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2017 CEAL Statistics Summary and New Features

Vickie Fu Doll, University of Kansas

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of annually-collected statistical data of East Asian libraries and museum collections in North America. Data is collected and compiled by the CEAL Statistics Committee and published annually by the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL), the official publication of CEAL. The annual statistics report includes a data set of East Asian language collections, and the scope focuses especially on Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK), and non-CJK language resources on East Asia. The data set includes information regarding physical volumes held, gross volumes added, serials, materials in other formats, electronic resources, fiscal support, personnel support, and library services. The variety of the statistical data is similar to that collected by the Association of Research Libraries. Each CEAL member East Asian collection's dataset is a subset of its own institution, and collectively, a subset of the ARL's Annual Statistics (<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/index.html>).

Surveys of East Asian collections in North America have been conducted throughout the years by CEAL members and by appointed special CEAL task forces. The 1959 article "East Asian Collections in American Libraries" (Nunn and Tsien) reported a total volume count of 1,546,610 for Columbia, Cornell, Freer, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and the Library of Congress.¹ Dr. Tsien also published multiple East Asian collection surveys in the 1960s and 1970s, several of which were accumulations of five-year collection statistics reports.² From 1989 to 1998, the CEAL Statistics Task Force³ conducted annual surveys and published results in JEAL. CEAL adopted the ARL Statistics survey format in 1998,⁴ and from 1999, the CEAL Statistics Committee has been collecting data and publishing statistics according to ARL's format and method of data interpretation.

In 2000, the CEAL Statistics Committee created the CEAL Statistics Database (CSD) which has been based at the University of Kansas. The CSD includes a collection of ten online survey forms which are filled out by CEAL libraries during the data input time frame to compile annual statistical data and produce longitudinal datasets. The Committee follows up with member libraries about missing data and verifies data that doesn't follow its institution's historical growth if member libraries don't provide notes for explanation. The accuracy of the final data is dependent on the accuracy of the data supplied by member libraries. After the verification process, the Committee compiles data into reports. Pre-1999 printed statistical data was input into the online CSD by the CEAL Statistics Committee in 2007.

The Committee also continues to maintain the website which has remained available with open access to the public since establishment. Member libraries can log in to access original and derived data such

¹ Nunn G. Raymond, Tsien, Tsuen-Hsueh, "Far Eastern Resources in American Libraries," *Library Quarterly* V. XXIX no. 1 (1959): 30-31, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/handle/1808/22708>.

² See other East Asian collection statistics at CSD website at <https://ceal.ku.edu/year-pdf-version>

³ Appointed by the President of CEAL, each CEAL Statistics Task Force served a three-year turn. The last task force served from 1996-1999. The CEAL Statistics Committee was established in 2000 as one of CEAL's standing committees to serve all CEAL statistics needs including data collection, distribution, maintenance, discovery and development.

⁴ "Current Status of East Asian Collections in North American Institutions, 1997-1998," *Journal of East Asian Libraries* no. 117 (1999): 106, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1999/iss117/11/>. Also see Doll and Simpson, "Summary of CEAL Statistics 2001-2002," *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 129 (1):102, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/handle/1808/11201>.

as the median, average, growth rate, ranking in all categories, comparison by region and funding type, and detailed, longitudinal datasets. If individual libraries participate consistently in filling out the CEAL data survey, the online database can provide a complete run of collection information for about 50 years.

The CSD has had three programming upgrades in the past 17 years including the most recent program migration and server change in 2017. The CSD website's current URL is <https://ceal.ku.edu>.

The 2017 upgrade included features that were suggested by members to restructure the categories and selections for inputting data. The upgrade features included additional collection formats, additional personnel categories, and standardized e-resource counts.

For additional collection formats, multi-media online resources such as audio, video, images, and maps have been added under the "Other Materials" survey form.

On the "Personnel Support" survey form, "East Asian" has been added as a selection under the "Professional", "Supporting Staff", and "Student" categories to avoid differentiation between CJK languages for positions with multi-language responsibilities.

Major changes in how the CSD calculates a library's total collection holding were also made by the CEAL Statistics Committee to standardize e-resource counts especially "E-books" counts. Ebooks that have been cataloged; ebooks that were purchased from ebook vendors; ebooks that come as part of aggregate services and locally digitized electronic books, theses, and dissertations are included in the total volume holding. However, ebooks by subscription are excluded. Ebooks from HathiTrust, CADAL (China Academic Digital Associative Library), and Internet Archive are also excluded unless the ebooks meet the conditions of inclusion. This change was brought about after Dr. Peter Zhou (UC-Berkeley) raised the issue of ebook count standardization to the 2017 CEAL Executive Board and questioned which ebook counts are included in the total collection volume count. Ebook counts have been reported unevenly in the past and have caused huge gaps in data between CEAL libraries that have similar holdings of print materials. Zhou suggested that the CEAL Statistics Committee standardize ebook database title and volume counts and provide this information to member libraries to close the ebook statistics gap and the total volume holding gap. He also offered the help of the University of California Libraries East Asian Academic Librarians consortium to assist with this process.

This prompted the creation of not only the "E-book Database List by Subscription", but also the "E-Journal Database List by Subscription", and the "Multi-media Database List by Subscription" with the assistance of many CEAL colleagues.⁵ These three database lists only include "full-text" and "by subscription" databases. When member libraries are filling out the online CEAL Statistics survey forms, they can select the databases their institution is subscribed to on each database list. After making their selections, when they are filling in the "Serials" form (which is linked to the E-journal database list), the "Other Materials" form (which is linked to the multi-media database list), and the "E-Book" form (which is linked to the ebook database list), members can select the option "Import data from database list". The system will then import the total title and/or volume counts for their institution's subscribed databases and fill in the appropriate survey cells with that data. If a database has multiple series or subjects, each series/subject is listed with its own title and volume counts. Each series/subject is counted separately as a subscription module following the vendor/publisher sale model. For example, the Zhongguo fangzhi ku 中国方志库 (Chinese local gazetteer database) by Beijing Erudition Digital

⁵ With the help of the Committee on Japanese Materials (chaired by Rocha) and several other Chinese and Korean studies librarians from Columbia, Princeton, UC-Berkeley, and Harvard.

Research Center, has multiple series and each series is listed separately with its own title and volume counts. However, in the case of ejournal database list linked to the “Serials” survey form, even if vendors/publishers divide the same product package into multiple subjects, the system calculates the total serial/newspaper title counts without duplicate counting for each subject series. If a newspaper database has 600 titles, it doesn’t matter how many subseries it is divided into and how many series a library is subscribed to; the system only counts 600 titles one time, and won’t duplicate the count of each sub-series.

Due to the variation in subscription packages for individual and consortium libraries, using the database lists is not mandatory when filling out the survey. The database lists provide title and volume counts that apply to most libraries’ subscription models and only serve as a reference for standard counts of ebooks and ejournals.

The CEAL Statistics Database program design that existed before the 2017 upgrade allowed for forced subtotals and totals without itemized data input. This allowed library statistics coordinators to enter a total sum without breaking it down by language or by source and allowed for volume counts without providing title counts. This flexibility caused the roll total and column total to not agree with each other. In the 2017 database program migration, this feature was changed to promote data integrity. Now the statistics survey forms only permit this kind of flexibility on the “Fiscal Support Form” while all other forms require itemized data to generate subtotals or totals.

In 2017, 52 CEAL member libraries participated in annual CEAL Statistics survey data input. These included 49 university libraries (19 U.S. private, 26 U.S. public, and three Canadian) and four U. S. non-academic libraries (Cleveland Museum of Art, Far Eastern Research Library, Library of Congress, and the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art Reference Library). Among these, 30 (or 58%) completed every form, although some did not complete every cell on all forms. Nonetheless, library participation and survey completion has been consistent in recent years.

The following is a list of survey forms and participating libraries:

1. Monograph Additions: 52 libraries
2. Volume Holdings: 51 libraries
3. Serial Titles: 49 libraries
4. Other Materials: 46 libraries
5. Grand Total Library Collection and Backlog: 52 libraries
6. Fiscal Support: 51 libraries
7. Personnel Support: 52 libraries
8. Public Service: 37 libraries
9. E-Resources: 48 libraries
10. E-Books: 35 libraries

The total acquisition of monographs by CEAL Libraries in 2017 was 389,658 volumes (Chinese 44%, Japanese 24.5%, Korean 20.5%, and non-CJK languages 10.8%). The total volume addition reported by 49 libraries was 347,414 volumes with a 12.16% total growth rate from 2016 to 2017.

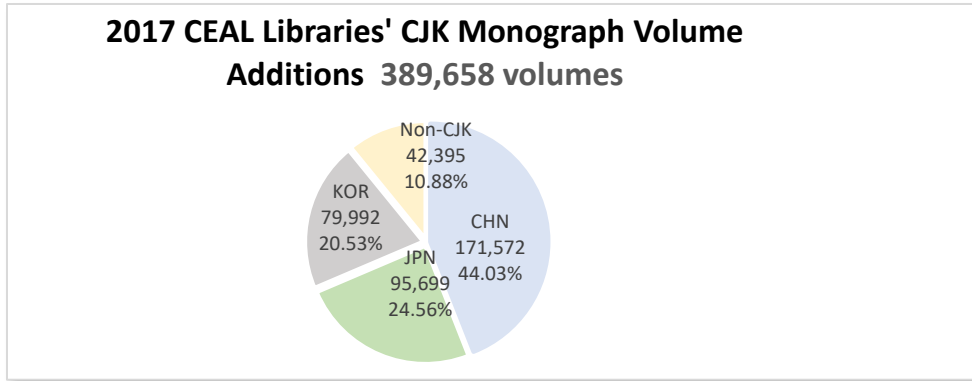


Table 1: 2017 CEAL Libraries' CJK Monograph Volume Additions

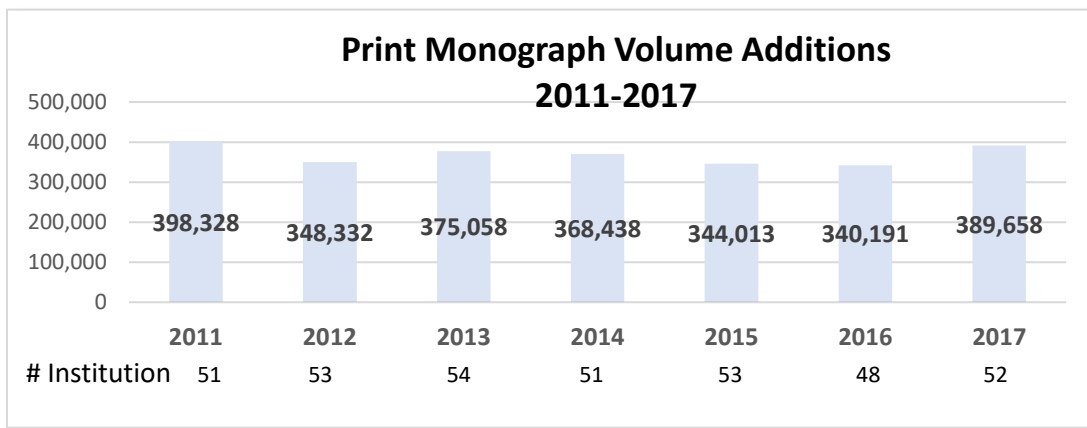


Table 2: Print Monograph Volume Additions 2011-2017

Table 2 displays print monograph volume additions from 2011 to 2017 and shows a growth rate of 14.5% for 2017. This is the highest increase since 2011. The trend shows that print monograph additions had been declining since 2011. However, the number of participating libraries could also be a factor.

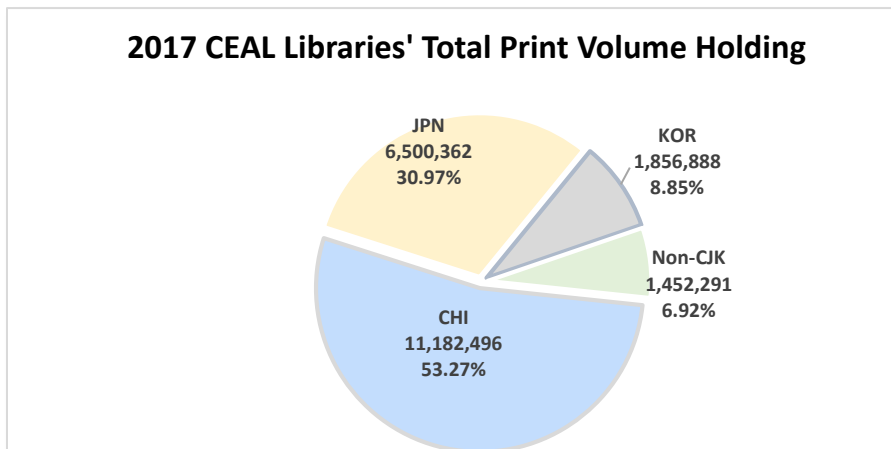


Table 3: 2017 CEAL Libraries' Total Print Volume Holding

CEAL libraries' total print volume holding has reached almost 21 million (20,992,037) in 2017 with 53.27% in Chinese, 30.97% in Japanese, 8.85% in Korean, and 6.92% in non-CJK languages. The 2017 volume holding growth rate is up 3.78% over 2016 (Tables 3 and 4).

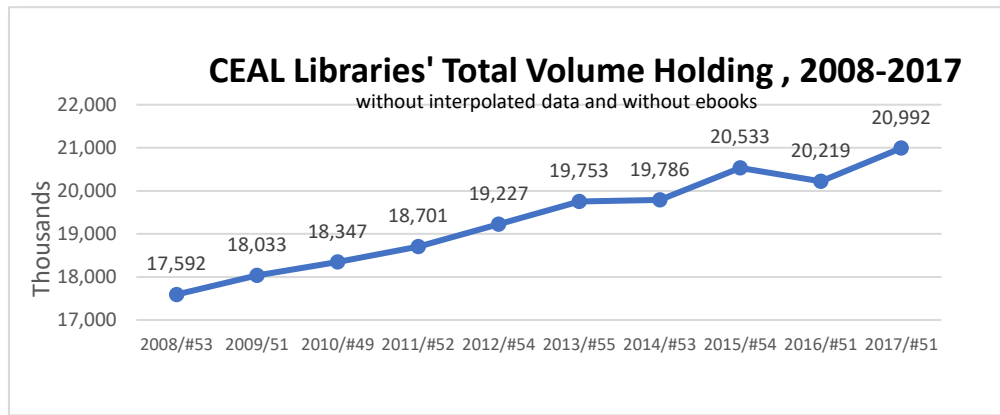


Table 4: CEAL Libraries' Total Volume Holding, 2008-2017

In addition to the accuracy and consistency of data submitted by member libraries, the number of libraries that participate in the annual surveys affect statistical data, especially for longitudinal studies and growth rate calculation. To maintain consistency in the data, the database program provides data derived from previous years to maintain at least the previous data instead of a “zero” in the case of a year of missing data. This is useful to see growth over a period of time.

Table 5 shows the CEAL total volume holding from 2011 to 2017, including data submitted by 58 libraries during those years. It also displays the yearly growth rate with and without ebook data included. The print volume holding growth rate is steady with the average growth rate of 2.45% between 2011 and 2017. When including ebook volumes, the growth rate is much higher. CEAL's total volume holding, including ebooks, shows 2017 growth rate of over 12%.

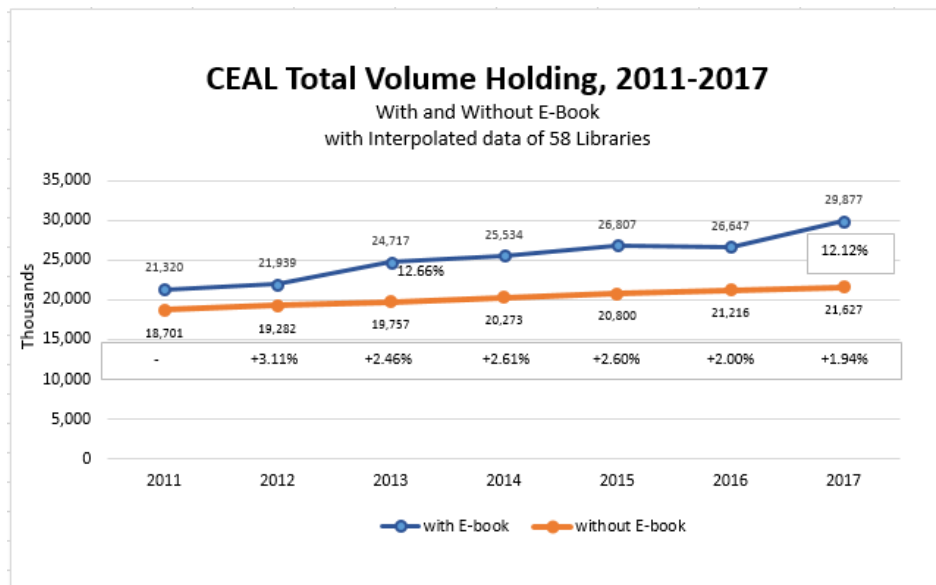


Table 5: CEAL Total Volume Holding, 2011-2017, with and without e-Books (with interpolated data)

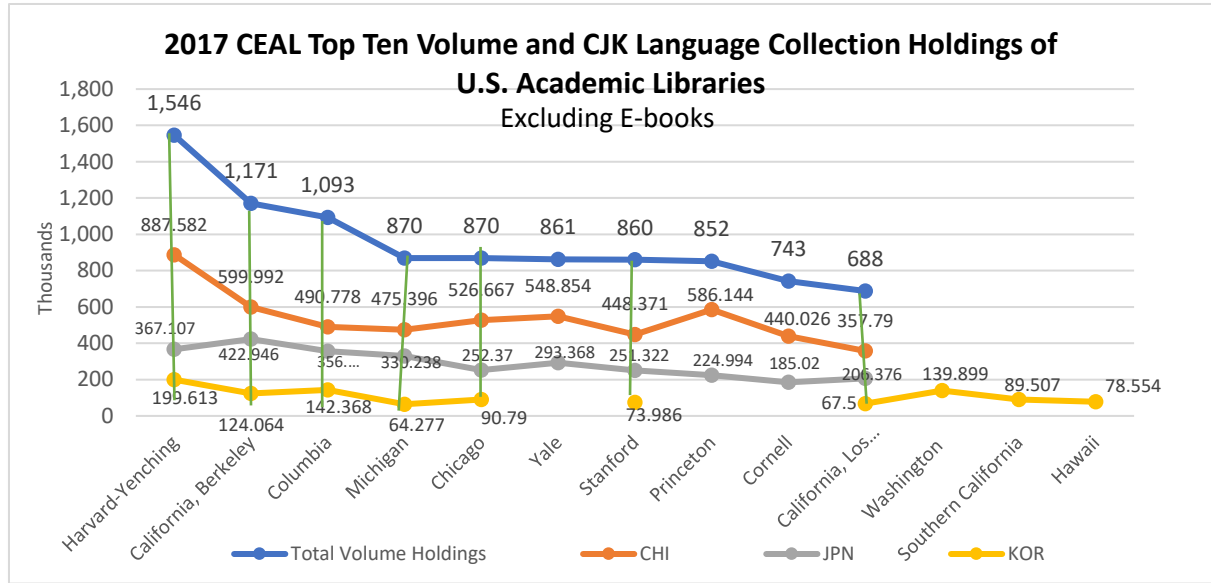


Table 6: 2017 CEAL Top Ten Volume and CJK Language Collection holdings of U.S. Academic Libraries

CEAL’s top ten monograph volume holdings for U.S. academic libraries are Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Yale, Stanford, Princeton, Cornell, and UCLA. Seven of these ten academic libraries have all three Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language collections: Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Stanford, and UCLA. The Korean volume holdings of the University of Washington, Southern California, and Hawaii are among the top ten Korean volume holdings. The Library of Congress has the most volume holdings with over three million (3,027,342) volumes. Of these, 1,258,369 are in Chinese, 1,234,336 are in Japanese, and 319,426 are in Korean.

The “Serial Titles” survey form was redesigned to clarify between electronic and print/other formats and whether they were purchased or not purchased. Non-purchased serials refer to those that are by subscription, gift/exchange, or locally produced. Purchased serials refer to those that have been perpetually purchased or leased.

A grand total of 4.1 million (4,123,272) serial titles were reported by participating CEAL Libraries. Among these, 4,038,634 (98%) are e-journal titles and 84,638 (2%) are print and other formats. E-journal titles by language show 3,875,808 titles are in Chinese (96%), 34,313 are in Japanese (1%), 124,012 are in Korean (3%), and 4,501 titles are in non-CJK languages (%). Print and other formats by language show 44,796 titles are in Chinese (54%), 26,656 are in Japanese (32%), 7,731 are in Korean (9%), and 4,501 are in non-CJK languages (5%). Tables 7, 8, and 9 display the above information.

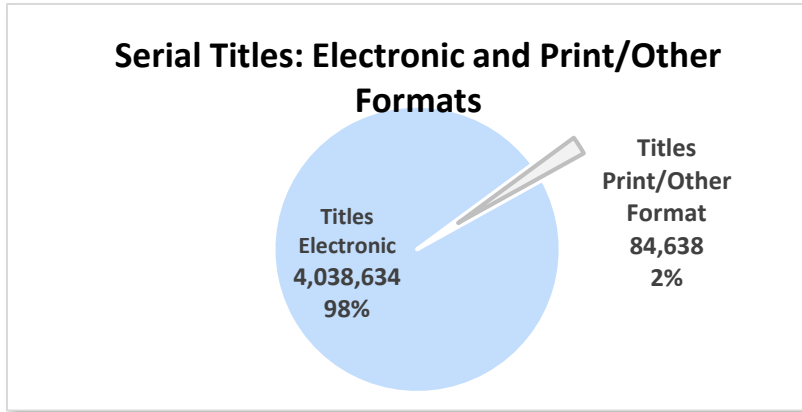


Table 7: Serial titles: Electronic and Print/Other Formats

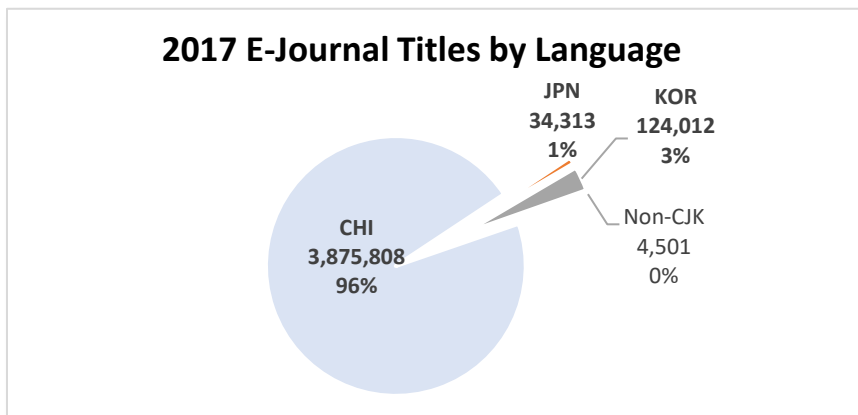


Table 8: 2017 E-Journal Titles by Language

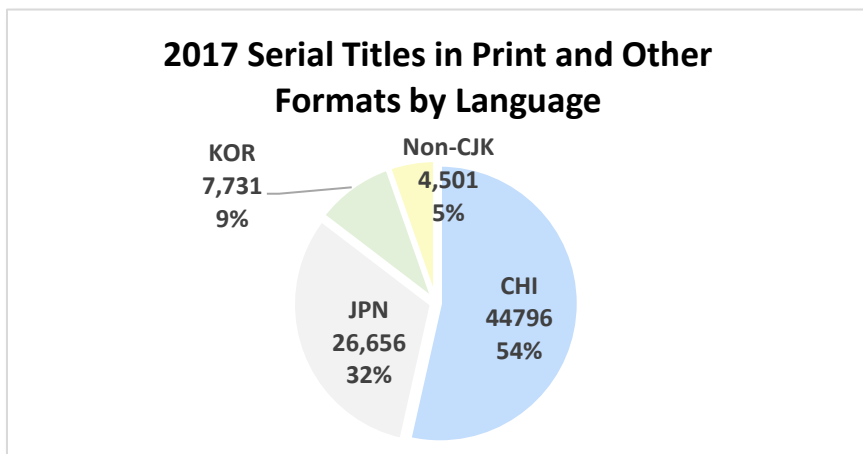


Table 9: 2017 Serial Titles in Print and Other Formats by Language

The “Other Materials” survey form has expanded to include electronic items such as online maps, online images and photographs, streaming audio and music, streaming film and video, and includes an option to customize format that were not listed. “Other Materials” does not include archival materials

such as manuscripts, correspondence, artifacts, clippings, press releases, or newsletters since most of these would be contained within a special collection at each institution.

46 CEAL libraries reported a total of 1,005,900 microform items, 79,172 cartographic and graphic items, 29,902 audio pieces, 54,679 videos, 111,246 DVDs, 11,379 online maps, 227,783 online images and photographs, 890 streaming audio and music, and 17,063 streaming film and video. The grand total for the holding of “Other Materials” among the 46 CEAL libraries is 1,542,438 items. Many of these online formats are by subscription or have been digitized locally. Due to the new categories that were collected in 2017 on the CSD, “Other Materials” has seen a large increase⁶ that cannot be compared with regular growth.

Total purchased and non-purchased ebook titles are 8,023,655 from 8,239,272 volumes. As reported by 35 CEAL libraries, total ebook titles by subscription are 19,638,477 from 17,585,876 volumes. E-book by subscription volumes consist of 68.1% of all ebook volumes while purchase and non-purchased volumes consist of 31.9% of all ebook volumes (Tables 10 and 11). In the above two categories, only “purchased and non-purchased” ebooks in **8,239,272 volumes are counted in CEAL’s total holding**. The top five ebook holdings in 2017 were the University of California-Berkeley, Columbia, Stanford, Harvard-Yenching, and Princeton, followed by Universities of California at Santa Barbara, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Irvine.

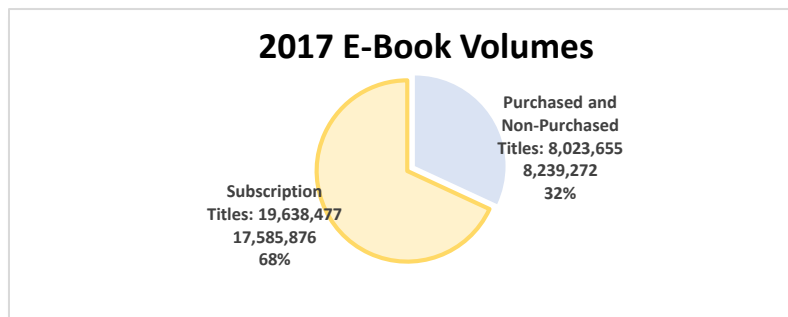


Table 10: 2017 E-Book Volumes and Titles

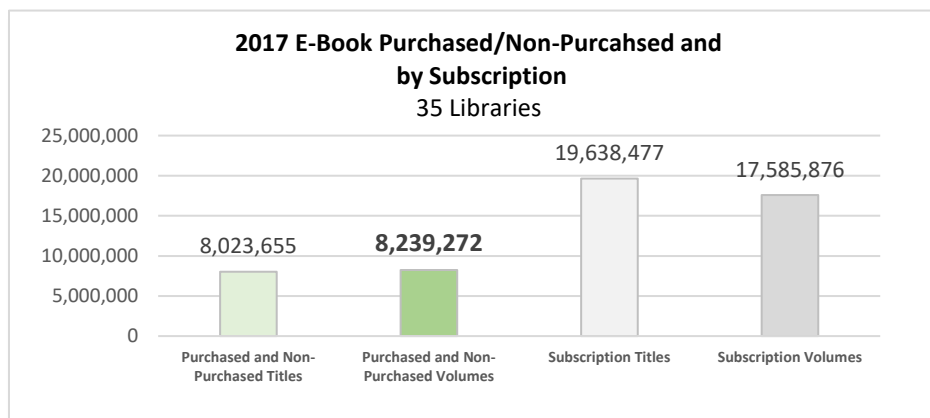


Table 11: 2017 E-Book Purchased/Non-Purchased and by Subscription Volumes

⁶ User demand has gone up for multi-media resources, especially online streaming resources. With strong institutional support, the growth of electronic resources has increased quickly as more resources are made available. Prices of online streaming resources can be high especially those with public showing rights.

The total collection holding, including ebooks and without interpolated data is 30,773,747, which is a growth of 13.12% from 27,205,111 in 2016. Printed volumes are 68% of the total holding, ebooks are 27% of the total holding, and other materials are 5% of the total holding (Table 12).

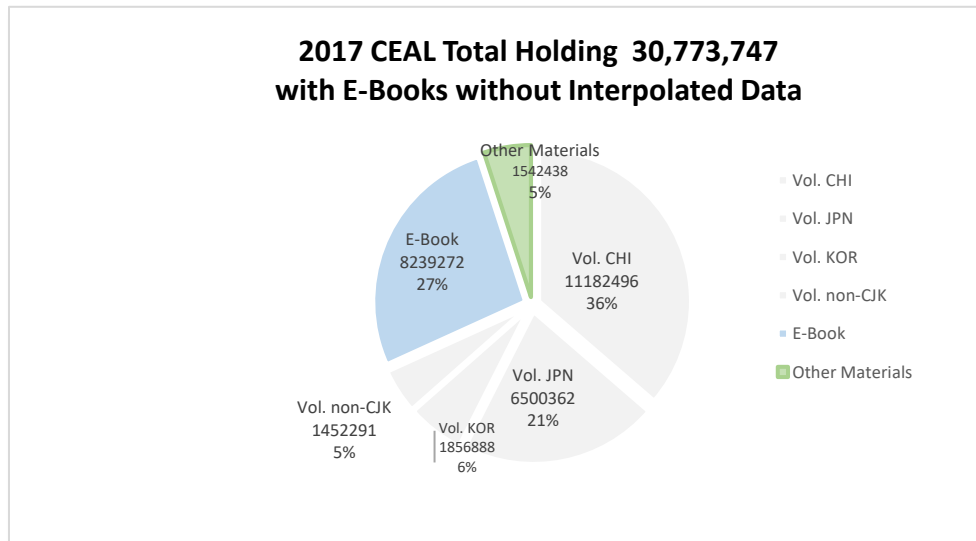


Table 12: 2017 CEAL Total Holding Including E-Books, Without Interpolated Data

The total collection holding, not including ebooks, and with interpolated data of 58 libraries is 23,177,419, which is a growth of 2.54% from 22,602,264 in 2016. The total collection holding of 52 libraries, not including ebooks and without interpolated data, is 22,534,475, which is a growth of 3.45% from 21,783,079 in 2016 (Table 13).

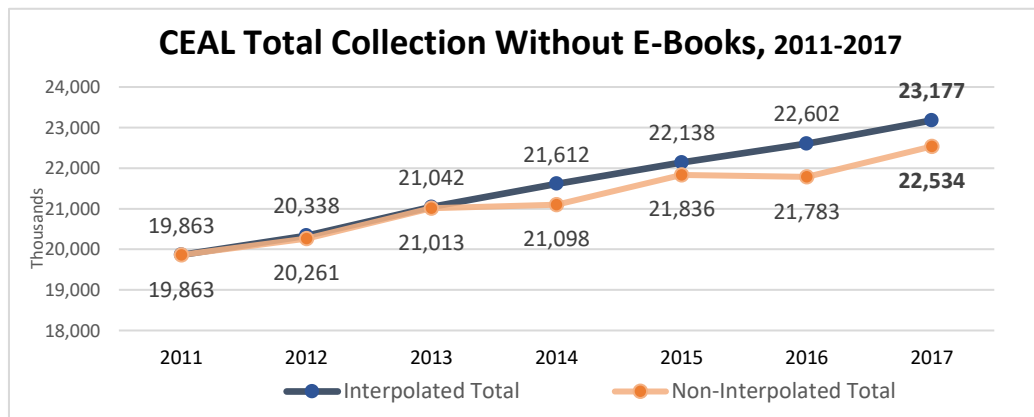


Table 13: CEAL Total Collection Without E-Books, 2011-2017

Including ebooks and with interpolated data, CEAL total collection is 31,427,506, which is a 12.11% growth over 28,033,339 in 2016 (Table 14). CEAL total collection growth rate comparison with and without ebooks is shown in Table 15. The average growth of the total collection, including ebooks and with interpolated data, is 5.93% between 2011 and 2017. The standardized count for e-resource titles and volumes seems to have generated data growth which many libraries didn't report in the past. There are also several libraries that didn't report any e-resource holdings although they do have e-resources.

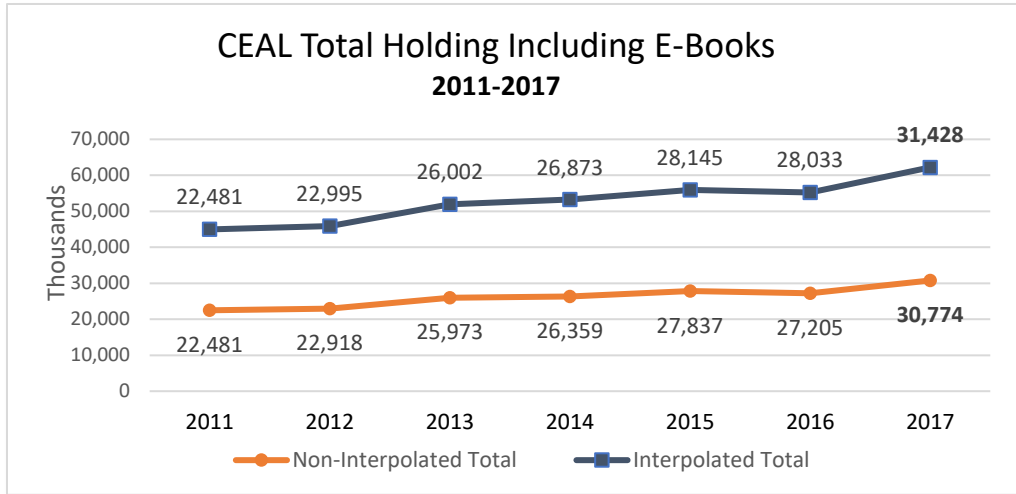


Table 14: CEAL Total Holding Including E-Books, 2011-2017

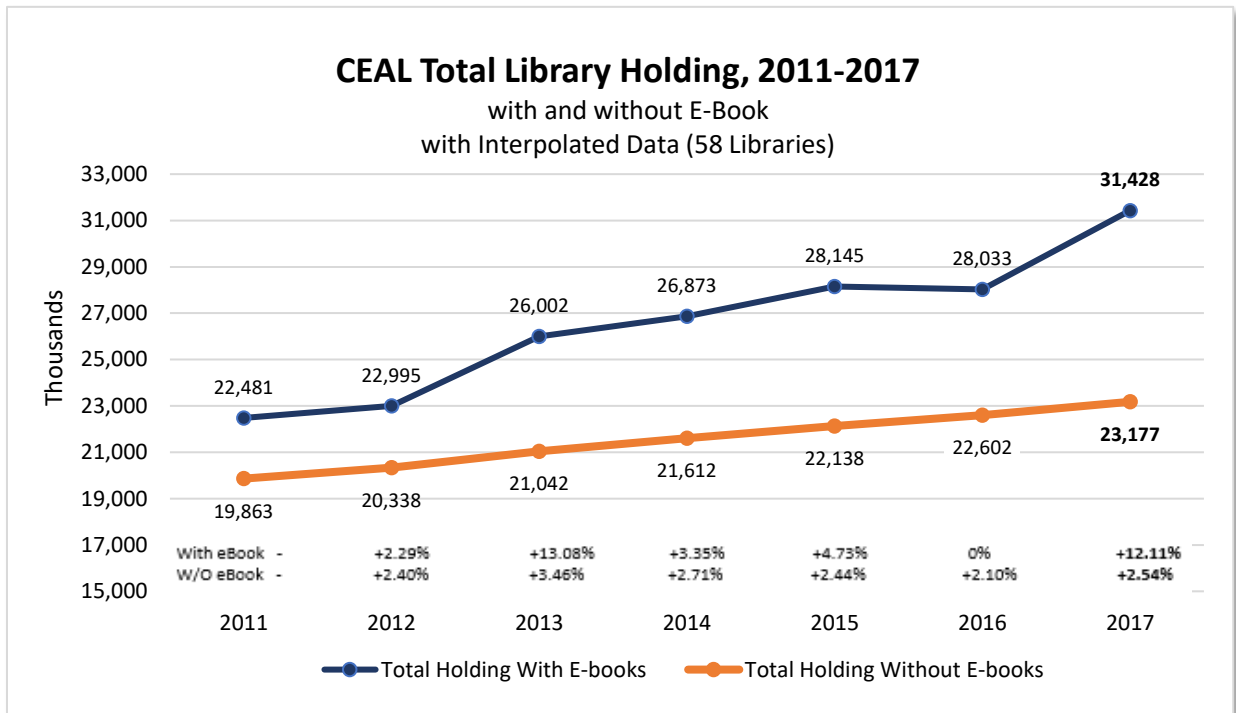


Table 15: CEAL Total Collection, 2011-2017, with and without E-Books, with Interpolated Data

Tables 16-18 show that 51 libraries reported 2017 appropriations, 23 reported endowments, 28 reported grants, and 14 reported East Asian program supports. The grand total fiscal support in 2017 was USD 19,983,657.85 (almost 20 million), which is a growth rate of 6.16% over 2016 with \$18,824,150.77. 2017 has had the highest total fiscal support since 2013. Fiscal support has four breakdowns: Appropriation, Endowment, Grant, and East Asian Program Support. In 2017, Appropriation is 68% (\$13,548,959.77) of the total fiscal support, which is a growth of 7% over 2016 at \$12,662,521.17, and a 4.05% growth over 2013. Endowment is at 19.5% with \$3,862,896.71 and a 14.89% growth over 2016 at \$3,362,398.92. Grant is at 9% with \$1,788,659.69 and a 5.96% growth

over 2016 with \$1,687,892.81. East Asian Program Support is 3% of the total fiscal support with \$640,383.75 and had a growth rate of -36.39% over 2016 at \$1,006,743.87, the lowest since 2013.

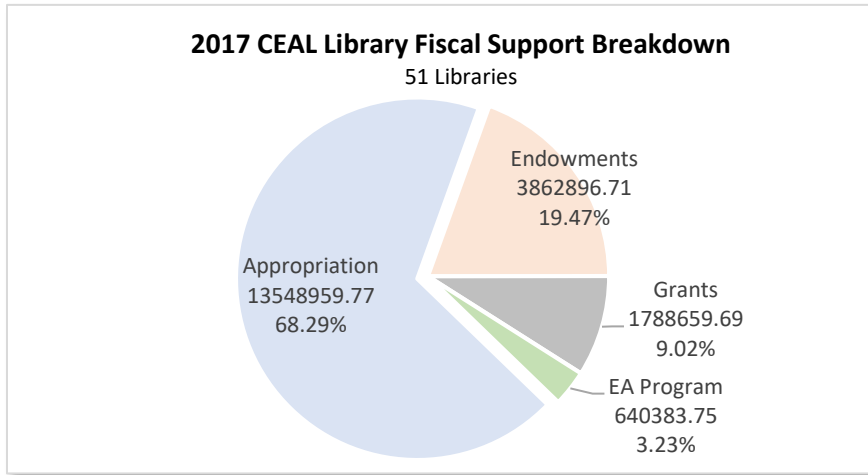


Table 16: 2017 CEAL Library Fiscal Support Breakdown

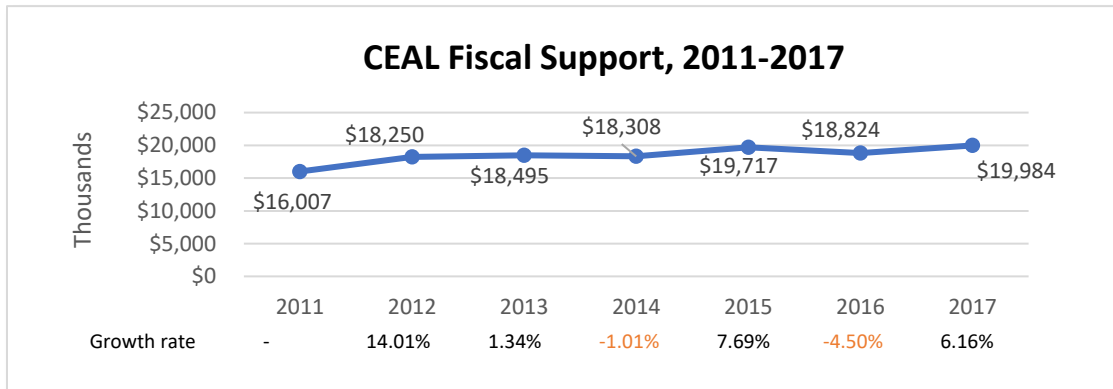


Table 17: CEAL Fiscal Support, 2011-2017 with Growth Rate

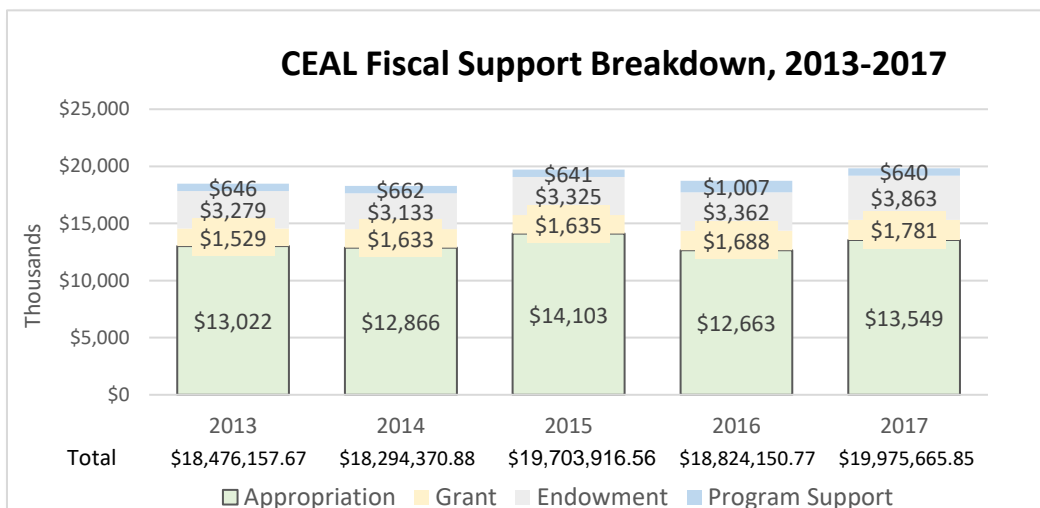


Table 18: CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, 2013-2017

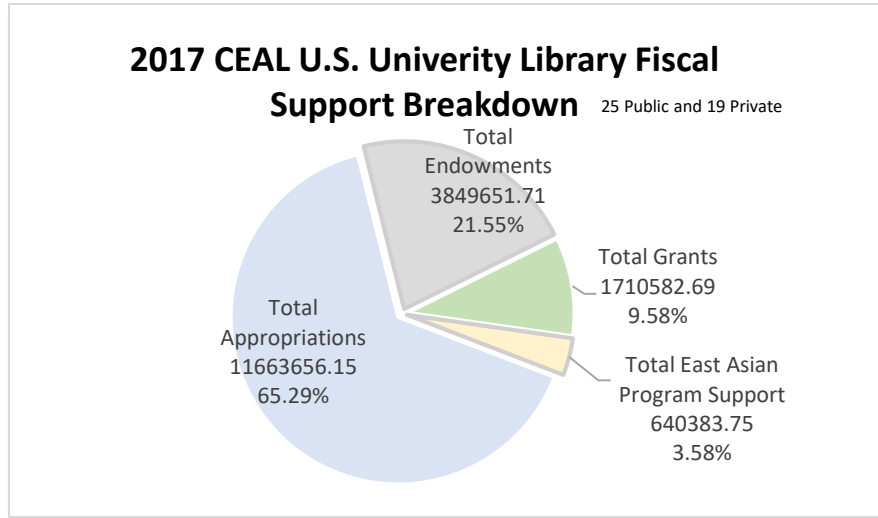


Table 19: 2017 CEAL U.S. University Library Fiscal Support Breakdown

44 U.S. university libraries, 25 public and 19 private, reported a fiscal support total of 17.89 million. Appropriations is 65.3%, of this total, Endowment is 21.6%, Grants 9.6%, and East Asian Program Support is 3.6% (Table 19). Among these 44 libraries, 11 reported Chinese grants at \$640,432.89, 12 reported Japanese grants at \$488,950.88, and 29 received Korean grants at \$441,923.92. The top five Chinese grants reported were Harvard-Yenching Library, Notre Dame, Cornell, Washington, and Stanford. The top five Japanese grants reported were Harvard-Yenching Library, Southern California, Princeton, Hawaii, and Northwestern. The top five Korean grants were Southern California, Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Washington, and Hawaii. Six libraries have fiscal support over 1 million: Princeton, Harvard-Yenching, Columbia, Stanford, Michigan, and UC Berkeley. Among these 44 U.S. academic libraries, seven have total fiscal support between 500,000 and 1 million, ten are between 200,000 and 499,999, eight are between 100,000 and 199,999, and 13 are below 100,000 (Table 20).

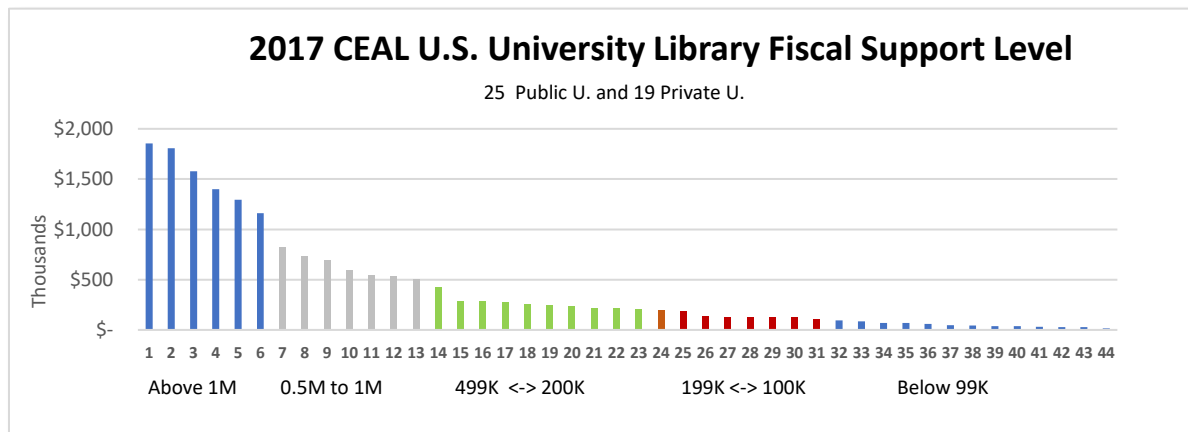


Table 20: 2017 CEAL U.S. University Library Fiscal Support Level

Table 21 shows a total of 433.35 FTE⁷ in personnel support was reported by 52 libraries. Broken down by status, professional is 180.13 FET (41%), staff is 158.82 FTE (37%), student assistant is 69.36 FTE (16%), and others are 26.59 FTE (6%).

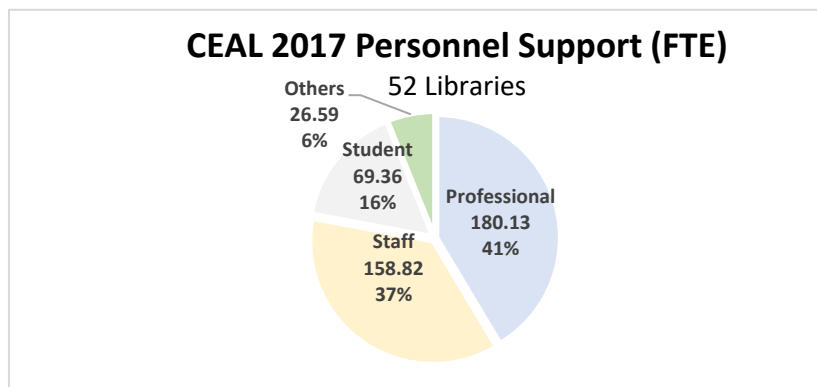


Table 21: CEAL 2017 Personnel Support (FTE)

One of several changes to CEAL Statistics in 2017 was adding a new category of East Asian language responsibility in addition to the existing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language choices. Some prefer to separate FTE between language categories for multi-language responsibilities. However, it is a common practice to hire students, staff, and professionals who are specialized in more than one East Asian language. The responsibilities of the majority of jobs in small or medium sized libraries cover all languages in collection development, reference, and cataloging and cannot be defined by a single language. Because of this, in recent years, those colleagues have expressed the need to add an additional East Asian category in the “Personnel” survey form.

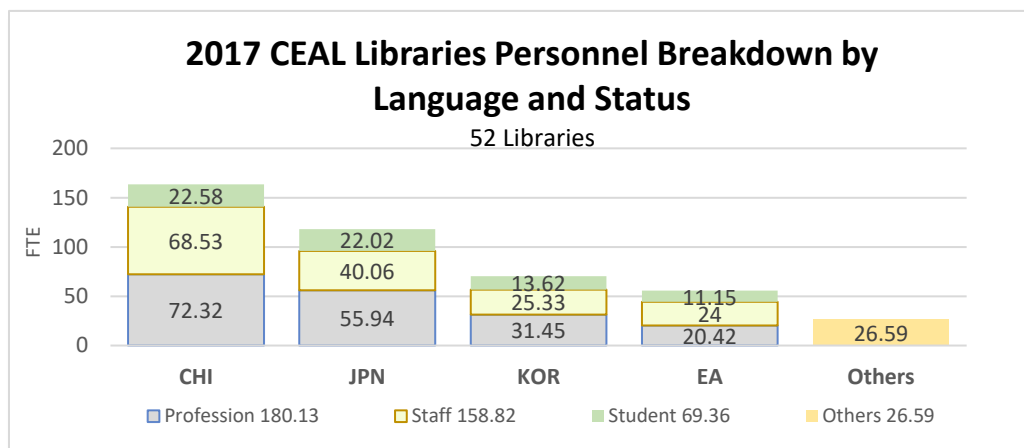


Table 22: 2017 CEAL Libraries Personnel Breakdown by Language

Chinese language has 163.43 FTE (40%), Japanese language has 115.57 FTE (29%), Korean language has 70.4 FTE (17%), and East Asian has 55.57 FTE (14%) (Table 23). By observation, we can presume more than 14% of CEAL colleagues and staff have multi-language responsibilities, including those who oversee East Asian collections. The 14% is probably those who work with more than two languages.

⁷ The total personnel FTE if calculated by sub-total categories it became 434.9 FTE which is 1.4 FTE difference with the calculation by the grand total column due to the two decimal points over 52 libraries and hundreds of cells.

Those who only work with two languages might have divided their time into FTE and put it under two categories.

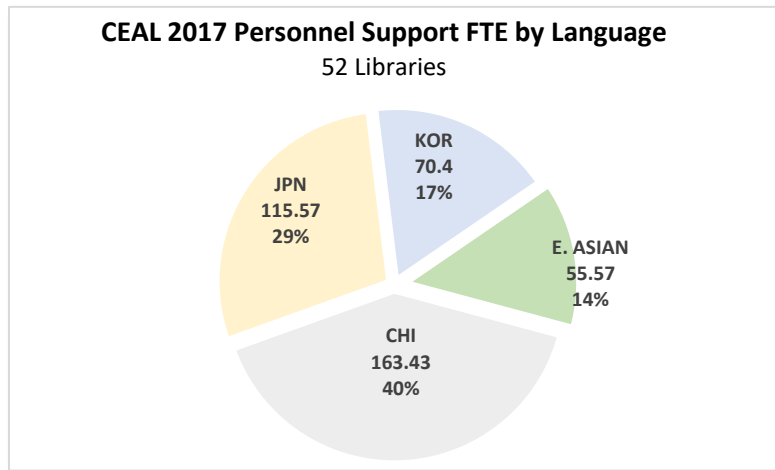


Table 23: CEAL 2017 Personnel Support FTE by Language

Among 52 libraries who participated in the survey, 15 reported the use of outsourcing service for technical processing, and five reported outsourcing acquisition to service agencies. These numbers came down from 18 in technical processing, and seven in acquisition in 2016. Five libraries that used outsourcing in acquisition have also used processing services (Table 24).

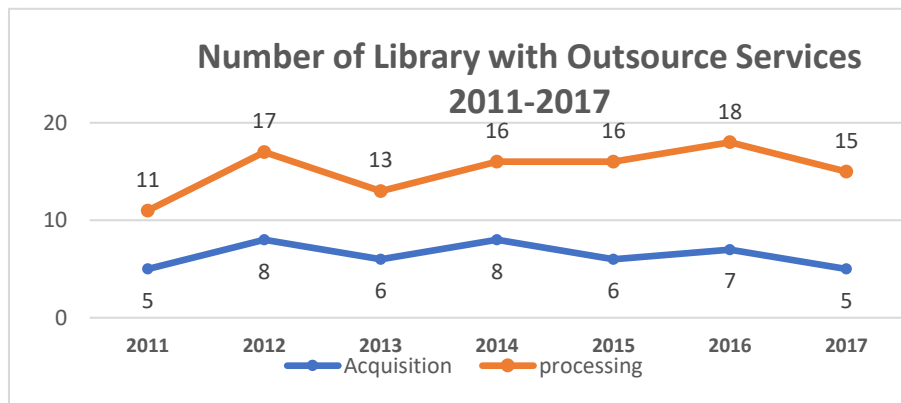


Table 24: Number of Library with Outsource Service, 2011-2017

Table 25 displays CEAL personnel support from 2011 to 2017 with interpolated data from 56 libraries which participated surveys. Despite the libraries that didn't participate consecutively in the past six years, it displays continued growth. With interpolated data, the total personnel support is 448.5 FTE, which is about the same as in 2016.

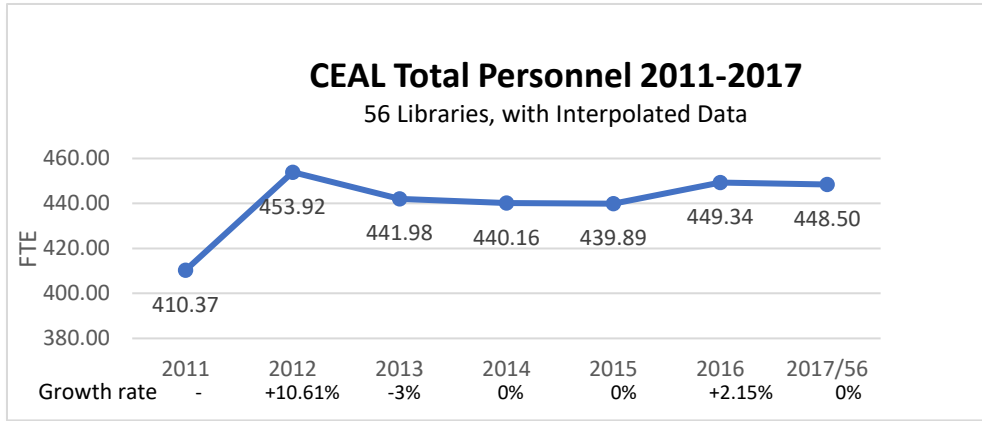


Table 25: CEAL Total Personnel, 2011-2017 with Interpolated Data

Tables 26 and 27 display data of CEAL public services from 2011 to 2017. In 2017, 37 libraries reported a total of 1,188 library presentations with 14,313 participants. 33 libraries reported 257,553 circulation transactions, and 25 libraries reported interlibrary loan services data, but not all cells in the form were completed. A total of 23,380 lending requests and 11,146 borrowing requests were filled in 2017. Borrowing requests filled were down from 12,552 in 2016 to 11,146 in 2017, which is a decrease of 11%. Lending requests filled have fallen 1% from 23,729 in 2016. Although less than half of libraries reported interlibrary activities, those that did report, have been consistent in the categories that they provided. The average ratio of lending over borrowing from 2011 to 2017 is 2.2:1. The top lending libraries who participated in the survey are Harvard-Yenching (3525), University of California at San Diego (2658), and Ohio State (2033). The top borrowing libraries who participated in the survey are Columbia (3520) and Princeton (1297). With that said, Columbia’s borrowing is three times its lending, and Princeton’s borrowing is twice as much its lending. It should be noted that since we do not know the source of borrowed items, some of those could be borrowed from international institutions. Some local and/or consortium arrangements might have affected CEAL member libraries public service activities.

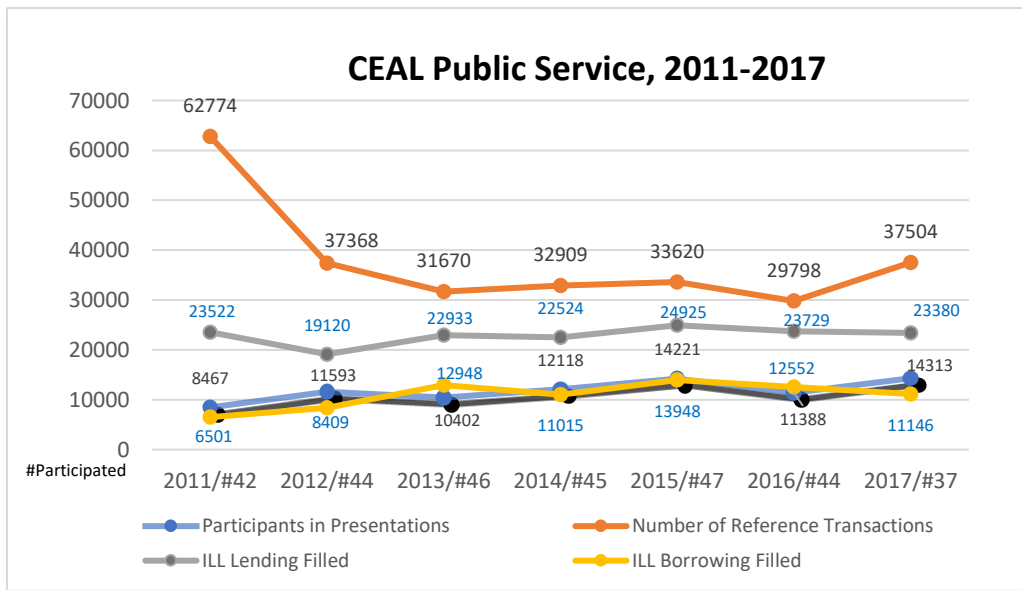


Table 26: CEAL Public Service, 2011-2017

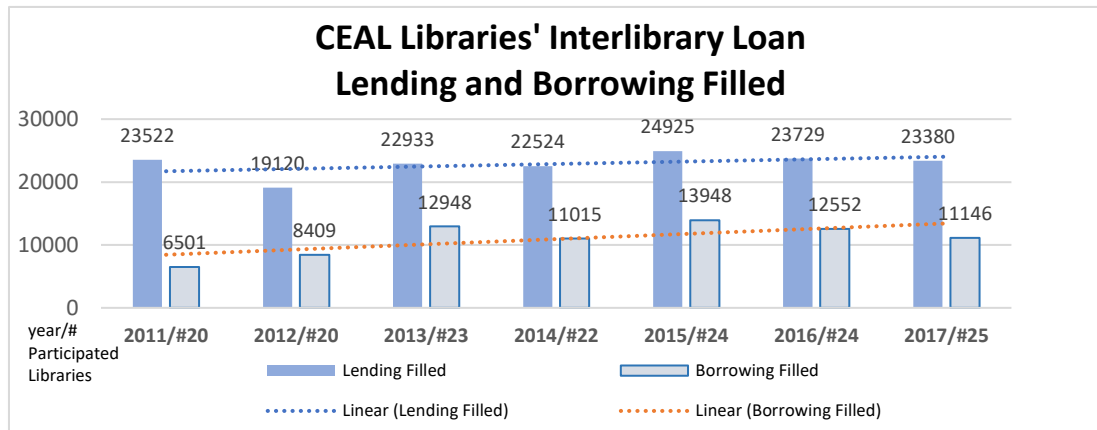


Table 27: CEAL Libraries' Interlibrary Loan Lending and Borrowing Requests Filled, 2011-2017

36 libraries reported a total of 2,132 electronic databases by subscription. Among these, Chinese language is 49% of the total, Japanese is 19%, Korean is 13%, and non-CJK languages are 19%. (Table 28)

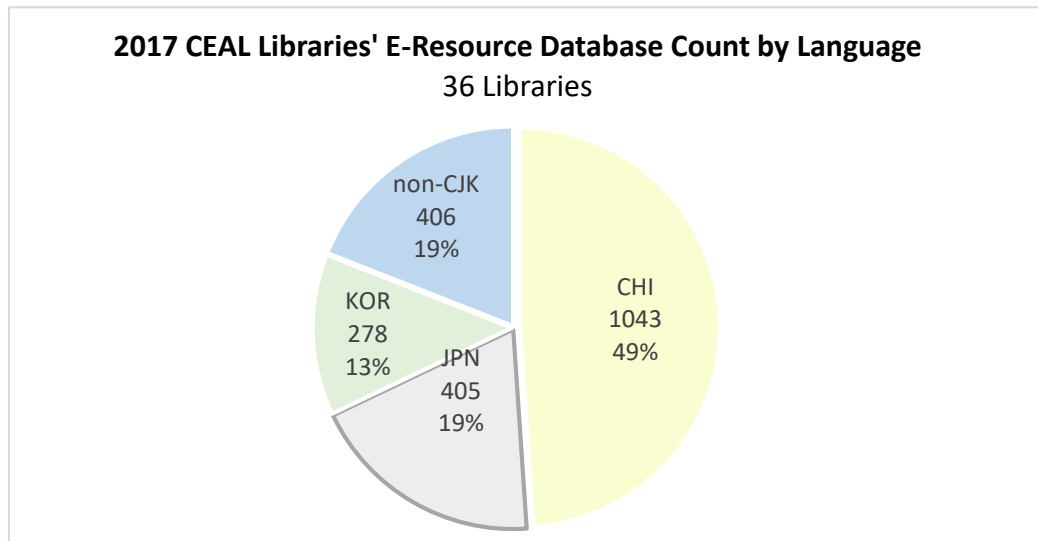


Table 28: 2017 CEAL Libraries' E-Resource Database Count by Language

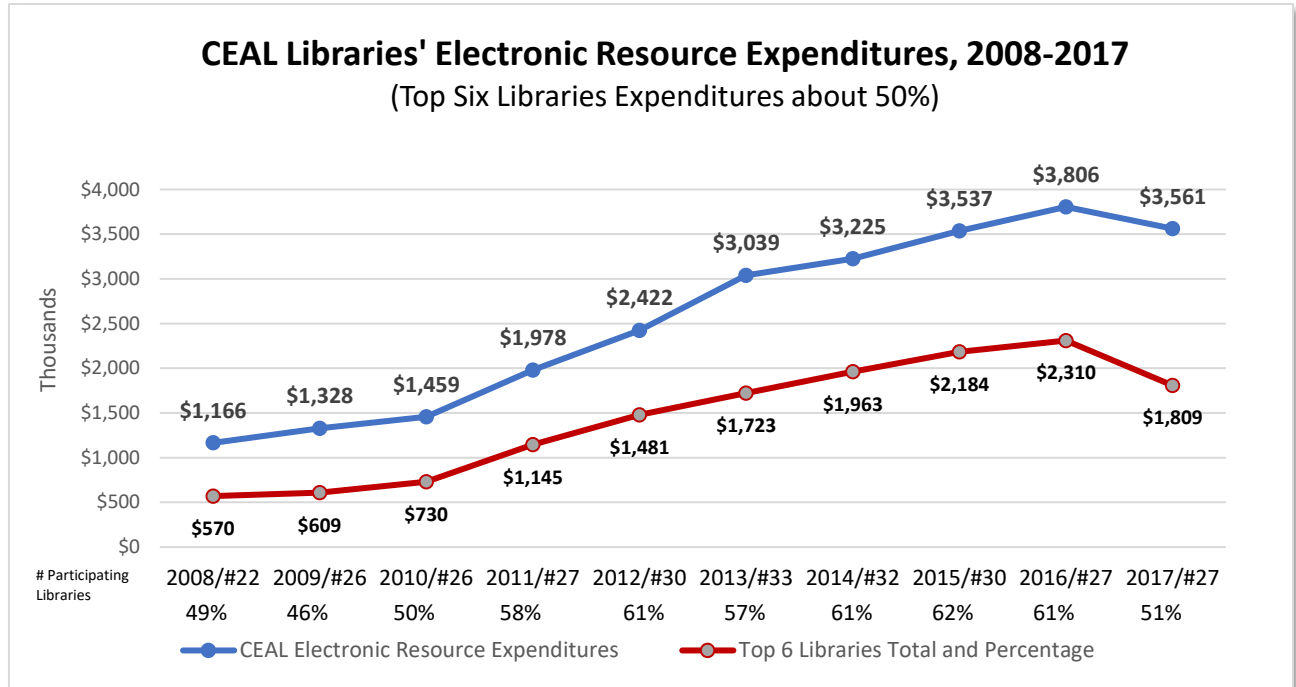


Table 29: CEAL Libraries' Electronic Resource Expenditures, 2008-2017 and Top Six Spending Libraries

Table 29 shows the reported electronic resource expenditure total from 2008 to 2017. The total e-resource expenditures reported by 28 libraries were \$3,561,458.35. The growth of electronic total expenditures is -6.42% from \$3,805,710 in 2016. 2016 had the highest expenditures since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, the electronic expenditures of the top six libraries combined constituted more than 50% of the reported expenditure total. These six libraries are the Library of Congress, Princeton, Harvard-Yenching, Yale, Columbia, and Stanford. Except for the Library of Congress, they are all privately funded university libraries.

28 libraries reported both total fiscal support and the e-resource expenditures. The Library of Congress and Yale are among the other top electronic resources expenditures libraries when comparing their percentages to their total budgets. Seven libraries have percentages over 50%, 20 libraries have percentages in between 20% and 49%, and six libraries have percentages below 20%. The median is 35.19% (Table 30).

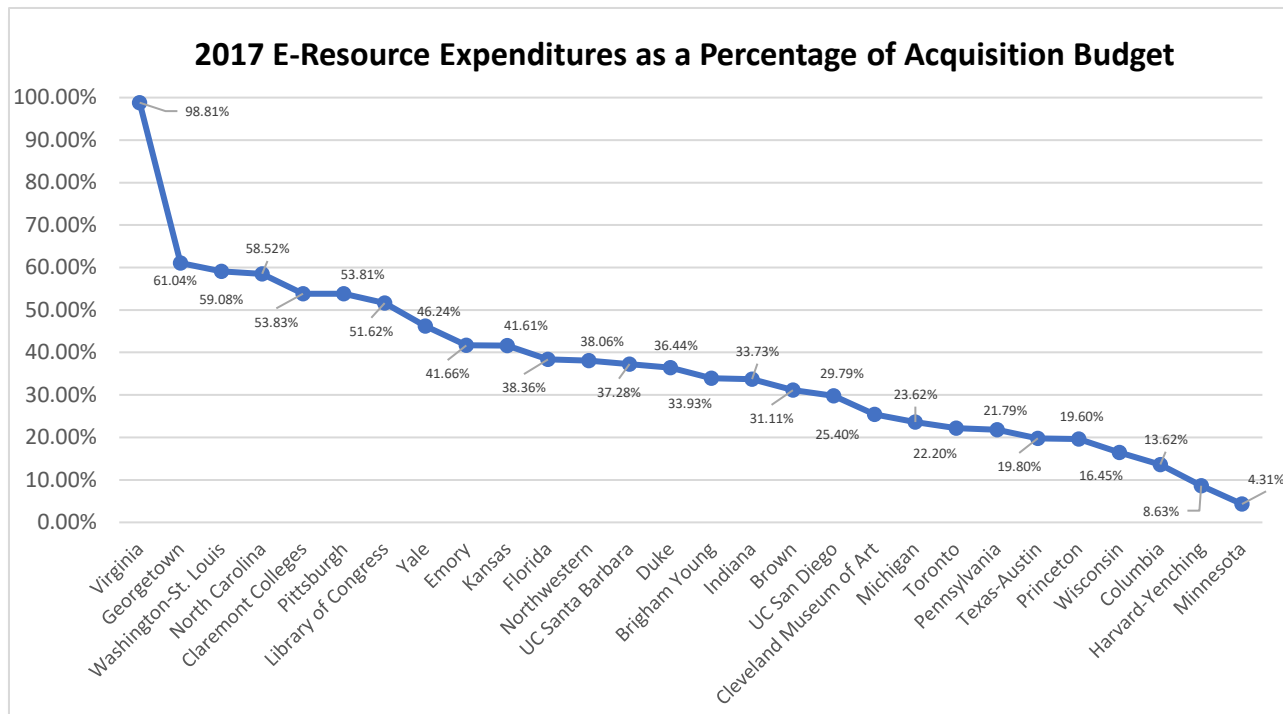


Table 30: 2017 E-Resource Expenditures as a Percentage of Fiscal Acquisition Budget

The topic of the *Vice-Presidential Roundtable* at the 2017 CEAL annual conference hosted by Dr. Zhijia Shen (University of Washington) was “Organizational Models of Future East Asian Libraries”. To understand CEAL libraries’ organizational trends, it is necessary to understand the current status of their organizational structures: their hierarchy within the main library, functional roles of librarian; East Asian technical and user services, collection location, and CJK language shelving arrangement. For this purpose, we added a new section about organizational structure and service to the existing “Library Information” form in the 2017 CEAL Statistics survey.

54 libraries responded to this survey. The organizational structures and services are published in a supplementary report along with the 2017 CEAL statistics report. Brief summaries are provided below.

Organizational Structure and Operations of Your East Asian Collection

Head of East Asian collection reports to what position: 46 responses

11 (23%) report to positions to oversee library collections; ten (22%) report to research/learning/reference; nine (20%) report to international and area studies; six (12%) report to humanities/social science; three (7%) report to special/distinctive collections; seven (16%) report to assistant university librarians (AUL, without specify area of responsibilities) or university librarians (UL), and one reported position currently vacant.

Collection organized under what department/unit? 46 responses

14 (30%) collections are organized under international and area studies; ten (22%) are under research/learning/public services; seven (15%) are under collections; five (11%) are directly under

institutional libraries; three (7%) are under special collections/distinctive collections; and one (2%) is under collection access/discovery.

The top hierarchy department/unit the collection is under (if it is different than the previous): 28 responses

Nine (32%) are under research learning/instruction/public services; seven (25%) are under university libraries; six (21%) are under collections; four (14%) is under special and area studies/distinctive collections; two (7%) are under arts, humanities, and sciences.

Except the University Librarian (or the Dean of the Libraries), the title of the next highest position the collection is under (The title of the next highest position the collection is under [not including the university librarian]): 41 responses

13 (32%) are under assistant or associate university librarians (AUL) for collection; 13 (32%) are under AULs (without specifying their area of responsibilities); nine (22%) are under AULs or assistant deans for research learning or public services; four (10%) are under directors/chairs/assistant deans for special collections/distinctive collections; two (5%) are under ULs or deputy chief librarians. Several AULs' titles included both collection and user services.

The East Asian collection is associated with which other departments/units? 34 responses

Responses are grouped into the following categories: Content & Collections; Technical/Acquisition; Instruction/Research & Learning/Public Service; Special Collections; International/Area Studies; Digital Initiatives; Information Technology; Preservation/Conservation; and Development/Design/Assess

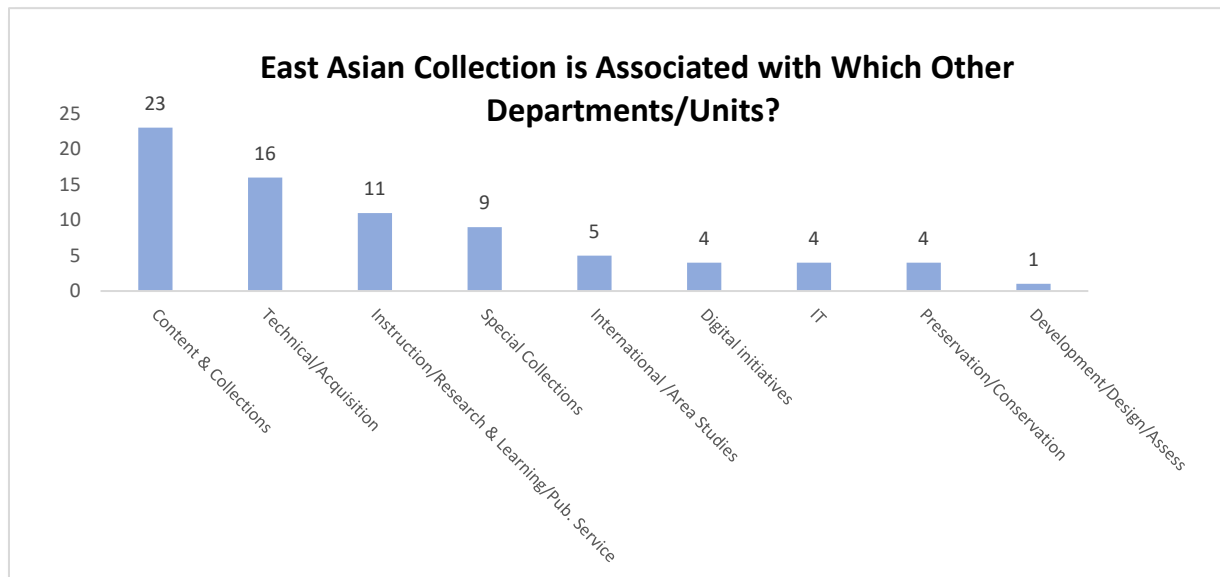


Table 31: East Asian Collection is Associated with Which Other Departments/Units?

East Asian librarian(s) are a part of which of the following group(s)? Choose all that apply.

52 responses showed the following:

Collection Development (36), Subject Librarians/Consultants (33), Public Services (27), Research and Learning (27), International/Global Studies (20), Special Collections (15), Technical Processing (14), and Other (4).

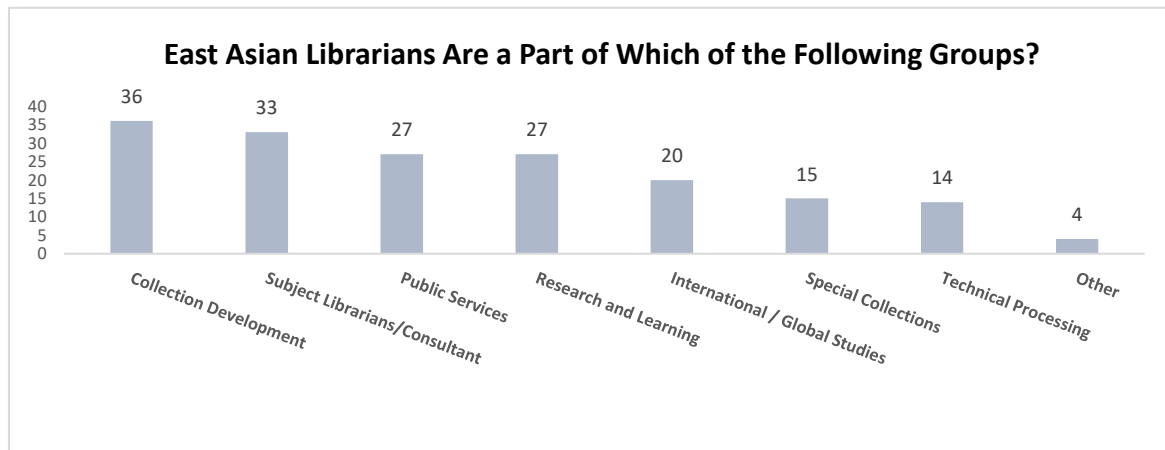


Table 32: East Asian Librarian(s) Are a Part of Which of the Following Group(s)?

Collection Building and Services (Tables 33 and 34)

Collection Physical Location?

53 responses showed the following:

- Stand-alone E. Asian library building: 7 (13%)
- Separate E. Asian collection in a library building: 27 (51%)
- Separate E. Asian collection with some interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.): 5 (9%)
- East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection: 13 (25%)
- Other: 1 (2%)

CJK languages (shelving)?

- CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts: 16 (31%)
- CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts: 5 (9%)
- Interfiled, no Western language texts: 12 (23%)
- Interfiled, includes Western language texts: 16 (31%)
- Other⁸: 3 (6%)

⁸ Chicago: CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts for our Harvard –Yenching Collection.
 Harvard-Yenching Library: All languages shelved separately within the Harvard-Yenching library building
 Oberlin College: CJK languages are inter-shelved with other Western languages. Only PL is separated in its own location)

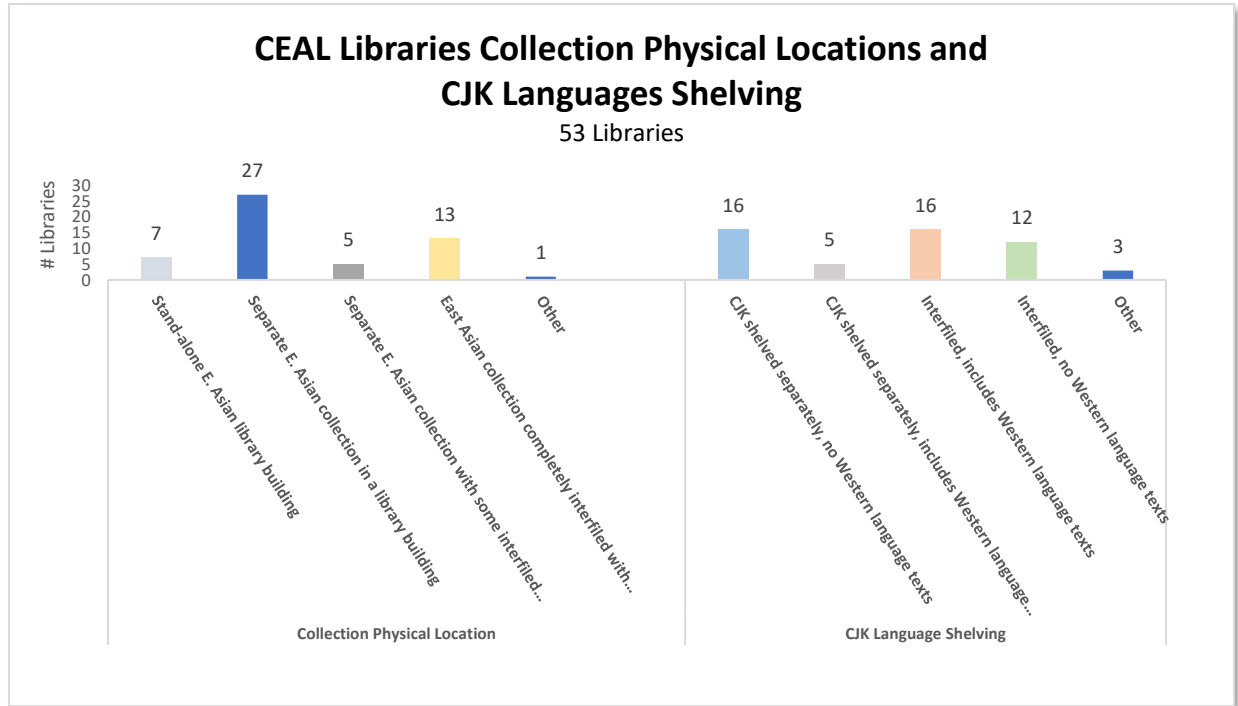


Table 33: CEAL Libraries Collection Physical Locations and CJK Languages Shelving

Reference/Consultation (Select all that apply)

On site: 18 (35%)

Centralized: 34 (65%)

Teaching and Learning (Select all that apply)

EA by appointment: 32 (67%)

Centralized: 16 (33%)

Acquisitions: Order/Receiving (Select all that apply)

On Site: 26 (38%)

Centralized: 33 (48%)

Out-sourced: 10 (14%)

Cataloging and Processing (Select all that apply)

On Site: 25 (33%)

Centralized: 33 (44%)

Out-sourced: 17 (23%)

Circulation (Select all that apply)

On Site: 12 (23%)

On Site and Centralized: 4 (7%)

Centralized: 37 (70%)

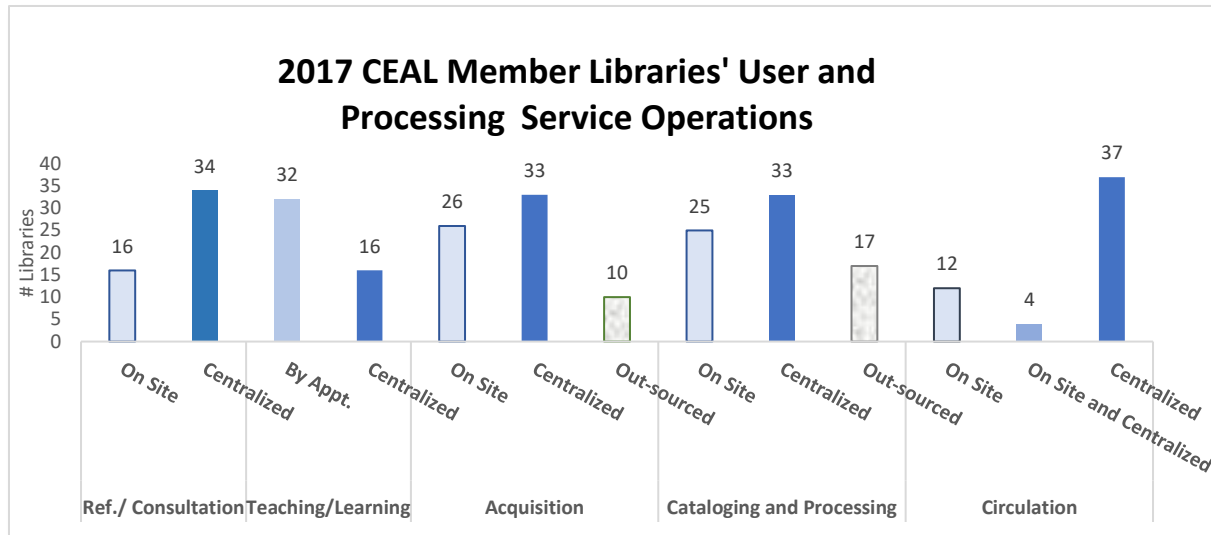


Table 34: 2017 CEAL Member Libraries' User and Processing Service Operations

Summary:

1. Ebooks that have been cataloged; ebooks that were purchased from ebook vendors; ebooks that come as part of aggregate services and locally digitized electronic books, theses, and dissertations are all included in the total volume holding. However, ebooks by subscription are excluded. Ebooks from HathiTrust, CADAL (China Academic Digital Associative Library), and Internet Archive are also excluded unless the ebooks meet the conditions of inclusion.
2. The total acquisition of monographs by CEAL Libraries in 2017 was 389,658 volumes (Chinese 44%, Japanese 24.5%, Korean 20.5%, and non-CJK languages 10.8%). The total volume addition reported by 49 libraries was 347,414 volumes with a 12.16% total growth rate from 2016 to 2017.
3. The trend shows that print monograph additions had been declining since 2011.
4. CEAL libraries' total print volume holding has reached almost 21 million (20,992,037) in 2017 with 53.27% in Chinese, 30.97% in Japanese, 8.85% in Korean, and 6.92% in non-CJK languages. The 2017 volume holding growth rate is up 3.78% over 2016.
5. CEAL's top ten monograph volume holdings for U.S. academic libraries are Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Yale, Stanford, Princeton, Cornell, and UCLA. Seven of these ten academic libraries have all three Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language collections: Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Stanford, and UCLA. The Library of Congress has the most volume holdings with over three million (3,027,342) volumes. Of these, 1,258,369 are in Chinese, 1,234,336 are in Japanese, and 319,426 are in Korean.

6. A grand total of 4.1 million (4,123,272) serial titles were reported by participating CEAL Libraries. Among these, 4,038,634 (98%) are e-journal titles and 84,638 (2%) are print and other formats.
7. The grand total for the holding of "Other Materials" among the 46 CEAL libraries is 1,542,438 items.
8. Total purchased and non-purchased ebook titles are 8,023,655 from 8,239,272 volumes. As reported by 35 CEAL libraries, total ebook titles by subscription are 19,638,477 from 17,585,876 volumes. E-book by subscription volumes consist of 68.1% of all ebook volumes while purchase and non-purchased volumes consist of 31.9% of all ebook volumes.
9. CEAL total collection holding, including ebooks and without interpolated data is 30,773,747, which is a growth of 13.12% from 27,205,111 in 2016. Printed volumes are 68% of the total holding, ebooks are 27% of the total holding, and other materials are 5% of the total holding. The total collection holding, not including ebooks, and with interpolated data of 58 libraries is 23,177,419, which is a growth of 2.54% from 22,602,264 in 2016. The total collection holding of 52 libraries, not including ebooks and without interpolated data, is 22,534,475, which is a growth of 3.45% from 21,783,079 in 2016. CEAL total collection including ebooks and with interpolated data is 31,427,506, which is a 12.11% growth over 28,033,339 in 2016.
10. The grand total fiscal support in 2017 was USD 19,983,657.85 (almost 20 million), which is a growth rate of 6.16% over 2016 with \$18,824,150.77. 2017 has had the highest total fiscal support since 2013. Among 44 U.S. university libraries, 11 reported Chinese grants at \$640,432.89, 12 reported Japanese grants at \$488,950.88, and 29 received Korean grants at \$441,923.92.
11. 52 libraries reported a total of 433.35 FTE in personnel support. Broken down by status, professional is 180.13 FTE (41%), staff is 158.82 FTE (37%), student assistant is 69.36 FTE (16%), and others are 26.59 FTE (6%). Chinese language has 163.43 FTE (40%), Japanese language has 115.57 FTE (29%), Korean language has 70.4 FTE (17%), and East Asian has 55.57 FTE (14%).
12. A total of 23,380 lending requests and 11,146 borrowing requests were filled in 2017. Borrowing requests filled were down from 12,552 in 2016 to 11,146 in 2017, which is a decrease of 11%. Lending requests filled have fallen 1% from 23,729 in 2016. The average ratio of lending over borrowing from 2011 to 2017 is 2.2:1.
13. 36 libraries reported a total of 2,132 electronic databases by subscription. Among these, Chinese language is 49% of the total, Japanese is 19%, Korean is 13%, and non-CJK languages are 19%. The total e-resource expenditures reported by 28 libraries were \$3,561,458.35.