COLLECTION USE STUDY: A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES COLLECTION IN KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.

BY
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Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

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DIGITIZED

Department of Library Science,
A. B. U. Zaria.

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled Collection use Study: A Study of the Social Sciences Collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, by Shehu Ibrahim Shika meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master in Library Science (MLS) of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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D E D I C A T I O N

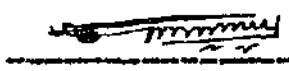
In the name of Allah the Merciful the compassionate.

I dedicate this work to my father Malam Ibrahim Dantagwai (died on 4/2/1959) without whose foresight I would have been an illiterate like my fellow brothers in my village Mahuta in Giwa District of Zaria Local Government. May Allah Bless his soul.

D E C L A R A T I O N

I hereby declare that this thesis for the degree of Master of Library Science has been written by me and it is a record of my research work. It has not been previously presented either wholly or partly for any degree and it is not being concurrently submitted for any other degree.

All quotations are indicated and sources of information are acknowledged by means of references.



Shehu Ibrahim

19-01-87

Date

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

I also wish to seize this opportunity to thank all those persons who directly or indirectly had assisted me in making this work a success. I in particular wish to thank my Supervisors Professor Abdullahi Mohmed and Mrs Bozimo who had taken the pains to read through the drafts for this work several times and making corrections, giving advices and suggestions.

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A B S T R A C T

In time of affluence both in Europa and the United States of America Academic Research Libraries had embarked upon endless growth and expansion However when in 1973/74 they began to experience lean funding as a result of economic recession, they started to look for more prudent and effective methods for collection management. Collection use study was one of the techniques adopted,

Various collection use studies showed that Academic Research Libraries invest huge money on books not used. Kashim Ibrahim Library is one of such Academic Research Libraries.

Analysis of data collected direct from books and documents confirmed the claim and showed that the library could have made substantial savings in terms of money if the books not used were not purchased.

Librarians could promote more useful researches in Collection Development Management if they will adopt more progressive attitutes toward record keeping.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Introduction:

In 1902, Mr. Charles William Eliot, President of Harvard University, delivered a paper in which he forecasted a subject which today has become a topic for both research and controversy.

The paper, entitled "The Division of a Library into Books in use, and books not in use, with different Storage Methods for the two classes of books"[1], forcsaw a gloomy future for library funding. He therefore prescribed that under conditions of great need, (reduced funding) there should be means of discriminating between books with fairly heavy use and books with little use or books not used at all. He stressed that the problem is an economic one. And that it is not a good use of precious educational resources of a Community, or an institution, to enlarge at frequent intervals its library building, if the new space needed can be secured by discarding books not in use, and it is not frugal policy to increase cost of service, care and cleaning in much frequented library.

The gloomy funding of public institutions in the United States of America predicted in Mr. Eliot's paper came true in the 1970s with the setting in of Economic Recession and the exponential growth in publications. Public Institutions in the United States of America witnessed an unprecedented cut in their budgets.

Consequent to the economic recession and lean funding for public institutions including libraries. Professor Allen Kent and his Associates at the University of Pittsburgh, conducted a collection use study of the Hillman systems Libraries from 1975 to 1977. The study had three major objectives: Firstly, to find justification for the huge investment on the libraries' collections; Secondly, to find alternative to self-sufficiency, or local ownership of library materials; and Thirdly, to make recommendations for a discarding or weeding policy, or to formulate a basis for relegating books not in use to the storage.

The study which lasted for three years concluded that "research libraries in general and the University of Pittsburgh in particular are spending too much money on books and periodicals that are little or never used at all."[2] Specifically the study pointed out that, 40% or 14,697 of the 36,869 volumes originally added to the Hillman Collection in 1969 had never circulated externally during the first seven years on that library's shelves."[3]

The Pittsburgh (or Kent) study had generated so much controversy across the United States, that the University Senate Library Committee set an ad-hoc Committee to investigate the validity of the study.

In its submission the ad-hoc committee condemned the study, saying that its implications are highly detrimental to the mission of a University.

Reading through the enormous literature on collection use study, and in particular the criticisms on Pittsburgh (or Kent) study, one is hesitant to undertake a collection use study of any kind. But writers such as H. William Oxford in 1981, wrote to support the findings of Pittsburgh (or Kent) study. He asserted that "the blunt reality is that most institutions will have to make do with less than they have had, and this unpleasant reality poses an impossible budgeting problems for institutions of higher education unless there is willingness to explore new approach to resource allocation, and that no matter the opposition to collection use studies, libraries will be foreced to accept them in the long run."[4]

The austere condition of the economy in this country today more than never before calls for studies that would enable public institutions such as libraries to be cost effective.

Kashim Ibrahim Library in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, being one of the largest academic libraries (in terms of physical size) in tropical Africa, South of the Sahara, is particularly suitable for conducting a collection use study similar to the one conducted in the University of Pittsburgh Hillman Libraries.

In addition to its size and significance, as an academic research library, Kashim Ibrahim Library is finding itself more and more in a situation similar to that which American Libraries and other public institutions found themselves in the 1970s. In addition to reduced

funding and other difficulties such as difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange with which to purchase books and journals, the library's community has started asking the library to justify its existence and its huge expenditure.

The Bajoga Committee which was set up to look into the administration and financial management of the University has descended heavily on the library. (The Committee's report at the time of writing this thesis was still a classified document).

But the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) Ahmadu Bello University Branch, in a rejoinder to the Committee's report had picked on the library, and questioned the capability of the librarians to manage the library's collection. In particular ASUU challenged the librarian's ability to select the right kind of books required for research by University Lecturers and Students, ASUU felt that librarians are not properly trained to manage academic libraries. An extract from the rejoinder reads in part, that, "... libraries are too important to be left to librarians and that the type of trading offered to librarians does not give its products sufficient grasp of the contents and issues in books and journals they handle."[5]

This statement might indeed be viewed as an indictment on library education in general and the product of such training at Kashim Ibrahim Library in particular. However an area in which this statement may manifest itself is in book selection and assistance to readers. To what extent

has the resources selected by librarians met the needs of faculty members and students of the University? And assuming that the nature of teaching at the tatiary level encourage library use, to what extent does the community of students and scholars use the library collection which has been meticulously selected by the professional librarian?.

These questions can be answered in part through collection use studies of various dimensions.

Kashim Ibrahim Library

Until 1963 when Kashim Ibrahim Library was opened in the old building (now School of Basic Studies Library), the library from which the present library grew was only a small collection serving the then Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology established in 1955. The present Kashim Ibrahim Library, which is the main library of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, is designed to maintain and disseminate a stock of books and periodicals for research, teaching and liberalizing of minds.

The library was formerly opened in December, 1976. The building is capable of holding up to 500,000 volumes of books and periodicals, and seating 2,000 readers. In the 1982/83 session the book stock stood at over 275,000 volumes.

The library (including equipment) was built at a cost of about two million naira. The average annual book vote for the period 1979 to 1983 stood at ₦214,441.92. These, indeed, are heavy investments on Kashim Ibrahim Library. Does the use of these resources justify the investment?

Need for the Study

As noted above, Orford had already given reason why collection use studies are necessary. He further added that, ".... despite the outrage and anxieties against Pittsburgh study, collection use study will become wide-spread and will result in fundamental changes in the way library collections are managed."[6] Thus collection use study is an indispensable tool for library management.

Despite the established and predicted uses of collection use studies, there has hardly been any such studies of Nigerian libraries. In fact collection use studies as distinct from user studies are virtually non-existent in the Nigerian Library Scene (or literature).

Thus one discovers that nearly all collection use studies were carried out in, and were based on the collections of libraries in the developed nations of the world, where there exist already efficient library and book trade systems. Consequently there is the need for collection use studies conducted within the context of developing nations, hence the need for this study.

Cost-effectiveness is yet another reason for conducting collection use studies. Collection use study provides a basis for evaluating the extent of use of the meagre library resources. That is, it provides a basis for judging how effectively library resource (fund) is shared among the heavily used books and on books not used.

The pathetic situation of book trade in this country due to difficulties in obtaining Foreign Exchange with which to import books, and our inability to publish books and journals locally makes yet another reason why we should study the rate of use of existing library collections.

Such an appraisal is particularly pressing now when public opinion on libraries is becoming more wide spread. The Vice-Chancellor of one of the nation's Universities, (The University of Jos,"[7] only recently lamented over the inadequacy of books and periodicals in University Libraries in the country, and for lack of effective measures for promoting the use of the existing library collections.

Collection use studies provide a basis for effective budget preparation and defence. The results of studies might be useful in convincing University administrators and other library authorities that more money is needed to enable the libraries to meet demands as revealed in library statistics. Thus results of collection use studies can be used to justify expenditure more especially in austere time like now.

Collection use studies of this nature in which individual statistics rather than group average is used, provide a more realistic basis for cost-effectiveness. Use of an item should be the primary criteria for its retention on the open shelf. Thus little-used or books not used at all should not occupy the open shelves required by books used more actively. Shelves full of dead woods are difficult to browse and add more to the cost of maintenance.

Other reasons for choosing collection use study as a topic for this thesis include:

(1) My intense interest in the Social Sciences.

(2) My long association with Kashim Ibrahim Library.

I have worked in Kashim Ibrahim Library since 1972 except for the four year break, 1979 to 1983, when I worked with the Library Board of Kaduna State, first as its Chairman and later as the Director of Library Services.

(3) However, the over-riding objective is my concern for libraries as public institutions struggling to justify their existence in a society where the socio-economic value of libraries has not been fully comprehended and appreciated.

While public institutions such as the Nigerian Airways and NEPA declare their annual or monthly returns in monetary terms, libraries declare theirs in statistics, that is how much the collections were used. Thus optimum use should be the primary criteria for selection, processing and retention of any volume on the open shelves.

Problem Stated

With the foregoing information presented as background, this study sets out to investigate:

(1) The validity (or otherwise) of the findings and the conclusions of the University of Pittsburgh (or Kent) study that, 'that research and University Libraries invest heavily on books and journals which are little, or never used at all'. That the extent of books not used may constitute up to 40% of the library's collection. The focus of this study is Kashim Ibrahim Library (A.B.U) Zaria, and the investigation centres particularly on the Social Science Collection.

In other words, whether or not individual volumes in the collection have been sufficiently used to justify their retention on the open shelves of the library.

(2) Also to investigate the extent of non-use of the collection in term of cost. It attempted to calculate the amount of money spent on books that are never used at all, and treat that as savings that could have been made from the library's expenditure, if book not used at all had never been purchased.

(3) An anciliary study would investigate the level of participation in book selection by faculty members. It is generally believed that in an academic setting book selection is not the sole responsibility of librarians, but also that of faculty members. Participation in book selection by faculty members who are authorities in their respective subjects should increase the quality of the book collection. A well selected library collection should be used to the maximum.

(4) The role played by the language of the text in the use of books and monographs in the social sciences.

In academic research libraries such as Harvard University in the United States, foreign language materials constitutes a significant proportion of the research collection.

The problem to be investigated is whether languages other than English constitute a barrier to use of books in the Social Sciences in Kashim Ibrahim Library.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: - In analysing the extent of use made of resources in libraries, books that have not been used at all will be significantly more than those that have been used.

Hypothesis 2: - In analysing book expenditure, money spent on books not used at all, will be significantly higher than money spent on books used.

Hypothesis 3: - Participation in book selection or lack of it by faculty members of the Social Sciences will not have a significant effect on the use made of the social sciences collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library.

Hypothesis 4: - The language of the text of the Social Sciences collection will have no significant effect on use made of the collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library. Language here refers to languages other than English.

METHODOLOGY

A combination of methods has been used to investigate the hypothesis:

(1) To investigate hypothesis 1, the investigator directly observed the documents. Thus books and monographs were selected at random from the Library Bulletins (which incidentially also contains the accession lists) for the 1979 to 1983 period. The date label of each of these books on the shelf was screened to determine the proportion of book used, and books not used. That is, the sample of books from the Social Sciences Collection

was physically removed from the shelves and inspected to find out whether or not it has been used since the time it was accessioned and added to the collection. A form was specially designed onto which the required information for each book as derived from the date labels was recorded. Other documentary sources, include (1) over the counter circulation statistics of loan (2) consultations of books in the Social Sciences obtained from the statistics register in the circulation unit, and (3) Annual Reports of the Library.

(2) To investigate hypothesis 2, documentary sources was also used. Figures on book expenditure were obtained from the book collection development unit of the library. A formula from Philip M. Morse and Ching-chin Chen (1975)"[8] was used to obtain unbiased estimates of book use. This was modified and adopted to calculate the difference in the amount of money expended on books used, and books not used at all. The formula is:- N$ - Nm$ = Nd$, where N$ = expenditure on the Social Sciences collection; Nm$ = expenditure on book used; and Nd$ = expenditure on books not used.

(3) To investigate hypothesis 3, a combination of documentary sources and interview was used to collect the necessary data. The library normally issues to each faculty member a booklet of book request slips on which he/she is expected to submit from time to time, to the library his/her book requests. The study

intended to check from the relevant faculty members (F.A.S.S) whether or not:

(i) they were indeed issued with the book request slips,

(ii) whether they have made use of the request slip, or any other means to request for books to be purchased in their subject areas, etc.

Similarly records of book requests from (F.A.S.S) members received in the Book Collection Development Unit and the Departmental Libraries Unit was to be checked with a view to determining the level of participation in book selection by the faculty members of F.A.S.S.

Attempt was made through interviews with the staff members of the two departments (Departmental Libraries and Book Collection Development) to find out whether or not Faculty members contributed to the book selection process and to what extent.

A questionnaire was drawn for both the library staff and faculty members to determine level of participation in book selection by the faculty members of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, and whether participation increases the appropriateness of the materials selected.

(4) To investigate hypothesis 4, the study employed a method of direct observation. While screening the date labels of individual books to determine use, the language of the text was noted to see if it was not English.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study was carried out within the following limitations:

(1) Time (or Period) - Only books and monographs received and accessioned during the period of 1979 to 1983 were included in the study. This period is chosen because it marked the beginning of economic stringency in Nigeria when public institutions began to experience cuts in their budget allocations and in cash flow.

(2) Scope - The study should have been limited to the main disciplines of the Social Sciences as classified in the library of congress classification scheme; that is class H. Because of the imprecise boundaries in the classification of knowledge, and the inter-disciplinary nature of the Social Sciences; the study is expanded to include class J:- Political Sciences. This expansion is supported by Maurice Line, as reported by STUART and MILLER (1980)"[9] where he classified the Social Sciences into (i) Pure Social Sciences, (ii) Applied Social Sciences, comprising, Education Management Studies, etc.

This study is limited to the Pure Social Sciences only. However, one might find a more expanded classification of the Social Sciences disciplines in the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme, which includes disciplines such as Education, Law, Public Administration and many others. These are also ignored in preference to Maurice Line's Classification, partly for reasons of convenience, and partly to minimize cost and to save time.

Basic Assumption

The study is based on the following assumptions:-

(i) That loan, that is books checked out, as derived from the date labels constitute 'use' and should be taken as a yardstick to determine whether or not a particular library collection is utilized.

(ii) That information on collection use study is an effective tool for justifying library expenditure.

(iii) That 'use' is a significant factor in determining cost effectiveness of a library collection.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature was conducted within an unsatisfactory state of bibliographical sources. Within that state of literature available it was discovered that there has never been a study of Kashim Ibrahim Library Collection Use Study at Masters level. There were of-course User Studies based on the library.

Accepting the inadequacy of literature available partly due to difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange with which to pay for serials subscriptions and partly because of the conspicious absence of collection use studies locally, the chapter contains mostly reviews of studies conducted in the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

For the same reasons a good number of works included are review articles.

The major difference between this study and other studies based on Library Collections is that, this study has emphasis on use made of individual volumes as the sole criteria for retaining books on the open shelves of the library.

GENERAL

A study that came nearest to this was a Masters in Library Science Thesis by Ochai (1977)"[1] Ochai's study was born out of concern for the inability of the under-graduate students to use the collection of Kashim Ibrahim Library effectively. Despite the concern, the study discovered that 94% of students sampled attributed their

use of the library.

The study also revealed high use of Departmental Libraries; 60% of those who did not use Kashim Ibrahim Library used their departmental libraries. Ochai's study was however essentially a user study. His approach was from the user's point of view while this study centres on the collection itself. However his finding of high rate of use of the collection directly contradicts the major hypothesis of this study which states that the library's collection is little used.

In Europe and the United State of America collection use study has become wide spread. A major reason for the increase in collection use study in U.S.A. was due to the drop in the level of library funding from the end of 1973/74 session.

Pittsburgh (or Kent) study which has already been introduced in chapter one was the most controversial collection use study in the U.S.A. Kent (1976)"[2] had three major objectives when he conducted the study of Pittsburgh Hillman Library systems and they were:

(i) Improvement of Acquisition decision

(ii) Relegation of little-used materials to low-cost storage facilities, and

(iii) Appraisal of alternatives to local ownership.

Based on the finding of the study that 40% of the books had never been taken out of the libraries seven years after they were added to the collections, Kent recommended a weeding policy based on non-circulation after seven years.

Potential researchers on collection use study can draw from the methodologies Kent had employed in data collection. He relied mainly on (i) over the counter loan statistics, (ii) counting of books consulted and left unshelved, and (iii) direct observations of date labels on books to determine extent of use made of individual volumes.

BURR (1979)"[3] in an evaluation of Gossby library at Gonzaga University, Washington had suggested a methodology which aims at both quantitative and qualitative measures. He concluded that quantitative measures in American Research Libraries were the causes of collection explosion, which in turn necessitated collection use studies.

HISTORY

Long before the 1970s Eliot, (1902)"[4] President of Harvard University delivered a speech, reproduced in 1978 which could be said to mark the beginning of collection use study. The theme of that paper was the growth phenomenon in the collection of Academic Libraries which characterized the affluent period preceeding the 1970s.

Endless growth in library collection necessitated frequent expansion of library building, and such trend could not have been accommodated in times of lean funding, Eliot suggested therefore the weeding of little used volumes from the open shelves.

Eliot's suggestion implies that use should be the major criteria for retaining books on the open shelves.

An article which pointed to yet an earlier work was by HARDESTY (1976)"[5]. In the letters column of the library journal, Hardesty recalled that thirty-five years ago Harvie Branscomb in a book, 'Teaching with Books', reported that only a small proportion of books in academic libraries were used, and advised librarians to listen to writers on collection use study and they should also develop measurable goals and objectives for collection development.

'Pitt and the pendulum' was a contribution by BERRY (1977)"[6] on collection use study. He cited a number of authors on collection use study such as, Gore, Fussler, Liptex, Altman, Trueswell, Buckland, Bulick, Morse, and Deprospo to drive home the lessons of collection use study.

The editorial discussed collection development in time of effluence down to times of austerity, and concluded that the librarian's task was to develop better ways of measuring library use, and its cost. The major short-coming of the editorial was that it did not discuss a particular collection use study.

GROWTH PHENOMENON

Earlier RIDER (1944)"[7] had written on the phenomenon of growth and growth rate of academic research libraries. He traced the phenomenon to a number of factors such as:

(1) Realization of the value of education

(2) Expansion in the number of Universities and their curriculum.

(3) Bulk purchase of background literature

(4) Increase in contemporary output of new printed materials

(5) The Number Game promoted by the desire of libraries to meet the registration requirements of the Association of reseafch libraries.

He identified four factors which must be considered in collection use study and they were;

(i) Acquisition costs

(ii) Physical preparation for use (binding)

(iii) Bibliographical preparation (Cataloguing)

(v) Storage.

Austere times had forced Academic Libraries in the U.S.A. to look for measures to arrest the unlimited growth. Measures adopted include increased purchase of microforms, weeding, revolving collection and resources sharing. The study however was restricted to American experiences only.

DEGENNARD (1975)"[8] also investigated the growth phenomenon among the American Academic Research Libraries. The investigation revealed among other things, that (i) research libraries doubled their collections in every 12/24 years, (ii) that 1974 marked the beginning of the decline in library funding, thus marking the end of affluence; and (iii) that even in times of affluence demands had always exceeded the available resources.

He concluded that library automation as a form of space saving device has also failed (as it was also true of the hard copies) to solve the problem of little used library materials.

The significance of the study was that it agreed with my study that use should be the yard stick for selection, purchase and retention of any volume on the open shelves. However it did not say how one should go about determining use.

USE BEHAVIOUR

In a related development FORD (1973)"[9] conducted a study on user behaviour, and had included a portion on utilization of library materials. He stated that though library objectives are often in broad terms, the task was to meet the needs of the users.

He further observed that most collection studies in the past were based on the analysis of loan records only, and they lacked theory and adequate difinition of concepts.

He made two conclusions that could have significance to collection use studies, thus; (i) students of Arts used more books than technologists, (ii) students generally restricted their borrowing to their subjects of study, while lecturers extended their search to areas boardering their subjects.

Prior to Pittsburgh (or Kent) study in the U.S.A., in the United Kingdom the Bath University had conducted an investigation on the Information Use and Needs of Social Scientists, now reported and commented on, and one of such comments was by LINE (1976)"[10].

The report was in four parts, and each part dealt with a specific group of Social Scientists, thus: (i) researchers in the social sciences, (ii) Social Scientists in government departments, (iii) College Lectures and School Teachers, and (iv) Social workers.

Potential researchers on collection use study would benefit from INFROSS, particularly in the area of methodology on the Information seeking Behaviour of Social Scientists.

INFROSS hypothesis coincides with the hypothesis of the present study that social scientists make relatively little use of bibliographical tools and library services. Books and monographs are however the most used in the study of social sciences.

A study similar to INFROSS was conducted by BAUGHMAN (1983)"[11] which aimed at determining level of use of library materials by sponsored social scientists at various stages of research. Though he recorded high use, he at the same time admitted the difficulty in differentiating between research and under-graduate use.

DAIUTE and GORMAN (1974)"[12] restated the reasons for collection use studies which include (i) to determine the section of the collection which is most-used, little-used, (ii) as an aid for determining areas of weakness in the collection, and (iii) what materials to discard.

Unlike most studies, library users were interviewed instead of using circulation data, and their answers were correlated with data on user characteristics contained in MARC data base. The test was at the Rider College Library, Trent on New Jersey.

AVAILABILITY

In times of economic recession PRESS (1973)"[13] pointed out that changes in practice in Research Libraries were eminent. He introduced the concept of immediate availability

of library materials to users, and suggested that use should be restricted to the libraries.

Reallocation of resources in response to decreasing funding was a further justification for collection use study as a current tool for getting more done with less. Self-sufficiency was therefore unattainable. Use should be the guide in collection development.

A rather abstract but useful contribution to collection use study was the work by HODOWANCE (1980)"[14]. He too like PRESS in 13 above, introduced the concept of maximum availability of library resources as one of the major function of a library.

He dwelt extensively on variables that could be used to predict use, and they included variables such as hard.soft, pure/applied, life/non-life, lower/upper level of enrollment, etc.

BURNS JR. (1978)"[15] attempted to provide rationale for collection use study. He made references to two conferences, one held in New York in 1976 and the other in Pittsburgh which drew attention to recent changes from materialism to client and from ownership and self-sufficiency to access. He thus introduced the concept of resource sharing and availability.

He drew attention to the need for distinction between user value/intrinsic/historial values, and that use remains the primary criteria for retention.

Variables used in collection use study must lend themselves to definition, quantification and measurement of library's success and failure.

The author however regretted that collection use studies borrow from other disciplines methodologies, techniques and tools without necessarily understanding their functions and limitations.

RAFFEL and SHISHKO (1969)"[16]. The study had attempted to establish the relationship between use and availability of literature. The study was based on the frame work that the most used books would be found in most accessible and convenient locations (quick reference).

Prompt availability of books was found to be a factor in use, because some readers would want a book if only it is available immediately, and may not wait for its recovery from storage.

CITATION

LINE and SANDISON (1975)"[17] studied citations as a means of determining the use of library collections. They said that collection use studies should take note of factors such as:

(i) Initial cost of stock and cost of storage

(ii) Discarding books based on space occupied.

They too noted as a major short-coming of collection use studies, inadequate data and analysis, and suggested that data should be collected locally.

Citation analysis as a measure for research use is becoming a more popular method in the study of library statistics. PITZGIBBONS, (1980)"[18] analyzed 115 citations under variables such as format, language, age, and country

of publication. When citation and use were taken to mean the same thing, he discovered that books accounted for between 31/46% use in the study of the Social Sciences, and English language score 90% both in British and the U.S.A. Could this be the same in a library like Kashim Ibrahim Library?

ACTIVE COLLECTION

BROWN (1976)"[19] was commenting on Gore's work on the formula for keeping only active collections in research and Academic Libraries. He suggested as a solution for inactive collection, discriminating book selection, improved cataloguing and amplfied access through personal guidance. He also introduced the concept of sayings as a measure to ensure that Library Books not use are not purchased.

A recent study in the field of Humanities was by PERRAULT (1983)"[20]. He discovered that though collection use study has been in the literature since the 1930s, it was only in the 1970s that it began to receive serious attention due to austere conditions and that most of those studies were in the sciences.

He also discussed Daniel Gore, a proponent of 'buy for use' who advocated for smaller high-use collections rather than comprehensive research collections of little used materials.

CRITICISM

Collection use studies like other studies could be subjected to criticism. BORKOWSKI, and MACLEOD, (1979)"[21] were members of a Senate Ad-hoc Committee appointed to probe the validity of Kent study on a number of grounds such as:

(i) that the researchers had manipulated acquisition figures.

(ii) employed wrong procedure for using foot-notes.

For a better understanding of the Pittsburgh (or Kent) study, it is suggested that the report of the Ad-hoc Committee was largely coloured by fears and prejudices of the individual members of the committee.

A symposium (1979)"[22] was organized to discuss Kent study. A number of people include Trueswell, Massman, Voigt, etc spoke.

TRUESWELL drew the attention of the participants to the fact that many libfaries fell in between research/undergraudate, and that there may be problem of interpretation of use, and differentiating between research use and use by undergraduates.

Massman, on the other hand, believed in the application of statistical methods to library operation, but he did not support the principle of acquiring and retaining library materials only on current or high use. Statistics are used as increased pressure to justify expenditure mount, and their analysis will force librarians to adopt a more objectives criteria for book selection and retention. However they are not predictive of use, and unused material today may be of great value tomorrow or the next day.

VOIGT, did not agree that library statistics can be used to measure research use, and that such statistics in a University Library primarily reflect use by undergraduate students who use few volumes heavily.

He further argued that a larger proportion of use by researchers was in the library, and that there was low correlation between books borrowed and books used in the library.

A rather philosophical arguement for collection use study was by OXFORD (1981)"[23]. In his arguement he equated the controversy over Kent study to the controversy that at one time surrounded the origin of spacies, a publication by Charles Darwin in 1859 in which he asked "Is man an Ape or an Angel?".

He dismissed the critics of the study and attributed the controversy to fears, anxiaties, professional inertia from librarians and other members of the academic community who all along spoke with nostalgia.

Oxford reported two other studies to buttress his argument: that of Western Reserve and Arizons State Universities. In Arizona for example 52.3% of the titles were checked out once in five years. The result was not dissimilar to that of the Pittsburgh which my study intends to probe.

PEAT (1981)"[24] in his arguement against Kent study suggested that researchers who made the heaviest use of the libraries were most likely to reshelve their books thus reducing the count for library use by the researchers. He also suggested that the real challenge was to device an acceptable method for measuring research use which will complement circulation data.

He concluded that a combination of foot-notes, and circulation data should give a rough measure of the overall utility of new titles. While circulation data measure use by undergraduate, **citation** figures would measure research use.

CORRELATION

McGRATH, (1971)"[25] had carried further the arguement on the correlation between books borrowed and books used within the library in a study he conducted in South Western Louisiana University. The hypothesis was to determine the appropriateness of circulation count as an indicator for total use of the library.

He conducted two studies during which he counted books left on the reading tables and other surfaces and correlated their subjects with books charged out. The results showed. .86(or 86%) and .84(or 84%) correlations respectively. The conclusion was that out-of-the library circulation totals were reliable used within reasonable confidence limits to predict total use and use within subject areas.

Macgrath's study was one of the most scientific study of library statistics, and had given other uses of collection use study as follows:

(i) shelving assignment
(ii) stack allocation
(iii) seating arrangement
(iv) collection development, and
(v) cost-effectiveness.

PROBABILITY

A rather difficult work but with direct relevance to this study was the one jointly written by MORSE and CHEN, (1975)"[26]. They introduced the concept of probability analysis to remove bias, and a formula for subtracting non-active books from active books, Thus: N-Nm=Nd where total number of books in the class: Nm = total number of active and potential active books; Nd-non active books.

The writers defined total use to mean the sum of books checked out and those used within the library, and knowledge of the total use can be used to control purchasing policies. However they advocated a longer circulation history study from five to ten years. Books with active circulation rate should be shelved separately, thus preventing them from being mixed with less active books.

The methodology of this work has been applied to the present study in two ways: (i) the use of book labels as a valid source for determining use, (ii) mixing of active and non-active books reduces success in searching.

EVALUATION

Another aspect also covered in collection use study is collection evaluation.

DEWEY and CASSATA (1969)"[27] writing on collection evaluation pointed out that increased demand for funds, had called for careful justification and substantiating requests for additional funds, because library authorities no longer accepted broad justification for acquisition expenditure.

They asserted that use as reflected in circulation statistics and inter-library loan was a major criteria for collection evaluation.

LANCASTER and JONCICH (1979)"[28] also in a review article had given four factors to be considered in evaluating a library collection and these are: size, quantity and use because they said there was direct correlation between size and academic exellence.

VARIABLES

STIEG (1943)"[29] had introduced further dimensions into the study of library collections when he considered the effects of publication date and subject matter on circulation. He found that 70% of the titles in Hamilton College between 1938/1939 circulated only once.

MIDDLESWORT (1951)"[30] had also studied the effect of time on circulation of books. In a study involving 1,243 titles in the University of Chicago on the areas of Social Sciences and Humanities, he discovered that books with high rate circulation during the first five years had greater chances of being used in the future.

Similarly FURSSLER and SIMON (1969)"[31] use language and age of publications to identify infrequently used books and to predict future use. Comparing past use and present use they predicted that up to 25% of library collections could be relagated to the storage because they are not likely to be requested for the next 35 years.

Like my study, Fussler and Simon classified books into three to determine levels of use. Group A embraced books with average use of two times in five years. Group B had one time and Group C has zero use.

KILGOUR (1961)"[32] on the other hand employed date of publication of books to study book use by different categories of readers. In a study of 3,230 samples drawn from every 5th item-returned, he discovered that 79% of all items that circulated were published during the last twelve years preceeding the date of the study. He also discovered that two-third (2/3%)of the total loan was accounted for by monographs.

He also introduced into collection use study the concept of relative use and gave a formula thus:

$$Ri = \%\ \text{relative use of group } i - \frac{Hi + Ii \times 100}{Si}$$

where S = total monograph; H = monograph borrowed for home use, and I = monograph used in the library. Relative use is supposed to correct the imperfections of both in the library and out-of-the-library uses.

TRUESWELL (1966)"[33] studied last date of circulation to determine "Core Collection", and core collrection has been defined as 'heavily used items that should be made accesible in the library, or optimum number that will satisfy a given percentage of demands'.

Date last used as shown on the book cards is the method ased in this (my) study.

Trueswell discovered that 90% of the collection sample circulated within the last 12 months, 50% within the last 3 months, and 10% within the last month.

A major set back of using last date of circulation is that a book card might have been filled and changed, hence the need to acknowledge such a short-coming.

OBSCOLESCENCE

GAPEN and MILNER (1981)"[34] wrote on obscolescence and defined the term as 'decline over time in validity or utility of information. Like the general collection use studies, obsclescence studies resurged during austere periods. Obscolescence studies are useful to (i) the information theoritician who is concerned with the eventual death or incorporation of particular kinds of information, and (ii) practical librarian in deciding which items to keep, store or discard.

But unlike general collection studies, the results of obscolescence studies were more in mathematical formula.

SEYMOUR (1972)"[35] discovered that most studies on obscolescence were by American writers. His call for the resurgence of obsolescence studies were different from those of Gapen and Milnet. He gave information (or publication) explosion add lack of space as reasons. He saw absolete materials on the open shelves as a negative information and hinders the research for relevant materials.

LINE and SANDISON (1974)"[36] gave further reasons for obsolescence studies and they are: (i) the literature might contain invalid information, (ii) information may be valid but the literature might be incorporated or superseded in a later work, and (iii) the information may be valid but an area of declining interest. All these may cause decline in the use of literature.

Phenomenon growth in publications and in the size of Academic Research Libraries has created problems of space and difficulty in collection use. COOPER, (1968)"[37] reported that libraries had adopted several methods to circumvent the effects of growth phenomenon, and included:

(i) Fragmentation to create additional access points - Reference collection, Quick Reference collection, Reserve collection, Research collection, undergraudate collection, etc.

(ii) On-campus for heavily-used materials,

(iii) Off-campus for less-used materials, and

(iv) Microfilming.

He also introduced the concept of half-life, that is the time for half of the currently published literature to become obsolate, e.g. Chemical Engineering and Physics have a half-life of 4.8 years and mathematics, 10.5 years.

This chapter reviewed not only literature specifically on collection use studies but also related subjects which focused on use of library collection, hence discussions on topics such as citation analysis, availability of literature and obsolcence were all included to give a wider view of collection use study.

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CHAPTER THREE

ACADEMIC RESEARCH LIBRARIES

A study of collection use will not be complete without a chapter (no matter how brief) on the development and problems of research libraries in general and Academic Research Libraries in particular. Perheps the best way to start is to seek for a definition of research libraries, and one way of defining an institution is to define its functions.

The major functions of research libraries are to collect and make available for use, all materials in a given or range of subjects. It is generally accepted that all academic libraries are research libraries. However, research library are not limited to academic libraries only, and they do not necessarily have to be large. Research Libraries may be:

(i) University Libraries

(ii) Public Libraries

(iii) National Libraries

(iv) Special Libraries

Examples might help to clarify the standing of public and national libraries as research libraries. The Library of Congress in the United State of America, the British Lending Library at Boston Spa and the British Museum in the United Kingdom are both National Libraries and Public Libraries and at the same time are great research libraries.

Research Libraries may be further identified by one or more of the following characteristics:-

(i) they collect materials in greater depth in defined subject areas.

(ii) they collect materials of archival nature like manuscripts and unpublished research reports and memoirs.

(iii) they are extensive collection of riginal publiontions like theses and dissertations. This is particularly true of academic research libraries.

(iv) they are not generally free; in the sense that certain restrictions may be imposed, e.g. in certain Univerisities, undergraduate students may be disallowed from using the main libraries.

(v) they are not generally subjected to censorship. It was reported that "even Adolf Hitler had permitted the German research libraries to collect as they chose ..."1.

(vi) they aim at completeness in collection.

After defining research libraries and their characteristics, the next question to consider is 'what constitute research materials'? Rider (1944) had defined research materials by pointing out what research materials are not. "... vast majority of books are not of research calibre."[2] And the following were given as the major characteristics of research materials:-

(i) they are paradoxically not read but merely used for references.

(ii) they are little used

(iii) they are used by only those who have gained certain level of competency, and generally restricted to one's own special areas.

GROTH OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Perhaps the United States of America has the best documented history of the development of research libraries, possibly because of the able activities of the Association of Research Libraries. The United States of America had experienced the most exponential growth in the number of research libraries. Within the period of twenty-two years (from 1951 - 1973/74), the number of research libraries with Collections exceeding 1,000,000 in the United States of America and Canada jumped from 14 to 76. And those with collections exceeding 2,000,000 grew from 3 to 25. Similarly those with collections exceeding 3,000,000 went from 2 to 14."[3]

Both RIDER (1944) and DEGENNA (1975) agreed that collections of research libraries on average double in every sixteen years, at an annual growth of 3% to 6%. This may be viewed in relation to the annual growth rate in World's publication output which had been put at between 5% to 15%, and the increase rate in books and journal cost at between 10 to 20%.

The inference one may drew from the foregoing information, is that no matter how much research libraries try for completeness in their collections, they can not keep pace with rate of growth in the World's publication output and the cost of books. It is futile therefore for academic research libraries to labour for self-sufficiency.

In addition to affluence, other factors that could be considered responsible for the growth phenomenon particularly among the American Academic Research Libraries are:-

(i) Professional Inertia. That is the tendency to continue doing things in a particular way or manner,

(ii) The Number Game: That is success, progress and achievement in library operations are measured simply by comparing statistics. As a result of this, prestige and recognition are given to these libraries with the largest collections. Similarly membership for the Association of Research Libraries is determined by the size of collections. This has encouraged Research Libraries to attempt for comprehensive and large collections which might contain large percentage of shelf-sitters.

Libraries have already seen the futility of the number game and attempts at self-sufficiency, because no matter how much they try, imbalance between commitment to make available information materials and the resources of the libraries will remain. Thus as a solution Academic Research Libraries began to introduce automation in form of microform hoping that they might effect some economy in space. But whether or not microforms are free from materials not used is a subject for further investigation and does not form part of this study.

Research Libraries in Nigeria

JOHN Harris (1962)"[4] writing on this topic claimed that there were twenty-odd libraries, University, small

Scientific and other special libraries with a combined book collection of only about 320,000 volumes.

The first academic research library however came into existence with the founding of the University of Ibadan in 1948. But the situation has since changed. According to a reliable sources"[5] by the 1982/83 academic year, there were roughly "twenty-six (26) research institutes, twenty-six (26) Learned Societies, twenty-two (22) Universities, and nineteen (19) Polytechnics in the country.

It is impossible to give the combined book collections for all the libraries in these institutions, but a look at the collections of the six older Universities below, may convince one that the problem of collection growth is already with us. What we cannot tell from these figures however is whether or not the books are little used.

Universities	Year Founded	Vols. As At 1972	Vols. As at 1982/83	Percentage Growth	Average % Annual
Ibadan	1948	260,000	339,000	30.4%	3%
Nigeria	1960	114,000	361,600	217.2%	21.7%
Lagos	1962	150,000	220,000	46.7%	4.7%
A. B. U.	1962	110,000	223,026	102.6%	10.2%
Ife	1962	130,000	197,000	51.5%	5.1%
Benin	1970	15,000	X	X	X

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12. University of Jos (1972)
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16. University of Port-Harcourt (1975)
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Source: Commonwealth Universities Year-Book, 1982, Vol. 3.

But a recent publication from the National University Commission (1987 Diary) list 23 Universities, both States and Federal owned.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The major objective of this study, like any other collection study is to identify the infrequently used books. Of the three generally accepted methods of conducting a collection use study, only one was used in conducting this study.

The three generally accepted methods are:

(1) Collection Method: - that is choosing a sample of books from the total collection in the library, and then gathering information on the past usage of the books in the sample from records maintained in the library. The resulting sample is called "Collection Sample".

(2) Checked-Out-Method: - that is, taking all books checked out during a specified period of time. The resulting sample is called "Checked-out-sample".

(3) Relative-Use-Method: - this method designed to correct the imperfections of the first two methods requires three independent samples of monograph titles obtained from:

   (i) The total collection

   (ii) The checked-out for home use

   (iii) The in-library use.

This study adopts the collection method for the following reasons:

(1) The method allows for the drawing of inferences about the total collection.

(2) Circulation records in Kashim Ibrahim Library does not reflect subject classification. That is, loan records are arranged not according to the classification scheme but according to dates due and accession numbers.

(3) Similarly in-library use records are not kept according to subjects.

Procedure:

Collection sample was chosen from classes H and J, in the following manner. All books left on the shelves in the two classes H and J, from the 4th to 6th of April, 1986, were sampled. Every tenth (10th) book on the shelf was physically removed, checked and where found to have been received between 1979 to 1983, it was included in the "collection sample". The date label of each book in the collection sample was studied, and the following information recorded on the special form designed for the purpose, i.e. Accession number, date received, amount of use, date last used, class mark, and language of the text where this is not English.
(See sample at appendix V).

Each of the variables was included in the study for specific reason, thus:

(1) Accession numbers was included to ensure that information was not forged by the Assistants who were called upon to help with Data Collection.

(2) Date received - The value of this information is obvious since one of the limitations of the study is the period between 1979 to 1983. One would therefore

want to classify the sample collection by year received. Thus date received is intended to reflect the period limitation of the study.

(3) Amount of use made of each volume in the collection sample. This is also obvious since the primary objective of the study is to determine level of use.

(4) Class Mark - It was intended for classification of the collection sample in subject areas with a view to determining which subjects areas were least or most used. But that was not within the scope of this study.

The original plan to use accessions list as the "sample frames"was abandoned as it was found to be inappropriate. Taking samples from accession lists might result in loss of information about books on loan and books lost, etc. Information about books on loan may not be readily available as one will have to search through all the loan records via accession numbers. However, individual volume remained the "sample unit".

In the fashion discussed above, a total collection sample of 902 books was chosen.

Levels of Analysis

The collection sample was analysed and classified according to the following variables:-

(1) Levels of use made of each volume in the sample collection. This is in keeping with the study's hypothesis which is set to determine the proportion of books used, books title-used, and books not used at all.

Thus (a) U = 0 (use is equal to zero)

(b) U = 1 - 4 (use is equal to between one to four times), and

(c) U > 4 (use is equal to more than four times).

(It should be noted that 'use' here stands for the number of times a book has been borrowed as indicated on the date label).

(2) Ancillary to the above, the collection sample is further classified according to date received. That is according to the date each volume was received as indicated by the receipt date stamp.

(3) Classification according to date last used. This is to show how long individual volumes had stayed idle on the shelves. That is how long a book stayed on the shelf without being taken out of the library.

(4) Calculating Book Expenditure: - The hypothesis of this study states that, money spent on books not used at all and will be significantly higher than money spent on books used. The analysis, as will be seen later, in this chapter has attempted among other things to determine what savings in monetary terms the library would have made if it did not purchase the books that were never used. The book analysis was based on two variables as follows:

(a) A formula was modified and adopted and it is: N$ - Nm$ = Nd$, where N$ is equal to total expenditure on the social sciences collection acquired during the study period 1979 to 1983. Nm$ equals expenditure on books used; and Nd$ equals expenditure on books not used.

(b) Total expenditure on the three social science disciplines: ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, SOCIOLOGY. A month to month annual expenditure on books acquired in each subject area (disciplines) was searched for mainly from records in the Book Collection Development Division; from four Hard Cover Exercise Books which were numbered by the investigator, 1 - 4, for the calculating expenditure on the social science collection.

(5) Books Received:- Since the emphasis of the study is on the books purchased, received, fully processed and placed on the shelves, it was imperative that data on Accessions on the social sciences during the period 1979 to 1983 be collected and analyzed.

(6) Two questionnaires were designed for the purpose of collecting data for determining the level of participation in book selection by the Academic Staff, and how this participation or lack of it affects the appropriateness of the library's collection. The first questionnaire (interview) was directed to the Head of Book Collection Development, and the other to the Academic Staff, i.e. Lecturers in the three social sciences disciplines:-
Economics, Political Science, and Sociology, (See Appendix No. III and IV).

(7) The final hypothesis seeks to establish the significance of languages other than English in the use of social sciences literature (books) in Kashim Ibrahim Library, A.B.U. Zaria. That is to say, whether or not languages

other than English Constitute a barrier to the use of social science books.

A section of the form referred to on page 44 is designed to collect data on the language aspect of the study.

Levels of Use

The major objective of this study as it was stated in the first hypothesis was to determine levels of use made of the social science collection. The analysis was based on a three level predetermined scale using:

(i) U = 0 to mean use equaled to zero, that is U = 0 was used to designate books that were never checked out since they were purchased, processed and placed on the open shelves.

(ii) Books that were checked out from one to four times, that is U = 1 - 4 was designated as little-used books, and books tagged U > 4, that is books that were checked out more than four times were described as heavily used books.

Fig. I - Classification of Collection Sample by Amount of Use

	No. of Books	Proportion
U = 0	448	49.67%
U = 1 - 4	276	30.60%
U > 4	178	19.73%
Total	902	100%

When the collection sample of 902 books was analyzed it was found that approximately 50% (or 448) books were never checked out of the library. The little-used books accounted for about 30% (or 276) books. And the heavily used books accounted for only about 20% (or 178) books.

Simply stated the proportions of books used and books not used were about equal particularly when the ordinary meaning of use is adopted, that is when it is accepted that any frequency from one time and above ordinarily constitutes use. Thus frequencies U = 1 - 4 and U > 4 could be merged to become U≥ 1. This modification as it would be seen later was adopted to calculate the estimated book expenditure on books used and books not used.

The result of this study could be viewed in relation to other findings such as:

(i) Registered Readers

(ii) Total loans,

(iii) Books consulted, and

(iv) Books used in the Reserve Room, etc.

According to figures available from the annual reports for the period covered by this study, the cumulative figure for Registered readers for the five years stood at 15,584. Thus the annual average of Registered Readers was 3,117. By any standard in a University with a students population of more than 10,000 students, an average of 3,117 is too low.

Though the total number of those admitted in the three social science departments was not immediately known, it was however discovered that a total of 1,615 students

registered with library during the period of five years, 1979/1983. This accounted for about 10% of the total registration for the period.

Viewed from the loan records as contained in the same annual reports, it was discovered that the cumulative loan figure stood at 561,580. By this figure compared to the total students population of at least 10,000, each student must have checked out at least fifty-six (56) books in five years, that is at least eleven (11) books a year.

The high score in the column of Books not used as revealed in this study comes within the range of other collection use studies such as the Kent study which put the score by Book not used at 40%, and Oxford (23 chapter two) reported that 52% circulated at least once.

Fig. II - Classification of Collection Sample by Date of Receipts

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total	Proport-ion
U = 0	117	126	120	90	29	448	49.67%
U=1-1	96	79	66	25	10	276	49.60%
U> 4	66	59	38	10	7	178	19.73%
Total	279	262	224	91	46	902	100%
Prop-ortion	30.93%	29.05%	24.83%	10.09%	5.10%	100%	

In Figure II books were classified according to year of receipt and it was found that out of the total sample collection of 902,;279 (or 30.93%) were received in 1979.

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262 (or 29.05%) in 1980; 224 (or 24.83%) in 1981; 91 (or 10.09) in 1981; and 46 (or 5.10%) in 1983.

One would want to infer that books recently acquired were yet to be processed and placed on the open shelves. Another explanation could be that the most recently processed books were out on loan. A study of backlog in the cataloguing department may answer the question.

Fig. III - Classification of Collection Sample by Date Last Used

	No. of Books	Proportion	No. of Months Since Last Used
1979	1	0.22%	75
1980	24	5.28%	63
1981	28	6.16%	51
1982	53	11.66%	39
1983	56	12.32%	27
1984	89	19.58%	15
1985	114	25.08%	3
1986	89	19.58%	8

The collection sample as shown in Figure III was further analyzed according to the last date a book was checked out of the library as indicated on the date slip. The objective here was to find out how long each book in the collection sample had stayed idle on the open shelves.

The result showed that the older a book is the longer it stays on the open shelves without being checked out.

Study of shelves sitters generally provided useful information for weeding and allocation of available storage space. Kashim Ibrahim Library, according to the circulation librarian, MR. ZAKI, has no weeding policy possibly because the library was yet to experience space problem for books.

Acquisition Data and Average Cost of Books

Fig. IV and V, should be viewed together. While Fig. IV shows Acquisition Data, Fig. V shows Average cost of Books as calculated from the Acquisition Data.

Fig. IV - Annual Book Expenditure (in Naira) on Individual Subjects in the Social Sciences for the Period 1979 to 1983.

	ECONOMICS	POLITICAL SCIENCE	SOCIOLOGY	TOTAL
	₦	₦	₦	₦
1979	29,863.86	86,637.68	18,157.48	68,559.02
1980	17,293.72	13,060.22	11,572.08	41,926.02
1981	16,945.29	11,137.94	9,206.27	37,289.05
1982	7,660.16	8,311.96	6,929.18	22,901.29
1983	3,760.88	1,894.69	1,831.89	7,487.44
Total	75,523.88	54,942.49	47,696.89	178,163.27

Fig. IV - This is a summary of Appendix I

Sources:- Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments, Books No. 1 - 4. (See Annual Records for each subjects Appendix I.

In addition to Annual Book Expenditure, Fig. IV also shows the annual totals for the three disciplines, the five year grand total for each discipline, and the grand total for all the three disciplines.

Each of the three disciplines had experienced a steady decrease in funding. That is, there was a downward trend in Book Expenditure in the library.

This confirmed the theory of Eliot (Ref. No.1, Ch. One) that in austere time libraries like other public institutions are affected by cuts in finances.

Fiv. V - Average Cost of Books on Social Sciences for the Period 1979 to 1983

	Volumes	Total Expenditure on Social Sciences	Average
		₦	₦
1979	4969	68,559.09	13.80
1980	3045	41,926.02	13.77
1981	2403	37,289.50	15.52
1982	1344	22,901.29	17.04
1983	376	7,487.44	19.92
Total	12,137	178,163.28	14.67

Sources - Appendix I

The average cost of books on the other hand, shows an upward trend from 1979/80 to 1980, moving from about ₦14.00 per volume in 1979 to about ₦20.00 in 1983. However the average cost per book for the five year cumulative acquisitions stood at ₦14.67.

Estimated Book Expenditure on Social Science Collection for Books Accessioned Between 1979 to 1983.

This study is concerned in particular with the Book Expenditure for books accessioned during 1979 to 1983; not with the expenditure on books acquired during the same period. The Acquisition Data was used primarily to calculate the average cost of books during the period, and it was found to be ₦14.67.

Fiv. VI - Summary of Annual Accessions for the Period 1979 to 1983 and Estimated Expenditure

	Accessions	Estimated Cost
1979	1966	28,841.22
1980	2806	41,164.02
1981	1863	27,330.81
1982	1757	25,775.19
1983	1545	22,665.15
Total	9937	145,775.75

Summary of Appendix II.

The average cost of books (14.67) together with the Accession figures (as derived from the Accession lists for the periods) were used to compute the Book Expenditure both annual and for the five years, and the total estimated book expenditure on Social Sciences Collection was ₦145,775.75.

Expenditure on Books Used and Books not Used Based on the Modified Collection Sample

The final stage in analysis of expenditure on 'Books Used' and 'Books Not Used' is the application of results already found to determine whether or not there is significant difference in expenditure on the two categories of books.

The result used for this purpose are:

(i) Analysis of Collection sample according to use (See Fig. VII, but here with a little modification to only two categories instead of the three categories as in Fig. I.

(ii) The results of the modifications in (i) above was used to calculate the expenditure on the total social sciences collections for the period of from 1979 to 1983.

However, one must find rationale for introducing modifications to the results as proposed in (i) above. But one runs into some complications as a result of definition of use as applied in Fig. I. Thus U = 0 (use equals to zero); U = 1 - 4 (use equals to one to four times); U 4 (use equals to number of times greater than four times).

The definition of use presumably should be 'the number of times a book has been checked out of the library. With this (second) definition in mind, the category of little-used books (U = 1 - 4) legitimately constitute use, despite that in Fig. I little-used does not constitute use, since U 4 has been taken to represent full or standard use. That is to say, for any book to be considered heavily used) to warrant its retention on the open shelf, it must have recorded use more than four times. For purposes of clarity the modified versions are given.

Fig. VII.

	Collection Sample	Proportion
U = 0	448	49.67%
U ≥ 1	454	50.33%

Here use in given its ordinary interpretation where any frequency from one time and above constitute use. Thus U 4 and U = 1 - 4 are put together to constitute U 1(use equals to one time and above). The result of the analysis validates Kent (or Pittsburgh) study that research and University Libraries invest heavily on books that are never used. The result of this investigation shows that nearly half of the Social Sciences Collection in Kashim Ibrahim Libraries has never been used since its accession between 1979 to 1983.

However the difference (in proportion) between the two categories of books is insignificant; a difference of only 0.66%.

The hypothesis that the proportion of books not used at all will be significantly more than books used should therefore be rejected.

Next is the application of the adopted formula for working out the expenditure on Books Used and Books not Used. Thus N$ - Nm$ - Nd$ and this was done for the modified version of the collection sample.

(i) Thus, using the calculations in Fig. VII which shows 50.33% of the collection sample was used. Thus:

₦145,775.75 - 50.33% of ₦145,775.75 = Nd$.

= ₦145,775.75 - ₦73,368.93 = ₦72,406.82

∴ Nd$ = ₦72,406.82

Thus in the version of the modified collection sample estimated expenditure on Books not Used was ₦72,406.82. The difference between Book Expenditure on Books Used and Books not Used was ₦962.11 (or 0.65% of the total expenditure).

The hypothesis that money spent on Books not used at all will be significantly more than those that have been used, is rejected since a difference of ₦962.11 was not significant. However, the library would have made a cash saving of ₦72,406.82 if Books not used were not purchased. That did not include cost of processing and maintenance.

Level of Participation in Book Selection by Academic Staff in the Social Sciences Departments of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

The study had wanted to determine the level of participation in book selection by the Academic Staff of the Departments of Economics, Political Science and Sociology and how that might have affected the appropriateness of stock selected, and its use. However I could not administer the questionnaire on the Academic Staff partly because of the A.B.U. crisis in May, 1986 and partly because the response from the Book Collection Development Librarian answered most of the issues.

A questionnaire was prepared and administered orally on Book Collection Development Librarian. It was deduced from the interview that:

(i) the written book selection policy has charged the professional librarians primarily with the responsibility for book selection. However, the Academic Staff could participate if they so wished. A Book Selection booklet was normally given to each lecturer or department on which to submit book request. A Book Selection Coordinator was normally appointed to liaise with library on books requested by his/her department.

(ii) not all departments cooperated with the library in book selection. In some departments it was a complete nonchallant attitude.

(iii) the library did not keep records of book requests received, as such it was difficult or impossible to determine the level of participation of the Academic Staff in book selection, let alone the

quality of stock selected and the degree of use made of it.

(iv) the Book Collection Development Librarian was however of the opinion that stock selected by professional librarians would be of higher quality than the one selected by the Academic Staff because:

(a) the professional librarians are trained in the art of book selection and have at their disposal the necessary bibliographical tools.

(b) the Academic Staff may be too occupied with their lectures.

That assertion did not agree with the claim by Bajoga Commission that book selection was too important to be left in the hands of the librarians in Kashim Ibrahim Library. Thus the hypothesis that participation in book selection by Academic Staff will increase the appropriateness of the materials selected, hence the tendency to be heavily used more than the stock selected by librarians could neither be upheld nor rejected because of insufficient data.

The Effect of Language of the Text on Use

The fourth area this study had sought to probe was the effect of the language of the text on use of the social Science Collection. The study had specifically concerned itself with languages other than English. The study discovered that:

(i) English Language appeared to be the dominant language of the texts in the social science collection possibly because English is the official language.

(ii) Out of the total collection sample of 902 only five (5) books were in languages other than English.

(iii) The Book Selection Policy was silent on languages to be included in the selection.

Based on the findings above, this study would want to believe that languages other than English were insignificant in the study of the Social Sciences in Ahmadu Bello University.

The findings of this study agreed with studies such as that by Fitzgibbons (ref. 18 ch. 2) which discovered that 80% of books used were in English Language. INFROSS (ref. 10 ch.2) reported similar result.

OTHER SOURCES

Sources for information on registration in general were:

Annual Reports,

1979	p. 27	1982	p. 67
1980	p. 84	1983	p. 54
1981	p. 102		

2. Students Registration Files, 1978/79
1979/80
1980/81
1981/82
1982/83

3. Sources for Acquisition Data - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments No. 1 - 4.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The concept of collection use study as a means of distinquishing books used and books not used enjoys universal acceptability and has wide applications. The major objectives for collection use study in addition to making distinction between books used and books not used are, justification of library budgets especially in austere periods, and as an aid for drawing book collection development policy including book selection, space allocation, weeding and staff allocation for shelving and cleaning.

In austere times public institutions including libraries would have to make do with less fund from Governments and other library authorities. In addition library authorities would demand more justification for any increase in library fundings. Consequent to this, librarians would not only have to develop more objective methods for justifying their library budgets, but they must find means of putting an end to endless building expansion resulting from desire for comprehensive, self-sufficient library collections characteristics of periods of affluence.

In a paper he presented in 1902 which was reprinted in 1978, Eliot, a one time president of Harvard University forsaw the problems of little-used and books not used at all. But it was only in 1973/74 session that American public Institutions began to take seriously the Eliot's prediction when they started to feel the pinch of economic recession and dwindling funding. Since then efforts in

the form of collection use study had been made to develop criteria for separating Books Used from Books little-used or books not used at all. One of such efforts was a study Hilman Library system of the Pittsburgh University by Professor Kent and his Associates in which it was discovered that up to 40% of the collection has never been used since it was acquired seven years ago.

The study of the Social Science Collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library was intended to replicate the Pittsburgh University study, taking into consideration the Societal differences between the United States of America and Nigeria. Would the result be the same in our situation where books and alternative information sources are not normally available both to the lecturers and the students.

Thus the study among other things sought to find out the proportion of books used and books not used, and to find out what saving in terms of money could have been made if books not used were never purchased.

The major difference between this study and any other study conducted on Kashim Ibrahim Library was that this study's approach was from the view point of the collection itself. Others were essentially user studies. This study was on the use made of individual volumes as indicated on the date slip for each book rather than over the counter laon records.

Bibliographical sources of collection study were scanty partly due to difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange with which to pay for serials and partly because there were not many locally conducted collection use studies.

However from the available literature mainly on studies conducted in Europe and the United States of American it was discovered that Academic Research Libraries found themselves neck-deep into the problem of collection growth phenomenon due to a number of factors which included: affluence, blanket purchase of especially foreign materials, desire for self-sufficiency and requirement for registration with professional Association, in particular membership of the Association of Academic and Research Libraries which was based on the size of collections.

Development of Academic Research Libraries in Nigeria followed similar pattern to what happened in Europe and the United States of America. Within the 1960's and early 1970s because of the oil boom, Nigeria had witnessed an unprecedented growth in the number of Academic Institutions in form of Universities, Polytechnics and Research Institutes. Similarly libraries in these Institutions showed a remarkable growth rate (See Page 40).

This study in addition to direct inspection of books to collect data, also relied heavily on documents from the Book Collection Development Unit of the library, annual reports of the library and library bulletins which contained book accession information.

Data collected were analysed at various levels for specific information such as levels of use made of books in the collection with a view to finding the ratio of Books used to Books not used. Although in both cases of analysis of levels of use the differences between Books Used and Books not Used were insignificant, the proportion of Books not

Used was always high, and the library could have made significant savings in terms of money if the Books not Used were not purchased at all.

This proved Eliot's prediction in 1902 to be right and also has validated as correct the claim by Professor Kent and his Associates that Academic Research Libraries invest heavily on Books little-used and books not used at all. That Kashim Ibrahim Library like the Pittsburgh University Library invests heavily on Books little-used and books not used at all.

Conclusions were drawn not only directly on the hypothesis but also on related themes as anlysed in chapter four.

From the findings of this study as shown in chapter four and adopted in the collection and analysis of data, it can be generally concluded that:

(1) That on the average 49% of the collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library was never used since they were placed on the open shelves between the years 1979 to 1983.

(2) That the difference between Books Used and Books not Used was insignificant; it was only 0.65%.

(3) That the difference between expenditure on Books used and Books not used was insignificant, that was ₦962.11 (or 0.65%) of the total expenditure. However the library could have made a significant savings in terms of money saved if the Books not used were not purchased at all.

(4) That Kashim Ibrahim Library invested alot of money on Books not used at all; ₦72,406.82.

(5) That the older a book is the less likelihood it is of being used. Following the result in Fig. III Page 51 a weeding policy could be drawn that at least 5% of the collection should be weeded or relegated to the store based on the policy that any book that stayed on the open shelf for five years without being checked out at all should be weeded or relegated to the store to make room for more serviceable volumes.

(6) That Kashim Ibrahim Library or any other library for that matter may not think of developing a weeding policy until it is confronted with shortage of space. The library at the moment has no weeding policy and does not weed on the ground of non-use.

(7) That book selection was seen from the librarian view point as a shared responsibility between the librarians and the Academic Staff, but the greater responsibility was on the librarian.

(8) That it was difficult to assess the level of participation in book selection by the Academic Staff because the book Collection Development Unit did not keep records of book Selections by Academic Staff.

(9) That is was also difficult to say whether or not books selected by the Academic Staff are better suited for the courses taught in the University than those selected by the Librarians and Vice-Versa. While the Academic Staff are subject specialists in their respective fields,

the librarians had better and specific training in selection and dissemination of information. They also had at their disposal book selection tools which were not readily available to the lecturers. But based only on the result of this study, the investigator tends to believe there is something wrong with the selection processes which brings in alot of books with no immediate demand.

(10) That the collection in Kashim Ibrahim Library contained only tiny fraction in Foreign Languages other than English. This not because foreign languages other English are not important in the study of Social Sciences but because English is the language of instruction in the University. The Book Selection Policy was also silent on the issue of Foreign Languages.

Suggestions

Within the limitations of this study a number of additional comments and suggestions could be made on certain aspects treated in the study, for improvement in the collection development management in Kashim Ibrahim Library in particular, and libraries in general.

(i) Considering the high proportion of books not used in the collection, one might attribute this to a number of factors and suggest solutions.

(a) Faulty Teaching Method:- It is generally believed that methods of teaching in institutions of higher learning such as Universities should encourage the use of books, consequently high students registration with the library and

borrowing of more books to do projects at home. It is also generally accepted that lecture method of teaching in which students are given notes in form of hand-outs hardly encourages them to use libraries. Project methods on the other hand encourages use of libraries because students can not entirely depends on their lecture notes to pass their examination.

One may wish to suggest measures to increase use of the library by both staff and students:

(i) that registration with the library should be made compulsory for all students.

(ii) Project method of teaching should be practiced more and more, and that students assignments and projects should not only be accompanied with references but reading from such references must been seen to have been worked into the projects. At least five references must be listed and evidence of reading the references must be shown in the body of the projects.

(b) Poor and uncoordinated book selection might be the cause of bringing in many books that are hardly borrowed. Even though the librarian in-charge of Book Collection Development saw book selection as primarily the responsibility of the professional librarians, his opinion did not coincide with the widely accepted practice. Monoh in a seminar paper pointed out that the level of participation in book selection by academic staff depends on the book selection policies of individual Universities. While in Ife, Lagos and Ahmadu Bello

Universities, Librarians select at least 70% of the total acquisition; in Universities of Ibadan, Nigeria and Benin Faculty members do most of the selection and the libraries coordinate the selections. He described the practice in A.B.U., Ife, and Lagos as unhealthy.

(c) Other aspects that might have contributed directly or indirectly to this seemingly selection of little-used materials were:

(i) failure of the library to possess current bibliographies.

(ii) foreign exchange restrictions which prevented the library from ordering books from foreign suppliers.

(iii) difficulties involved in import licences, custom clearance and remittance for payment for materials received.

(d) One would like to suggest that even if the library staff have been given the responsibility and authority for book selection, the library must develop a close working relationship with the teaching staff in order to make the fullest use of their specialized subject knowledge. Librarians should go out to discuss book selection with the faculty members instead of waiting for the faculty members to come to them.

The University Librarian or his representatives at the various faculty Boards Meetings should solicit for the lecturers' cooperation in book selection.

Request for foreign exchange approval for books and periodicals should be made on FORM A not FORM M, and such application for books should not lumped together with those of other items. The librarians should be conversant

with foreign exchange requirements and procedures.

(e) Inadequate Students Orientation: Other factors that might contribute to low borrowing from the library's collection could be due to:

(i) Poor and inadequate students orientation which students are only talked to and walked through the library without necessarily teaching them how to use the library. At the end of such orientation the students most of whom did not have good background in using libraries, may not even find their ways to their respective subjects (Sections) in such a massive library.

(ii) Massive Library Collection in which a student not familiar with libraries may not find his way to the subjects relevant to his need. The classification scheme used (LC) may not be familiar to most students who if any, had experience with the Dewey Decimal Classification.

(iii) Lack of proper labeling of shelves might discourage students from using the library. Students need to be effectively guided to the locations of the books they want to consult or take out for home reading.

(iv) Lack of publicity as to what books are available in the library might result in low-borrowing.

Library bulletins and accessions lists should be made available in several locations in and out of the library to inform potential users as to what materials are available in the library.

Similarly regular exhibitions of books (particularly those little-used and those not used at all) should be mounted from time to time to bring to the notice of the potential users those books which otherwise might be lost in the massive book collections.

In general students orientation on how to use the library should be spread to cover longer period, and include activities other than talks and visits to the library. (Awolowo University) now Oyo State University has a very good and carefully worked orientation programme which include teaching of how to use library facilities.

Films and vedeo tapes on how to use libraries are now available and may be used to increase students' awareness.

There should be indicators for measuring social values of little-used materials and the values of materials not used at all for as long as five years and above. In time of austerity can libraries afford to tie their source resources to books with no immediate use?.

Despite the difficulties in obtaining Foreign Exchange with which to pay for books, the library should increase its effort in liaising with academic departments to ensure that books selected are those most likely to be used. Researhh materials should be naticulously selected to ensure that books not likely to be used either by undergraduates or for research are not stocked just in the name of research.

Books selected should be promptly purchased and where this is not possible the department concerned should be informed within a specified period of time, and, or alternative selections should be made.

(2) Weeding:- In addition to distinguishing between books used and books not used, collection use studies in United States of American and hther developed nations, provide a means of determining which titles or volumes should be relagated to storage or discarded from the open shelves. One of the motivating factor is space saving, and another is to ensure that only serviceable volumes are left on the open shelves.

Despite the evidence that academic research libraries in Nigeria are fast growing into massive collections (See Chapter 3), they are yet to experience space problems in the same scale as their counterparts in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom experience.

But certainly time will come when building expansions may not be possible due to insufficient funds and other factors and it is only then that the libraries may start to look for alternatives to self-sufficiency and comprehensive building of collections. They may go from Cooperative Acquisition to Cooperative Storage.

(3) Duplicates:- Within the course of the study, the investigator came across a problem worth paying attention by librarians, that is the policy on duplicate copies.

When do libraries duplicate?

The answer depends on the existing library's book selection policy. That students enrollment in a particular academic programme should not be the sole criteria for duplication; immediate and potential demand should be another criteria.

It is better to purchase one or two copies of a particular title at first; decision to duplicate may be taken based on the use made of the one or two copies. In any case the selection policy here should be precise. As at now the library selection policy says only a copy of each title with no statement on duplicates.

(4) Record Keeping:- There is need for improved system of record keeping in libraries particularly of loan records and books consulted. In most cases and in particular in Kashim Ibrahim Library, methods of record keeping did not easily allow for subject approach to data collection and analysis. Library Administrators should realize that library routines and practices are fast becoming subject of research. Such routines and practices should be properly documented for future research.
For example date slips on books when filled up should not be removed and torn; a new one should be pasted onto it so that at any time one can work out how heavily a particular book is being used. Based on such information the librarian may decide to duplicate those titles.

On the whole the study might creat a bad picture of the situation, particularly of the proportion of books not used, which is about 50%. When viewed in the light of what was said on page 55 that the registered students from the Social Sciences Departments constituted only 10% of the total student population, then one would feel the picture was not all that bad.

But the investigator still feels the level of borrowing from the library can be increased through more effective collection management, circulation routines, teaching methods and administrative measure including compeling students to register with the library as a condition for being accepted as a students. Students should not be sponn-fed through lecture notes and hand-out, but should be made to research for information themselves from books.

Readings

1. GELFAND, M.A. - University Libraries for Developing Countries. Paris. Unesco. 1968. Chapter One and Four.

2. ALTMAN, Ellen, Ed. - Local Public Library Administration. Chicago. ALA. 1980, Chapter Twelve: Collections.

3. IKE, Adebimpe O. - Nigerian University Libraries in Post Military era. - Nigerian Libraries. 15(1 & 2) 1979: p. 16 - 26.

4. MOMOH, K. A. - Collection Development Policies in Nigerian University Libraries: A Critical Review of the Current Practices and Trends. A.B.U. Library Complex Seminar. 11th December. 1985.

APPENDIX I

ECONOMICS - 1979

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	170	2,530.45
February	140	1,788.24
March	221	2,983.67
April	114	1,481.00
May	226	3,417.71
June	309	3,783.76
July	181	3,462.75
August	95	1,337.79
September	108	1,490.66
October	259	3,663.43
November	162	2,424.95
December	84	1,509.45
	2,069	29,863.45

Sources:- Book Collection Development, Ordering by Department:

(i) Jan. - Oct. Book No.1, Pages 36 - 39

(ii) July - Dec. Book No.2, Pages 92 - 94.

ECONOMICS - 1980

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	206	2,518.94
February	142	1,825.13
March	73	968.66
April	104	1,295.19
May	108	1,635.86
June	22	386.86
July	125	1,707.58
August	38	770.90
September	174	3,023.11
October	65	203.73
November	145	2,877.76
December	-	-
	1,202	17,293.72

Sources:- Book Collection Development. Ordering by Departments. Book No. 2, Pages 94 - 98.

ECONOMICS - 1981

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	87	.1,229.48
February	298	.3,704.10
March	132	.1,821.42
April	62	.1,086.16
May	37	666.65
June	133	.2,574.96
July	129	.2,376.01
August	47	957.90
September	66	.1,495.92
October	27	564.92
November	18	217.87
December	23	249.90
	1059	16,945.29

Sources: - Book Collection Development. Ordering by Departments.

(i) Jan. - June, Book No.2, Pages 98 - 101

(ii) July - Dec. Book No. 3, Pages 71 - 72.

ECONOMICS - 1982

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	18	260.95
February	16	228.85
March	16	261.60
April	1	13.09
May	39	973.08
June	53	1,219.99
July	95	1,876.58
August	72	1,312.60
September	14	242.88
October	86	854.75
November	26	235.79
December	21	179.99
	457	7,660.15

Sources:- Book Collection Development. Ordering by Departments. Book No.3, Pages 74 - 75.

ECONOMICS - 1983

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	3	37.50
February	-	-
March	-	-
April	41	808.98
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	79	1,771.40
August	28	510.43
September	28	618.97
October	-	-
November	3	13.58
December	-	-
	182	3,768.86

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments, Book No.3, Pages 75 - 76.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1979

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	143	1321.88
February	142	1807.83
March	108	1254.18
April	71	619.03
May	104	1418.89
June	268	3868.14
July	192	4010.23
August	130	636.32
September	106	955.07
October	63	805.48
November	188	3016.30
December	43	824.33
	1558	20537.69

Sources: - Book Collection Development. Ordering by Department. Book No.1, Pages 155 - 158 and (i) Book No.2, Pages 449 - 451.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1980

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	157	1558.32
February	47	571.59
March	86	1280.36
April	75	1653.61
May	137	1381.55
June	14	847.20
July	39	501.40
August	68	1039.48
September	52	951.77
October	180	2088.14
November	63	1186.80
December	-	-
	918	13060.22

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments. Book No.2, Pages 51 - 54.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1981

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	62	826.80
February	122	1750.46
March	72	981.91
April	66	1200.91
May	41	979.62
June	151	1546.42
July	72	1444.03
August	50	888.21
September	30	727.38
October	20	737.84
November	19	143.24
December	5	212.00
	710	11137.94

Sources:- Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments. Book No.2, Pages 454 - 57 and Book No. 3, Pages 303 - 304.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1982

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	23	355.19
February	35	544.97
March	19	279.50
April	2	13.48
May	15	128.93
June	124	2729.35
July	121	1824.81
August	74	1091.75
September	30	723.05
October	28	48 .95
November	21	257.61
December	37	314.37
	509	8311.96

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Department. Book No.3, Pages 335 - 337.

POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1983

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	-	-
February	-	-
March	-	-
April	25	366.18
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	25	304.26
August	58	800.36
September	32	423.89
October	-	-
November	-	-
December	-	-
	140	1894.69

Sources: Book Collection Department, Ordering by Department. Book No. 3, Pages 337 - 338.

SOCIOLOGY - 1979

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	81	662.18
February	111	1278.69
March	75	989.25
April	43	599.23
May	102	1056.22
June	187	2727.33
July	230	2166.67
August	185	2687.68
September	140	1819.34
October	95	1392.56
November	80	1222.64
December	12	555.77
	1342	18157.48

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments. Book No.1, Pages 162 - 165 and Book No. 2, Pages 161 - 163.

SOCIOLOGY - 1980

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	82	1066. 6
February	63	1119.96
March	39	458.64
April	31	474.66
May	68	1102.93
June	15	149.54
July	46	460.90
August	45	722.33
September	43	562.15
October	285	1542.60
November	7	63.91
December	201	3848.40
	925	11572.08

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments. Book No.2, Pages 163 - 166.

SOCIOLOGY - 1981

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	28	544.66
February	55	801.25
March	59	644.74
April	21	366.96
May	50	301.56
June	175	2476.09
July	147	2390.69
August	23	264.20
September	22	479.77
October	30	419.90
November	4	59. 50
December	20	457.12
	634	9206. 27

Sources: - Book Collection Developments, Ordering by Departments.

Book No.2, Pages 166 - 168, and

Book No.3, Pages 359 - 360.

SOCIOLOGY - 1982

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	36	489.47
February	30	442.03
March	10	134.07
April	-	-
May	20	1256.77
June	43	709.51
July	36	649.06
August	63	1618.50
September	56	628.75
October	30	288.08
November	40	598.24
December	12	114.70
	378	6929 .18

Sources: - Book Collection Development, Ordering by Departments. Book No.3, Pages 361 - 363.

SOCIOLOGY - 1983

Months	Volumes	Amount Spent
January	10	160.79
February	-	-
March	-	-
April	10	287.37
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	17	259.82
August	9	152.41
September	6	954.00
October	-	-
November	2	17.50
December	-	-
	54	1831.89

Sources: - Book Collection Department, Ordering by Departments, Book No.3, Pages 363 - 634.

APPENDIX II

CALL NO	JAN-FEB 1979	MARCH-APRIL 1979	MAY-JUNE 1979	JULY-AUG 1979	SEP-OCT 1979	NOV-DEC 1979	
H	10	2	6	6	Nil	2	26
HA	12	4	7	6	4	12	45
HB	28	15	30	30	48	17	168
HC	25	13	19	23	33	28	111
HD	49	30	46	49	99	73	346
HE	5	5	9	7	11	8	43
HF	16	13	25	24	43	38	159
HG-HJ	18	12	19	22	41	19	131
HM-HN	20	12	38	38	54	32	194
HQ	9	10	11	9	28	21	88
HS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
HT	12	9	17	16	26	14	94
HV	8	13	20	17	23	13	94
HX	9	5	10	11	20	10	65
JA	4	4	8	9	16	8	49
JC-JQ	20	14	45	43	58	55	235
JS	1	3	5	3	4	2	18
JV	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	6	1	8
J	7	2	10	11	16	12	58
							1966

CALL NO.	JAN-FEB. 1980	MARCH-APRIL 1980	MAY-JUNE 1980	JULY-AUG. 1980	SEPT-OCT 1980	NOV-DEC. 1980	
H	7	11	9	Nil	8	4	39
HA	8	8	8	13	7	2	46
HB	29	43	22	23	26	20	163
HC	50	39	45	35	42	24	235
HD	105	110	101	81	62	60	519
HE	11	6	5	11	5	5	43
HF	57	70	50	52	41	42	312
HG-HJ	36	24	42	36	19	24	181
HM-HN	66	39	38	46	34	26	249
HQ	19	27	30	25	18	18	135
HT	16	17	19	20	22	12	106
HV	21	37	34	41	17	24	174
HX	12	12	15	13	7	4	63
JA	13	9	9	13	8	Nil	52
JC-JQ	59	69	61	66	39	30	324
JS	7	9	3	5	4	5	33
JV	1	2	3	3	Nil	1	10
JX	30	20	21	19	22	6	118
HS	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	4
							2806

CALL NO	JAN-FEB 1981	MARCH-APRIL 1981	MAY-JUNE 1981	JULY-AUG 1981	SEPT-OCT 1981	NOV-DEC. 1981	
H	10	6	Nil	4	2	1	23
HA	2	4	Nil	6	1	2	15
HB	13	26	Nil	18	10	6	73
HC	16	50	Nil	29	20	19	134
HD	112	161	Nil	73	45	55	446
HE	14	9	Nil	3	5	2	33
HF	46	73	Nil	43	19	22	203
HG-HJ	14	60	Nil	23	26	12	135
HM-HN	16	50	Nil	18	22	25	131
HQ	7	30	17	23	12	13	102
HS	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	3
HT	5	26	13	16	6	9	75
HV	13	55	20	33	18	22	161
HX	4	6	4	4	8	2	28
J-HA	Nil	1	5	2	1	3	12
JC-JQ	16	35	30	39	10	25	155
JS	3	1	Nil	2	1	2	9
JV	3	6	30	1	Nil	Nil	40
JX	26	14	8	11	3	23	85

CALL NO.	JAN-FEB 1982	MARCH-APRIL 1982	MAY-JUNE 1982	JULY-AUG 1982	SEPT-OCT 1982	NOV-DEC. 1982	
H	1	1	8	9	2	10	31
HA	1	2	2	4	4	5	18
HB	8	17	26	20	19	21	111
HC	9	27	21	35	14	27	133
HD	34	69	70	69	62	66	370
HE	2	3	10	4	9	8	36
HF	15	37	32	49	31	31	195
HG-HJ	6	19	17	19	19	26	106
HM-HN	14	27	31	19	25	19	135
HQ	8	22	12	25	17	11	95
HS	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	Nil	7
HT	8	8	22	10	14	12	74
HV	15	19	27	29	13	23	126
HX	5	12	8	8	7	10	50
JA	1	2	6	4	1	2	16
JC-JQ	13	33	34	35	19	32	166
JS	2	3	3	5	5	Nil	19
JV	4	3	3	2	3	2	17
JX	4	11	8	15	11	7	56
							1757

CALL NO.	JAN-FEB 1983	MARCH-APRIL 1983	MAY-JUNE 1983	JULY-AUG 1983	SEPT-OCT 1983	NOV-DEC. 1983	
H	3	2	6	10	Nil	3	24
HA	Nil	1	8	5	Nil	6	29
HB	11	12	22	30	5	5	85
HC	11	12	19	37	7	7	93
HD	42	47	74	86	11	17	277
HE	6	6	6	8	Nil	5	31
HF	24	21	28	38	15	8	134
HG-HJ	22	15	20	33	Nil	11	101
HM-HN	16	18	18	41	8	7	108
HQ	15	13	18	29	4	6	85
HS	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	1	6
HT	9	13	11	23	Nil	7	63
HV	17	23	7	39	5	5	96
HX	2	6	4	7	Nil	2	21
J-JA	3	1	1	4	Nil	Nil	9
JC-JQ	26	24	32	39	9	7	137
JS	2	2	Nil	5	Nil	2	11
JV	2	3	1	Nil	Nil	1	7
JX	9	4	14	70	59	72	228

APPENDIX III

COLLECTION USE STUDY: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT DATA

1. Does your library have a book selection policy?

   YES/NO.

2. If Yes, what type of policy (b) Oral/written

3. If written please attach a copy

4. If Oral please give brief summary

5. Briefly state the duties of your collection development officer

6. Who is primarily responsible for selection of books for acquisition

7. Do you involve the academic member of staff in book selection? YES/NO.

8. If Yes, do you have full co-operation from them?

   YES/NO.

9. If Yes, how would you evaluate qualitatively titles selected by the academic staff vis-a-vis the library staff.

10. If NO, what in your opinion, is responsible for the lack of.

11. Briefly state some of the problems you face in developing the library collection.

APPENDIX IV

COLLECTION USE STUDY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA.
QUESTIONNAIRE TO ACADEMIC STAFF OF DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY

This questionnaire is designed to collect information on the level of participation of Academic Staff in Book Selection and how this influences use of the collection.

Tick as appropriate please.

1. How often do you use Kashim Ibrahim Library?
   (a) always
   (b) occassionally
   (c) rarely
   (d) never
2. If you use the library, for which of the following purposes?
   (a) research
   (b) teaching
   (c) general reading
3. If you do not use the library, for which of the following reasons?
   (a) books not appropriate
   (b) difficult to locate books
   (c) department collection adequate.
4. How often do you send book requests to the library for purchase?
   (a) always

(b) occassionally

(c) rarely

(d) never

7. If you do participate in Book Selection, how would you evaluate your selections and those of the librarians in terms of appropriateness to your needs and the needs of students?

(a) my selections are more appropriate

(b) librarian's selections are more appropriate

(c) no difference between the two.

8. If you do not participate in Book Selection for the library, what would be your reasons?

(a) no time

(b) lack of bibliographic sources (tools)

(c) books selected not purchased

(d) can't be bothered.

9. You may wish to give further explanation on any of the items (1 - 8). Thanks.

APPENDIX V

COLLECTION USE STUDY: DATA COLLECTION

ACC. NO.	DATE REC.	U = 0	U=1-4	U➢4	DATE LAST USED	CLASS MARK	LANGUAGE ≠ ENGLISH

U S E

APPENDIX VI

JANUARY 1979 - DECEMBER 1983

	Month	Titles	Volumes	Committment $
	January 1979	2,391	2,647	33,292.74
	February 1979	1,583	2,063	21,868.04
	March 1979	2,219	2,565	34,342.01
	April 1979	1,297	1,746	21,214.22
	May 1979	2,005	2,259	36,877.01
1.	June 1979	3,712	3,792	56,827.47
	July 1979	3,747	3,935	64,346.43
	August 1979	1,227	1,414	20,931.09
	September 1979	1,731	1,928	31,005.47
	October 1979	2,312	2,485	43,538.06
	November 1979	1,827	1,930	36,920.90
	December 1979	774	1,082	17,830.53
	January 1980	2,035	2,811	39,249.73
	February 1980	1,061	1,409	26,137.66
	March 1980	1,833	1,943	35,670.82
	April 1980	774	974	15,772.76
	May 1980	1,415	1,754	42,213.53
2.	June 1980	599	931	13,135.54
	July 1980	1,224	1,611	22,595.65
	August 1980	820	1,085	17,413.27
	September 1980	1,634	1,767	30,729.67
	October 1980	1,588	1,887	25,780.67
	November 1980	557	856	43,254.49
	December 1980	1,303	1,495	31,045.22

	January 1981	1,321	1,495	32,575.41
	February 1981	1,981	1,344	40,671.97
	March 1981	1,455	2,635	34,350.40
	April 1981	1,381	1,640	34,203.58
	May 1981	721	867	15,395.50
3.	June 1981	1,528	2,057	53,171.04
	July 1981	1,803	2,174	48,151.09
	August 1981	602	694	20,841.01
	September 1981	434	578	12,508.60
	October 1981	450	929	9,298.76
	November 1981	268	386	7,446.43
	December 1981	291	366	6,467.07
	January 1982	491	583	8,025.61
	February 1982	380	476	7,115.05
	March 1982	198	230	4,204.82
	April 1982	121	140	2,477.75
	May 1982	456	520	14,504.83
4.	June 1982	792	1,080	27,351.34
	July 1982	806	981	19,608.20
	August 1982	785	1,057	20,448.16
	September 1982	306	431	7,038.99
	October 1982	260	430	7,085.23
	November 1982	232	286	4,423.65
	December 1982	181	369	12,696.08

January 1983	100	110	1,913.44
February 1983	-	-	-
March 1983	4	4	72.00
April 1983	340	390	7,803.51
May 1983	-	-	-
June 1983	2	3	55.00
July 1983	556	621	13,254.85
August 1983	444	505	12,902.13
September 1983	88	98	3,370.20
October 1983	1	1	58.10
November 1983	21	23	230.85
December 1983	15	15	496.15

5.

SUMMARY

1979	- ₦418,993.97
1980	- ₦342,998.98
1981	- ₦135,080.86
1982	- ₦134,979.71
1983	- ₦40,156.23
Total	₦1,072,209.70