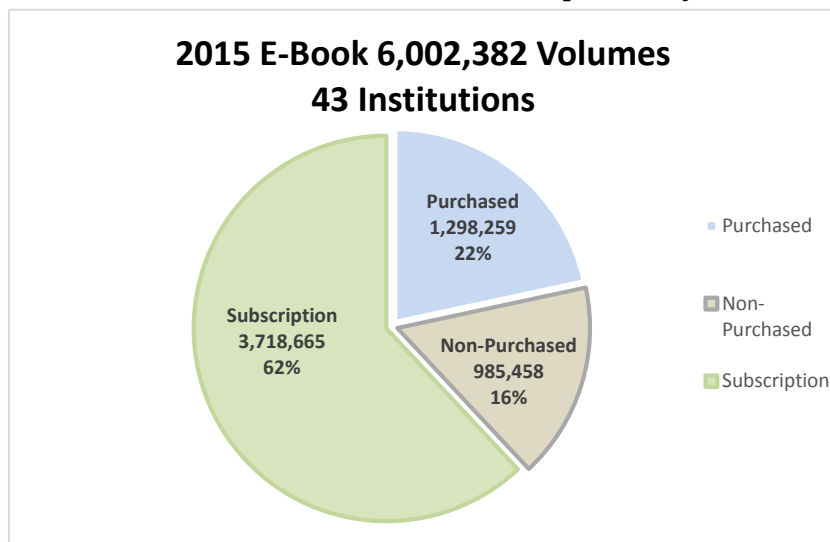
Table 10-2: 2015 eBooks Total Volumes Reported by 43 Institutions

Table 11 and Table 12 are CEAL total holdings from 2006 through 2015, including growth rates with and without ebooks, and with or without interpolated data.[*] The number of participating libraries each year follows the pound sign (#). Including ebooks, the CEAL 2015 total holding is 27,865,588 (27.9 million). The growth rate is 5.6% from 26,387,456 (26.4 million) in 2014. With interpolated data, the CEAL total holding is 28,845,295 (28.9 million), with 63 institutions reporting data since 2009. Not including ebooks, the CEAL total holding is 21,863,206 in 2015 with 54 participating institutions, a growth rate of 3.49% compared to 21,125,081 in 2014 with 53 institutions. Not including ebooks, and with interpolated data, the CEAL total holding is 22,836,933 (22.8 million) in 2015 with 63 institutions reporting data since 2009.

Table 11: CEAL Total Holding with eBooks, 2006-2015

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[*] Interpolated values are not carried from before 1999 to after 1999, as new forms are incorporated.

**CEAL Total Holding Without eBooks
2006-2015**

Thousands

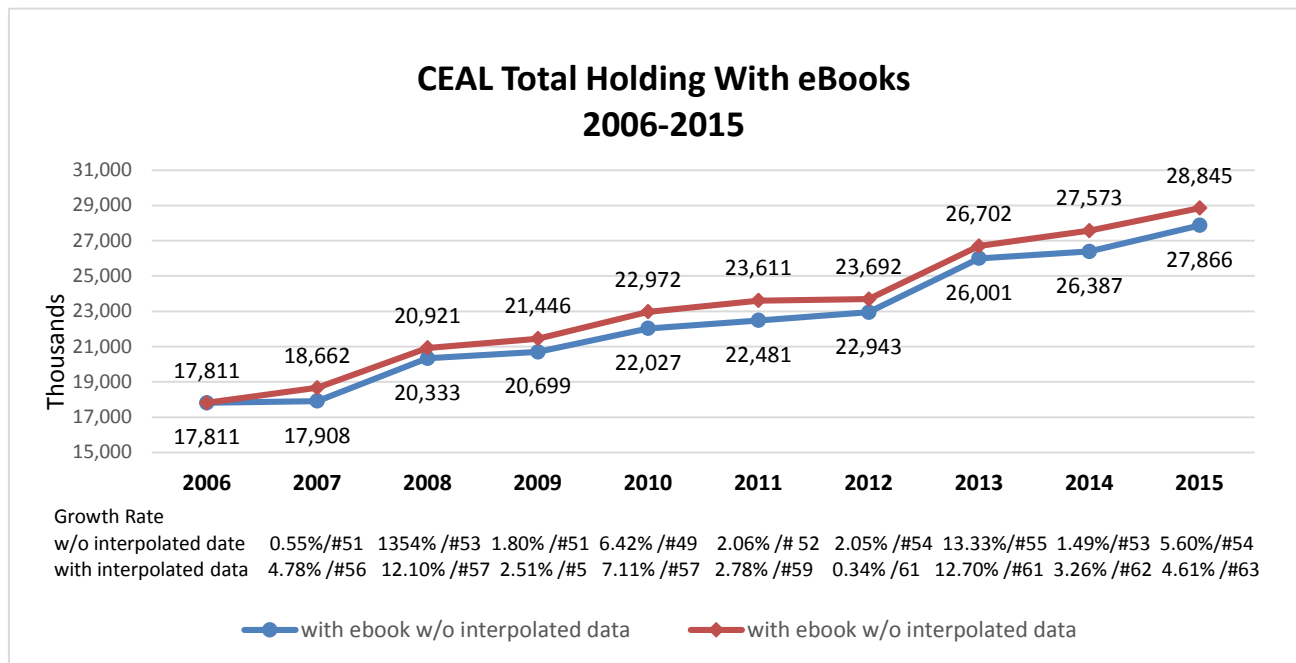|	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
w/o ebooks with interpolated data	17,811	18,662	19,281	19,700	20,380	20,991	21,033	21,740	22,311	22,837
w/o ebooks	17,811	17,908	18,693	18,953	19,435	19,863	20,285	21,039	21,125	21,863

Growth Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
w/o interpolated data	-	0.55%/#51	4.38%/#53	1.39%/#51	2.55%/#49	2.20%/#52	2.13%/#54	3.72%/#55	0.41%/#53	3.49%/#54
with interpolated data	-	4.78%/#56	3.32%/#57	2.17%#/57	3.45%/#57	3%/#59	0.20%/61	3.36%/#61	2.62%/#62	2.36%/#63

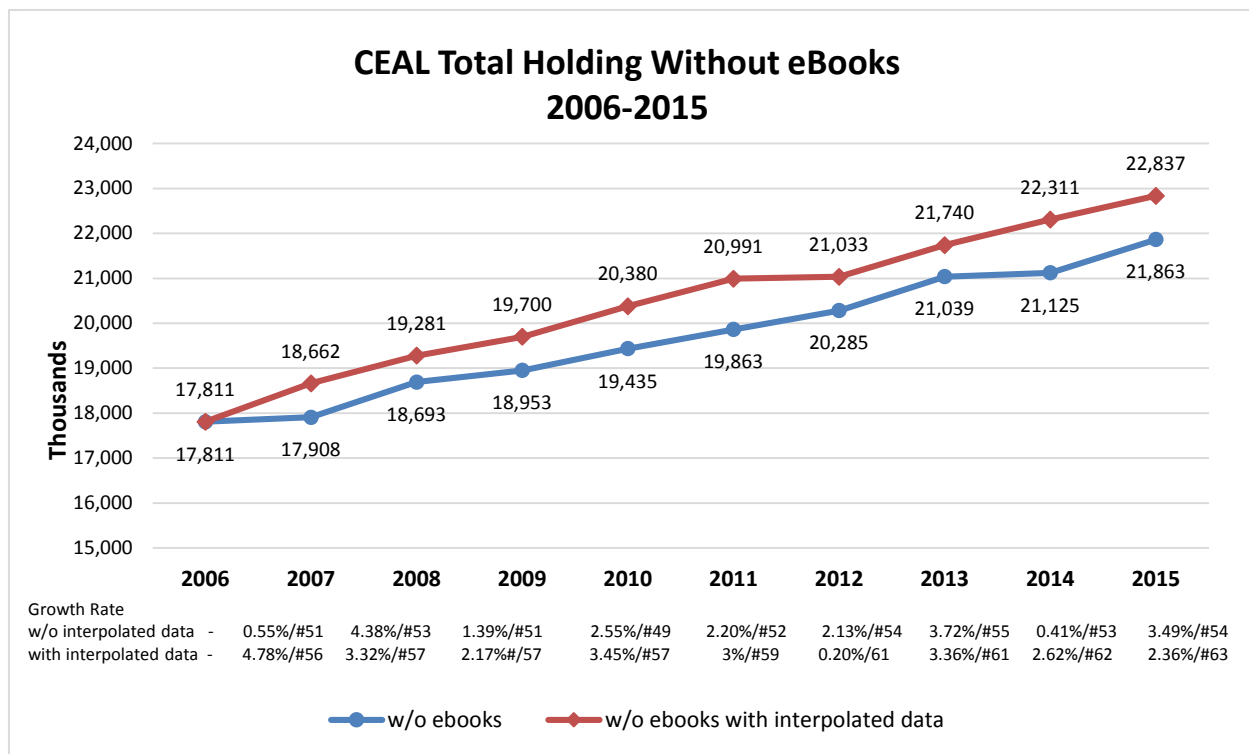→ w/o ebooks   → w/o ebooks with interpolated data

Table 12: CEAL Total Holding Without eBooks, 2006-2015

By funding type, Table 13 and 14 below are the CEAL U.S. private and state funded academic libraries total collection and growth rates from 2008 to 2015. The 2015 private university libraries total collection, with ebooks, is 12,667,235 (18 institutions), compared to 12,885,051 in 2014. The growth rate is -1.69% compared to 1.15% in 2014. The privately-funded libraries median in 2015 is 273,499 with ebooks. The average is 703,735. With interpolated data, the 2015 total is 12,743,801 compared to 13,178,289 in 2014. The growth rate is -3.30%. The noticeable decrease was due to Stanford reporting about 697,000 fewer ebooks in 2015.

The 2015 U.S. state-funded academic libraries total collection, with ebooks, has a growth rate of 16.91%. The total for 2015 is 10,607,268 with 29 institutions, compared to 9,073,270 with 29 institutions in 2014. With interpolated data, the total for 2015 is 11,037,760 with 34 institutions, a 16.14% growth compared to 9,503,762 with 34 institutions in 2014. Without interpolated data, the average holdings of the state-funded libraries were 365,768 (2015), 312,871 (2014) and 295,190 (2013), respectively. The median for the 2015 total collection is 194,340, including ebooks.
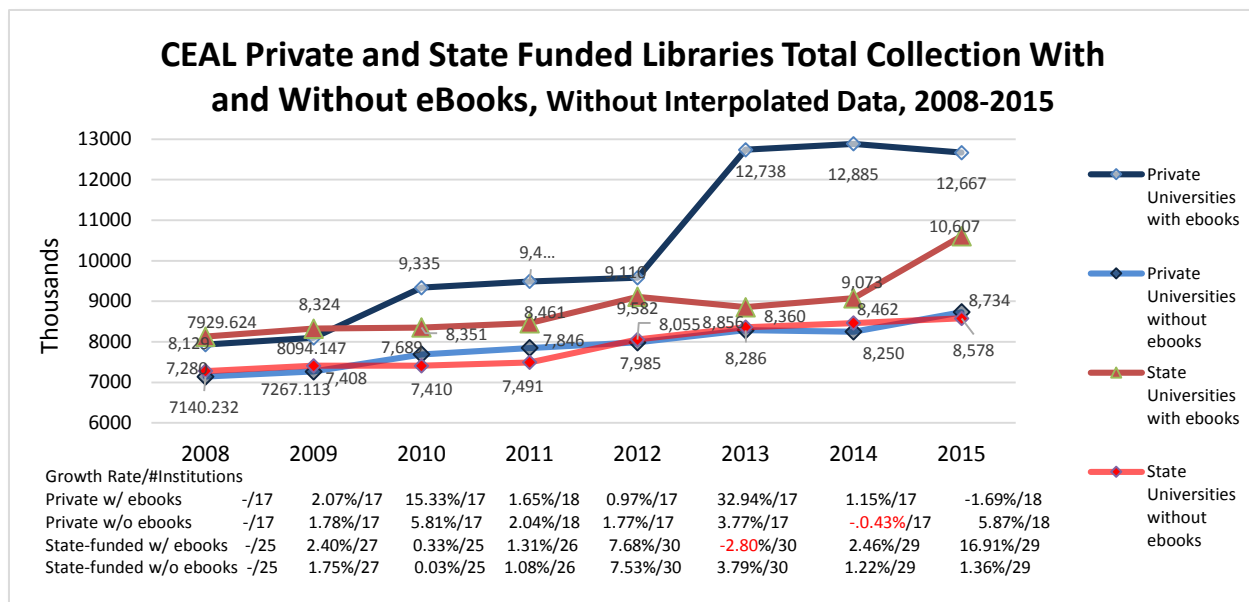
CEAL Private and State Funded Libraries Total Collection With and Without eBooks, Without Interpolated Data, 2008-2015

Growth Rate/#Institutions	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private w/ ebooks	-/17	2.07%/17	15.33%/17	1.65%/18	0.97%/17	32.94%/17	1.15%/17	-1.69%/18
Private w/o ebooks	-/17	1.78%/17	5.81%/17	2.04%/18	1.77%/17	3.77%/17	-.0.43%/17	5.87%/18
State-funded w/ ebooks	-/25	2.40%/27	0.33%/25	1.31%/26	7.68%/30	-2.80%/30	2.46%/29	16.91%/29
State-funded w/o ebooks	-/25	1.75%/27	0.03%/25	1.08%/26	7.53%/30	3.79%/30	1.22%/29	1.36%/29

Table 13: CEAL Private and State Funded Libraries Total Collection With and Without eBooks, Without Interpolated Data, 2008-2015

Private and State funded University Libraries Total Collection With and Without eBooks, With Interpolated Data, 2008-2015

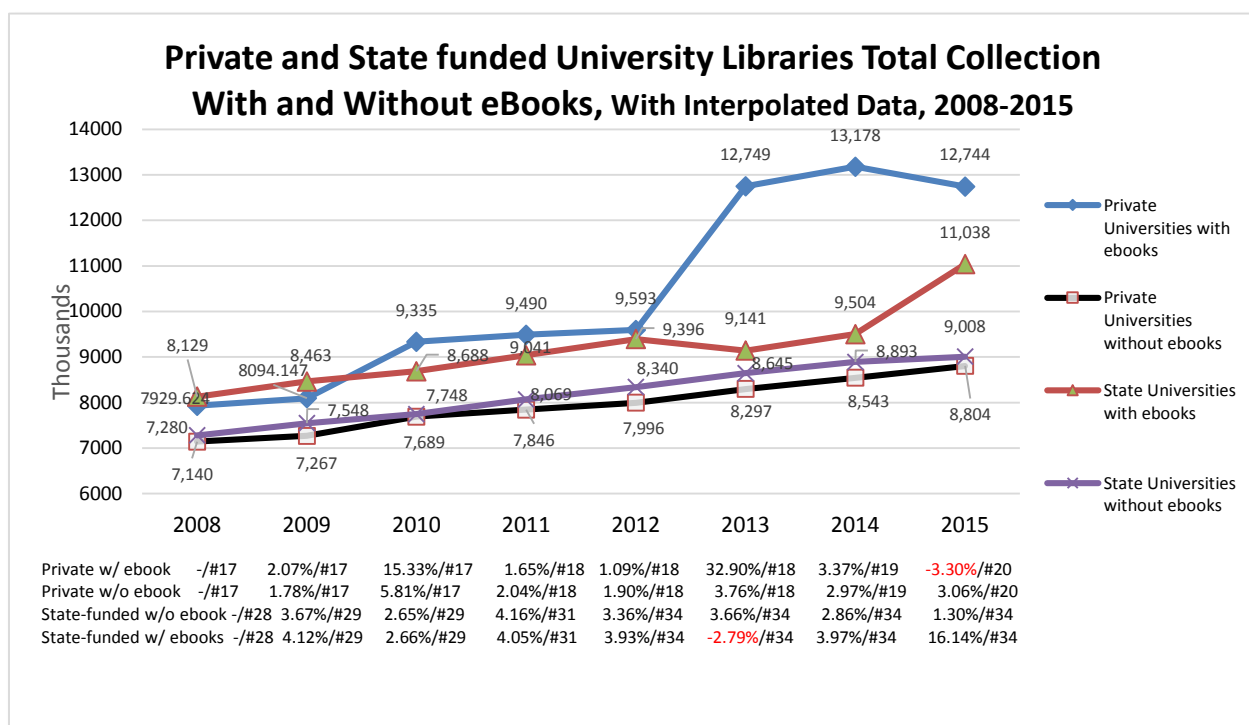|	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private w/ ebook	-/#17	2.07%/#17	15.33%/#17	1.65%/#18	1.09%/#18	32.90%/#18	3.37%/#19	-3.30%/#20
Private w/o ebook	-/#17	1.78%/#17	5.81%/#17	2.04%/#18	1.90%/#18	3.76%/#18	2.97%/#19	3.06%/#20
State-funded w/o ebook	-/#28	3.67%/#29	2.65%/#29	4.16%/#31	3.36%/#34	3.66%/#34	2.86%/#34	1.30%/#34
State-funded w/ ebooks	-/#28	4.12%/#29	2.66%/#29	4.05%/#31	3.93%/#34	-2.79%/#34	3.97%/#34	16.14%/#34

Table 14: Private and State Funded University Libraries Total Collection With and Without eBooks, With Interpolated Data, 2008-2015

The Serial Survey Form data is for a library's total collection titles count. To use "bibliographic count" (or "catalog record count") would be more accurate.   The data includes current subscription titles, especially full-text ejournal titles, in the "purchased" category. "Non-

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Purchased" includes gift titles, open access titles, and ceased periodical titles in the collection regardless of format (microforms, CD-ROM, print, etc.). The same title in different formats (ex. both ejournal and print) can only be counted once. E-Journal titles should have a MARC record in the local online public access catalog. The CEAL total serial titles count is 712,407 in 2015 reported by 51 participating libraries. Print and other formats compared to electronic journals are 22% to 78%, which is shown in Table 15 below. Table 15 and Table 16 are the 2015 CEAL total serial titles count, held by 51 participating institutions, in "electronic" and in "print and other formats."
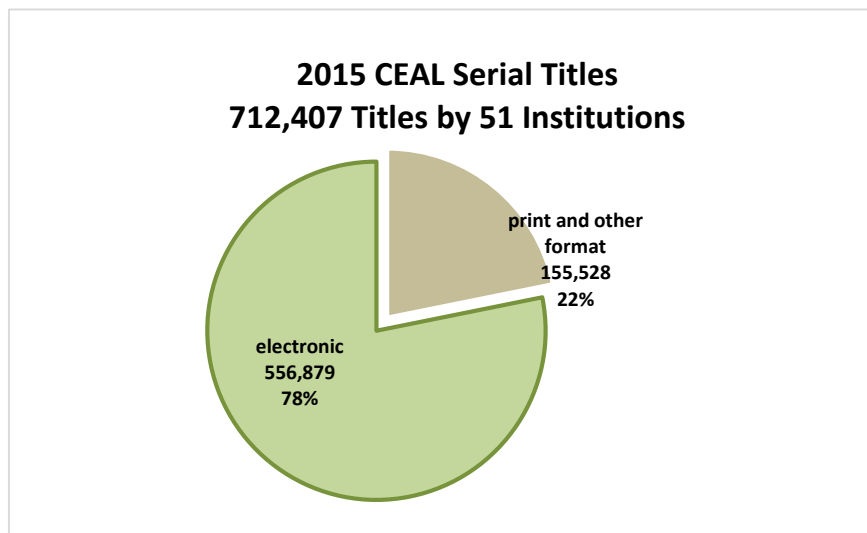

2015 CEAL Serial Titles
712,407 Titles by 51 Institutions

print and other format 155,528 22%

electronic 556,879 78%

Table 15: 2015 CEAL Serial Titles (712,407 titles by 51 Institutions)

Print and Other Formats and eJournal Serial Titles 2013-2015

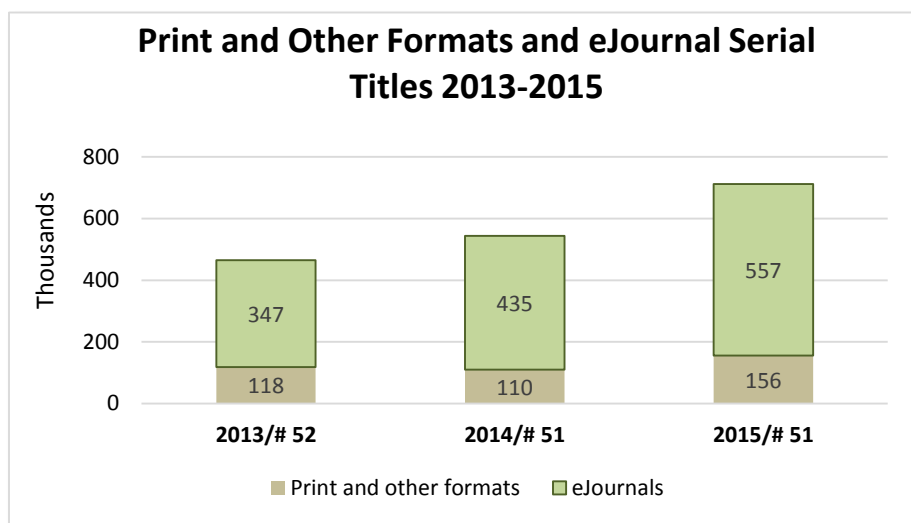| 2013/# 52 | 2014/# 51 | 2015/# 51 |
| 347 | 435 | 557 |
| 118 | 110 | 156 |

■ Print and other formats ■ eJournals

Table 16: Print and Other Formats and eJournal Titles, 2013-2015

Print and other format titles make up 22% (155,528) of the total, an increase from 20% in 2014. Electronic titles are 78% (556,879), a decrease of 2% from 80% in 2014. However, the total growth rate of journal titles is 21.67% compared to 2014. 50 libraries reported ejournal titles. E-journal title counts can be found via database providers or vendors.

49 libraries reported 2015 appropriations, 27 reported endowments, 38 reported grants, and 24 reported East Asian program support. The grand total fiscal support in 2015 is USD 19,716,801 (19.7 million), a 7.69% growth from 2014 (18.3 million) with 51 institutions. Four breakdowns included in total fiscal support are appropriation, endowments, grants, and East Asian program support. 2015 appropriation is 72% ($14,113,436) of the total fiscal support, a growth from 70% ($12,879,492) in 2014. Endowment has remained at 17% ($3,324,533 for 2015 and $3,133,211 in 2014). The 2015 Grants total is $1,637,722, compared to the 2014 grants total of $1,633,863 (9%). East Asian program support is $641,109 (3%) in 2015, compared to $661,903 (4%) in 2014.
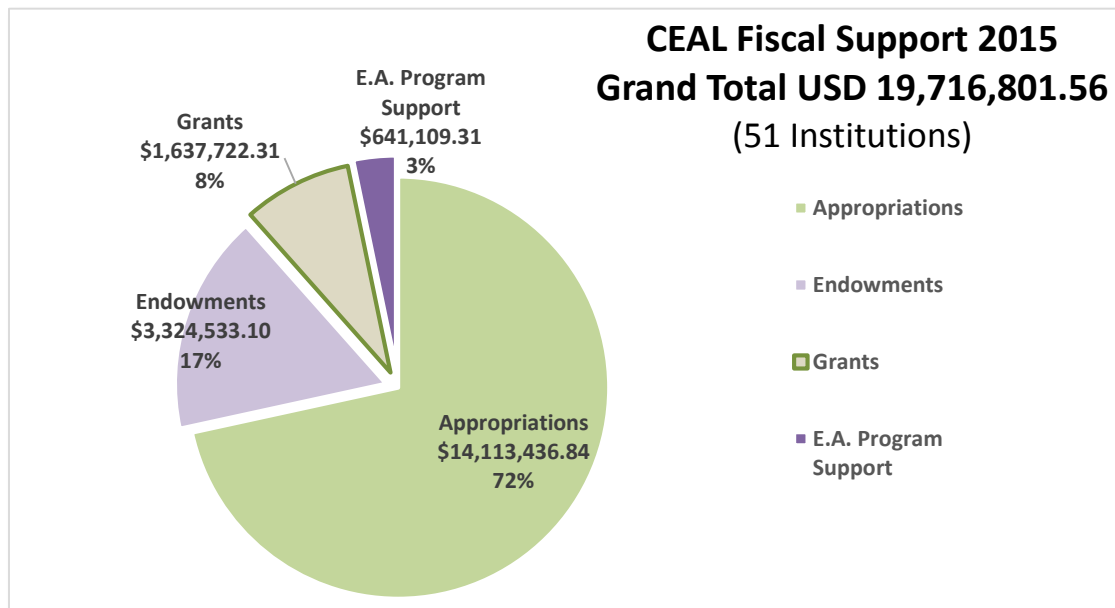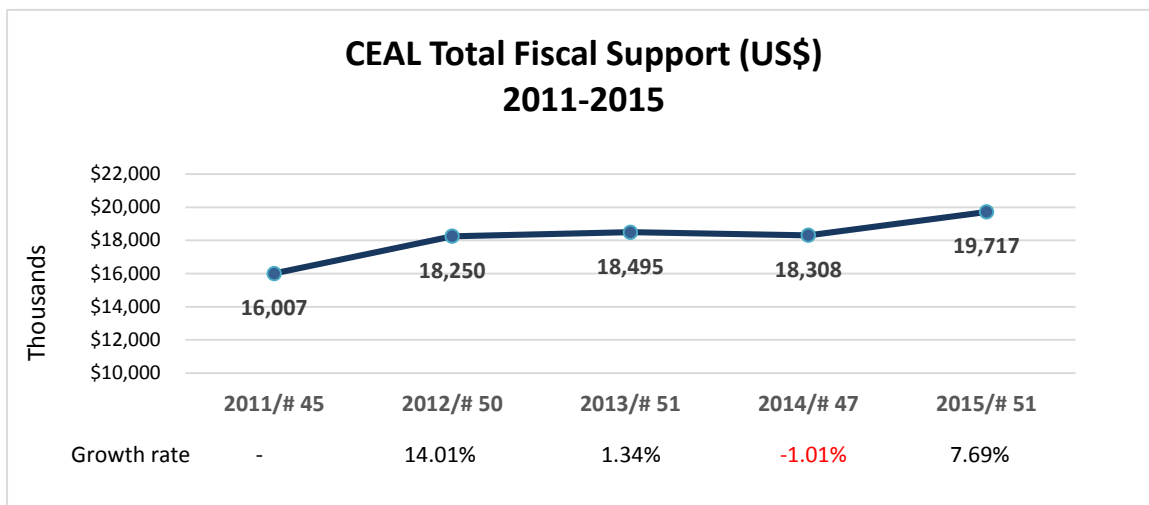

Table 17: CEAL Fiscal Support 2015

Table 18: CEAL Total Fiscal Support, 2011-2015

The above table shows CEAL total fiscal support from 2011-2015 with the growth rate indicated. The breakdowns of fiscal support and their growth or decrease rate from 2011-2015 are shown in the following table, each with participating library numbers indicated following the pound sign (#).
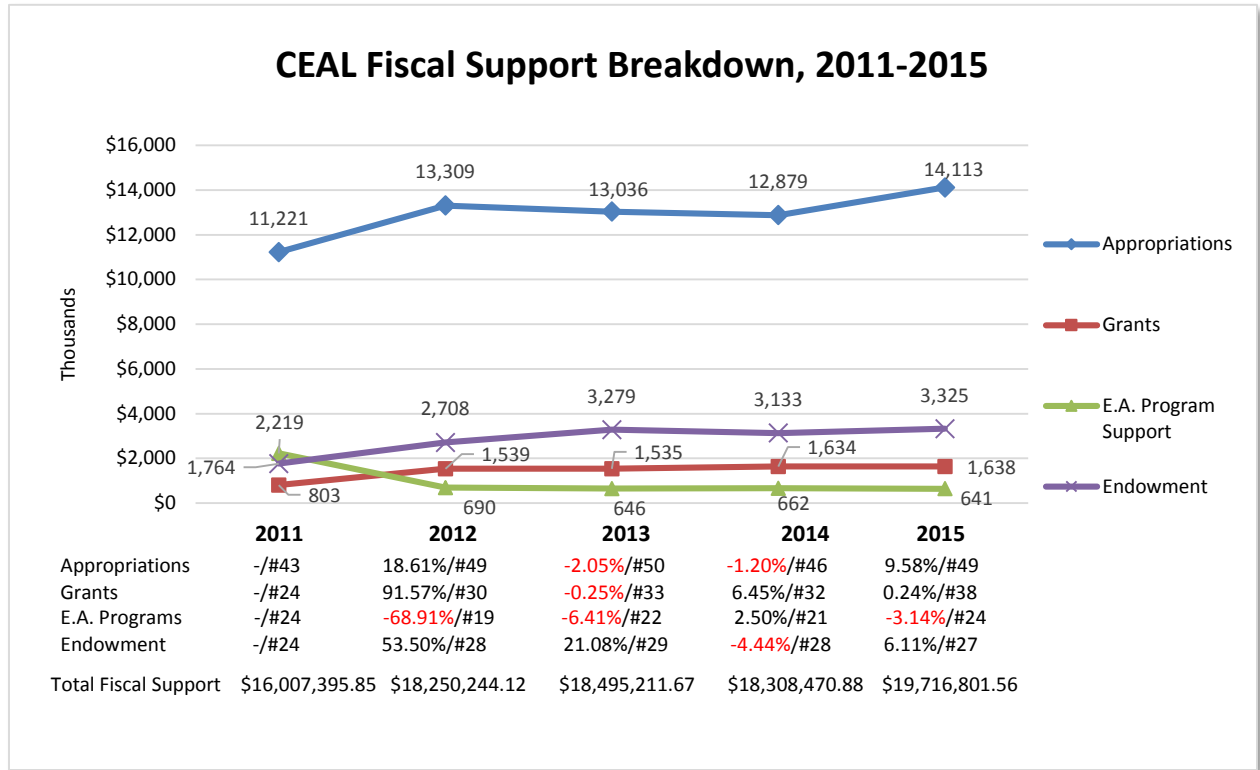

CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Appropriations	-/#43	18.61%/#49	-2.05%/#50	-1.20%/#46	9.58%/#49
Grants	-/#24	91.57%/#30	-0.25%/#33	6.45%/#32	0.24%/#38
E.A. Programs	-/#24	-68.91%/#19	-6.41%/#22	2.50%/#21	-3.14%/#24
Endowment	-/#24	53.50%/#28	21.08%/#29	-4.44%/#28	6.11%/#27
Total Fiscal Support	$16,007,395.85	$18,250,244.12	$18,495,211.67	$18,308,470.88	$19,716,801.56

Table 19: CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, 2011-2015

CEAL Total Fiscal Support U.S. Private and Public Univerity Libraries and Canadian University Libraries, 2011-2015

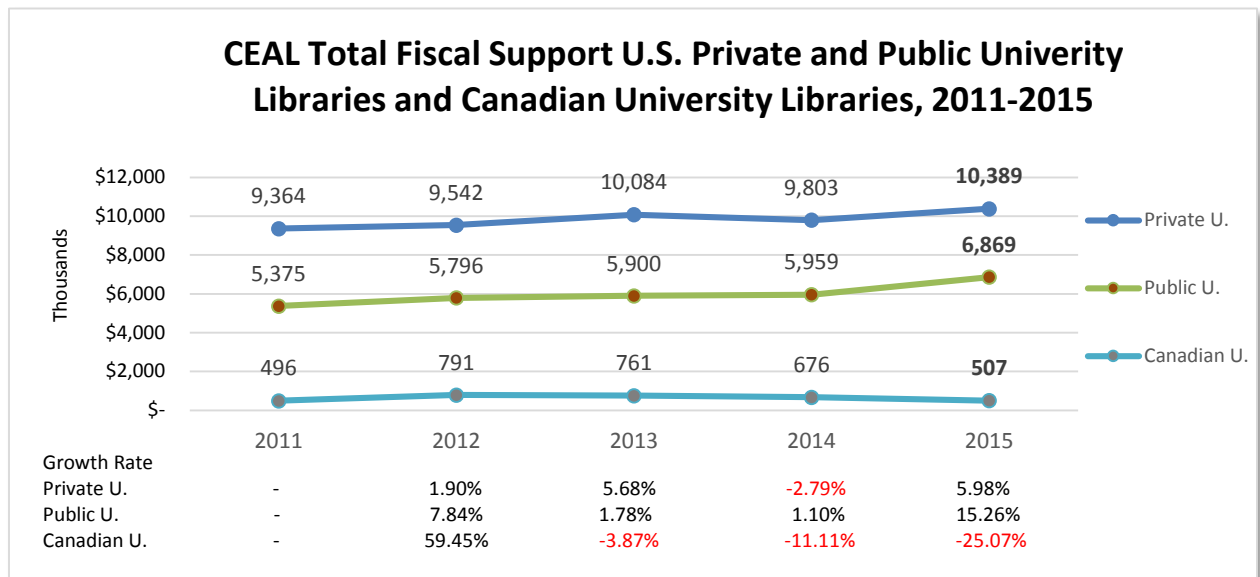| Growth Rate	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private U.	-	1.90%	5.68%	-2.79%	5.98%
Public U.	-	7.84%	1.78%	1.10%	15.26%
Canadian U.	-	59.45%	-3.87%	-11.11%	-25.07%

Table 20: CEAL Total Fiscal Support by Institution Funding Type, 2011-2015

17 private funded U.S. university libraries, 28 state funded U.S. university libraries, and 3 Canadian university libraries submitted the 2015 CEAL fiscal support survey. The breakdown of fiscal support from 2011 to 2015 for U.S. private and state funded university libraries and their growth rates are shown in the following tables.
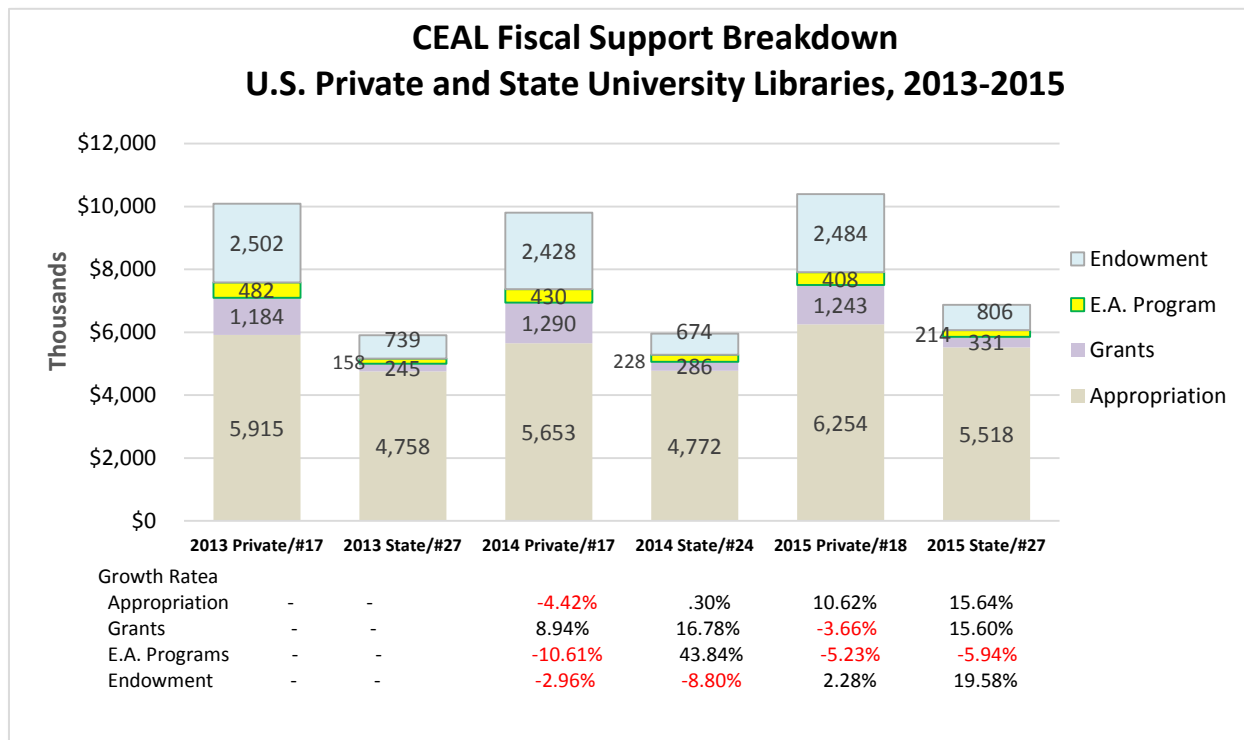

CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown
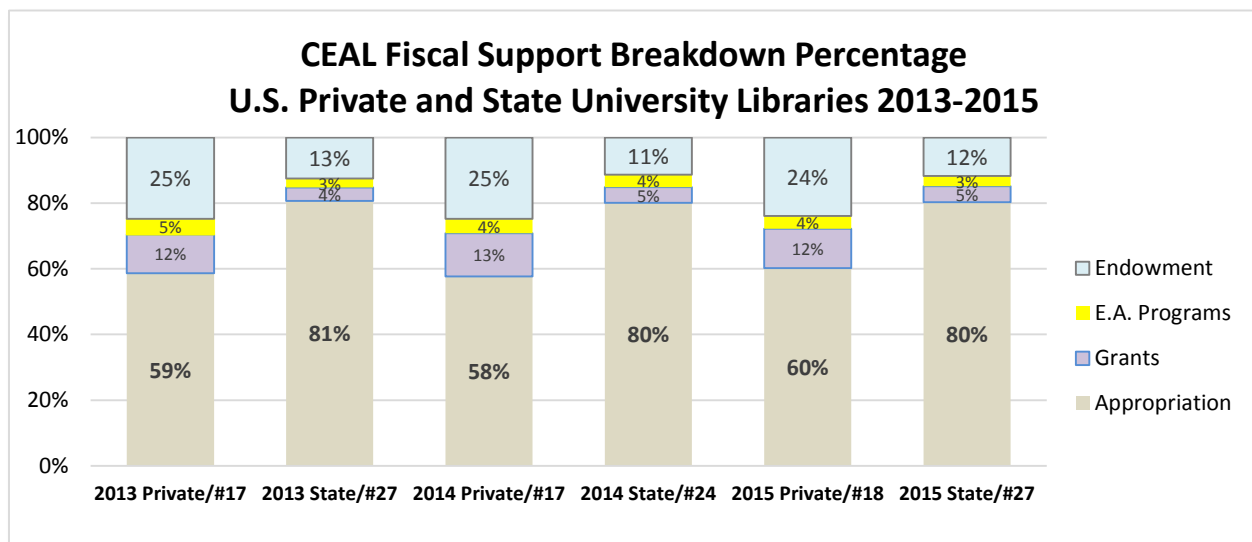**U.S. Private and State University Libraries, 2013-2015**

Growth Ratea	2013 Private/#17	2013 State/#27	2014 Private/#17	2014 State/#24	2015 Private/#18	2015 State/#27
Appropriation	-	-	-4.42%	.30%	10.62%	15.64%
Grants	-	-	8.94%	16.78%	-3.66%	15.60%
E.A. Programs	-	-	-10.61%	43.84%	-5.23%	-5.94%
Endowment	-	-	-2.96%	-8.80%	2.28%	19.58%

Table 21: CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, U.S. Private and State University Libraries, 2013-2015

CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown Percentage
**U.S. Private and State University Libraries 2013-2015**

Table 22: CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown Percentage, U.S. Private and State University Libraries, 2013-2015

The appropriation to total fiscal support ratio for CEAL state funded U.S. university libraries averages 80.3% from 2013 to 2015. Breakdown ratios between 2014 and 2015 are very similar with a difference of 1% in grants and East Asian program support. The appropriation and endowment percentages remain the same.

Tables below show the breakdowns of fiscal support for CEAL U.S. private university libraries and CEAL U.S. public funded university libraries in 2015.
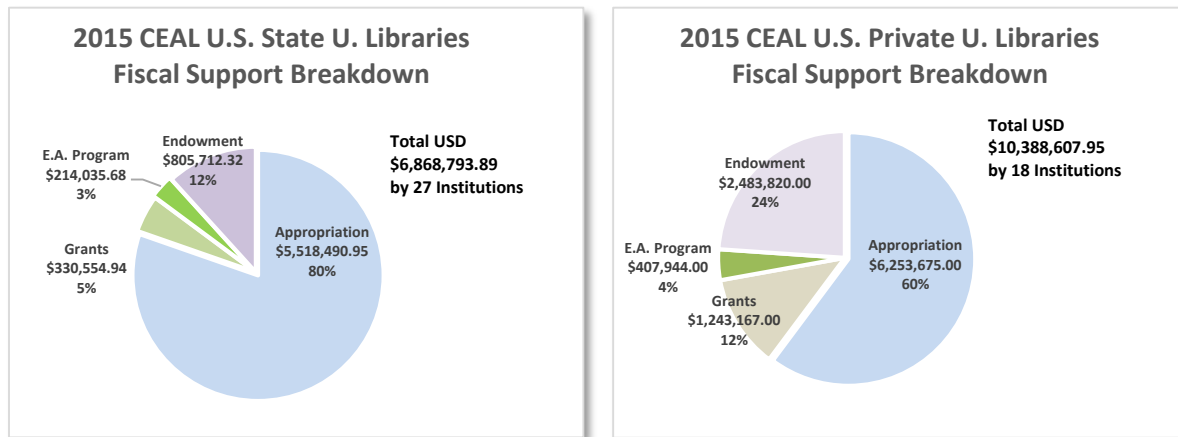
Tables 23 1-2: 2015 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, U.S. Private U. and State Funded U. Libraries
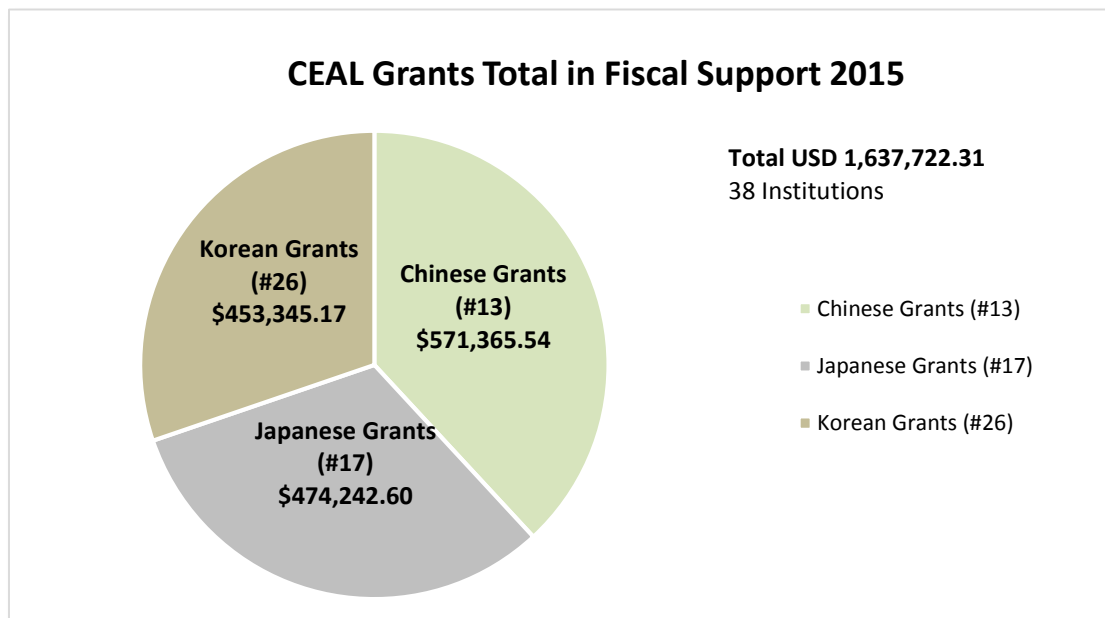
Table 24: CEAL Grants Total in Fiscal Support 2015

Total grants in 2015 fiscal support is $1,637,722.31, a 0.24% increase from 2014. 38 libraries reported 56 grants, with 13 Chinese, 17 Japanese, and 26 Korean grants.
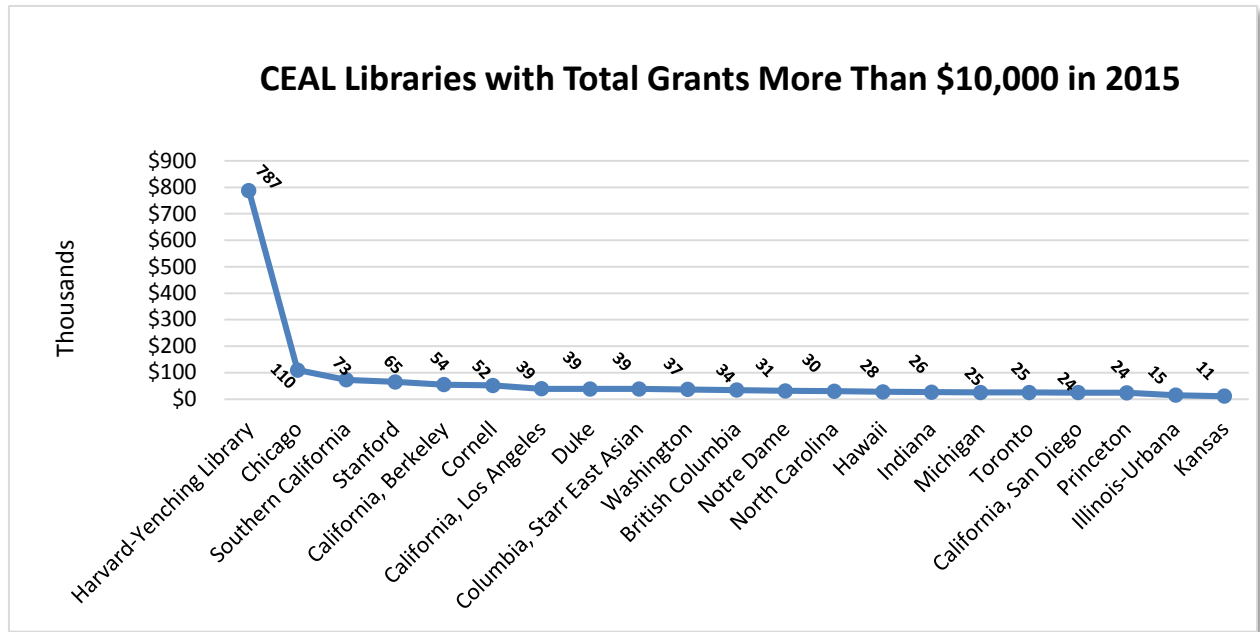
CEAL Libraries with Total Grants More Than $10,000 in 2015

Table 25: CEAL Libraries with Total Grants More Than $10,000 in 2015

Table 26 below displays 2015 CEAL personnel support Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) and distribution categories by percentage. 53 institutions reported a total of 428.09 FTE. Compared to 420.86 FTE in 2014, the total FTEs grew 1.72% or 7.23 FTE.
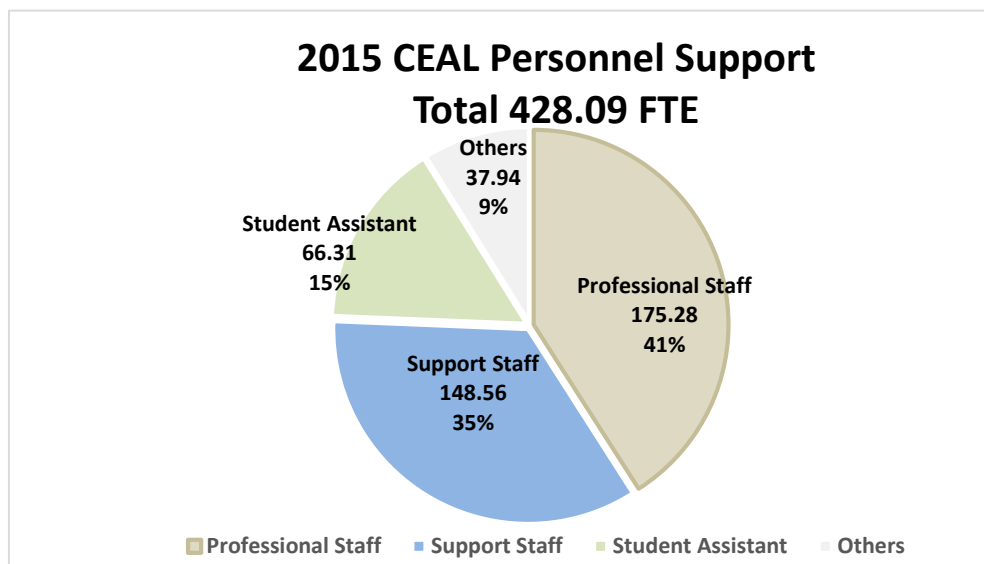

Table 26: 2015 CEAL Personnel Support Total 428.09 FTE

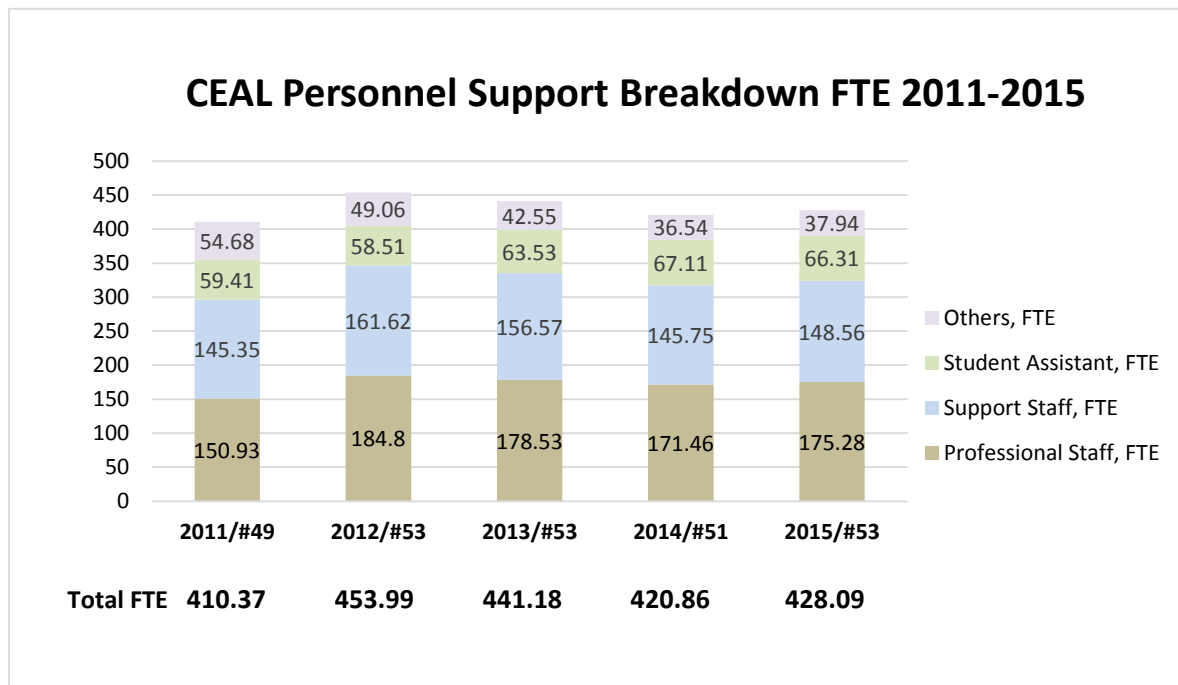The following two tables show total CEAL personnel breakdown categories in FTE and in percentage from 2011 to 2015.

CEAL Personnel Support Breakdown FTE 2011-2015

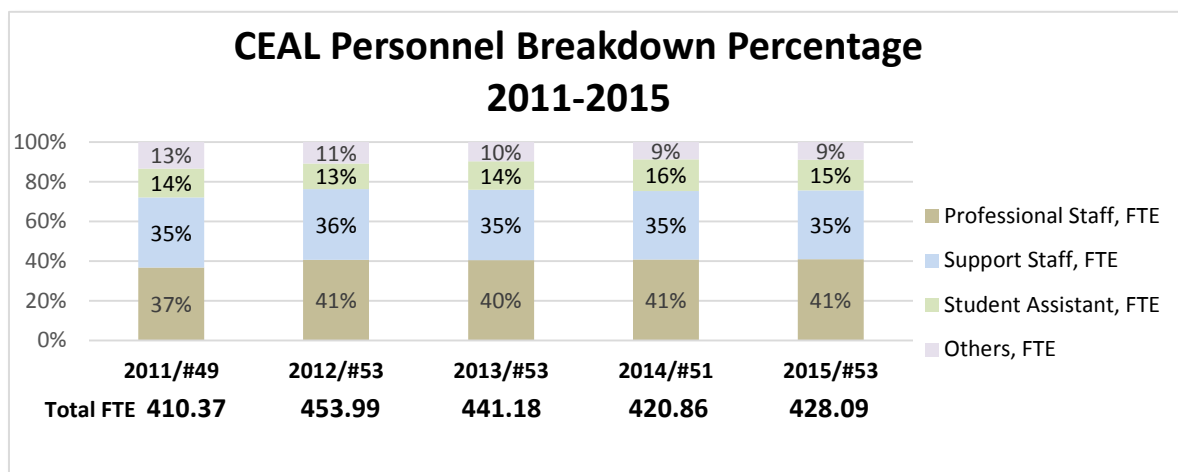|	2011/#49	2012/#53	2013/#53	2014/#51	2015/#53
Others, FTE	54.68	49.06	42.55	36.54	37.94
Student Assistant, FTE	59.41	58.51	63.53	67.11	66.31
Support Staff, FTE	145.35	161.62	156.57	145.75	148.56
Professional Staff, FTE	150.93	184.8	178.53	171.46	175.28
Total FTE	**410.37**	**453.99**	**441.18**	**420.86**	**428.09**

Table 27: CEAL Personnel Support Breakdown FTE, 2011-2015

CEAL Personnel Breakdown Percentage 2011-2015

	2011/#49	2012/#53	2013/#53	2014/#51	2015/#53
Others, FTE	13%	11%	10%	9%	9%
Student Assistant, FTE	14%	13%	14%	16%	15%
Support Staff, FTE	35%	36%	35%	35%	35%
Professional Staff, FTE	37%	41%	40%	41%	41%
Total FTE	**410.37**	**453.99**	**441.18**	**420.86**	**428.09**

Table 28: CEAL Personnel Breakdown Percentage, 2011-2015

2015 professional Chinese, Japanese, and Korean personnel have growth rates of 9.3%, 5.7%, 4.8%, respectively, from 2014. The average growth rate of total CJK professional personnel is 2.23%. Compared to 2010, the growth rate of professional Chinese personnel is 16%, Japanese is 23%, and Korean is 39%. As shown in Table 29, 2012 had the highest professional CJK personnel at a total of 184.8 FTE. Professional Korean personnel have continued to grow since 2010 from 24.36 FTE (49 institutions) to 33.88 FTE (53 institutions).
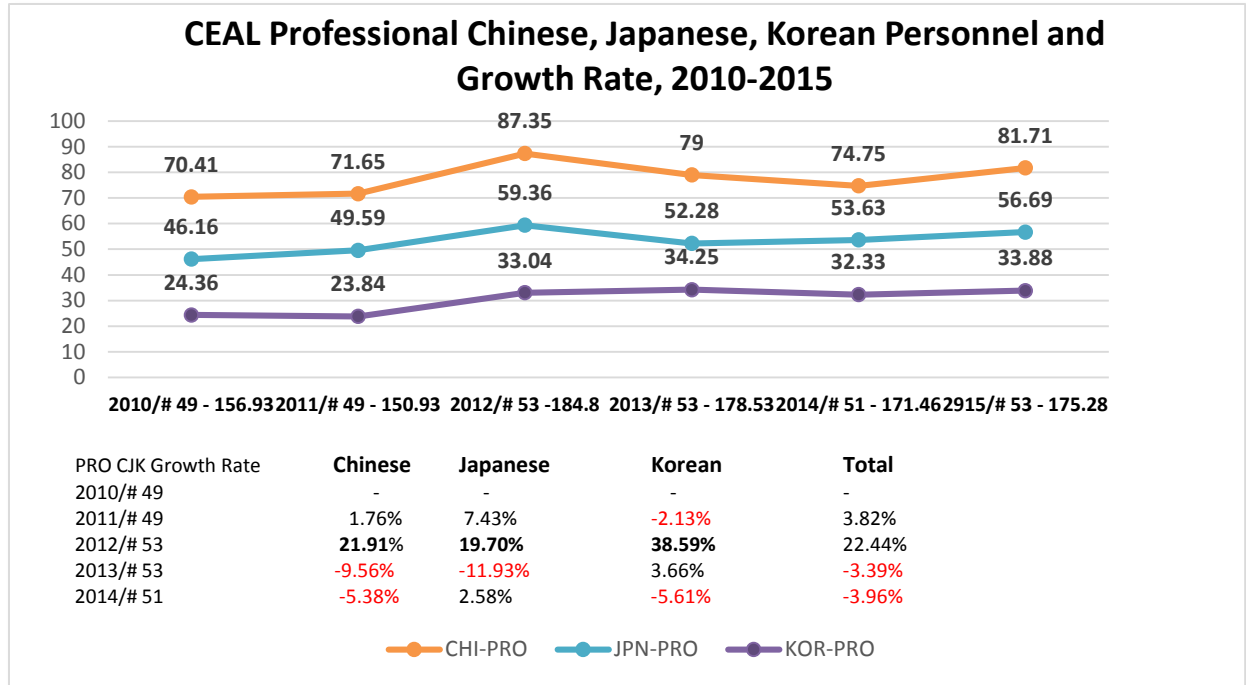
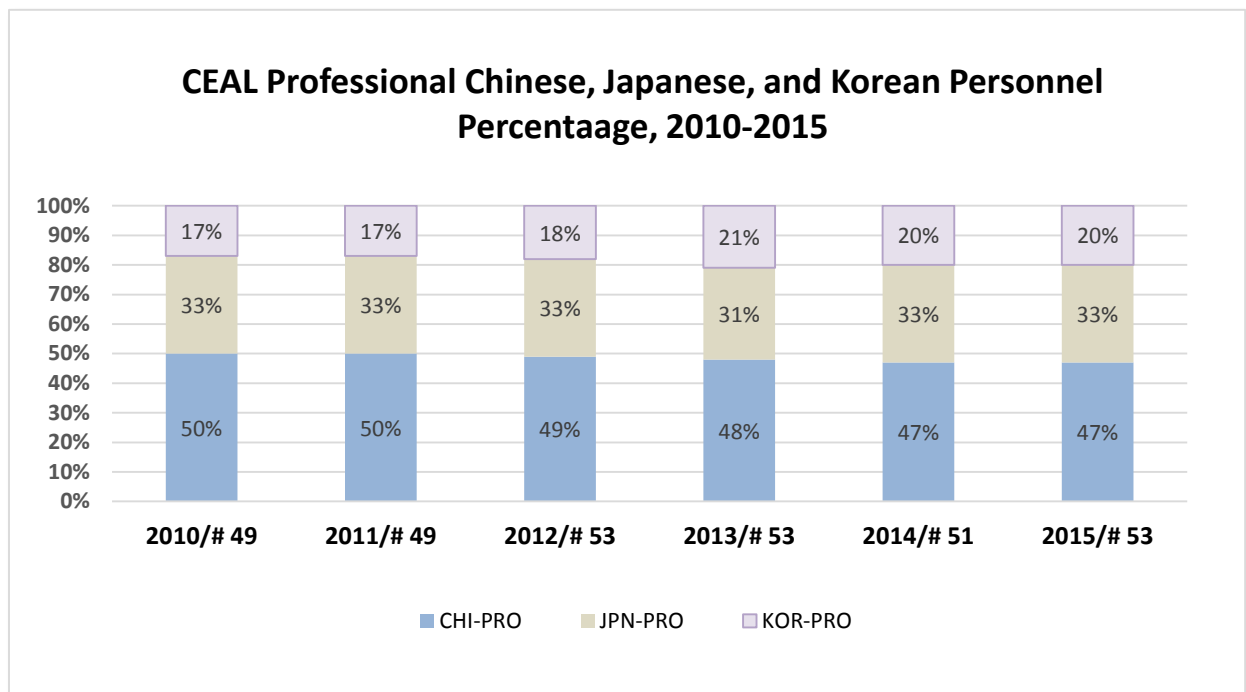**CEAL Professional Chinese, Japanese, Korean Personnel and Growth Rate, 2010-2015**

PRO CJK Growth Rate	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Total
2010/# 49	-	-	-	-
2011/# 49	1.76%	7.43%	-2.13%	3.82%
2012/# 53	**21.91**%	**19.70**%	**38.59**%	22.44%
2013/# 53	-9.56%	-11.93%	3.66%	-3.39%
2014/# 51	-5.38%	2.58%	-5.61%	-3.96%

Table 29: CEAL Professional Chinese, Japanese, Korean Personnel and Growth Rate, 2010-2015

Table 30: CEAL Professional Chinese, Japanese, Korean Personnel Percentage, 2010-2015

**CEAL Total Professional FTE
2007-2015**

	2007/#51	2008/#52	2009/#51	2010/#49	2011/#49	2012/#53	2013/#53	2014/#51	2015/#53
FTE	222.25	236.4	168.18	156.93	150.93	184.8	178.53	171.46	175.28
Growth Rate	--	6.37%	-28.86%	-6.69%	-3.82%	22.44%	-3.39%	-3.39%	2.22%
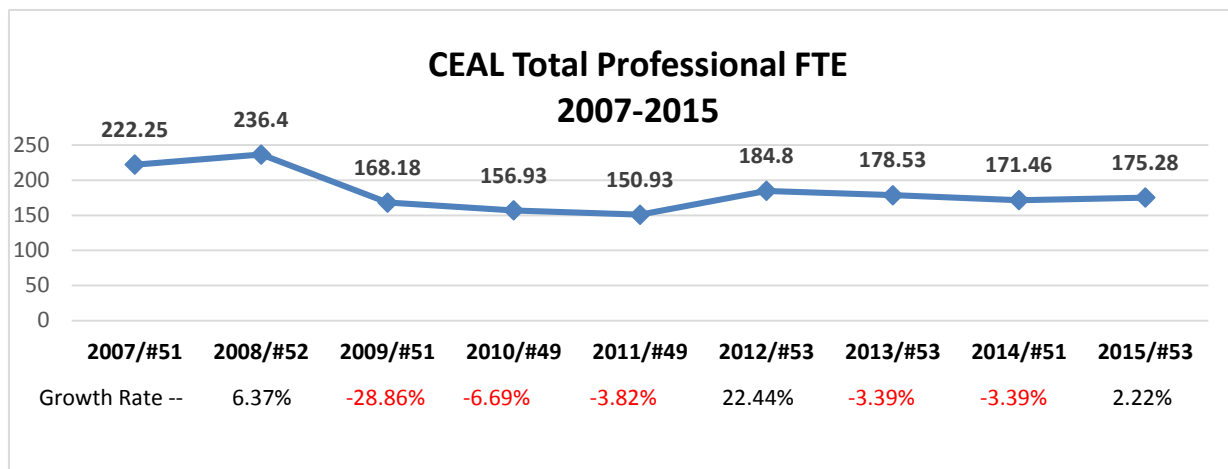
Table 31: CEAL Total Professional FTE, 2007-2015

34 libraries out of 53 participating libraries employ professional personnel who have more than one language responsibility: 32 libraries have professional Chinese positions shared with at least one or two other languages. 31 libraries have Japanese positions shared with other language responsibilities, and 29 libraries shared professional Korean language responsibilities with one or two other languages. 18 libraries have less than 1 FTE professional Chinese, less than 1 FTE professional Japanese, and less than 1 FTE professional Korean position. 12 libraries have one professional FTE, five of whom are responsible for one language. 3 libraries have less than one professional FTE. 34, or about 2/3 of CEAL participating libraries, have professional personnel who are responsible for more than one C, J, or K language. 18 professional personnel are responsible for more than one language and they are the only personnel assigned those responsibilities.
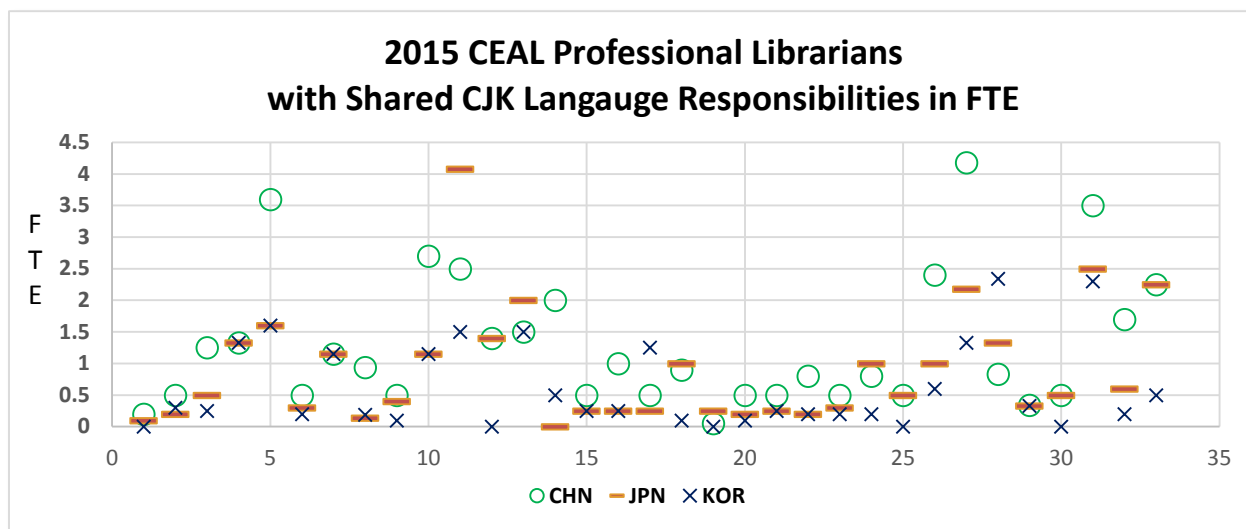
**2015 CEAL Professional Librarians
with Shared CJK Langauge Responsibilities in FTE**

**Table 32: 2015 CEAL Professional Librarians with Shared CJK Language Responsibilities
In FTE**

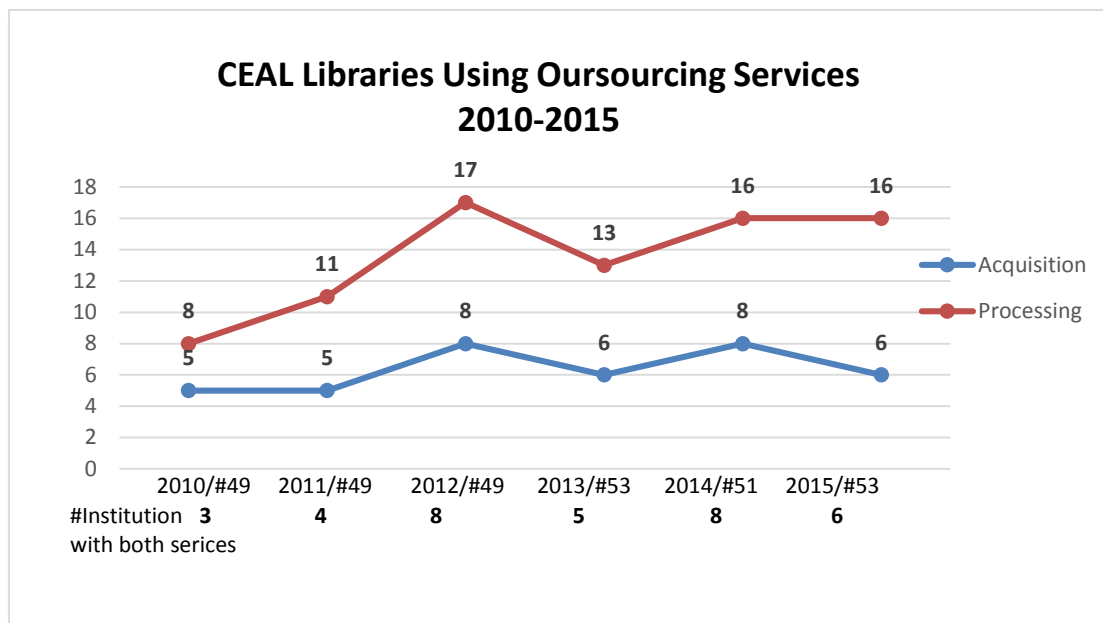**CEAL Libraries Using Oursourcing Services 2010-2015**

Table 33: CEAL Libraries Using Outsourcing Services, 2010-2015

53 participating libraries filled out the outsourcing survey in 2015. 6 libraries outsourced both acquisition and processing, 16 libraries outsourced processing, and 6 libraries outsourced acquisition. Libraries that used both services range from 0.3 professional FTE, to the Library of Congress with 50 FTE. Many libraries have collection development and processing needs regardless of the size of staff and library collection.

CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services 2011-2015
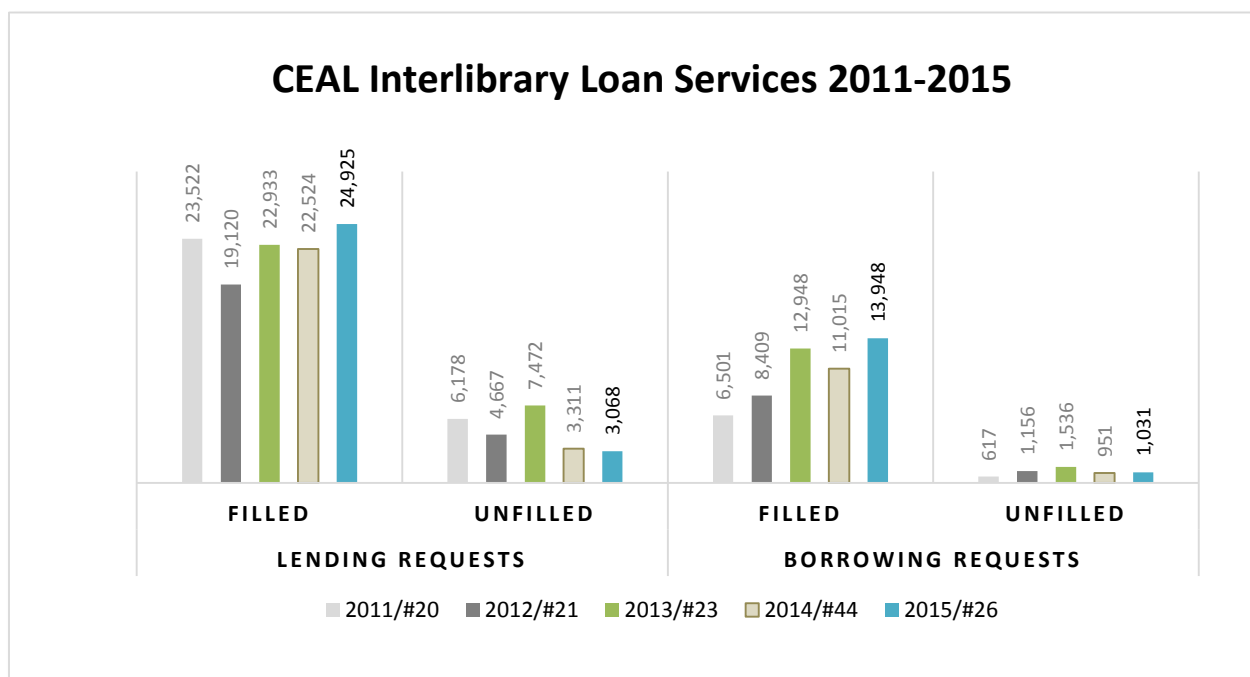
Table 34: CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services, 2011-2015

26 libraries reported interlibrary loan services data. 24,925 lending requests and 13,948 borrowing requests were filled in 2015. Borrowing (filled) has increased 16.63% over 2014. Lending (filled) requests have increased 10.66% over 2014. Although the data only represents one-half of CEAL libraries ILL activities, as a whole, CEAL libraries lend more than they borrow at a 1.79:1 ratio.
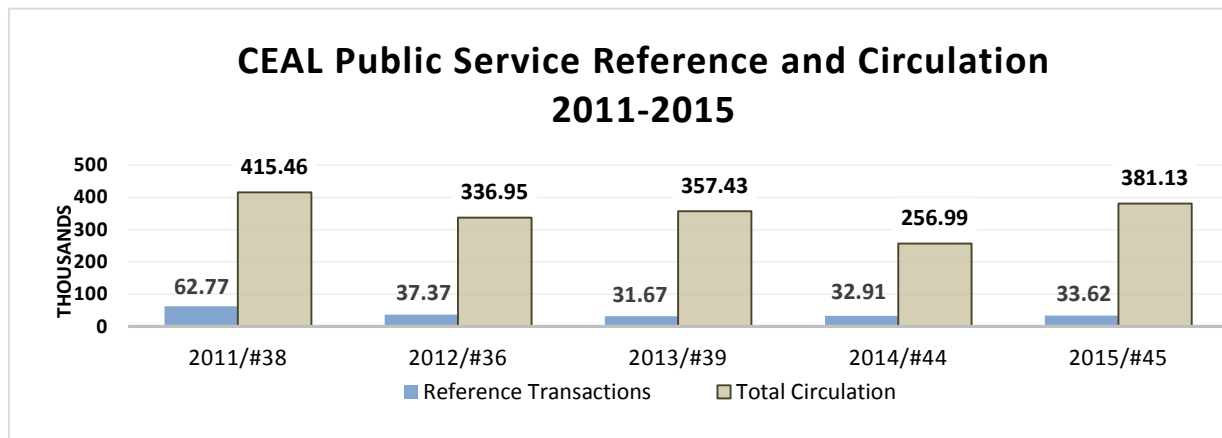
Table 35: CEAL Public Service Reference and Circulation, 2011-2015

36 libraries reported reference data and 26 libraries reported circulation data. 42 libraries had a total of 14,221 participants in 1,032 presentations in 2015, a 17.35% increase from 12,118 participants with 1,032 presentations in 2014. 45 libraries filled out the Public Service form. However, many libraries among the 45 did not complete all categories in this form. Reference transactions have increased 2.16% from 32,909 in 2014 to 33,620 in 2015.
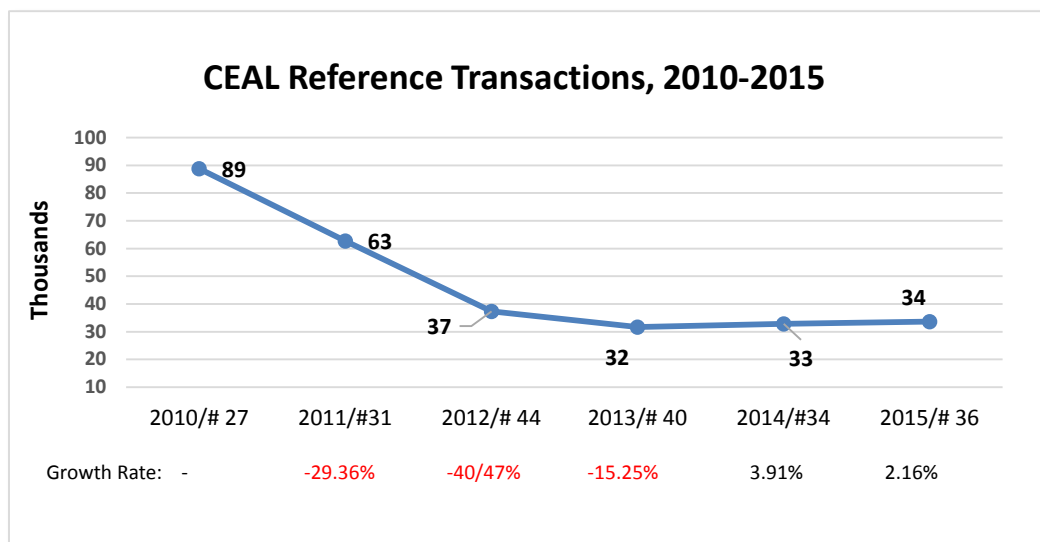
Table 36: CEAL Reference Transactions, 2010-2015

The tables below show e-resource expenditures from 2003 to 2015. Out of 49 libraries reporting electronic resource data, 30 libraries included total e-resource expenditures of $3,536,919 (3.5 million), compared to 32 libraries that reported in 2014 with total e-resource expenditures of

$3,224,834.63 (3.2 million), a 9.68% growth. Many libraries include their e-resource expenditures in fiscal support. However, some libraries may have only a portion of e-resources expenditures included in their fiscal support, and other portions funded by their main libraries' central fund, or possibly funded completely outside of fiscal support. It is difficult to detect if a library's total fiscal support includes its entire electronic resource expenditure, part of its electronic expenditure, or none of its electronic expenditure due to an individual library's fund structure. The growth rates from 2003 to 2015 are shown in Table 38 below.
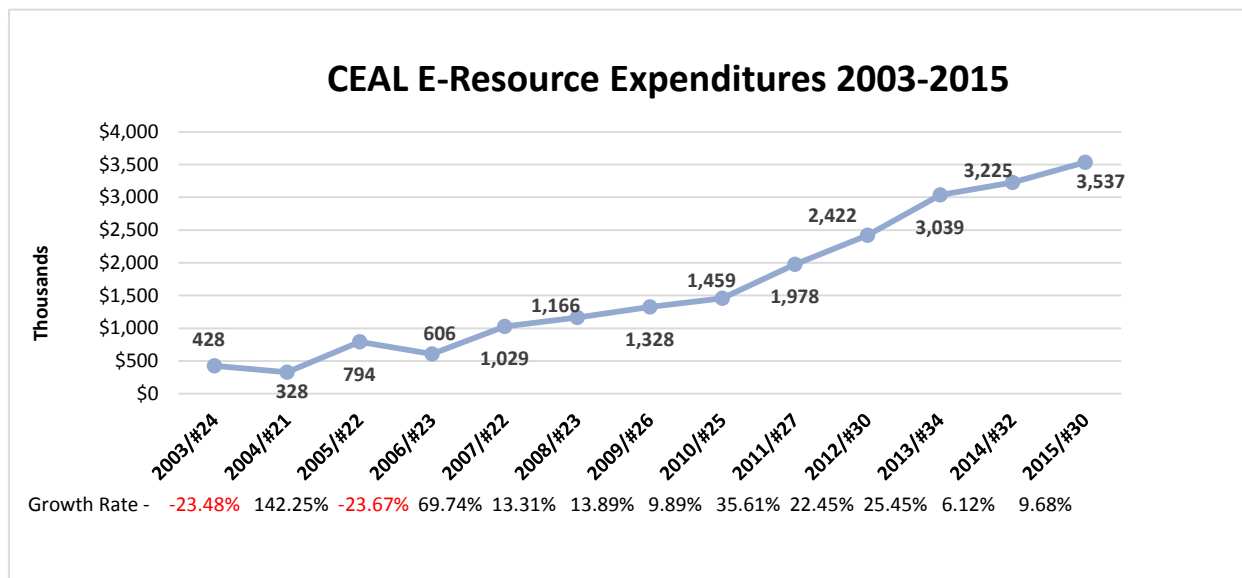
Table 37: CEAL E-Resource Expenditures, 2003-2015
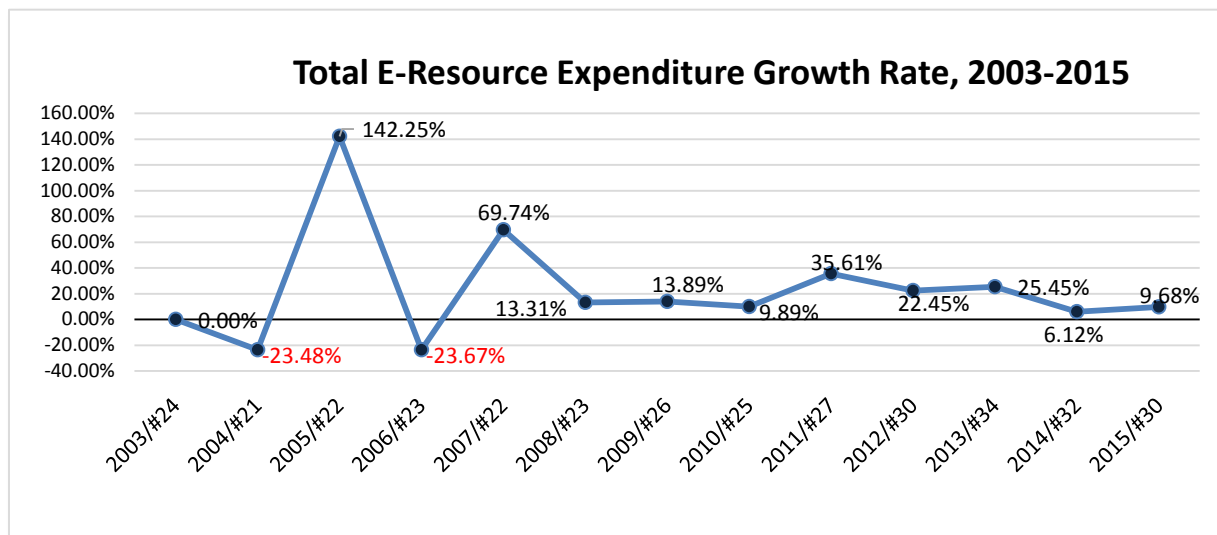

Table 38: Total E-Resource Expenditure Growth Rate, 2003-2015

The Table below shows 2015 CEAL libraries with e-resource expenditures over $100,000 and the percentage of their e-resource expenditure to their fiscal support. The top three e-resource expenditures are the Library of Congress ($773,527), Stanford ($391,935), and Harvard-

Yenching ($302,674). As for percentage to total fiscal support, the top three are Northwestern (61%), North Carolina (47%), and the Library of Congress (42%). As described earlier, the total e-resource expenditures may be included in a library's fiscal budget, overlap with, or be completely separate in addition to a library's total fiscal support. This depends on the funding structure of each individual library and how each library chooses to report under these two categories.
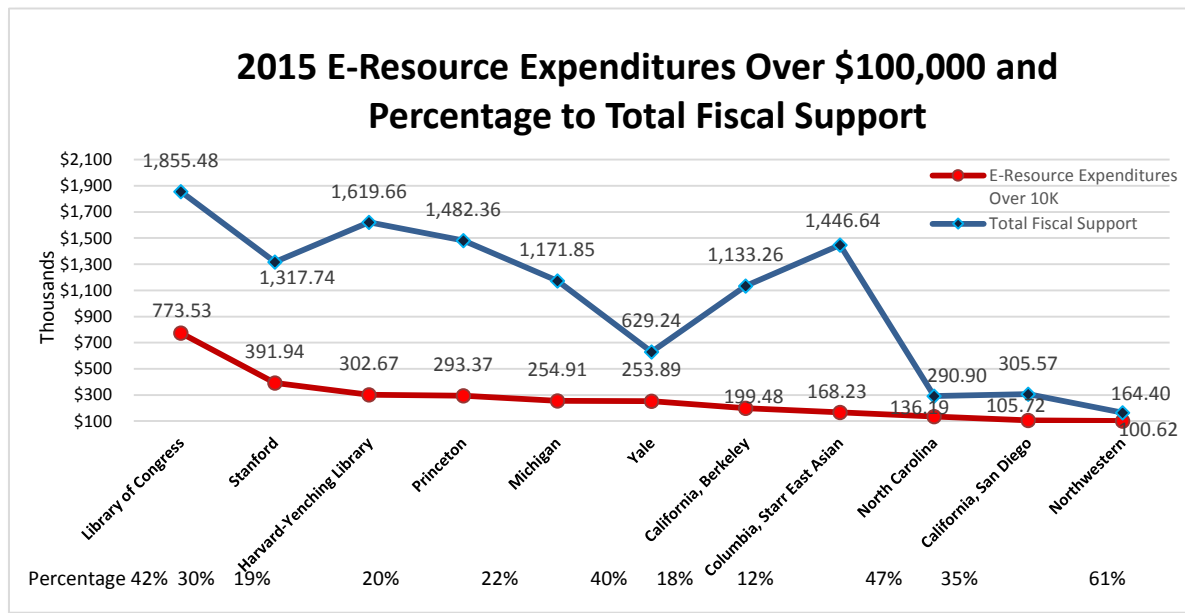

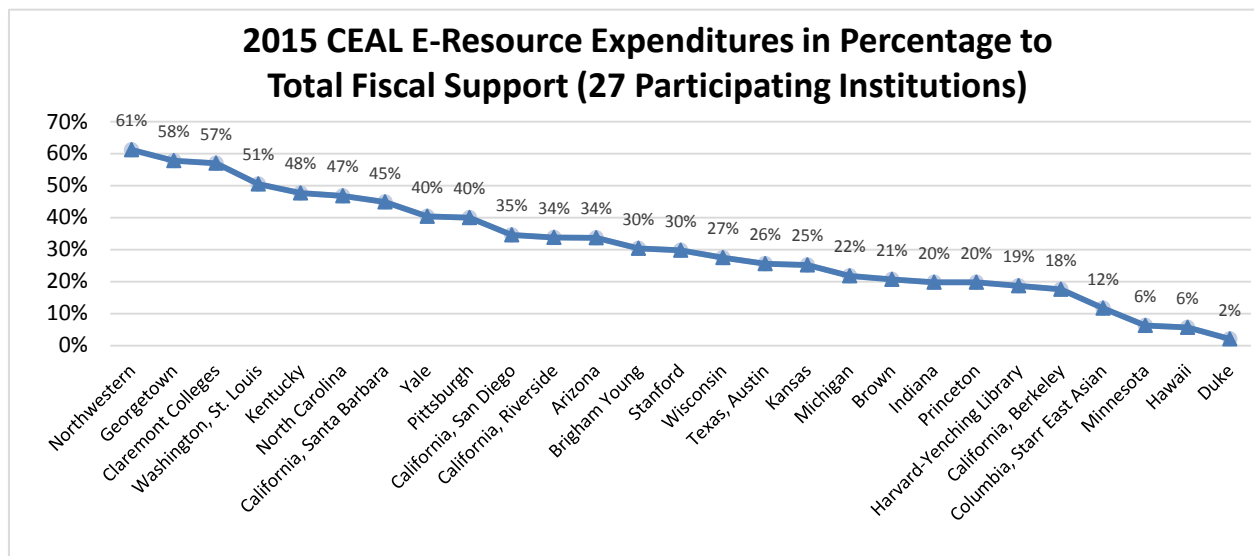**Table 39: 2015 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures Over $100K and Percentage to Total Fiscal Support**

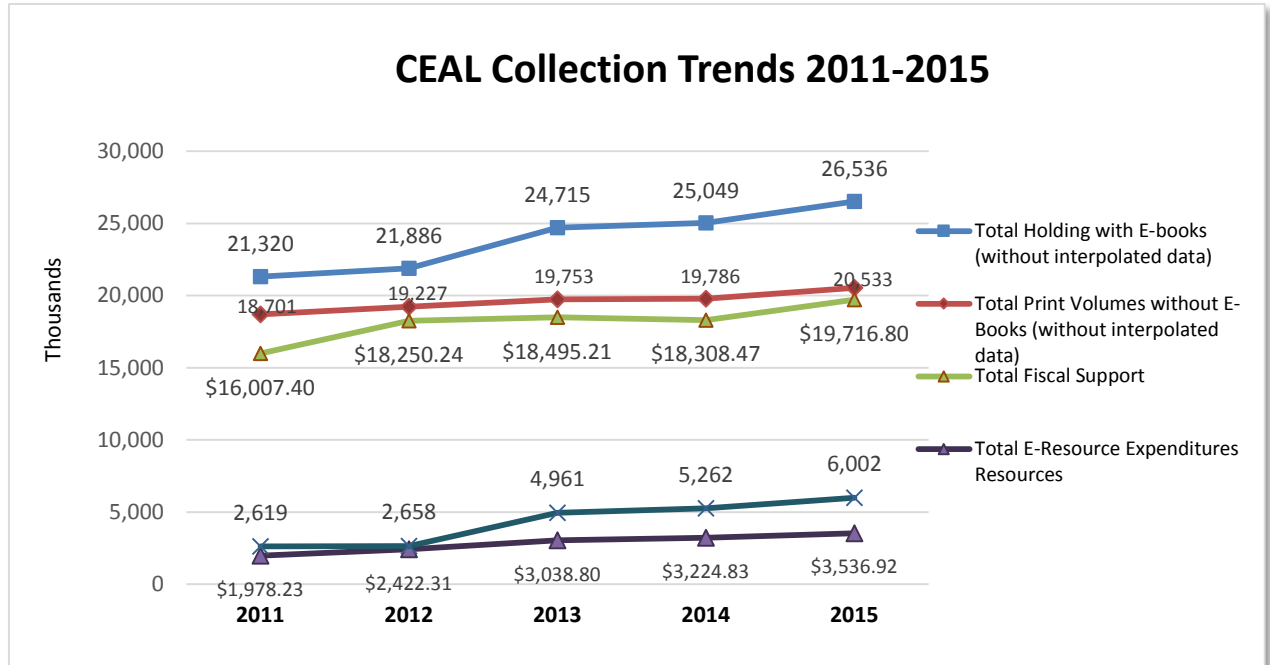**Table 40: 2015 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures in Percentage to Total Fiscal Support Graph Summary**
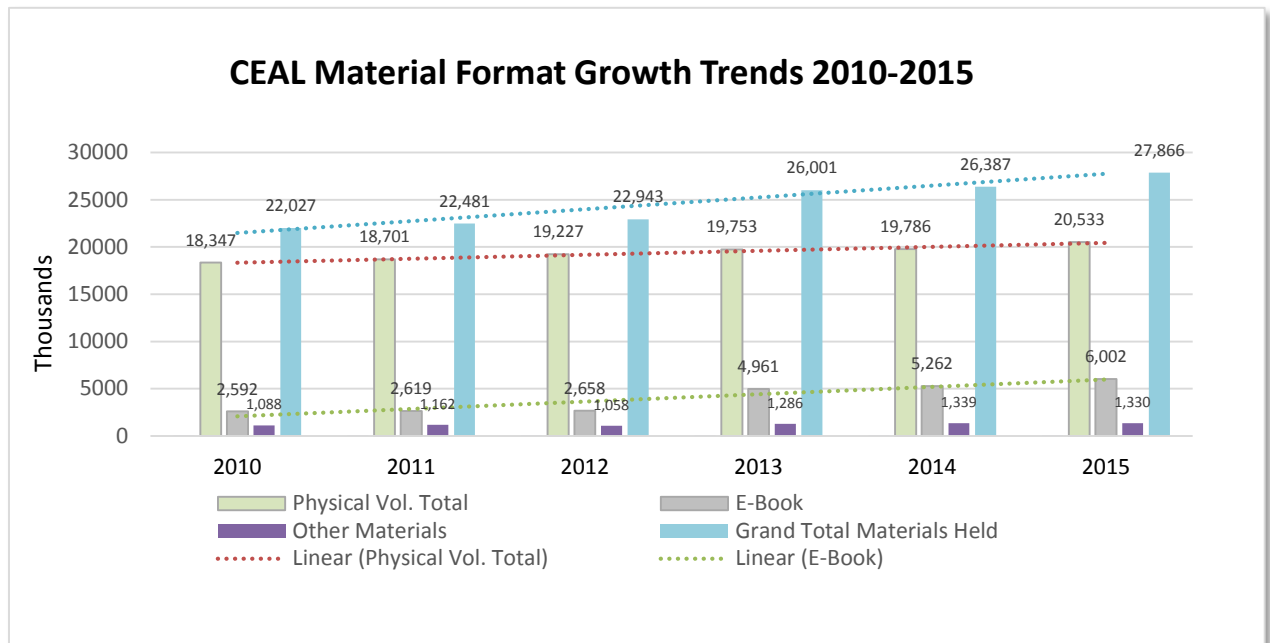
Table 41: CEAL Collection Trends, 2011-2015

Table 42: CEAL Material Format Growth Trends, 2010-2015

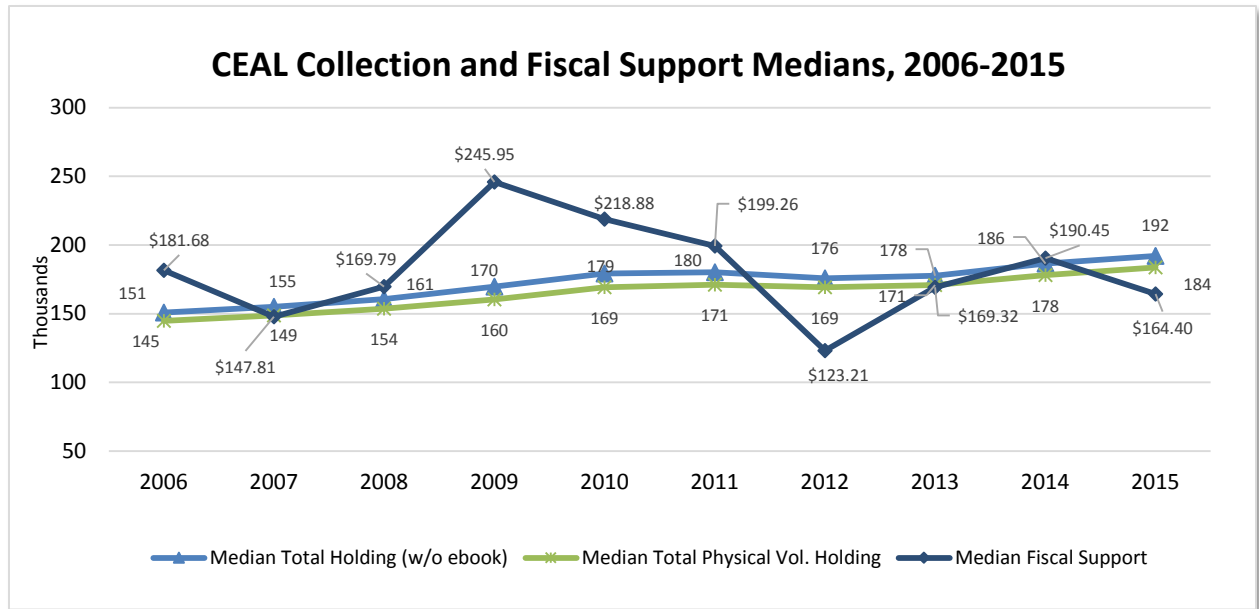**CEAL Collection and Fiscal Support Medians, 2006-2015**

Table 43: CEAL Collection and Fiscal Support Medians, 2006-2015

Summary

1. The print volumes added to the CEAL collection were 344,013 volumes by 53 libraries. This represents a 6.63% reduction from 2014 and a 13.64% reduction compared to 2011. The average addition is 6,491, and the median is 4,160.
2. 54 libraries reported holdings of 20,533,189 physical volumes as of June 30, 2015. Divided by language, this includes 10,997,700 Chinese (54%); 6,381,643 Japanese (31%); 1,710,608 Korean (8%); and 1,330,017 non-CJK language (7%) materials. Altogether, there was a growth rate of 3.78% over 2014.
3. The Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language physical volume annual growth rate from 2011 to 2015 is 2.36%, 2.06%, and 4.821% respectively. Korean print volume growth has continued to exceed Chinese and Japanese language volume growth. The 2015 CJK average physical volume growth is 2.21% without interpolated data
4. Print monographs added to collections have continued to decrease. Seventeen private funded CEAL U.S. libraries have a total of 183,943 volumes added, a decrease of 7.29% compared to 2014. Twenty-eight state funded libraries added a total of 133,163 volumes (or -22.74%) compared to 2014.
5. The top five universities for monograph additions in 2015 are Harvard (30,825), Columbia (29,718), Stanford (22,546), Northwestern (18,103), and Princeton (16,727).
6. The top 10 Chinese monograph academic library holdings are: Harvard, U.C. Berkeley, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Stanford, and Cornell.
7. The top ten academic library Japanese monograph collections are U.C. Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Princeton, UCLA, and Toronto.
8. The top 10 academic library Korean monograph collections are Harvard, Washington, Columbia, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Southern California, Hawaii, Toronto, UCLA, and Stanford.

9. The Library of Congress has the most Chinese (1,178,304), Japanese (1,215,215), and Korean (304,812) physical volumes collections among all types of CEAL libraries.
10. 43 library ebook collections have a total of 6,002,382 (6 million) volumes, 5,822,547 (5.8 million) titles. Among those, 21.6% is perpetual purchase, 16.4% non-purchase, and 62% by subscription. Perpetual holding growth is 175% compared to 2014. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the print growth of 2.21% for CEAL libraries. The total ebook growth is 14% since 2014 with 5,262,375 volumes.
11. The CEAL total serial titles count is 712,407 in 2015 reported by 51 participating libraries. Print and other formats compared to electronic journals are 22% to 78%.
12. The grand total fiscal support in 2015 is USD 19,716,801 (19.7 million), a 7.69% growth from 2014 (18.3 million) with 51 participating institutions. The total support breaks down into 72% appropriation, 17% endowment, 8% Grants, and 3% East Asian program support.
13. Fifty-three (53) institutions reported a total of 428.09 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). Compared to 420.86 FTE in 2014, the total FTEs grew 1.72%, or 7.23 FTE. CEAL personnel support divided by percentage: professional is 41%, supporting staff is 35%, student assistant is 15%, and others is 9%.
14. 34 libraries out of 53 participating libraries employ professional personnel who have more than one language responsibility: 32 libraries have professional Chinese positions shared with at least one or two other languages. 31 libraries have Japanese positions shared with other language responsibilities, and 29 libraries share professional Korean language responsibilities with one or two other languages. 18 libraries have less than 1 FTE professional Chinese, less than 1 FTE professional Japanese, and less than 1 FTE professional Korean position. 12 libraries have one professional FTE, five among them are responsible for one language. 3 libraries have less than one professional FTE. 34, or about 2/3 of CEAL participating libraries, have professional personnel who are responsible for more than one C, J, or K language. 18 professional personnel are responsible for more than one language. They are the only personnel assigned those responsibilities.
15. 24,925 lending requests and 13,948 borrowing requests were filled in 2015. Borrowing (filled) increased 16.63% over 2014. Lending (filled) requests increased 10.66% over 2014. CEAL libraries lend more then they borrow at a 1.79:1 ratio.
16. 30 libraries included expenditures with total e-resource expenditures of $3,536,919 (3.5 million) compared to 32 libraries reported in 2014 with total e-resource expenditures of $3,224,834.63 (3.2 million), a 9.68% growth.