

CEAL STATISTICS 2009-2010 AN OVERVIEW

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of statistical data on East Asian libraries and museum collections in North America. The statistical data includes total volumes held (survey form 1), physical volumes added gross (form 2), printed and e-journal serial title count (form 3), other materials holdings (form 4), grand total library collection and backlog (form 5), fiscal support (form 6), staffing (form 7), public services (form 8), electronic resources (form 9), and e-books (form 10). The CEAL Statistics online database is located at <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/php/> (note the address change since October 2010). CEAL Statistics reports and form instructions can be located at <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat/>. The print version of the CEAL Statistics report is published in every February issue of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL). JEAL is archived by the Brigham Young University Digital Collection at <http://www.lib.byu.edu/dlib/spc/jeal/>

Dr. T. H. Tsien (Tsuen-Hsuin Tsien, Professor Emeritus, University of Chicago) led a series of systematic surveys of East Asian collection resources and published them from 1959 through the early 1980s. A bibliography has been compiled by the author of all published CEAL statistics from late 1950s to present at <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/PHP/STAT/citation.php>

Online CEAL statistical data collection began in 2001 with dissemination of data from 1999. Retrospective data from 1957 to 1998 was completed by 2008. Since then, the database includes more than 50 years of East Asia collection data with an average of 50 member libraries participating in the annual online survey.

Of the 50 participating member libraries in 2010, 47 are university libraries (43 US with 17 private and 26 public, and 4 Canadian), plus the Library of Congress, a museum, and a private research library. Among the 50 member libraries, 39 completed all forms. However, many of the 39 libraries filled only certain cells in the forms and left others. Nonetheless, CEAL statistics participating libraries and their survey table completion have been consistent in recent years. Five libraries did not fill out the Fiscal Support form. The form completed least is the E-book form, collected since 2008, with 18 libraries; then the E-resources form, collected since 2001, with 12 libraries not completing; and the Public Service form, collected since 1999 with nine libraries not completing. Participating libraries characteristics and forms completion are Appendix 1, and Appendix 2 respectively.

The 2010 total CEAL collection, reported by 49 libraries, including e-books, was 22 million (22,027,449). This represents 6.42% growth from 2009, and 108% compared to year 1999 (Table 1). Without e-books, the total collection was 19.4 million (19,435,187), and represents a 3.30% growth from 2009 (also without e-books), and a 84.39% growth compared to year 1999 (Table 2). This shows e-books have been added and/or subscribed rapidly by almost 30 CEAL libraries in recent years. In 2010, the total e-books collected or by subscription is about 2.6 million (2,592,262).

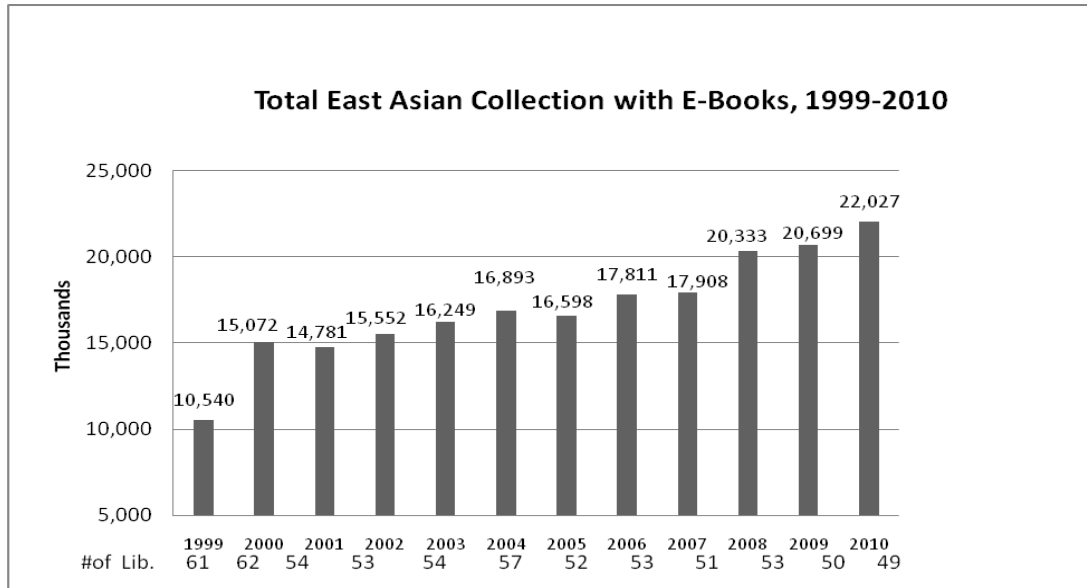


Table 1 Total East Asian Collection with E-Books, 1999-2010

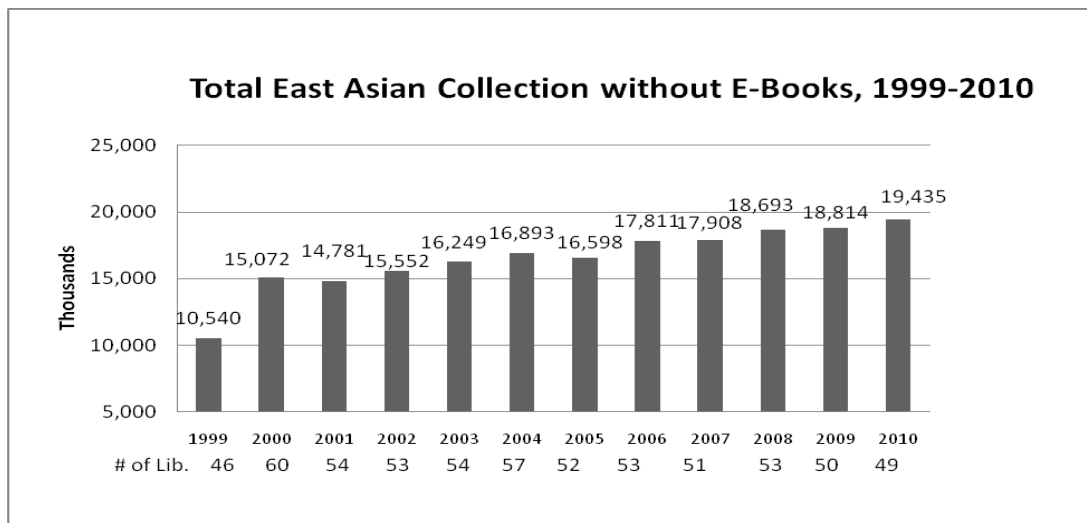


Table 2 Total East Asian Collection without E-Books, 1999-2010

Users of the CEAL statistics data should keep in mind that since the number of participating libraries varies from year to year, CEAL total collection may not show a positive growth rate each year. If data from all previous participating libraries were included, CEAL statistics would have 69 institutions from 1999 to 2010. With interpolated data, 2010 total collection with e-books (Table 3), is 23.6 million (23,563,205), or about 1.5 million (1,535,756) more than the 2010 participating libraries' total. The growth rate (with e-books) is 123.55% compared to 1999 CEAL total collection size. Without e-books (Table 4), the total is 21 million (20,970,923), and 98.96% growth over 1999 collection size. With or without the interpolated data, the average growth is almost double the total collection size compared to 1999. Despite the economic downturn and reduced collection budgets, CEAL collections may still grow rapidly with e-book acquisition in this decade due to affordable cost, library space concerns,

reduced shipping and processing cost, and with e-book full-text search capability and multiple browsing possibilities.

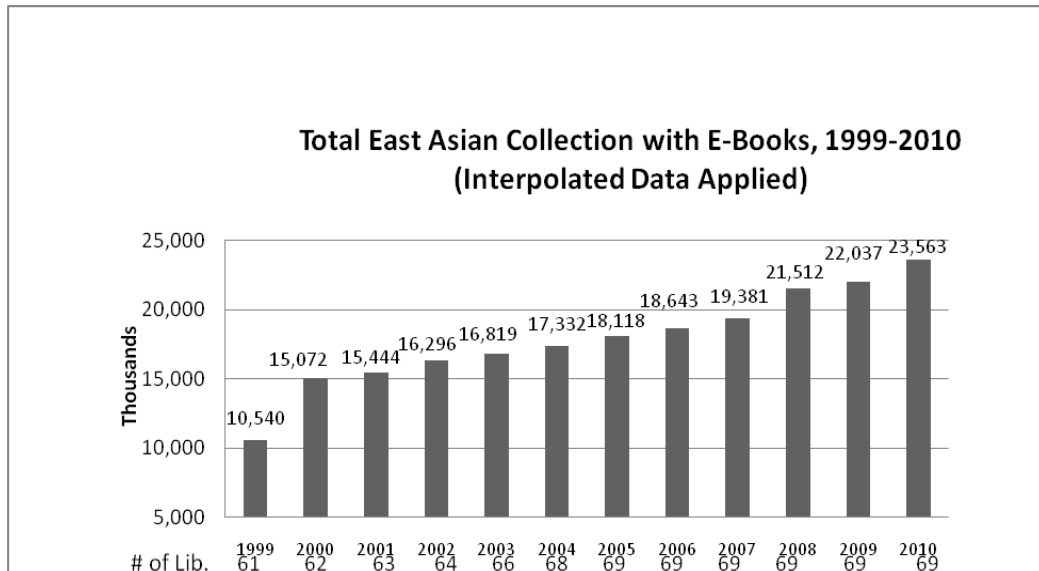


Table 3 Total East Asian Collection with E-Books, 1999-2010 (Interpolated Data Applied)

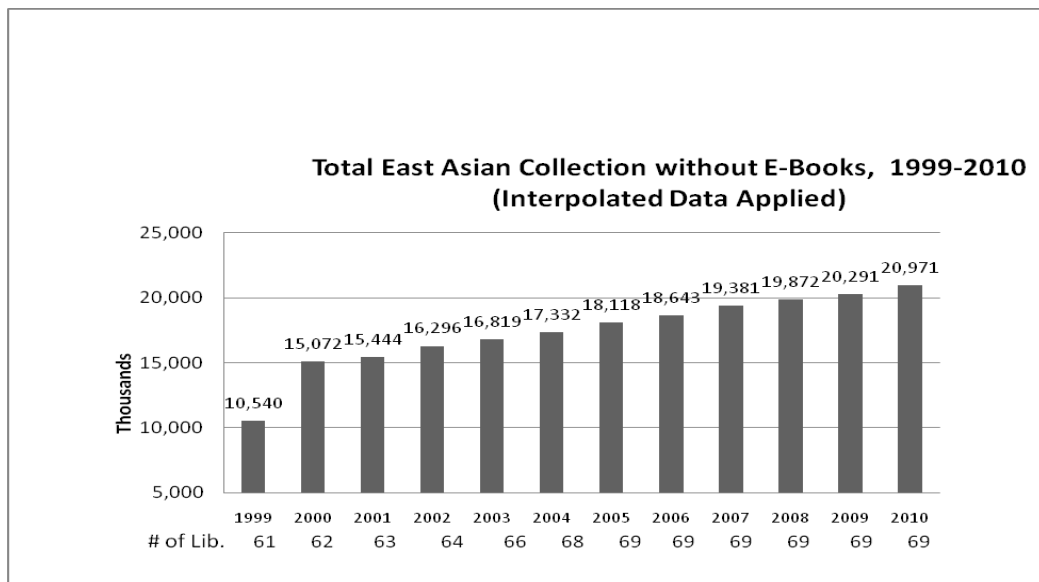


Table 4 Total East Asian Collection without E-Books, 1999-2010 (Interpolated Data Applied)

Physical volumes still dominate the total collection at 83% (18,347,018), down from 87% in 2009. Total holdings of other materials is 5% (1,088,189) of the collection, up from 4% in 2009. E-books reported by 29 libraries in 2010 is 6.10% over 2009 (26 libraries), and has grown 58% more than the 2008 (21 libraries) initial data. Table 5 is the total CEAL collection by format. Table 6 is e-books collections from 2008 to 2010, 48% growth since 2009 or

845,866 volumes. In contrast, Table 7 shows monographs additions from 1999 to 2010 with the 2010 monographs growth of 1,575 volumes or 0.38% growth rate for CEAL collections.

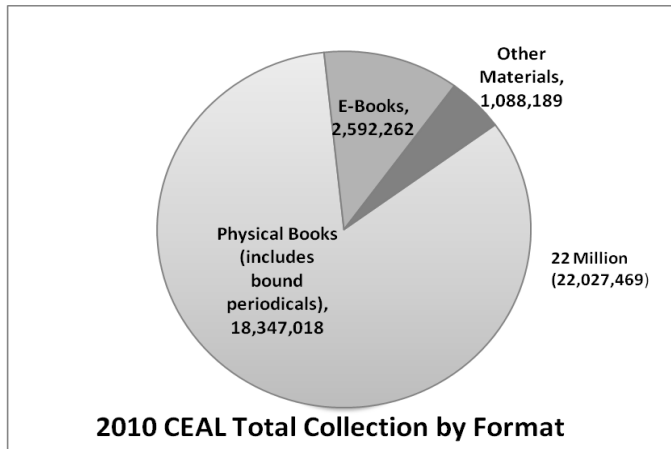


Table 5 2010 CEAL Total Collection by Format

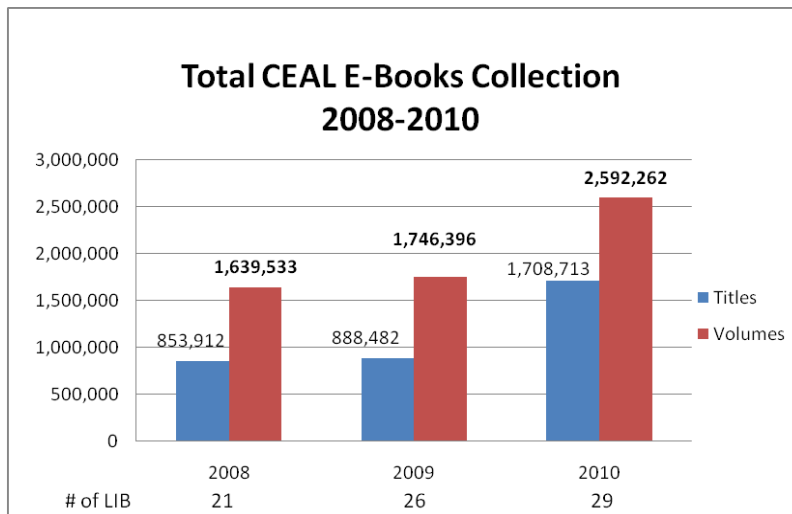


Table 6 Total CEAL E-Books Collection, 2008-2010

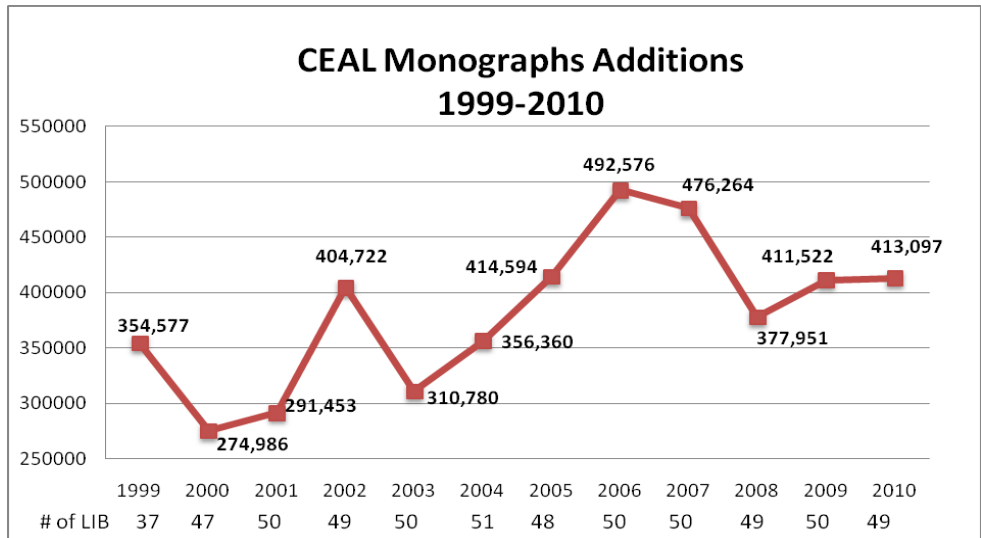


Table 7 CEAL Monographs Additions, 1999-2010

By funding type, as shown in Table 8, 26 U.S. public universities held 38% of CEAL total collection; 17 U.S. private universities held 42%; 3 U.S. non-universities held a total of 14%; 4 Canadian universities held 6% of the CEAL total collection.

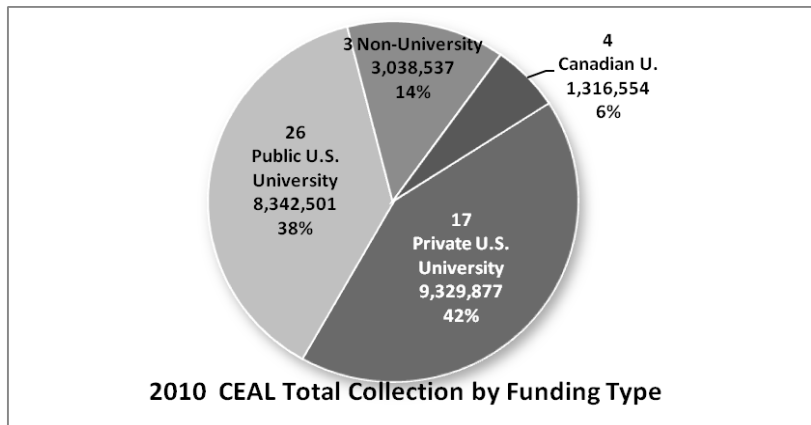


Table 8 2010 CEAL Total Collection by Funding Type

A total of 48 libraries reported holdings of 18,347,018 physical volumes by June 30 of 2010. Divided by language, included 9,797,700 Chinese (53%); 5,765,673 Japanese (32%); 1,352,059 Korean (7%); and 1,431,586 non-CJK language (8%) materials on China, Japan, Korea, and East Asia in English, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, and other languages (Table 9). The ratio between all languages is the same as 2009.

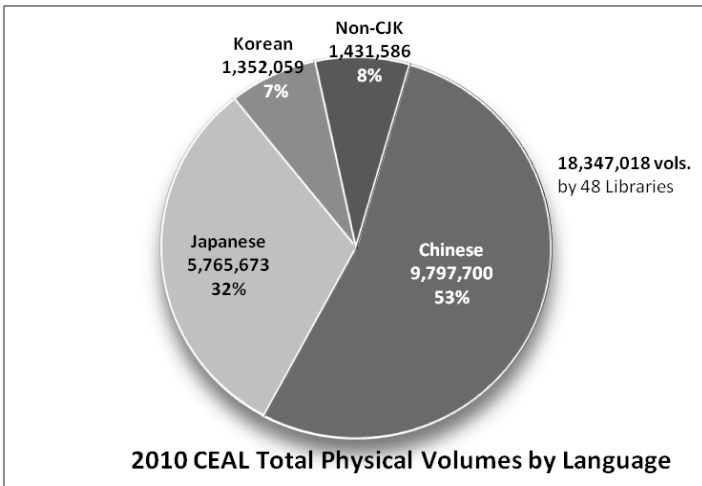


Table 9 2010 CEAL Total Physical Volumes by Language

Total fiscal support for 45 reported libraries in 2010 was almost \$17 million (\$16,980,059) compared to 41 libraries reporting \$11.47 million in 2000. 2010 fiscal support had a slight decrease of -0.02% to \$16,980,059 for 45 libraries compared to 2009 at \$16,982,714 for 47 reported libraries. The variable number of participating libraries each year causes the total sum to fluctuate for that year. For library collection data, the use of interpolated data can close up the gap of missing data; however, this does not apply to budget data. Table 10 shows CEAL fiscal support from 1999 to 2010. The total budget has increased 2.03% for academic institutions, not counting non-universities.

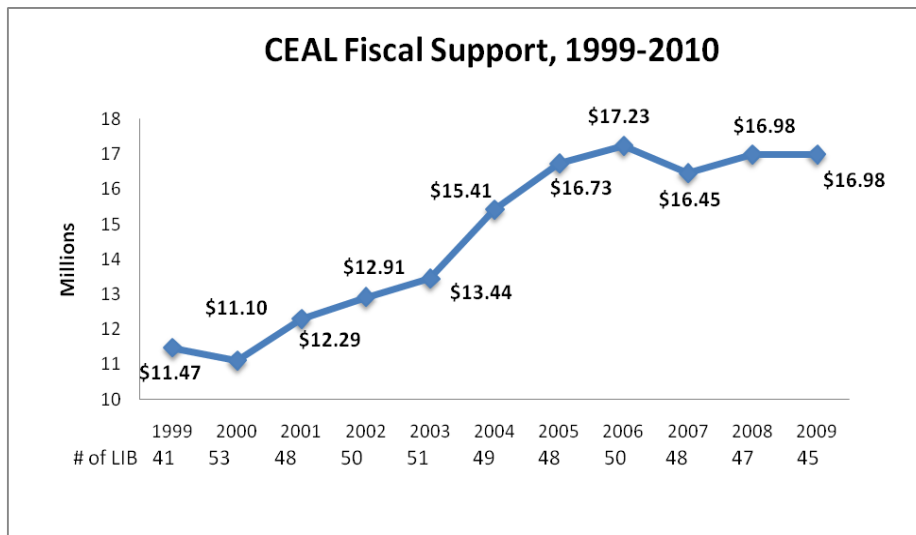


Table 10 CEAL Fiscal Support, 1999-2010

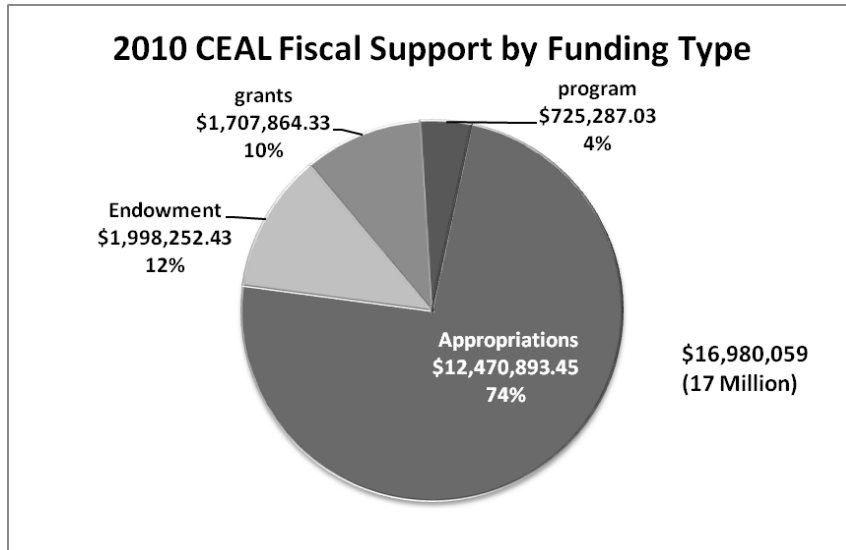


Table 11 2010 CEAL Fiscal Support by Funding Type

Fiscal support in 2010 had 74% budget from parent institutions, 12% from endowments, 10% from grants, and about 4% from institutional program support (Table 11). Appropriations of the total budget went up 2% from 72% in 2009. Both private and public funded academic libraries experienced decreased grant funding. A -0.21% reduction occurred for private funded libraries, the 3rd consecutive year, and -22.53% reduction for public funded libraries, while public funded libraries also experienced a -1.8% in appropriations deduction compared to 2009, and -11.66% compared to 2006. Private academic libraries had 1.15% appropriations increase compared to 2009, and an increase of 36.63% compared to 2006.

The following four tables are the growth rates from 2006 to 2010 of CEAL fiscal support. They display appropriations (Table 12), grants (Table 13), endowments (Table 14), and East Asian program support (Table 15) as elements of total fiscal support.

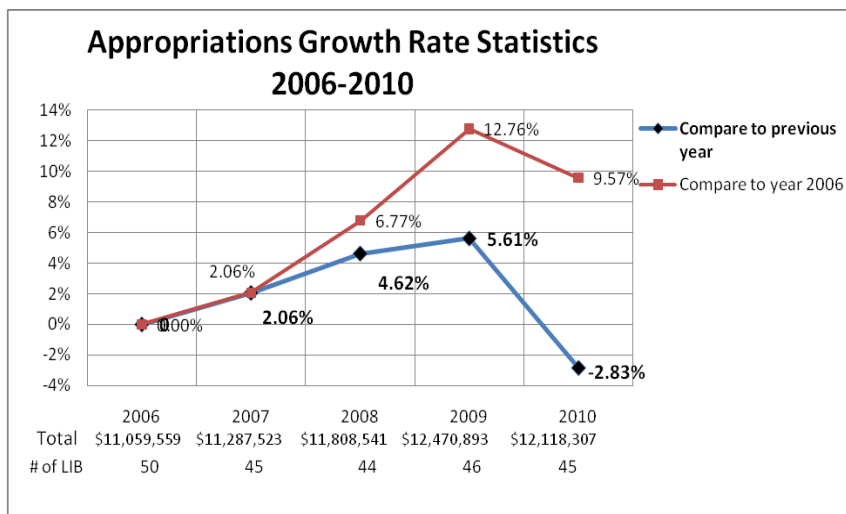


Table 12 Appropriations Growth Rate Statistics, 2006-2010

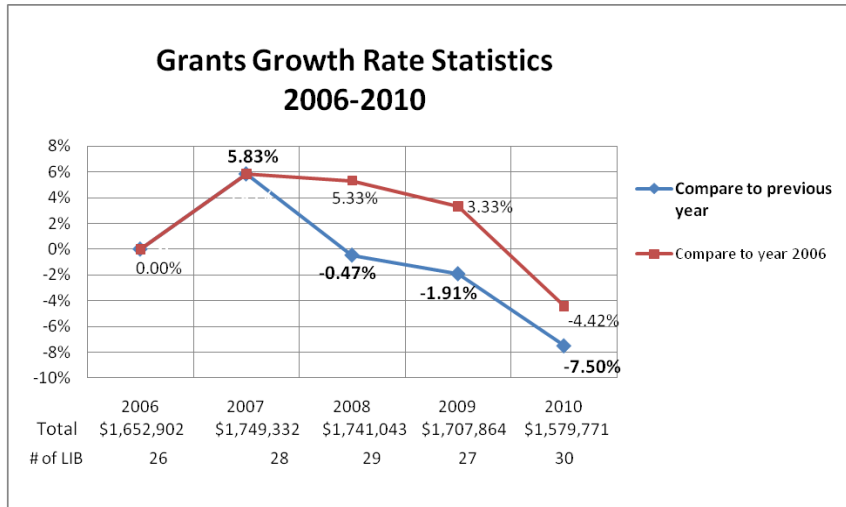


Table 13 Grants Growth Rate Statistics, 2006-2010

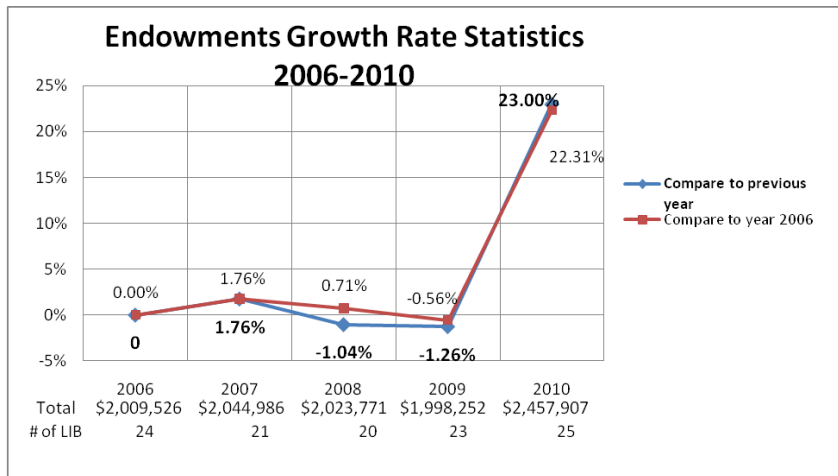


Table 14 Endowments Growth Rate Statistics, 2006-2010

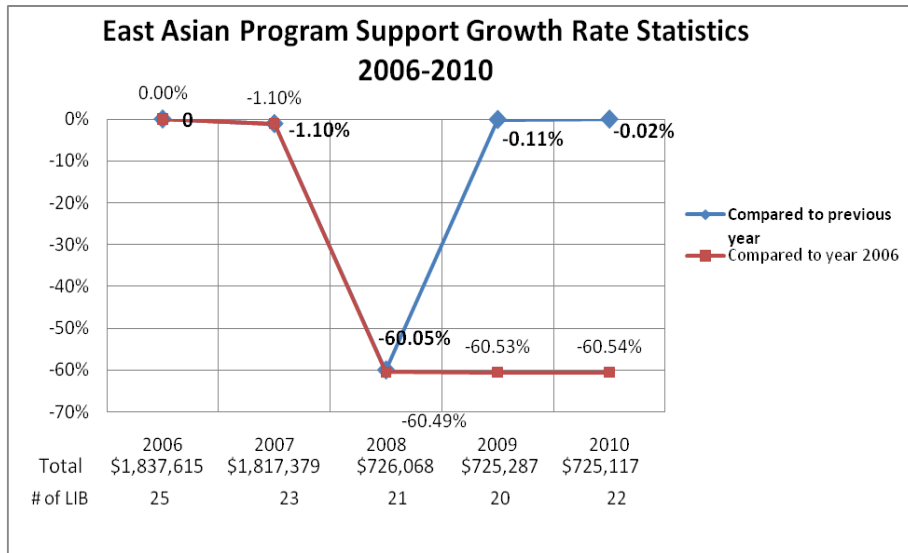


Table 15 East Asian Program Support Growth Rate Statistics, 2006-2010

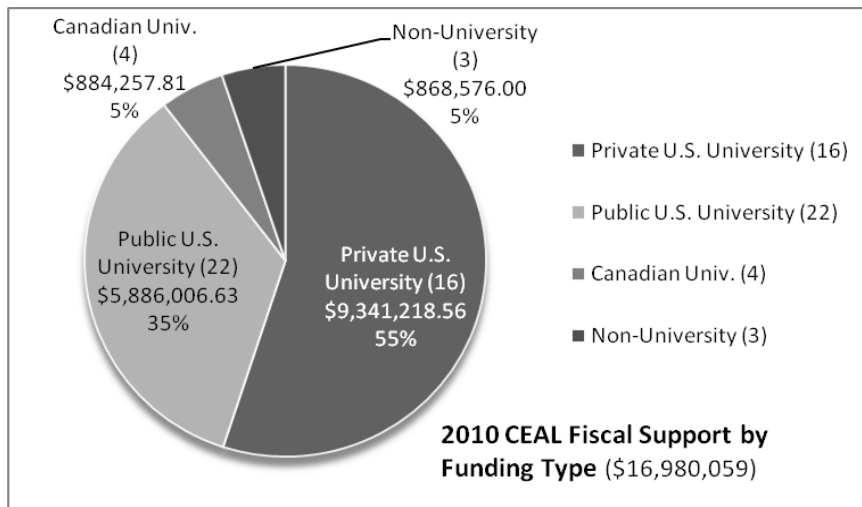


Table 16 2010 CEAL Fiscal Support by Funding Type (45 Libraries \$16,980,059)

Table 16 shows 16 reporting private U.S. academic libraries with a total of \$9.34 million (\$9,341,218.56) which accounted for about 55% of total reported CEAL fiscal support. Those private academic libraries have had moderate growth for the last three years, at 7% (2008), 2.61% (2009) and 5.38% (2010) respectively. Twenty two (22) reporting public funded U.S. university libraries had fiscal support of \$5.89 million (\$5,886,006.63), or 35% of CEAL total fiscal support, the same as last year though with two fewer libraries reporting in 2010. Unfortunately, they have had four consecutive years of budget reduction, at -0.72% (2007), -4.67% (2008), -0.68% (2009), and -2.04% (2010). The three reporting U.S. non-university libraries had a total fiscal support of \$0.87 million (\$868,576) or 7% of CEAL total fiscal support. The museum and research libraries in this category doubled their budgets compared to 2008, but the Library of Congress reduced budgets in the last four years and a 30%

reduction in 2010. The U.S. non-university group budget growth rate was -10.3% (2007), -38.53% (2008), -8.42% (2009), and -27.11% (2010) compared to the previous year. The four Canadian university libraries represented 5% of CEAL fiscal support with a total of \$0.89 million (\$868,576), or -3.67% compared to 2009.

Concerning fiscal support by region, the greatest increase compared to last year was the Mountain region, with a 10.11% increase, followed by the Middle Atlantic region with 8.34% growth. All other regions had minimal increase or a decline in fiscal support. East North Central had a 0.94% increase, South Atlantic 0.75% increase, and West South Central, a 0.28% increase. New England had the most budget reduction at -6.77%, followed by West North Central region at -6.67%, the Pacific region at -4.46%, and the Canada region with a -3.6% decrease.

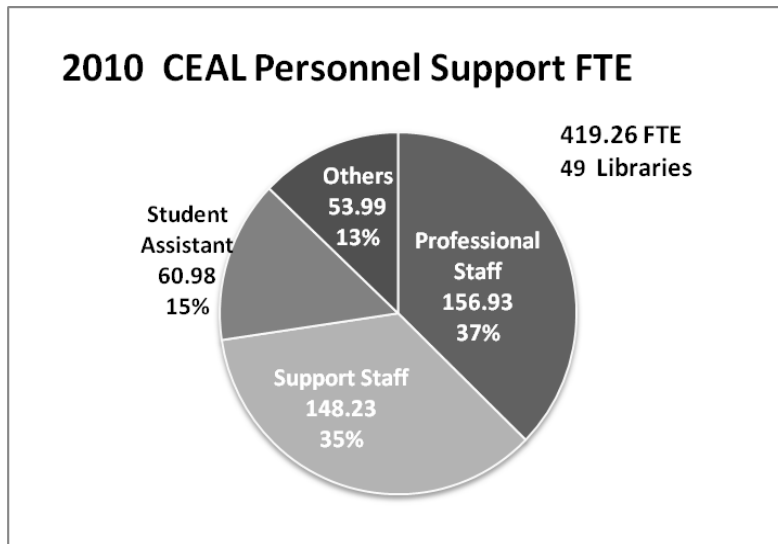


Table 17 2010 CEAL Personnel Support FTE

Forty-nine (49) collections reported a total of 419.26 full-time FTEs. This included 156.93 professionals (37%), 148.23 paraprofessional or clerical staff (35%), 60.98 student assistants (15%), and 53.99 others (13%) as shown in Table 17. Total FTEs decreased 9% in 2010 compared to 2009. Professional librarian FTEs decreased 33.6% (or 79.5 FTE) compared to two years ago in 2008. The decline from recent two years included many regular retirements, early retirements, position reductions (regular and student), and the trend of outsourcing (Table 18 and 19). Among 49 reporting libraries, 10 used outsourcing services; 5 for acquisitions and 8 for cataloging/processing. Three libraries outsourced both acquisitions and cataloging/processing.

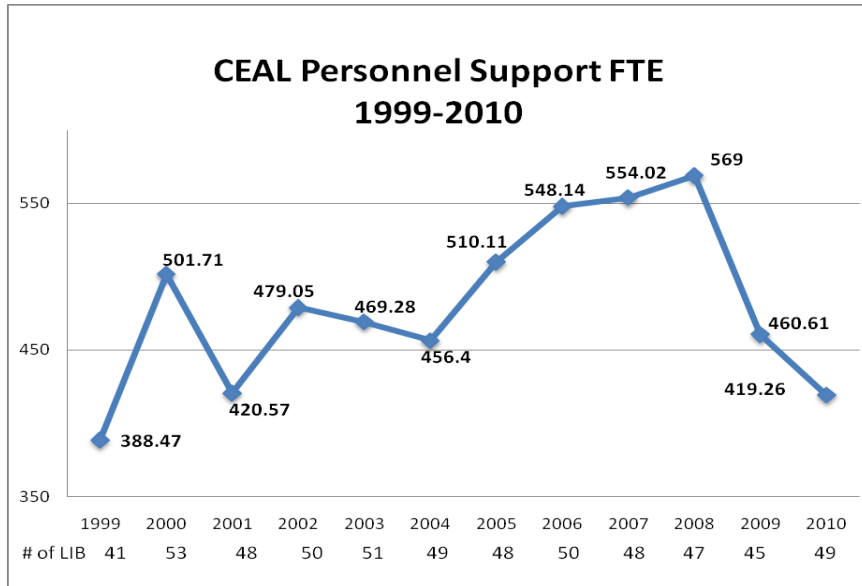


Table 18 CEAL Personnel Support FTE, 1999-2010

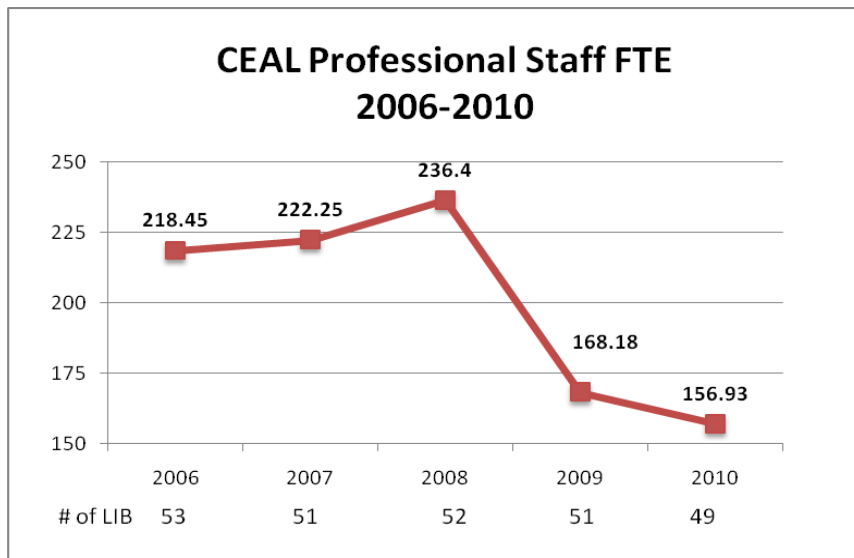


Table 19 CEAL Professional Staff FTE, 2006-2010

As budgets decrease, the use of interlibrary loan (ILL) services increases. In 2010, 20 participating libraries' lending filled numbers went up 25% from 17,659 (19 libraries) to 21,922. Access of electronic resources continues to increase vastly, while borrowing activities remain stable. Increasing lending requests made borrowing less than one quarter (22%) of lending activities. CEAL ILL transactions by 20 participating libraries had almost 5 to 1 ratio of lending to borrowing (Table 20). This proves the continuing need for returnable materials (books, bound journals, DVDs, microforms) for East Asian studies is still large and that users have been growing.

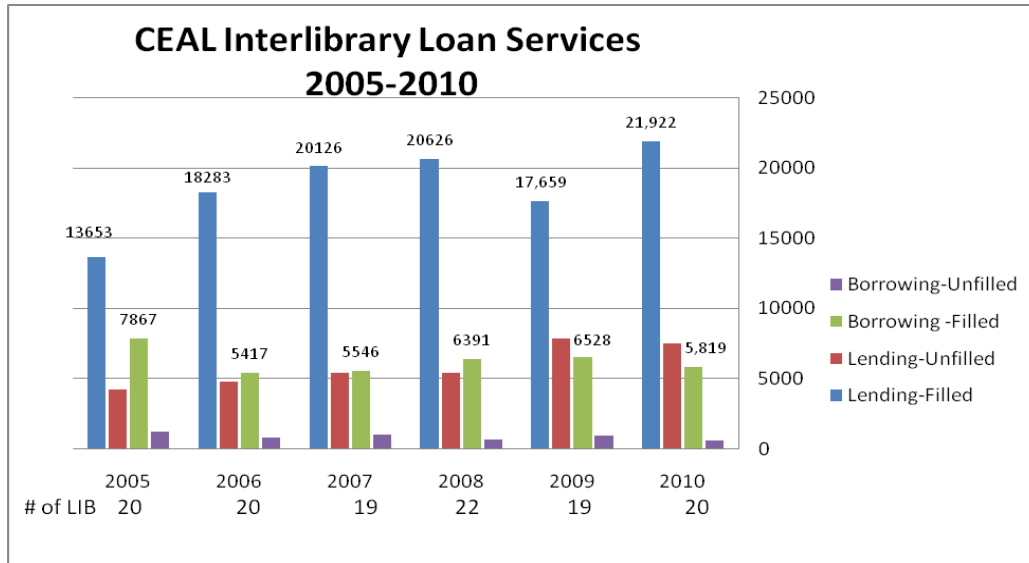


Table 20 CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services, 2005-2010

Electronic resources have grown rapidly, especially the e-books collections and subscriptions to full-text e-journal databases. The electronic resources database count does not accumulate from previous years. The number of database subscriptions is collected every year. For most libraries, e-books have perpetual online access or subscription access, similar to serial subscription. CEAL never adds serial subscription (title counts) to the total collection. Therefore, two grand total calculations are provided, one with e-books, and one without e-books. Concerning total electronic resources expenditures, each library's reported figure may or may not include its centrally funded East Asian e-resources expenditures. Table 21 shows total e-resources expenditures reported by various libraries since 2001. For the past three years, electronic resources expenditures have grown steadily, at 13.31% (2008), 13.89% (2009), and 9.89% in 2010.

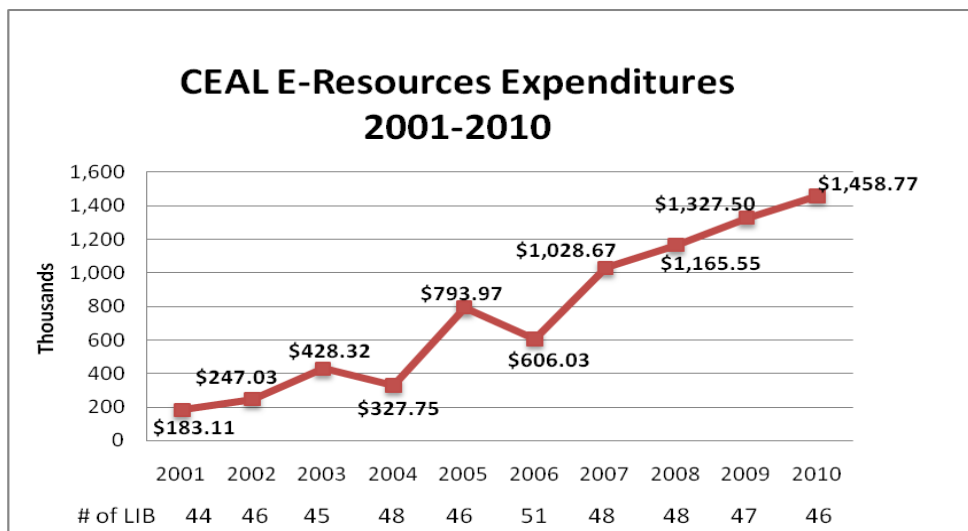


Table 21 CEAL E-Resources Expenditures, 2001-2010

Data from reported CEAL libraries point to the following overall trends:

1. Monograph purchases have gone down. Monograph volumes purchased was about 16% of the e-books or e-book volumes purchased/accessed, which is about 6 times more than physical books. These included fewer printed serials bound volumes added to collections.
2. E-books and e-journals (full-text databases) have increased greatly. Many libraries have started purchasing e-books in recent years. The majority of e-books and e-journals are from China, followed by South Korea.
3. State funded academic libraries have continued budget cuts which include grant funding cuts. Private funded academic libraries have smaller budget reductions for materials. Total CEAL fiscal support has been going flat.
4. ILL borrowing has been steady, and lending has gone up. Large collection holdings have grown continuously, and medium to smaller size libraries have to depend more on ILL services.
5. Personnel support has gone down for the past several years, especially professional staff, which is down 33%, but outsourcing has gone up. About one-fifth of the libraries have outsourced library processing and some have outsourced acquisition.

Our sincere thanks to those 50 libraries that participated in the 2010 survey.

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CEAL Statistics Database: <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/php>
CEAL Statistics Homepage: <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat>