CEAL Statistics A Multi-year Summary and Comparison

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CEAL Statistics, 2012 with Multi-year Summary and Comparison

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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 (survey form 1), physical volumes added gross (form 2), printed and ejournal 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 ebooks (form 10). The CEAL Statistics online database is located at http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/php/. CEAL Statistics reports and form instructions are located at http://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 https://ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/JEAL/

This year two libraries rejoined the survey (Iowa and Oregon) after a long break. Of the 54 participating member libraries in 2012, 51 are university libraries (47 U.S. including 17 U.S. private, 30 U.S. public, and 4 Canadian), plus three non-academic libraries (the Library of Congress, one research library, and one museum). Among the 54 libraries, 40 (or 74%) completed all forms. However, many of those 40 libraries did not fill all fields in the forms. Library participation and survey table completion has been consistent in recent years.

Total Volume Holdings: 54 libraries
Personnel: 53
Monograph Addition Form: 52
Fiscal Support form: 50
Serial Title Form: 49
Other Materials: 49
E-Resources form: 46
Public Service form: 44
E-Book form: 39

Data in the Monograph Addition, Other Materials are needed for the system to calculate the collection total. Four libraries did not complete the Monograph Addition form, but did complete the summarized additions in the Total Volume form. This prevents their statistics from being viewed in the Quick View form which includes the Monograph Addition form. If any of the necessary forms to calculate the total sum are missing, the system will strip off the incomplete libraries in Total Library Collection and in Quick View search. “Zero” values are entered for libraries that leave the Monograph Addition and Other Materials forms blank. However, those zero value forms do not appear in tables printed in JEAL. Characteristics of participating libraries are listed in Appendix 1 and forms completion in Appendix 2.
This report starts with printed monograph additions to CEAL collections, followed by ebook collection data, then the total library collection with ebooks and without ebooks. Interpolated data is included in calculating CEAL total collection, with 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. It is not for the immediate past fiscal year’s added acquisitions. Libraries need to submit their entire collection count of microforms, cartography, audio, video, and DVD collection. Several libraries have inconsistent statistical data reported. Libraries should always compare their own previous years data to the current one submitted.

E-journal statistics have been included in Serial titles form for two years. The Serial titles form is divided by two categories, Purchased, and Non-Purchased. “Purchased” includes current serial subscriptions both for print and for ejournal subscriptions. “Non-purchased” includes ceased titles, gift titles, free online serial publications. If ejournal titles and ebook titles can be found in your library catalog, they can all be counted in statistics.

Fiscal support data is presented by three year range (2010-2012) for each of all four categories: appropriations, East Asian program support, endowment, and grants. Personnel support, user services, and electronic resources data complete the report. Each table displays the count of number of participating libraries with the year. When a table is generated for a form sub category, the participating libraries count may be different than the general participating count because some libraries do not complete all categories.

Table 1 Total print monographs addition is 348,332 volumes (53 libraries) compared to 398,328 volumes (51 libraries) in 2011, a reduction of 12.55% or 49,996 volumes. A few institutions reallocated monographs collection in 2012 (e.g. Irvine, the Library of Congress). E-book acquisition may be a factor for fewer print additions for some libraries. The effect of budget reduction has lowered purchasing power and reduced monograph acquisition. The weak dollar continued to reduce purchasing power.
Table 2 displays the breakdown categories of the Monographic Addition form. The acquired titles and volumes added to the collection shows the continued decrease in purchased titles and volumes in 2012. The table shows monographs addition details of 2010 to 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchased T</th>
<th>Purchased V</th>
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<th>Not Purchased V</th>
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<th>Total Added V</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 CEAL Printed Monograph Additions, 2010-2012

Table 3 shows the total print volume holdings growth from 2003 to 2012. Without interpolated data, 54 institutions in 2012 reported an accumulative total of 19,227,475 volumes. The print volume growth rate is 2.82% or 526,529 volumes more than 2011 print volume holdings. With interpolated data, a total of 65 institutions, CEAL accumulated print volumes in 2012 is 19,905,802 volumes. This represents an increase of 156,295 volumes or 0.79% compared to year 2011 19,749,507 (63 institutions). Many libraries filled the survey Form One of monographs added, however, the data they input were different than survey Form Two data total. Form Two has detailed title and volume information for each language and total volume held by languages. Another reason for volume holdings discrepancy is that Form Two was not filled out by some libraries. It is necessary to calculate the volume holdings, by languages, and total monographic additions. The CEAL database “Quick View” of monographs addition uses data from Form Two. Libraries that didn’t complete Form Two will cause data discrepancy in reports that require data from Form Two. It is important to complete all online survey forms related to collection, fill in all data fields in Forms, and keep all data correct and consistent to achieve data accuracy.
Table 3 CEAL Total Print Volume Holdings, with and without Interpolated Data, 2003-2012

Table 4 2012 CEAL Total Physical Volumes Held by Language

In the above table, 54 libraries reported holdings of 19,227,475 physical volumes as of June 30, 2012. Divided by language, this includes 10,417,153 Chinese (54%); 6,046,180 Japanese (31%); 1,499,780 Korean (8%); and 1,264,362 non-CJK language (7%) materials on China, Japan, Korea, and non-CJK on East Asia in English, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, and other languages. Japanese language collection ratio remained the same from previous years at 31%. Japanese total volume grew 3.08% compared to 2011. The Korean language ratio at 8% remained the same from last year. Its total volume in 2012 had a 5.53% growth compared to 2011. The Chinese language collection ratio increased 1% from 53% to 54%. Its total collection volumes had a 5.53% growth rate compared to 2011. The ratio of non-CJK languages was reduced by 1% from 8% to 7% in 2011. Non-CJK volumes total decreased by 17.8%.
Table 5 CEAL Physical Volume Growth by Languages, 2008-2012

The above table shows CEAL total physical volume holdings growth rate by language breakdown, from 2008 to 2012. Chinese language physical volume growth from 2008 to 2012 was 2.0%, 3.12%, 1.78%, 0.01% and 5.53%. The average growth from 2008 to 2012 is 2.61%. Japanese language physical volume growth from 2008 to 2012 was 4.2%, 1.59%, 1.16%, 1.74%, and 3.08%. The average growth for Japanese language print volumes is 2.35%. Korean language physical volumes growth in the last five years was 6.03%, 5.78%, 5.22%, 5.42%, and 5.22%. Korean language growth in print volumes has been steady and the growth rate in general is higher than Chinese and Japanese language materials. The average growth of printed volumes for Korean language from 2008 to 2012 is 5.53%. The Non-CJK language volumes growth rate for the past five years was 1.65%, -1.29%, 0.64%, 7.38%, and -17.80%. One of the reasons provided for largely reduced Non-CJK languages in print volumes in 2012 was due to institution’s adjustment of collection data reported previously or withdrawn holdings. The average growth of Non-CJK language print volumes is -1.88%. This decreased rate for Non-CJK print volumes cannot represent the norm.

The following Table shows 2010-2012 three years monograph additions by private and state funded libraries. State funded libraries have almost a 15% lower growth rate than private funded libraries, though both have reduced additions of monographs in year 2011 and 2012 compared to previous years. Twenty-nine public funded libraries added a total of 128,908 volumes (or -19.87%) compared to 160,865 (26 institutions) volumes in 2011. Seventeen participating private U.S. libraries have a total of 155,534 volume added, a 4.88% decrease from 163,514 volumes in 2011.
Table 6  Print Monograph Addition, CEAL U.S. Private and Public Institutions, 2010-2012 (without Interpolated Data)

Tables 7-9 E-book form as added to the CEAL Statistics survey in 2008 with 21 libraries reporting ebook collections. In 2011, thirty-two (32) libraries reported ebook collection data with 2.6 million (2,618,819) total, including perpetual purchase and subscription. In 2012, 39 libraries reported ebook collections totaling 2,658,227 volumes. Among those, 9% is perpetual purchase holdings, 28% non-purchase, and 63% is by subscription. Perpetual holdings growth is 9.63%, decreased from 13.88% in 2011. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the average of 2.82% in print for CEAL libraries. Apabi 阿帕比, ChinaMaxx 超星, and Airiti 華藝 provide perpetual Chinese ebooks and Marc records. Subject specific large set and collectanea Chinese ebook databases, either by one-time purchase or subscription, are fast growing and have flooded the market in recent years. Primary sources for classical Chinese studies such as the Hanji dianzi wenxian ziliaoku 漢籍電子文獻資料庫(Scripta Sinica), Handa Wenku 漢達文庫 (Chinese Ancient Texts -CHANT), Wenyuange Siku quanshu文淵閣四庫全書, Gujin tushu jicheng 古今圖書集 成, Da Ming shilu 大明實錄, Neige daku dang'an 內閣大庫檔案 (Grand secretariat archives), Guoxue baodian 国学宝典, Sibu congkan 四部叢刊, Zhongguo fangzhi ku 中国方志库 (Database of Chinese Local Records), Zhongguo lidai shike shiliao huibian 中國歷代石刻史料匯編 have been subscribed by many CEAL Chinese collections. Apabi, ChinaMaxx and Duxiu读秀 Search Engine offer subscription access to their ebook collections with certain limitations. Japanese ebooks are offered by the EBSCO ebook collection (formerly NetLibrary) and the Japan Knowledge Database. Most Korean ebooks are offered by the E-Korean Studies and the Nurimedia databases through subscription. Each database vendor can provide ebook collection titles or volume counts, if new ebooks are being added each year. Non-purchased ebooks are those that were held previously, or were produced locally or remotely and are available to the public through Open Access via the Internet. WorldCat has records of those free ebooks and articles. Libraries can provide access to those ebooks
by adding holdings records to the local system. According to the ARL interpretation, only those ebooks and ejournals that are accessible via local catalog can be counted in the collection statistics. We urge database vendors to provide ebook MARC records to users in order to promote database usage. When the budget is tight, subscriptions may be subject to cancellation, if the per usage cost is high above average. To promote usage and provide user access to individual ebook titles from local catalogs, individual title MARC records should be provided as part of the database package, a standard service of U.S. database providers.

Table 8 Total E-Book Collections, 2009 - 2012.

Table 9 Sources of E-Books, 2009-2012
Table 10 2012 E-Books Total Reported by 39 Institutions

Table 11 The 2012 CEAL total collections, reported by 54 libraries, with ebooks, was 22.9 million (22,935,920) compared to 2011 at 22.5 million (22,481,440) by 52 libraries. Total collection holdings growth is 2.02% or 454,480 additions compared to 2011. The 2012 growth rate is similar to 2011 with a 2.06% growth. With interpolated data, the total holdings is 23,012,908 (57 institutions), with a 0.96% growth compared with 2011 22,794,727 (54 institutions). This excludes ebooks count; without interpolated data, the growth rate is 2.13% or 422,361 from 19,862,621 in 2011 to 20,284,982 in 2012. With interpolated data, the growth is 187,332, from 20,174,639 in 2011 to 20,361,970 in 2012 or 0.93%.
Table 12 Total Collection Holdings with E-Books, Private vs. State Funded Institutions, 2010-2012

The above table shows U.S. private and state funded academic libraries their total collection holdings and growth rates from 2010 to 2012. Data with and without interpolated data was not much different since only three years data were used, 2010-2012, and most participating libraries have been regular within those three years. The private university libraries group total accumulated collection in 2012 is 9,106,532 (17 institutions), compared to 8,973,193 in 2011. The growth rate is 1.49% (2012) compared to 2.51% (2011). With interpolated data, the accumulated total is 9,117,381 in 2012 compared to 8,973,193 in 2011. The growth rate is 1.61%. The lower growth rate was a result of previous years’ budget reduction. Average holdings were 514,892 (2010), 498,511 (2011), and 535,678 (2012). Medians were 252,714 (2010), 223,676 (2011), and 273,360 (2012).

U.S. state funded academic libraries total collections, with ebooks, achieved a growth rate of 9.06% in 2012. The accumulated total for 2012 was 8,667,275 with 30 institutions compared to 7,947,585 with 26 institutions in 2011. Iowa, Kentucky, and Oregon were new libraries who joined the 2012 CEAL statistical survey. With interpolated data, the total for 2012 is 8,685,898 (31 institutions), a 5.22% growth compared to 8,255,286 (28 institutions) in 2011. Average holdings for the state funded libraries were 316,787 (2010), 305,676 (2011), and 288,909 (2012). Medians were 188,648 (2010), 203,036 (2011), and 168,163 (2012).

Table 13 shows CEAL total collections from 2003 through 2012. The total collection includes ebooks, with and without interpolated data. The number of participating libraries is indicated for each year followed by the pound sign (#). Table 14 shows the total
collection growth rates of ten years. The highest growth rates, for both with and without interpolated data, were in 2008 when CEAL started collecting ebooks statistics. The lowest growth rate, with interpolated data, was 0.34% in 2012.

Table 13 CEAL Total Collections, with E-Books, 2003-2012

Table 14 CEAL Total Collections Growth Rate, with E-Books, with and without Interpolated Data, 2003-2012
Serial Survey Form data is for a library's total collection titles count. It is not for serials bound volumes count, and it is not for added new serial titles count. To use “bibliographic count” (or “catalog record count”) would be more accurate. Use OCLC (or WorldCat) “Expert Search” to generate serial holdings count. Searching by language(s) (search term: ln="chi", ln="jpn", ln="kor"), and serials as data type (search term: dt="ser") and limit holdings to own library will get the serial (majority in print) bibliographic records count¹ held by your library. Using local library catalog system to generate serial language holdings count should be more accurate, since not all local records are in OCLC. Count currently subscribing serials, including full-text ejournal titles in “purchased” category. “Non-Purchased” includes gift titles, open accessed titles, locally produced, and ceased periodical titles in collection regardless of format (microforms, CD-ROM, and in print, etc.). The same title in different formats (ex. both ejournal and print) can only be counted once. Each counted individual ejournal title should have a MARC record in the local online public access catalog. Table 15 shows the ratio of CEAL 2012 serial titles in “print and other formats” and “electronic” by 49 institutions.

Print and other format titles make up 27% (90,338) of the total, reduced from 36% in 2011. Electronic titles are 73% (247,657), a growth from 64% of 2011. Many libraries didn’t report any ejournal titles. E-journal title count can be found from database provider or vendor. E-journal titles have grown due to the availability of new databases and Serials Solutions ejournal Linker service. In recent years, several ejournal databases have been made available and affordable to CEAL libraries by consortium arrangement. The Korea Foundation eresource grants is an example; through collaborative subscription, more libraries have subscriptions to Korean language databases.

![2012 CEAL Serial Titles](image)

Table 15  2012 CEAL Serial Titles

¹ For example, if one OCLC library symbol is ABC, to generate the ABC library’s Japanese language serial title count in WorldCat use “Expert Search” type the following in search box: li: ABC and (ln = "jpn" and dt = "ser")
Forty-nine libraries reported appropriations. Fifty libraries reported endowments, grants and East Asian program support. The grand total fiscal support in 2012 is USD18,250,224.12 (18.3 million), a 14% growth from 2011 (16 million). The four breakdowns included in total fiscal support are appropriation, endowments, grants, and East Asian program support. The ratio of 2012 appropriation to the total fiscal support has grown from 70% in 2011 to 73% (13.3 million), while endowment has also grown to 15% (2.7 million) from 11% in 2011. Grants have grown 3% from 5% to 8% (1.5 million). East Asian program support has dropped from 14% (2.2 million) in 2011 to 4% (0.69 million) in 2012.

![Bar chart showing CEAL Fiscal Support 2012]

**Table 16 CEAL Fiscal Support 2012**

![Bar chart showing CEAL Total Fiscal Support, 2009-2012]

**Table 17 CEAL Total Fiscal Support, 2009-2012**
The above table shows CEAL total fiscal support from 2009 to 2012 with growth rate indicated. 2012 overall growth rate is 14.01% due to increased appropriations (18.61%), endowment (53.5%) and grants (91.57%). In contrast, East Asian program support decreased 68.91%. The decrease may be due to 2011, when 24 participating libraries with extraordinarily high totals reported, compared to 2010 and 2009. In 2012, only 19 libraries reported East Asian program support. East Asian program support in 2011 was over 200% growth compared to 2010. The total amount of East Asian program support in 2012 dropped down to its normal range. The reduction might also be due to the fact that Title VI funding for foreign language and area studies programs within the Education Department were cut at least 40%. The breakdowns of fiscal support and their growth or decrease rate from 2009-2012 are shown in the following table each with participating library numbers indicated following the pound sign (#).

Table 18 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown 2010-2012
Sixteen private funded and twenty-seven state funded U.S. university libraries participated in the CEAL fiscal support survey. Each category’s accumulated total in 2012 compared to 2011 and 2010 growth rate and number of libraries are shown in the above table. The breakdowns of fiscal support of 2010 to 2012 for U.S. private and state funded university libraries and the growth rate are shown in the following tables.
Table 21 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown Percentage U.S. Private and State University Libraries, 2010-2012

The appropriation ratio to total fiscal support for CEAL state funded U.S. university libraries averaged 78% in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Public university libraries fiscal support breakdowns were the same 2010 and 2011. The differences for breakdown ratios are growth of 2% of endowment, reduced grants from 6% to 3% (in ratio to fiscal support) and 1% increase of East Asian program support.

Appropriation in ratio to fiscal support for CEAL private U.S. university libraries averaged 64% in 2010 to 2012. The endowment ratio has grown 21% (2012) from 13% (2011). Grants ratio to the entire fiscal support has grown from 4% (2011) to 11% (2012). The East Asian support ratio dropped from 20% to 4%.

Tables below show the breakdowns of fiscal support for CEAL U.S. private university libraries and CEAL U.S. public funded university libraries in 2012.

Table 23  CEAL Grants in Fiscal Support 2012

Total grants in the 2012 fiscal support is $15,387,782.32, a 91% growth over 2011. 30 libraries reported 44 individual grants (11 Chinese grants, 13 Japanese grants, and 20 Korean grants). Among these, 54% is Korean grants, 24% is Japanese grants (24%), and 22% is Chinese grants.

Table 24 shows 29 individual grants that are $5000 or above with the highest at $86000 in total. Table 25 lists 18 libraries which were recipients of individual grants that were $50,000 or more in their total amount. Libraries receiving individual grants less than $5000 are not listed in Table 25 even though their total amount exceeded $5000.
Table 25 CEAL Libraries with Individual Grants more than $5000 in FY2012

Table 26 displays 2012 CEAL personnel support FTE and distribution categories by percentage. Fifty-three (53) institutions reported a total of 453.99 (410.37) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). Compared to 410.37 FTE in 2011, the total FTEs increased 9.61% or 43.62 FTE. Total personnel support FTE included 184.8 (41%) FTE professionals, up from 150.93 (37%). Supporting staff is 161.62 FTE (35%), student assistant has 58.51 FTE (13%), and others staff has 49.06 FTE (11%). Table 27 and Table 28 show the total personnel breakdown categories in FTE and in percentage from 2010 to 2012. Table 29 shows professional personnel have increased 22.44% or 33.87 FTE over 2011, the most growth since 2009. "Staff development and personnel were the top workplace issues for academic librarians, according to a 2011 ACRL survey" that described “staffing” as one of the 2012 top ten trends in academic libraries.2

Table 26 2012 CEAL Personnel Support FTE (Total 453.99 FTE)

Table 27  CEAL Personnel Support Breakdown FTE, 2010-2012

Table 28  CEAL Personnel Breakdown Percentage 2010-2012

Table 29  CEAL Professional FTE, 2006-2012
Fifty-three (53) libraries participated in the outsourcing survey in 2012. Eight (8) libraries outsourced both acquisition and processing, nine (9) libraries outsourced processing. Acquisition outsourcing is 15% (8) and 32% (17) for processing, a fast growth since 2007, 2008 when acquisition service just started.

Table 30 shows the growing numbers of library that used outsourcing services. In 2009 and 2010, three (3) libraries used both services. In 2012 the number outsourcing both acquisition and processing has grown to eight (8). Of these, those that outsourced acquisition also outsourced processing. Libraries that used both services range from one professional FTE, to the Library of Congress with 61.14 FTE. Many libraries have collection development and processing needs regardless of the size of staff and library collection.

Table 31 CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services 2009-2012
Twenty-one (21) libraries or less than half of participating libraries reported interlibrary loan services data. 19,120 lending requests and 8,409 borrowing requests were filled in 2012. Borrowing (filled) has gone up 1908 or 29.35% compared to 2011. Lending (filled) requests have decreased 4402 or -18.71% than 2011. Although the data only represent less than one-half of CEAL libraries ILL activities, as a whole, CEAL libraries lend more then they borrow at a 2.3:1 ratio.

![CEAL Public Service Reference and Circulation 2009-2012](image)

**Table 32  CEAL Public Service Reference and Circulation 2009-2012**

Thirty-one (31) libraries reported reference data and 26 libraries reported circulation data. The number of libraries reporting data is about the same as previous years. One quarter of CEAL libraries have not reported reference and circulation, and one-half of libraries lack interlibrary loan service data. Reference transactions and circulation continue to decline in 2012. The past decade of information literacy programs may have contributed to more “self-help” researchers. Another factor is fast growing E-resources in collection and reduced physical collection in library building. Therefore, research activities have been concentrated online and depend on “self-help” learning by doing style. Patrons don’t have to come to library to find resources, if they can find them in electronic resources. Increased online subject guides and course guides have provided sufficient reference tools to beginning researchers who might need help otherwise.

Applegate pointed out in her 2008 article that ARL libraries have distinguished themselves from other libraries in one inclusion, collection; and one omission, library instruction.³ This might apply to CEAL libraries whose parent institutions are ARL libraries. CEAL has adopted the ARL statistical survey which emphasizes collections. Many have neglected the importance of public services or neglected to collect service data or have difficulties obtaining data from parent institutions.

Table 33 shows E-resource expenditures from 2002 to 2012. Thirty (30) libraries reported 2012 total e-resource expenditures at $2,422,306.79 (2.42 million), 27.5% growth compared to 2011 at $1,978,228.011. Many libraries total fiscal support included all their E-resource expenditures. However, some libraries may have only a portion of E-resources expenditures included in their fiscal support, and other portion funded by their main libraries' central fund, or may be funded completely outside of fiscal support. It is difficult to detect if a library's total fiscal support includes its entire electronic resource expenditure, or part of electronic expenditure, or none of its electronic expenditure due to individual library's fund structure. Out of 46 libraries reported electronic resource data, only 30 libraries included expenditure. The growth rates from 2003 to 2012 are shown in Table 34 below.
The last table shows the top ten CEAL libraries e-resource expenditures and the percentage of their e-resource expenditure compared to their fiscal support. The top three e-resource expenditures are the Library of Congress, Princeton and Yale. As for percentage to total fiscal support, the top three are Washington University at St Louis (51%), Library of
Congress (38%), and Yale (28%). As stated earlier, the total e-resource expenditures may be included in library’s fiscal budget, or overlap with, or completely outside of total fiscal support. This depends on the fund structure of the individual library and how each library chooses to report in these two categories.

**Summary**

1. The print volume added to the collection growth rate is 2.82% or 526,529 volumes (without interpolated data)
2. Fifty-four (54) libraries reported holdings of 19,227,475 physical volumes as of June 30, 2012. Divided by language, this includes 10,417,153 Chinese (54%); 6,046,180 Japanese (31%); 1,499,780 Korean (8%); and 1,264,362 non-CJK language (7%).
3. Chinese language physical volume growth rate is 5.53%. The average growth from 2008 to 2012 is 2.61%. Japanese language physical volume growth is 3.08%. The average growth for Japanese language print volumes is 2.35%. Korean language physical volume growth is 5.22%. The average growth of printed volume for Korean language from 2008 to 2012 is 5.53%, highest among CJK languages.
4. Print monographs added to collection continue to decrease, U. S. private funded university libraries by -4.88%, and state funded university libraries by -19.87% compared to 2011.
6. Thirty-nine (39) libraries reported ebook collections in total of 2,658,227 volumes. Among those, 9% is perpetual purchase holdings, 28% non-purchase, and 63% is by subscription. Perpetual holdings growth is 9.63%, decreased from 13.88% in 2011. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the average of 2.82% in print for CEAL libraries.
7. 2012 CEAL total collection, reported by 54 libraries, with eBooks, was 22.9 million (22,935,920) compared to 2011 at 22.5 million (22,481,440) by 52 libraries. Total collection holdings growth is 2.02% or 454,480 additions compared to 2011.
8. The grand total fiscal support in 2012 is USD18,250,224 (18.3 million), a 14% growth from 2011 (16 million), which was made up of 73% appropriation, 15% endowment, 8% grants, and 4% East Asian program support.
9. Fifty-three (53) institutions reported a total of 453.99 (410.37) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), a 9.61% increase from 2011. Personal support includes 184.8 (41%) FTE professionals, support staff 161.62 FTE (35%), student assistant 58.51 FTE (13%), and others staff 49.06 FTE (11%).
10. Interlibrary loan service borrowing (filled) has gone up 1908 or 29.35% compared to 2011. Lending (filled) requests have decreased 4402, or 18.71% less than 2011.
Although the number of participating libraries is less than one-half of CEAL libraries, as a whole, CEAL libraries lend more than they borrow at a 2.3:1 ratio.

11. Reference transactions and circulation continued to decline in 2012.
12. Thirty (30) libraries reported 2012 total e-resource expenditures at $2,422,306.79 (2.42 million), a 27.5% growth compared to 2011.