Within the public, academic, and school libraries the use of specific types of materials was examined, for example, audio-visual, reference and bibliographic materials and different types of catalogs. The physical layout and arrangement of the libraries, and their influence on use and non-use was also considered. The factors inhibiting the use of libraries include the geographical distribution of users, the location of the library within the community and the educational abilities and literacy levels of the readers. The levels of usage included are: academic - professional and faculty members, postgraduate, undergraduate, research and administrative levels; public - adults and children, student, professional and business; and special provision for handicapped or homebound readers. Information for the bibliography was gathered from a search of the published literature, unpublished materials, material obtained from letters to library schools, and published letters, and relevant published indexing and abstracting services, e.g. "Library and Information Science Abstracts," "Library Literature," and "ERIC." (Author/NH)
INTRODUCTION

The bibliography has been produced as a preliminary piece of work for a project concerned with a survey of the use of libraries in a London Borough, which is to be carried out at the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship. The brief was to examine the work in the field of use studies of public and academic libraries, in the U.K. and North America since 1950, and to compile a list of references with annotations, where possible.

As the most recent complete survey of the literature of use studies had been published in 1964 (1) it was felt that this present bibliography may be of wider interest.

An attempt has been made to examine as much of the original material as possible where no abstract was available in published bibliographies. Unfortunately a large number of references still have no abstracts, the bulk of these being mainly theses and research papers originating from North American libraries. The recent postal strike and time limitations did not permit photocopies or microforms to be acquired for examination.

TOPICS INCLUDED

1. Public libraries in the widest definition, e.g. state-supported, locally supported; use of children's libraries, mobiles, reading rooms, reference and lending departments, etc.
2. Academic libraries; use of departmental libraries, research libraries, main reading rooms, etc.
3. School libraries.

Within these types of libraries, the use of specific types of materials was examined, for example, audio-visual, reference and bibliographic use of different types of catalogues and their arrangement; use of subject areas, physical layout and arrangement of libraries, and their influence on use and non-use, etc.

FACTORS INHIBITING THE USE OF LIBRARIES

This included the geographical distribution of users, and the location of the library within the community. Socio-economic groups of readers; educational abilities and literacy levels of users; segregation and policies, racial and cultural differences in relation to use.

TOPICS EXCLUDED

1. Special libraries, since there are a number of useful bibliographies which cover work published to 1970. (2), (3), (4).
2. Surveys of library services unless important use studies are included.
3. Surveys directed at librarians asking about use of their services - some exceptions are included, if important.

PROCEDURE FOR SEARCH

A search was carried out of:

1. Published bibliographies in the field of library surveys (see Appendix 1).
2. Unpublished materials not recorded in published sources, e.g. Cambridge University Library Management Research Unit's collection of surveys of the use of academic libraries.
3. Material or knowledge of material obtained from:
   a) a letter sent to all library schools in the U.K. requesting information concerning any research or publications in the field which had been completed or was in progress. (Regrettably returns from North American library schools were not obtained, due to time limitations and the postal strike.)
   b) a letter published in the Library Association Record requesting that any person or library having completed a use study could contact me.
   (4) Relevant published indexing and abstracting services, e.g. Library and Information Science Abstracts, Library Literature, ERIC, etc.

ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography has been classified, using the February 1971 draft of the CRG scheme for library science, modified to the requirements of this bibliography. This produces a basic array of

CONTENTS

Bibliography of use surveys of public and academic libraries. 1950 - Nov. 1970.
by Pauline Atkin
School of Librarianship, Polytechnic of North London.

Introduction
Appendix 1: Bibliographies and indices checked
Appendix 2: Symbols used
Appendix 3: List of periodical abbreviations used
Bibliography
Subject Index
promotion and use of the library and its materials, type of library used, use classification and country of origin. An alphabetical subject index is provided.

SYMBOLS (see Appendix 2)

Within the frame of each entry, certain additional information has been given to aid users of the bibliography.

The bibliographic source of the article or work is quoted if it was obtained from an index or bibliography.

Symbols are used to denote:

(1) That an item is unchecked and that no published abstract has been located, and in checking the libraries at the Polytechnic of North London Library School and the Library Association, the original article or report has not been found.

(2) An item of secondary importance which may contain some useful information for the user, therefore warranting inclusion.

Within the time limit of six months for the project, for source items that have been personally checked, the annotations are of a rudimentary nature; little more than main headings covered in the survey are given, with a brief note as to the standard of usefulness to the reader. It is hoped that these may be of some help in making a quick assessment, but that at some time, a fuller more evaluative listing will be made, with notes appended to the material not seen to date.

No evaluation of the material has been attempted, partly due to the volume of the bibliography, and the necessity to put the bibliography into print as quickly as possible.

Please send any comments or criticisms regarding the bibliography to me, personally, at the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship.

Information concerning any relevant surveys that I have omitted to trace, would also be welcome.

Pauline Atkin
July 1971.

REFERENCES


(4) Annual Review of Information Science and Technology 1966 to date, (yearly reviews of information needs and uses).

APPENDIX 2

SYMBOLS USED.

UnC. - Unchecked source material, no abstract available.

2nd. - Secondary importance - may contain some useful material.

Source - Bibliographical source of entry.

Direct Source - Private communication.

References - Reference to research in progress.
It is recommended that the bibliographical source be searched for all entries noted from U.S. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS, E.D. Reports; and RESEARCH IN LIBRARYSHIP since these may be reports of research in progress, later completed and published under different titles.

Where no source is quoted, the item was located from a personal search of the Library Association and North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship libraries.

**APPENDIX 3**

List of periodical abbreviations used in the Bibliography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARIL Q.</td>
<td>Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am Doc.</td>
<td>American Documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas Libs.</td>
<td>Arkansas Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Libr.</td>
<td>Aspects of Librarianship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist. Libn.</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bkmark (Idaho).</td>
<td>Bookmark, University of Idaho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Educ.</td>
<td>California Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Lib.</td>
<td>California Librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Focus on Indiana Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Libn.</td>
<td>Idaho Librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Lib.</td>
<td>Indian Librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. of Cat. &amp; Class.</td>
<td>Journal of Cataloguing and Classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAR</td>
<td>Library Association Record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lib.Occ.</td>
<td>Library Occurrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lib.Q.</td>
<td>Library Quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Lib.</td>
<td>Maryland Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minn.Lib.</td>
<td>Minnesota Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West Newsl.</td>
<td>North Western Newsletter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okla Libn.</td>
<td>Oklahoma Librarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ont. Lib.R.</td>
<td>Ontario Library Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Lib.</td>
<td>Public Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research in Libr.</td>
<td>Research in Librarianship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.E.S.</td>
<td>Times Educational Supplement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Lib.</td>
<td>Utah Libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va Libn.</td>
<td>Virginia Librarian.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This study, undertaken for the Ohio State Library, provides in Part I a detailed account of the number and location of blind, partially sighted, and physically handicapped people in Ohio and a survey of the library services presently available to them.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Source: LSA 68/32 and see abstract LSA 68/33.

Fv Eqieh D75

Bell, Bernice Lloyd.


269 questionnaires giving data on integration in the main public library were returned by libraries in the 13 states, showing that 244 libraries offered service to negroes. In addition, a further 46 integrated libraries were identified from other sources, making a total of 290 integrated libraries, compared with 39 in 1954. Negroes serve on library boards in 10 Southern states, and on branch library boards in two cities. In 5 cases negroes are not aware that the main library is integrated, and the librarians have made no effort to let them know.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Source: LSA 13729

Fvqieh D75

Taylor, F.R.


The interest of OSTI began with the survey of the use of technical services of public libraries which they carried out under Dr. Clements. Four working papers together with the section document on the grading and responsibilities of the reference librarian were supplemented by the results of a postal survey. The standards are covered under four headings: (i) the needs of various sections of the community; (ii) the sources of information available; (iii) the present standards for reference services; (iv) proposed standards for reference services.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: LSA 13968

Fx D747

Blank, Blanche D, and others.


It was found that the services are not equitably distributed. Staff, bookstock, circulation and other indicators of service showed significant variations. There was no equality in reader or librarian satisfaction. Higher income, higher education areas do not use the libraries more than lower income, lower education areas. Book circulation, reader, and librarian satisfaction did not inter-correlate, nor did any of these outputs correlate with most inputs in expected ways. Highest correlation was between

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Thirk, J.W.
Reference libraries. Librarian; p.83-85, 46(5); May-June 1956.

An analysis of the types of reader who use reference libraries and the improvements needed in present day stocks to serve them adequately. The advantages of microprint and microcard in replacing out-of-print books and periodicals are emphasized.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 6106.

Fb Eh D771

McCrossan, John, and others.

Library services for the handicapped in Ohio. InKent State Univ. Center for Library Studies, 57p. 1968.

This calls for serious consideration.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: ED 020 758

Fv Eqieh D73


'Access to Public Libraries' is a survey, primarily of the nature and use of racial restrictions and access, supplemented with sections on student use, foreign language resources, and regional distribution of library resources. The report and reactions to it are summarised.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: LSA 13729
Circulation and bookstock. Demographic factors seem to play a far larger role in determining satisfaction than incremental administrative differences.


Hw + Fvj Gp


Includes: annual issues of books; number of books on loan; registered borrowers; period of validity of registration of tickets.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: LISA 69/313.

L(5) Gp Eqg

Noonan, Eileen F.


The plan aims at correcting the apparent lack of interest in schools in science. A questionnaire circulated to librarians and science teachers in 28 schools in 1956-57 is analysed. It was found that: (i) 50% of the average or above-average pupils used the service; (ii) one person read 40 books, but the average was 5-10 per person; (iii) librarians made use of the list of books, buying the most popular; (iv) there was an increase in non-fiction reading; (v) there was great co-operation of staff in interesting the children and the programme proved effective and stimulating.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 8652.

Ma


Ma

Barnes, R.C.M.


Unc. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Az Bm Gu D73

Wert, Lucille M.


A causal-comparative method of study was selected to determine the cause or causes responsible for the development of reader services in each of eight high school library programs. The data for each school were collected by means of questionnaires, observation, and interviews. The data showed that, as a group, the librarians with more library education developed more extensive programs of reader services than did the groups of librarians with less library education. The data showed the same pattern of differences in regard to the amounts of time the librarian spent on reader services and in the student and teacher use of the library.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: 037 223.

Ma Eei D73

Morris, John Earl Bruce

The library materials used in urban planning: differences between items cited by scholars and by practitioners within the same field. Univ. of Chicago; 7; 1954. Unpublished Master's dissertation.

The purpose of this study was to compare the characteristics of the library materials used in two quite different situations - the scholarly and the practical - within a single subject field. This was done through analysis of citations. It was found that there are measurable differences in subject classes used, forms of material used, sources, and date of publication.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey, 1964. 315.

Ma Eei D73

Haro, R.P.


What are the library attitudes of Mexican-Americans selected from various age groups?


Ma Egi

Bearman, R.K. Gordon.

Literacy, libraries and youth. (Im - Book provision for special needs. L.A. London & Home Counties Branch Week-end Conf.Papers, p.31-40; 1962).

Public librarians' attitudes towards the creation of school libraries by education authorities are deplorable and may well have contributed to the decline in the use of libraries after leaving school. This decline is demonstrated by the results of an enquiry into the use of books and libraries by young people undertaken by the author (p.41-48). 554 replies were received to a questionnaire to young people between 14 and 20 years at secondary and grammar schools or in youth clubs. 90% had been members of a public library but by the age of 15 40% had ceased membership. 20% said the persons in the public library were inadequate for their needs; 20% said they lacked the time to use the library because of school work and homework.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 12473.
tabulated under three heads, (a) relative distribution of various types of books in leisure reading among secondary school boys, sub-divided under secondary modern and grammar, (b) the same for secondary school girls, and (c) the proportion of children reading English classics. The following deductions were made: (i) library facilities appear adequate in the grammar schools, but not in the secondary moderns, (ii) about half the children make insufficient use of the libraries, (iii) all the children questioned had access to a public library, but fewer than 40% use it. (iv) roughly one in 40 uses commercial lending libraries, and most of these use their school libraries as well, (v) among boys, the dominant reading is adventure, mystery and detection, hobbies, etc., (vi) girls read more than boys, primarily adventure, "domestic" stories, mystery and detection, and school stories, (vii) classics are read more by girls and by grammar school pupils than by boys and secondary moderns generally.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 710

Ma Eg 2749

Jones, Milbrey L.

Library service to senior high school students. Rutgers, Grad. Sch. of Lib. Service; 7; 1961

To test the hypothesis that provision for library service (both school and public) to senior high school students (12th grade) varies according to the socio-economic level of the community. Scope and Methodology: Will collect data on library services in five New Jersey senior high schools in terms of expenditure, and on public library facilities in the communities served by these schools in terms of total expenditure, personnel assigned to special services for young people, collections, services and patterns of use by students.

(Author abstract). End. Source: U.S. Res. in Prog. no. 9, June 1963. OE - 15005-9 495.

Ma Eqb 273

Schick, Frank L. and others.


Description and analysis of student use of libraries in terms of access and availability of materials. The presentation is based upon a survey questionnaire from libraries in 25 cities, upon census data and statistical materials for 1960 published by U.S. Office of Education.


Ma Eqv

Atcheson, Jean.

An investigation into the performance of the ERSO/ELDO documentation service supplied to United Kingdom users. OSTT, 56p.; 1968?

Unc. End. Source: BR & DR 1781/68.

Ma Fb 2721

Wilson, J. and Cochrane, J.


Study is based on a sample of issues from all libraries in Haringey.

Includes article by Broady, M. The growth of the residential area.

Unc.

Ma Fb D73

Gonzales, R.H.

Number of tasks as a measure of library use. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 7; 1962.

Unpublished study.


Ma Fb D73

Walker, L.J.


Ma Fb D756

Pipkin, M.B.


Ma Fb Ebd D771

Dennison, Barbara.


The study for which this supplement was prepared consisted of an investigation of the use of libraries outside their own campus by the students, faculty, and research personnel of Ohio colleges and universities.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 033 736.

Ma Fb Ebd D771

Goldwyn, A.J. and Verhosek, Edward.


To investigate (1) the volume of library traffic between and among all Ohio campuses; (2) the kinds of libraries patronized by Ohio academic personnel, (3) the characteristics of those non-academic libraries which were patronized (or at least of those parts of their collections which were used); (4) the variations in extra-institutional (off-campus) use according to the characteristics of each "home" institution; (5) other patterns of use; and (6) a methodology which could be utilized in this study and tested for other uses.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 033 735.

Ma Fb Ebf D73

Jorstad, D.


Nine researchers (all secondary schoolboys aged 13-16 years). Nine branch libraries in four London Boroughs were visited. Here was the nub of our survey. Joining the adult library is a problem which much concerns keen readers in their early teens. All the libraries surveyed provided study space and allowed schoolboys to use it, but three researchers reported that there was not enough room.

Source: Lib. Lit. 1968.

Taylor, Anne.


Members of the What? research panel were asked to report on their local libraries. 36 replies were received. Points were awarded for: distance from reader’s home; opening hours per week; reference books in stock; proportion of qualified staff; cost of ordering books; and provision of a readers' advice desk.

(Author abstract amended).  *2nd. Sources: LISA 69/2463.*

Osborne, Mary Virginia.


Study of circulation records.  Found that 54.3% of books borrowed had some relationship to patron’s occupation. Records were taken from sci-tech. division of the Cleveland Public Library.

(Author abstract).  *Sources: Davis and Bailey. 1964.* 333.

Woodhouse, Roger G.

An investigation into some socio-cultural factors influencing the distance people will travel to use a public library.  *British Columbia. Simon Fraser Univ. Geography Dept;* 7; 1968: Honours Essay (B.A.)

4 areas are distinguished by their distance from the library and a sample of the users from the library in each is taken. Characteristics included education level, house type, use of library, reading and book background, occupation. Findings prove that people of higher social status predominate in users travelling greater distances to libraries.

*Direct Source. Unc.*
because of TV, 31.9% read less. 58.2% were in favour of retaining fines for overdue books.

Source: LSA 68/161.

tral record and picture lending services.

58.7% were unaware of CMS or other of the

librarians were TV and lack of time.

parents did not.

the children used the library, although

In many households

residents who were not registered with

Local branch libraries. 48.8% were completed.

in accepting from the public libraries.

who used libraries interviewed. Discovered

authors who are familiar with the

reasons for using the service.

refers.

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult

Education Committee.

Chester-Eccles Survey; working paper. Public

Libraries and Adult Education Committee, 18p.,


Complete summary of findings - gives sex, age,

occupation, intelligence, use and non-use of

libraries and reasons for use and non-use.

Subjects and books studied, etc. - very useful.

All statistics.

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult

Education Committee.

Patterns of library use. A survey of public

library users in the City of Chester and the

Borough of Eccles. Public Libraries and Adult

Education Committee, 4p., 1967. Research paper

no.6.

To elicit facts about frequency and types of

borrowing and other library use and opinions

about the service. Services used - for book

loans for oneself, another, to return books on

loan. Reasons for use - use newspapers, etc. -

No. of times visit libraries. Factors influencing

use - Age, sex, education levels. Statistics
given.
Preliminary findings from Chester Library survey. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee, North-West; 5p; 1965. Research paper no.3. See paper 1 for similar findings and questions asked in Eccles. Statistics given. 2nd.

Ma Fv D272


About 1,100 people in the streets of Wallsend were interviewed in a survey of library use made by 27 students of Newcastle upon Tyne School of Librarianship, and a report on their findings is included in a report on the past two years' work in the library. All were asked if they used a public library and questions were then divided for users and non-users. About 26 per cent of men used the library and 30 per cent of women, and among the women there was a falling off in library use in the 25/45 age group. The highest use was among men over 65 and women under 25, where 32 per cent in each group were borrowers.

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv D282


Ma Fv D282


The report is based on P.M. Hauser and Martin Taitel, 'Population trends...', an analysis of census statistics relevant to libraries. The main factors affecting library use are an increase in numbers of students, well-educated and elderly people, expansion of urban and suburban development with, at the same time, a trend outwards from the metropolitan centre, and greater use by racial minorities. Statistics are quoted in support of these deductions, with tables showing distribution of national resources for books and public libraries.

Author abstract amended. Source: LSA 14486

Ma Fv D73


This monograph presents the major findings of a survey undertaken by the Survey Research Center for the Public Library Inquiry. Chapter Two deals with the question "Who Uses the Public Library?" It analyses the extent of library use by people of different ages, educational level, income, and occupation. It also examines the influence on library use of the distance a person lives from a library. Chapter Three, "Why and How the Library is Used" presents data on the purposes for which people go to the library and the uses they make of it when there.

Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv D73


Ma Fv D73


Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv D73

Library use study. Mason, D.D.


Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fv D73


Surveys the progress of the Public Library movement in the United States and emphasizes that much remains to be done because (i) only 22 per cent of the population served by libraries use them, (ii) 27 million people (in 1954) were still without provision.

Author abstract amended. Source: LSA 8048.

Ma Fv D73

Campbell, A. and Metzner, C.A.


Comparing with other countries Americans read little. Britain has 27% of population as library readers, the USA has 20%. In 1956 there were 30,440,000 readers, 60.9% being adults. Unesco statistics give average issue per head as 2.3 volumes in 1950. In 1954, 2-15. More than 44% of all issues are to children. Libraries are free but hours of opening are usually restricted. 12% open 61-72 hours per week. About half open not more than 24 hours per week. Larger libraries such as Philadelphia, Chicago, are beginning to have subject departments.

Reference enquiries have increased. In 1956, 19,355,000 were answered but 72.8% of these were in the largest libraries. Open access is universal. Bookmobiles are mentioned and their issues comprise 11% of total.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 12665.

Ma Fv D73

Vainstein, Rose.


Statistics of Public Libraries : 1955-56 is a 42-page textual criticism published by the Office of Education in June, 1959, in the Biennial survey of Education. Constant references are made to the ALA's 1956 public library standards, so the study is evaluative. The sections include statistics of population, income, expenditure, personnel, book stock, circulation, bookmobile service and reference use.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 4318.

Ma Fv D73

Martin, Lowell A.


A review of library service to adults in the United States over the years 1929 to 1954. The survey is set against the social function of the public library, and is built around the two functions of provision of reading matter and facilitation of its use. The author surveys such topics as library coverage, organisation, arrangement of material, reference service, guidance of reading, group methods, etc.


Ma Fv D74


End. UnC. Source: ED 022 519.

Ma Fv D74

Users and uses of public libraries.


39 libraries tested for one week in 1965. Users grouped by residence and users over 25 grouped by educational attainment. Tested intensity of use in the libraries and division between grad. and non-grad. users. Distance from library investigated. Statistics given - very useful.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv D74

Martin, Lowell A.


Following an earlier study of public libraries in Pennsylvania, issued in 1958, this "re-survey" has two purposes: (1) to determine the extent to which the 1958 Pennsylvania library program has been achieved and (2) to propose a revised or new Pennsylvania library program. The basis for the study is 1963-66 data which was obtained from annual reports, field visits to district-center libraries, regional resource centers and a sample of local libraries, interviews, and questionnaires sent to users.


Ma Fv D748

Monat, William R.


A summary of the major results of a study of the impact of library services on five American cities. The libraries studied were district library centres within the Pennsylvania plan for integrated library services. The library clientele appeared to be similar to that discovered in library surveys 20 years ago.
Canton, Ohio, Public Library serves the city and Stark County, a population of 201,000. The work of a typical Saturday, 18 April, 1959, was examined. In the Adult Services Department each borrower's requests, the action taken and the borrower's number were recorded; his occupation and background was later ascertained and typical examples are quoted. The Reference Library attendance numbered 663 and telephone queries 37; numerous examples with details of enquiry and enquirer are given.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 9390

Ma Fv D771
Robinson, V.
UnC. 2nd. Sources: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv D794
Coolidge, Coit.

The new library at Richmond, California, is part of the Memorial Civic Centre, the other buildings in the group being the City Hall, Hall of Justice, an auditorium and art centre. Use of the new library has shown an 86% increase in the children's room and 52% in the adult. Reference work has also increased.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Sources: LSA 128

Ma Fv Ebf
Houldridge, D.L.

During March this year I drew up a questionnaire about reading and library usage habits, and got two hundred full-time students at this college to complete it. Amongst other things I asked them whether they were members of a public library. A hundred and twenty seven said that they were, fifty four said that they had been in the past but were not now, and nineteen claimed that they had never belonged to a public library.

(Author abstract). Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv Ebf D71+73
Watts, Doris Ryder and Simpson, Elain.

5,500 questionnaires were sent to public libraries of all sizes throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. Increased use of libraries by students is generally welcomed, but many librarians feel they are faced with unfair and excessive demands. 13% of the respondents have imposed limits or controls on student use. Loss and mutilation of stock are almost necessary evils.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: LSA 12961.

Ma Fv Ebf D73
Martin, L.A.

with student use of Pratt Library. Gives kinds of use students make of public libraries for reading and reference directly related to school work. (Concerns Baltimore area). Statistics reveal:(1) of the respondents, high school students read average of 4 books per month connected with school work. Remaining third third read little of non-textbooks. (2) 4 out of 5 non-textbooks come from school library or public library. (3) Average student spends 8-9 hours per month in school or public library, etc. Statistics given + conclusions.


Ma Fv Ebf D73
Sabia, J.A.

Ma Fv Ebf D771
Don, R.W.

UnC. Sources: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 133.

Ma Fv Ebf D774
Marchant, M.P.


Ma Fv Ec371.1
Whittaker, K.
Teachers and public libraries: the results of a survey. Manchester, Association of Assistant Librarians; 7 ; 1961.

Readings given - reading as a hobby; reasons for use of public libraries; ways of encouraging pupils to use libraries; ways of improving public library services; number of hours spent reading each week; sources for books i.e. public libraries, subscription libraries; reading material preferences. Statistics given of some use.

Refs.

Ma Fv Ec371.126
Reid-Smith, E.R.

Feb.1966: In order to attempt to isolate some of the determinants involved in the use of public libraries by these student-teachers, it is expedient to exclude from the following tables all those who described themselves as "living at home". This included the occasional older student living permanently in lodgings or in hall, who did not normally leave the town during vacations. Home students could be of two types: (a) those living in the town in which the college is situated, and (b) those day students travelling in from surrounding towns and therefore often bypassing the college town public library service. By omitting all these, it is possible to tabulate the changing use of public libraries both during term time and vacations.

Oct.1966: In the first part of this analysis of library use by students in Colleges of Education which appeared in the February 1966 issue, definite patterns and trends appeared which showed that student use during vacations could be predicted to some extent. Although individual colleges recorded different degrees of usage, vacation use of public libraries followed logical trends modified somewhat by the students'
tertimate experience of public library services. The second part of this article therefore attempts to see what patterns emerge when analyzing replies given by the same sets of students in regard to their use of the public libraries existing in the three towns in which their colleges are situated.


Ma Fv Ecd D221

Bouler, H.R.J.

Who uses our libraries? A survey of coverage. 

To obtain factual evidence for new development, a coverage survey was undertaken at Esher. An index of occupied housing units was compared with the libraries' register of readers, each household containing a reader being noted. Distance from the library was the most important influence on degree of coverage, though the effective radius of any existing service point could not be determined. The most unexpected and noteworthy conclusion is that the higher income groups are using the public library more and the lower income groups less. The way public libraries responded to this new influential group of readers will have an important bearing on librarians' present improved status.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 4609.

Ma Fv Ecd D749

Houser, Lloyd J.


Indices of the impact of public libraries on their municipalities are made by measuring the relationships of registrants against the municipal populations. Registration is strongly related to the economic profile of municipalities - where a high percentage of households earn over $7,000 per year, the percentage of registrations is large; where the percentage of incomes over $10,000 per year is higher, the percentage of registrations is higher. The conclusion is drawn that economic position in the community is a stronger factor in registration than the amount spent by the library for services.


Ma Fv Ece D773

Peil, Margaret.

Library use by low-income Chicago families. 

The mothers of first-grade children in three Catholic schools were surveyed, using 2 negro women and 82 white women. Tables show 'Amount of time spent each week reading books and magazines by women making varying use of public libraries'; increased book ownership by children whose mothers used the public library; use of public libraries by women in various age groups; first graders' use of public libraries by frequency of mothers' use; taking children to library. One-quarter of the group was found to have used the public library during the year. Women in the 30- age group used the library most. Library use by the children was directly related to their mothers' use, as was the number of books each child owned. As more of the library users than non-users had graduated from high school, it is assumed that library use will increase with more widespread education and provision of more local libraries.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 13969.

Ma Fv Egid282 D73

Langlotz, Sister M.H.T.

Use of public library facilities by Catholic youth groups. Catholic Univ. of America; 118p., 1961.


Ma Fv Eeh D764

Head, Mrs. D.W.


Discovered age, sex, occupation and education have a marked effect on frequency of use of library services. Statistics given.

Thesis. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv Eeo

Luckham, B, and Crampton, W.G.

The role of the public library in the community in the light of use made by the public and the image they perceive of it, March 1965-1969. Lib.Amoc. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee for North-West; ? ; 197?

Research completed. Survey questionnaires with random samples of public library users and general public.

Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv Eeo D73

Duchac, K.F.


Details given of sex; occupations; geographical distribution of users. What materials do adults use? 74% of borrowers women; 48% of borrowers in labor force were professional workers; 60% of borrowers between 30-50 years. Borrowers live all over city - one third live outside city limits. 20% of adults in city were library registrants. Other statistics given - useful.

Source: Lib.Lit. 50-60.

Ma Fv Ecz D78 C322

Downing, Virginia.


The library records of a midwestern public library were examined to determine which age groups visit the public library during the summer, which age group reads the greatest number of books, and how many of the volumes circulated are listed in the "Children's catalog" as quality literature.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 017 404.

Ma Fv Egh D791

James, G.R.A.

Use of the public library agencies by students in grades IV through VIII of the Phoenix elementary schools, Phoenix, Arizona. Univ. of Chicago, 122p. 1952.

Thesis. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

The present study, analysing the part played by the library environment in regulating interaction between readers in the open-access main library building of the University of California, Davis, concerns the use of three public reading areas, the periodical, reserve and reference rooms. Patterns of occupation and succession were also studied, in relation to their implications in library design. Diagrams show some of the patterns observed - 'sociality continuum for six-chair table', 'Seating of the first ten occupants at reference-room tables' and 'Seats protected at each of these table locations'. It was found that the first reader occupied the end seat at separate tables. The seats beside or opposite to a reader were occupied only when unavoidable. The ways in which readers 'protect' their privacy are analysed under the terms 'Optimal retreat positions' and 'Optimal positions for active defense'. A high proportion of students preferred the public reading areas to the stacks; most of the distraction was found to come from human sources rather than from aspects of ventilation or lighting.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 66/731


The purposes of the study were 1) to evaluate existing outreach programs for the disadvantaged; 2) to determine the personality characteristics in cognitive style of the disadvantaged population that should be viewed in the planning of library or educational projects or programs; 3) to summarize and present demographic data on the unique characteristics of the depressed areas of each city cited in the study; 4) to derive realistic recommendations that can be implemented.

(Author abstract amended). End. Source: ED 033 734

Data on users and non-users of libraries in the three systems.

[In - Study of library services for the disadvantaged in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. N.Y. Unv. Center for field research and school services. School of Education, p.245-360; 1969].


This document contains observations by library staff and interviews with community members about the Brooklyn Park Public Community Coordinator Project and the New York Public Library North Manhattan Project.

(Author abstract). End. Source: ED 021 592.


This document contains observations by library staff and interviews with members of the communities served about the Brooklyn Public Library preschool Project and the Queens Borough Public Library Operation Head Start. These two projects offer storybook and picture-book programs for preschool disadvantaged children and programs for their parents.

(Author abstract). End. Source: ED 021 593.


This is a study of four projects in New York City which were established with federal grants to offer library service to the disadvantaged in the area. The four programs studied are the Preschool Project of the Brooklyn Public Library the Community Coordinator Project of the Brooklyn Public Library, the North Manhattan Project of the New York Public Library, and Operation Head Start of the Queens Borough Public Library. The study was undertaken to determine (1) the
effect of the projects on the communities served and on the library staff, (2) modifications of the projects which could improve service to the disadvantaged and (3) the impact and relevance of training auxiliary personnel to work in the projects.

(Author abstract). Source: ED 021 594.

Ma Fvkt Eqt D73

Hiatt, Peter.

Urban public library services for adults of low education. *Lib. Q.*, p.81-96; 38(2); April 1965.

79 interviews were held with readers, to test the efficacy of methods. Tables show relationships between library use by adults of low education and adopted services; Elements of library service encouraging library use among adults of low education. Library use patterns especially with regard to children, are analysed and individual examples are cited in demonstrations of all methods.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: LSA 15326.

Ma Fvkt Ho Ego D747

Delvalle, J., and others.

Reading patterns of the aged in a nursing home environment. *AMIL Q.*, p.8-11; 6; Winter 1966.

Some statistical data given of use of patients in a nursing home, which has supplemented stock from White Plains (N.Y.) Public library. May be of some indirect use.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fvkt Eq D73

Crowley, Terence.


Ma Fvkt D2141

Whatley, H. Allan.


In October 1958, the Department of Librarianship, Strathclyde University was asked to assist Paisley in solving a problem. Book circulation from the Central Library had been increasing for the past 5 years while circulation in the 2 branches had declined. Children's circulation and membership had declined in all 3 libraries. Some notes are given on the methodology used to investigate the branch library services.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Source: LSA 69/2526.

Ma Fvkt D2141

Whatley, H. Allan.


Gives further notes on the investigation of the branch library services. The following are the conclusions reached: Adult libraries. There should be more publicity. There is a need for better sign-posting of subjects. The broad classification of fiction and reading guides should be consistent. Single shelf displays should be introduced to relieve the sameness of the top of bookshelves. Children's libraries. Bookfunds should be brought up to recommended standard. School libraries in the area are so markedly superior that use of the children's libraries would decline even more unless the service was improved.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Source: LSA 70/415.

Ma Fvkt D744

Grundt, Leonard.

An evaluation of the range and quality of resources, services, and use of the branch system of Boston public library. Rutgers Univ., Grad. Sch. of lib. service; ? ; 1964?

To determine the most efficient patterns for providing high level library service to all Bostonians, not only those living within 2 miles of the central library. The present level of services, resources, and use will be assessed through checklists of services and resources, analysis of statistical reports, use studies and community surveys, interviews and observations in branches.


Ma Fvkt D748

Giesecke, R.W.


Ma Fvkt Eeo D752

Hubbard, Howard.

A comparative analysis of the use made of two suburban branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md, Enoch Pratt Free Library; ? ; 1960-61?

To investigate the pattern of library use through branches in two communities. Circulation records to be used as basis of comparison. For each branch the dispersal of readers will be plotted; the type of reader will be described through evidence supplied in the registration files. The study will examine the relation of use patterns to population structure, transportation facilities, and possibly to population movements.


Ma Fvkt Eq D758

Walker, M.L.


Study of types of juvenile patrons of 2 branches of Philadelphia public library in terms of distance they live from the library, sex, age, school, grade, frequency of library use, type of library use, type of books and magazines in home, reading interests and certain socio-economic factors relative to their parents.

Thesis. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fvkg Esp D73

Thieda, Robert W.


Ma Fvqi Eeh D73

American Library Association

Access to public libraries. *The Author*, ? ; 1964?
To examine the scope and extent of limited access to public libraries throughout the United States, with particular reference to the problem of racial segregation in Southern libraries. In addition, a study was made of previous surveys, reports, articles, and books dealing with library facilities and the question of segregation. The study of background materials was supplemented by consultation with professors of constitutional law at Yale University. Finally, a study was made of the location and resources of branch libraries in 10 cities.


Ma Fvqm D768

Parker, L.J.


Services to Negroes.


Ma Fvqm

Clements, D.W.G.


A survey was carried out during the end of May, and beginning of June, 1966, on thirty-three public reference libraries in England, Scotland and Wales. Two types of questionnaires were used: one for persons entering reference departments and one for telephone, telex and postal enquiries. A detailed analysis was made of the types of enquiries presented by the users of the libraries. This showed that the vast majority of the technical and commercial enquiries were straightforward, and fairly specific, factual enquiries predominated.


Ma Fvqm

Gray, J.C. and others.


Ma Fvqm

Grogan, D.J. and others.


Questionnaires to users of 50 public reference libraries. Unpublished report available at L.A. Lib. C.L.W. Lib. 50 public libraries in sample found two out of 5 users are students and are concentrated in small minority of libraries. Two thirds students use libraries for study purposes only and 80% do not use any library materials discovered there is no seating shortage in libraries as opposed to widely held opposite view. Asked frequency of use; reasons for use; occupations of user. Statistics given.


Ma Fvqm D747


The report examines patron characteristics and terms of the New York Public Library h Libraries. A general user survey was conducted as well as surveys of the use of the Photographic Service, Special Collections, Special Study Areas, and Reference Correspondence Service.

Chapter III discusses the use of the Research Libraries including divisions used, frequency and intensity of use, purpose of visits to the Research Libraries, materials sought and used, libraries used previously, and usefulness of resources. Chapter IV covers the effects of patron characteristics on the use of the Research Libraries.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 027 054.

Ma Fvqm D768

Cheney, Mrs. F.N.


Ma Fvqax D747

Nelson Associates, Inc.


To discover: No. of people who utilize each of information sources of Research Libraries; (2) in what capacity do these individuals use libraries; (3) which subject areas and types of materials used; (4) what kind of activities do Research Libraries collections and services contribute to; (5) where do users come from and how frequently do they use collections and services; (6) what amount do users rely on Research Libraries against other libraries in state; (7) implications of answers to future of Research Libraries. Statistics given -- very good.


Ma Fw D2161

Francis, J.P.H.


Fiction, non-fiction and junior issues from 8 branches were distinctively recorded street by street for the local town and readers from outside the area were listed by village or townland. There are 2 general patterns: (1) the highest proportion of readers is found within 1 mile of the library and children's issues are particularly influenced by distances; (2) only Ballymena attracts a substantial number of readers from beyond a 5 mile radius but even this is an insignificant proportion of the large rural population. Mobile libraries are needed for rural readers.

(Author abstract). Source: LISA 69/736.

Ma Fw D2542

Terrill, G.K., and James, R.


Analysis of membership records for libraries, interviews with readers.


Ma Fw D73

Rademacher, C.

Making use of the services of the city or country library. Ill.Lib., p.60-61; 32; Jan. 1950.


Ma Fw D781

French, Zelia J., and Hickok, James R.
A county library study [Grant County, Kansas].  

To survey the reading resources and library use in Grant County, Kansas. Information was gathered on kinds of material read, where obtained, problems in obtaining, amount spent on books during the year, reasons for reading, effect of television on reading, and fields of interest in which more up-to-date books were desired. Traffic check was made of library use, and numbers of patrons by day of the week.  


Ma Fx Eg D755  
Rutkau, E.E.

Juvenile use at the adult collection of the Fairfax County, Virginia, public library. Catholic Univ. of America, 63p; 1965.  
Unpublished Master's dissert.  

Umc. Source: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 438

Ma Fxw D781  
French, Zelia J.

Library-community self-studies in Kansas.  

Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission attempted to evaluate the library service in the rural areas. It was based on a questionnaire relating to adult library usage. Individual details of the survey are not given, apart from the fact that in all three counties, it was shown that the individual's book supply from the library followed supply by subscription and book clubs, and exchanging with friends.  


Ma Fxw D252  
Stockham, K.A.


Umc.

Ma Fwqg D775  
Pethybridge, A.E.

Racine surveys use and cost of bookmobile.  

Comparing the circulation of the traveling branch during the year in question with the number of books circulated by the old bookmobile during the previous year shows a great increase in use. Where circulation for the old bookmobile was 43,357 for the year, the circulation for the new bookmobile was 59,122, a gain of over a fourth. Figures for the traveling branch in recent months show that circulation is still on the increase with circulation for the month of December 1954 up to 20 per cent above December 1953.  

2nd. Source: Lib. Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fx D21.

Cochrane, Janet.  

The problem was approached in 2 ways. The first approach consisted of study of the use of libraries over the whole borough and the second was concerned with measuring the use of individuals. The following hypothesis was be explained by the following factors: (1) accessibility of the library to the potential users; (2) socio-economic class of potential users; (3) location of the library relative to other amenities; (4) size of libraries.  

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 70/1892.

Ma Fx D73  
Dane, W.J.

Survey of the collections and the services of the art department of three metropolitan public libraries. Drexel Inst. of Technology, 50p. 1951.  

Ma Fx D73

Research on library service in Metropolitan areas: report of a Rutgers seminar 1964/5. Rutgers State Univ. Graduate School of Library Service; ? ; 1967.

Umc. 2nd.

Ma Fx D75  
Bundy, Mary Lee.


The first findings of a library-use survey conducted in the metropolitan area of Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Information was provided about the library users of the region, their habits of library use, and their attitudes and reactions to library service. The analysis provides some indication as to whether use of a central-city system varies appreciably from use in more rural areas; whether educational level is reflected in library user composition; whether occupation can be isolated as a factor influencing library use; and the influence of size on library use.  

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 68/181

Ma Fx D75  
Bundy, Mary Lee.


Report of a survey of library use in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan region of Maryland, an area with a population of 2.8m., served by eight library systems with 99 units. The report answers in practical terms the question of why over 135,000 different adults entered one or another of the region's public libraries on the days surveyed. It tells who they were; what they came for and why; what they did while in the library; whether they got what they wanted; and if not, why not.  

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 67/694.

Ma Fx D76  
Bundy, Mary Lee.


This survey of the users of one hundred library units in the eight library systems in metropolitan Maryland is based on a brief questionnaire given to every fifth adult user who entered any of these libraries during six days over the period of March 28, 1966, to May 7, 1966. The research effort was directed toward discovering which elements of the community are reached, the means by which patrons got to libraries, purposes for library use, subject interests, and the
nature of the library encounter. This report includes: (1) a discussion of the survey scope and method; (2) a review of the literature on public library use studies; (3) background information on the counties and their libraries; (4) an examination of change in these library systems; (5) a profile of library users; (6) an examination of user attitudes; (8) data on inter-library use.

(Bryan, Janes E.)

Ma Fx Ebf D749


Newark P.L. surveyed library usage during Christmas 1960. The survey showed the large numbers of periodicals used, divided by years and the strong reference use of the library by students is notice. Tables show: (i) type of materials used or borrowed; (ii) residence and card holding status; (iii) respondents classified by student status and residence.


Ma Fx Ebf D749

Bryan, James E.


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A survey carried out in 1968 of potential demands for library material and the means by which they were satisfied, by (1) library stock (2) sources from which requests satisfied, (3) availability level of the library in different subjects (4) sources of references - abstracts footnotes, briefing (5) effect of non-availability on use (6) different purposes for which references were wanted. Tables and statistics given.

Direct Source.

Ma Gd D248

Report by Birmingham University Library on surveys carried out in 1964 on the use of the

Birmingham University Library were 1393 undergraduates leaving the library was the National. Landing students and academic staff was of 496 graduate users interviewed, and during one was visited were as appended. The two questionnaires used are appended. The purposes for which the library was visited were as follows: U G

A. To consult known publications 32 65
B. To look for references on a subject 14 23
C. Other reasons 54 12

The high proportion of undergraduates visiting for 'other reasons' is explainable as students revising their own notes for forthcoming examinations. The ratios A/B for undergraduates and graduates are similar - between two and three times as many visitors came to consult known items as came to hunt for references.

Ma Gd D27411 C414.215
Moon, B.E.

Undergraduates accounted for 88.7% of total no. of users. Falling off of users in last week and first week of vacations indicates students travel most during these times.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D27411 C414.215
Moon, B.E.

Readers using library at different times. Use of different categories of books.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D281
Ford, G.
Predicting library use at Durham. Univ. of Durham Computer Unit, 4p., 1968.

Gives no. of users recorded entering library; no. of books returned from loan. 1964/68.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971

Ma Gd D711

Summary of student opinion of the library. Just a short note about the survey. Shortage of study space most important issue.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Gd D74
Nicholson, Natalie N., and Bartlett, E.

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology decided to collect factual data in an attempt to analyse the user problem. The four largest MIT libraries are: (i) general and humanities; (ii) science; (iii) engineering, and (iv) Dewey (Economics and industrial management). 47 per cent of the opening hours were surveyed during the week, but 100 per cent on Friday evening and on Saturday and Sunday. A questionnaire was handed to every user during the selected hour. Table 1 gives details of MIT users, divided first by type of user, e.g. Faculty, graduate, etc., then by reasons for library use, e.g. class preparation, research, etc. Table 2 gives details of outside users. Table 3 shows where the MIT users came from and where going, e.g. from class, dining hall, living quarters, etc. A graph shows the hourly average of people entering the libraries on Mon., Fri., and Sat.-Sun.

(Author abstract amended). Source: Lib. Lit. 1968

John Hopkins, University Research Library.


Section IV of this report is "A Study of Library Usage" by Robert L. Brey and Satinder K. Mullick. This survey was conducted by questionnaire and all of the results are summarized in the report.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 262.

Ma Gd D773
Fussler, Herman H., and Simon, Julian L.
Patterns in the use of books in large research libraries. Ltd. Ed. Univ. of Chicago, Library, 283p; 1961.

A statistical survey of the use of the University of Chicago libraries by analysis of circulation records, by expert advice and by sampling browsing use. A complete run-down on the methodology and sample techniques and results is given. The purpose was to find the age at which monographic and serial works could be retired to storage. The economics of this are also considered.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 139.

Ma Gd D773
Fussler, H.H., and Simon, J.L.

Study based primarily upon an analysis of use of groups of books at Chicago Univ. Studies aspects of use of libraries and not to ascertain differences in use of books among individual scholars or groups of scholars, nor to weight the use by level of reader. Assumptions study based on(1) recorded circulation use of books and unrecorded consultative and browsing use within a library (2) to ascertain patterns of use (3) within subject area, use and accessibility. Statistics given.


Ma Gd D792
Downs, Robert B.

Findings of this comprehensive study of the Brigham Young University Library are based upon interviews held with university administrators, faculty, and students and extensive documentation provided by the library director and staff.
Recommendations for constructive action are made in each section of the survey report.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 032 096.

Ma Gd D794

Jones, Norah Elspeth.

Books are being read: summary of a questionnaire on the use of the Library at the University of California, Los Angeles, Univ. of California Library, 46p., 1959. UCLA Lib. occs. paper, no.8.

To obtain information on student library use and reading habits. Frequency of use of main library and departments; use of catalogues; use of subject areas; place where reading is done; use of off-campus libraries. Statistics given.

Ma Gd D794

University of California (Berkeley) initiates user inventory. LEd.j., p.4342; 88; Nov.15. 1963.

A periodical survey has been initiated by the General Library of the University of California (Berkeley) to assay users of the library and test statistically a variety of assumptions the administration and staff have been making for some time.

One survey - having to do with percentage of "outsiders" using the library - has already been run. Questionnaires were obtained from 854 persons using the library over a four-day period. "Most were students from the campus, but 18 were from out-of-state universities ranging geographically from MIT to the University of British Columbia and the University of North Carolina to the University of Arizona. Two hundred and forty three (26 per cent) were not students". Only 62 per cent of the students said they were in the library for school work. "Of the remainder, most said they were doing something they called research, but 55 confessed to using the library for pleasure and 48 would not describe their pursuits. One said he had come to steal a book".

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63

Ma Gd D796

Condit, P.C.

Library Use. Bookmark (Idaho); p.15; 19; Sept. 1966.

Head count of people entering Idaho university library in last week of April 1966. Not very relevant. No statistical analysis, but may be of some use.

Source: Lib.Lit. 67.

Ma Gd Ebf D252

Clarke, Alice.


Three weeks before the end of the summer term 1965 a questionnaire was sent out to students concerning the provision of books for undergraduates in the University Library. The reason for the survey was to try to obtain some evidence on which to base a request for a much larger grant for the purchase of extra copies of books for undergraduates in 1965/66.

Ma Gd Ebf D246

Durey, Peter.


In an attempt to assess undergraduate use of the University of Miami library an experimental survey was conducted in February 1959. It was hoped to develop a method which could be used also be other universities. A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 165 students at the beginning of the second semester. A copy of the questionnaire is illustrated and some of the results obtained are given.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 11662

Ma Gd Ebf D771

Lane, Gorham.

Describes four studies made at the University of Delaware to measure the extent to which the library is used by students. The first two studies, in 1962, involved questionnaires asking readers what they were doing in the library. Few students used the library for recreational reading. The majority of men students withdrew no books in any given term, but the percentage of students withdrawing no books decreased from freshman to senior year. Women students, especially seniors, borrowed more books than men.


Purdue university library attitude survey.

Ind. Lafayette, Purdue Univ.; ?; 1960?

To measure students’ attitudes towards the Purdue Library and its major facilities and services; and to develop a repertory of scientifically constructed measuring instruments as aids for academic libraries in the administration and development of superior library service.

(Author abstract). Source: U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3, Apr.60. OE - 15003 - 3. 147


Arts faculty - nearly half postgraduate students had books on loan in July. Just one half postgraduate students in science and English had books on loan in July. 1 of postgraduate students in commerce and social science had books on loan in July. Postgraduate borrowing increases in long vacation.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.


Examined titles cited in doctoral dissertations and assumed these reflected demand made on the library in preparation of each dissertation. 5 subject fields chosen: U.S. history; classics; botany and psychology; education. Statistics given on number of titles required and did or did not hold in core and fringe materials. Discovered great cost, time and effort required of libraries to support doctoral research. Useful to see.

Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967. 481.


45 staff members co-operated in an attempt to assess availability of required references. Asked to give information on type of material required, sources of references; action taken by themselves or librarians to obtain material, and success and failure rates on the action taken. It was noted that success rate did not alter much between the departments, but demand for items altered greatly, some departments used library far more than others. Statistics given. Useful Source.

References.

El-Sheniti, El-Sayed Mahmoud.


This study is an effort to explore some characteristics of the recorded use of a large university library by a diversified scholarly constituency. The study is a cross section of such use at a point in time.

Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 121.

Collison, P.


An extension to York of Newcastle upon Tyne Univ., work already commenced in Oxford and Reading, into the relations between local populations and university institutions and personnel. Methods employed are social surveys of local populations, analysis of documents and interviews with local community leaders.


Use of university library materials by a selected group of junior high school students. Univ. of Utah - abstract. Utah Lib., p.11-12; 4; Spring. 1960.


Use of Hall libraries 1967/68. Southampton University Library.

Sources for use obtained from issue book in each library. Few men students used hall libraries. Women students used hall libraries a lot; assuming men seek wider recreation activities. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.


U.S. Office of Education.


Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 121.

Petrof, B.J.G.


Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 407.

Flagg, L.W.


Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 164.
Analysis of the use of the undergraduate halls of residence libraries at Indiana University. Indiana Univ., 34p; 1964.

Ma Ge D747

Lubans, J.


Questionnaires were issued to users of the library during various time periods to gain a representative picture of user activities. 16 different types of uses were recorded, e.g. returned library materials, studied own materials, consulted reserve books, current periodicals, had photocopies made, etc. Results were compiled by activity, type of user and time period.

(Author abstract). Source: LISA 70/1328.

Ma GI D251

Chesterfield, College of Technology.

Survey of library use - HNC classes. Percentage replies to questionnaire - May 1968.

Chesterfield, College of Tech., 5p; 1968.

No analysis given; students from craft, technician, General O.N.C. courses.

Direct Source.

Ma GI D272

Chandler, George.


An analysis is made of the occupations of about a quarter of the users, and some examples given of enquiries successfully answered of the type of literature requested.

(Ma GI D272)

Ma GI D238

Houldridge, D.L.

Students, libraries and books. Research in Librarianship, p.56-75; 1; June 1966.

This report presents the results of an investigation carried out among full-time students at Bath Technical College during March 1963. The aim of the investigation was to gather information on the following topics: Students' school library background; their use of the public library; their use of and views on the college library; their reading interests and book-buying habits.


Ma GI Ebg

Burgess, Norman.

Students' attitudes to books and to libraries: a survey of day-release students at a technical college. Vocational Aspect, p.112-130; 18(34), Summer 1964.

Nearly 58 per cent of the students were non-members of public libraries. The rest were using them much more for study and information than for recreation. Only 21.9 per cent of the students said that they used the college library and for one course the figure was 6.5 per cent. Nearly 31 per cent said that they did not use books in connection with their studies yet 75.9 per cent claimed to have bought books for study.

A considerable number admitted difficulties in using books and libraries, and a higher proportion showed evidence of unsatisfactory use. Other questions concerned book ownership and the source of the last book read (a) for pleasure and (b) for work.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 14369

Ma GI Ebf D772

Fischler, B.B.

Analysis of the use of the undergraduate halls of residence libraries at Indiana University. Indiana Univ., 34p; 1964.


Ma Ge Ehm D797

Taylor, C.R.


Ma Ge Echf37 D2572

Winn, V.A.


This questionnaire was completed by 109 of the 275 Diploma students, and the aim was to give information on the adequacy of book and library provision. (a) The numbers of students able to borrow or use books belonging to the Institute Library were very similar for use in connection with weekly essays and for peripheral course reading. Nearly, however, were able to find what they wanted on method and special essay work, though other libraries were available to supplement the Institute's collection. (b) A very high percentage of students did not make much or any use of public and university libraries, more use of public libraries being made in vacation than termtime, and less use of university libraries in vacation than in termtime. (c) An average of 17 books was bought during the year by each student, and 26.2% of the students bought less than ten books each.

Ma GF D747

Lubans, J.


Questionnaires were issued to users of the library during various time periods to gain a representative picture of user activities. 16 different types of uses were recorded, e.g. returned library materials, studied own materials, consulted reserve books, current periodicals, had photocopies made, etc. Results were compiled by activity, type of user and time period.

(Author abstract). Source: LISA 70/1328.

Ma GI D251

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No analysis given; students from craft, technician, General O.N.C. courses.

Direct Source.

Ma GI D272

Chandler, George.


An analysis is made of the occupations of about a quarter of the users, and some examples given of enquiries successfully answered of the type of literature requested.

Ma Gic D758
Josey, E.J. and others.

Ma Gic D767
Adams, V.L.
Who uses the college library - in Arkansas? Arkansas Libs., p.18-20; 16; Oct. 1959.

Ma Gic D768
Tanis, Norman E.

The four surveys conducted were: (1) departmental, in which academic departments were asked to indicate the depth of the library collections required for the specific subject areas in their disciplines, (2) faculty, in which the instructional staff answered questions on faculty use, instructional and student use of libraries, instructional and resource planning, resources, services, and library personnel, (3) graduate students, which consisted of questions on libraries used, research subjects and theses, library topics, library services and regulations, library instruction, and suggestions for improvement in specific areas, and (4) undergraduate students, which included questions on libraries used, difficulties experienced with the library, library personnel and possibility of facility improvements.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 026 104.

Ma Gic Ebf D241
Wyatt, C.F.

Questionnaires sent to 100 students at Mid-Gloucestershire Tech. college at Stroud. Covers use of school and other libraries. Survey completed in 1966 and covered 100 full time students, who came to library for weekly instruction. Age range 16-19 years. Readings: school libraries and use by students prior to college; school library instruction given; difficulty in using library and using materials; how many belong to public library; sorts of materials used. Statistics given - useful.


Ma Gic Ebf D73
Barkey, P.T.
Patterns of student use of a college library. Coll. and Res. Libr., p.115-118; 26; March 1965.

A tabulation was made of a sampling of book charges and their borrowers' class, sex and grade point average. During a month-long period almost two out of three students borrowed no books. Freshmen borrowed more books per capita than did their elders. There was direct correlation between grade point average and the number of books charged. Slightly more books were charged per capita to women than to men. The implications of the high incidence of nonuse series upon staffing are discussed.


Ma Gic Ebf D73
Saith, I.I.

During the first semester of 1954-1955, I kept an accurate record of all books checked out on two-week loan by the students. Each morning I recorded the call number of the books checked out the previous day on these cards. In studying this record, I found that all but three of the students enrolled in the regular sessions had borrowed books. Due to these students was a freshman who lived in town and in all probability used the public library. The other two were enrolled in the natural science department, taking courses in physics, mathematics and geology. All three students used the library daily, reading the paper, magazines and reserve books.

Source: Libr. Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gic Ebf D761
Ellington, M.

Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 143.

Ma Gic Ebfcd D73
Clayton, Howard.
An investigation of various social and economic factors influencing student use of one college library. Univ. of Oklahoma, 40p; 1965.

The socio-economic variables under consideration included (1) occupation of students' parents, (2) level of education attained by parents, (3) income of parents, and (4) size of high school from which the students graduated. In studying the occupational variable, students were categorized according to (1) farmers, (2) professional, (3) business owners, (4) salary, and (5) labor, or hourly wage earners. In studying use of the library as it is affected by parental education, students were arranged by the amount of education achieved by the parent with the most years of formal schooling.


Ma Gic Ebf D764
Gibson, E.K.B.
Faculty use of the Library in ten public-supported junior colleges in Texas. Texas State College for Women; 40p; 1954.


Ma Gic Eqf Ebf D73
Dougherty, R.M.
Faculty as users of bibliographical services. Colorado Academic Lib. (Colorado Lib. Assoc.); p.1-4; 5; Winter 1969.

Survey showed how little faculty as a group know about libraries and library services. More interested in upgrading services to locate materials and information for them, rather than to introduce new information transfer services. No great demand from researchers to speed flow of information between libraries. Questionnaires sent to 8 colleges - asked about (1) information transfer (tele-facsimile); (2) SDI systems (3) reference and information services (4) catalogues. Asked to rank services in priority (Acquisition lists highest).


The study is an analysis of the library habits of the students of a small liberal arts college with emphasis on library-classroom relationships as revealed through comparison of library use and grade point averages. Expanded circulation records were kept on individual students in relation to the particular courses being taught at the time, in order to get per capita circulation figures by both individuals and the courses for which the books were used. These figures were correlated with individual student grades and with instructor grading patterns by courses. Motivations for library use were also checked. Correlation between library use and GPA proved to be very low, since grading criteria and teaching methods did not take account of the sort of values that are normally achieved through library use.


A study was made of the use of the library by students of the Felician College, Chicago, Ill., a liberal arts college. A random sample of thirty students received questionnaires, divided into three parts: (i) to discover how students learned to use the library and which of the means were most useful, (ii) to find out how they gathered information for term papers and reports, (iii) to determine their familiarity with bibliographical tools.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 12885.


A study was made of the use of the library by students of the Ellendale (N.D.) State teachers college library. Data were collected from questionnaires distributed in May 1964 and September 1964 to students who visited the library.

(Author abstract). Sources: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.8, March 1965. OE = 15005 - 6. 413.

Taylor, Philip H.


The information relates to final-year students in four colleges (two men's, one women's and one mixed). Tables show distribution by sex, place of residence and course taken. The figures of books borrowed for study purposes in each college during the term under review are divided according to sex of the borrower and type of course (arts/science, primary/secondary), and the results are subjected to detailed statistical analysis. Women borrow a significantly higher average of books than men, but not in the mixed college. The students of the mixed college stand out as superior users of the college library except that the women's college shows higher average borrowing of books on education. Arts students borrow more heavily than science students but not in the women's college.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 10911.


Questionnaire used in pilot exercise by Information Science students. Questions asked - 1) do you use library? 2) is there a study room available? 3) what are the conditions of use? 4) number of times of use of the library in a typical week. No statistics given or conclusions.

Direct Sources.

A survey was made at the California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, in an attempt to establish a correlation between a student's use of the library and his likelihood to stay at college until graduation. A 50% sample of the 1963-64 freshman class was surveyed to find the number of occasions on which books were borrowed and the total number of books borrowed. A comparison with grade point averages shows an advantage for library users in arts and agriculture, but not in engineering and science.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 68/700.

Hunt, Thomas A.

An analysis of the use of the Ellendale (N.D.) State teachers college library. N. Dakota, Ellendale, State Teachers College; ? 1962?

To determine use being made of the Ellendale (N.D.) State Teachers College library facilities. Data were collected from questionnaires distributed for a week in May, July and September 1961 to each person who visited the library.

(Author abstract). Sources: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.8, March 1965. OE = 15005 - 6. 413.

Taylor, Philip H.


The information relates to final-year students in four colleges (two men's, one woman's and one mixed). Tables show distribution by sex, place of residence and course taken. The figures of books borrowed for study purposes in each college during the term under review are divided according to sex of the borrower and type of course (arts/science, primary/secondary), and the results are subjected to detailed statistical analysis. Women borrow a significantly higher average of books than men, but not in the mixed college. The students of the mixed college stand out as superior users of the college library except that the women's college shows higher average borrowing of books on education. Arts students borrow more heavily than science students but not in the women's college.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 10911.

Ma Gj

Whatley, H.A.


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(Author abstract). Sources: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.8, March 1965. OE = 15005 - 6. 413.

Taylor, Philip H.

in the thirteen counties of Northeastern Ohio. (2) to examine whether a significant difference exists among the forms of the utilization of school library books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools in each of the three types of service (classroom, central, combination.) (3) to determine whether a significant difference exists among the means of the utilization of school library and outside reading source books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools in each of the three types of library service (classroom, central, combination). (4) to determine whether proximity to a city of 10,000 population has an effect on results of utilization of school library and outside reading source books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools.


Ma GT D772

Yarling, James Robert.

Children's understandings and use of selected library-related skills in two elementary schools, one with and one without a centralized library. Ball State Univ.; ?; 1968.

The purpose of this study was to compare fourth and sixth grade children's understandings and use of selected library-related skills in two elementary schools, one with and one without a centralized library, over a three-year period, 1965-1967. A Library Skills Test measured ability to: (1) identify author, title and subject catalog cards. (2) identify and use the title page, table of contents, and index of a book. (3) identify information on catalog cards and (4) use a dictionary and an encyclopedia. Student's knowledge of the arrangement and classification of materials within the library in the experimental school was measured by a Library Acquaintance Test. Individual interviews were conducted to assess the students' attitudes toward reading, personal use of the library, and ability to express ideas effectively concerning their readings.


Ma GT Eeh D758

Dennis, W.F.S.

Survey of selected elementary school libraries in Atlanta, Georgia. Atlanta Univ., 65p., 1956.

A study of .... facilities and use of libraries in 26 negro elementary schools.


Ma GTq D73

Stanton, Mrs. L.


Ma GTq D764

Bullen, G.C.

Use and limitations of classroom libraries in Texas elementary schools. Texas State College for women, 70p., 1934.


Ma Gu D29

Evans, H.K.

An investigation into the provision, organisation, and use of libraries in secondary schools, with particular reference to Wales. Sept. 1965-68. Univ. of Wales; ?; ?

25
Questionnaires, visits made to 90% of the secondary schools.


Brown, Thomas M.


Reference.

Ma Gu D73

Ducat, Sister M. Peter-Claver.

The use of the secondary school library. Columbia Univ., School of Lib. Service; ?; 1960-61

To provide a statistical and evaluative analysis of school library use as a basis for appraising and re-evaluating school library objectives. Intensive analysis of the frequency, type and purpose of use of school libraries by every teacher and student in three high schools.


Ma Gu D73

Cyphert, F.R.

High school library: a study in use, misuse and nonuse. U.S. Office of Education; Clearing House, p.423-8; 38; March 1964.

U.C. Source: Lib. Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gu D73

Smith, James H.

Study of the effect of the school librarian and the classroom teacher on the use of the high school library, Aug. 1957-59. Univ. of Chicago, Grad. Lib. School; ?; 1960?


Ma Gu D73 C414215

High school library open two nights a week. Ohio Lib. Amer. Bul., p.4; 35; April 1965.

(Reprinted from the Blade, Toledo, Ohio, March 10, 1965.)


Ma Gu D748

Cyphart, F.R.

Current practice in the use of the library in selected junior high schools in Pennsylvania. Univ. of Pittsburgh; ?; 1957.


Ma Gu D764

Franklin, C.


U.C. Source: Lib. Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gu D781

Watkins, A.E.

Survey of student use of the junior high school libraries in Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 1950-June 1951.

... data taken from records of circulation, attendance and class visits for six selected weeks made by a 20% sampling of students.

U.C. Source: Lib. Lit. 52-54.

Ma Gu D792

Myers, S.R.

Influence of library usage upon the academic achievement of selected eighth grade students at Farrer junior high school in the Provo school district. Brigham Young Univ; ?; 1967.


Ma Gu D797

Makela, V.J.


Ma Gu Ec371.1 D752

Rose, M.F.

Survey of teachers' use of their school libraries in five junior high schools in Baltimore county, Maryland, Univ. of North Carolina; 89p; 1966.


Ma Gu Ec371.1 D794

Figueras, Celida.

Survey of the use of high school libraries by teachers in a selected number of senior high schools of the Los Angeles city school district. Immaculate Heart College, 120p. 1960.


Ma Gu Ec371.1 + Ebf D73

Ducat, Sister F.C.


Ma Gu Eeh D763

Hooper, D.V.

Survey of the L.E. Landry high school library, New Orleans, Louisiana, Atlanta Univ., 64p; 1956.

An evaluation ... of use of this Negro high school library in terms of standards and needs of students and teachers.


Ma Gu Eeh D767

Walker, P.K.


...use of 2 Negro high school libraries ... in terms of standards and needs of students and teachers.


Ma Gu Egh D797

McWilliams, M.


Ma Gu Egh D274

Laurence, M.J.P.

Project and activity in connection with the

A Yorkshire modern secondary school has carried out experiments in the local library: reading projects and exercises in library use made the children familiar with the library, taught them to find knowledge for themselves and increased the quality and quantity of their reading for enjoyment.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 144.

Mc Gu Eqm D248
Bartlett, R.V.
An enquiry into the reading habits and library usage of the pupils of a secondary modern boys' school in Coventry. Birmingham Diploma School Library; ?; 1965.


Ma Gu Eqn D73
Stookey, M.M.


Ma Hg Gd D73
Shank, R.

The recent self-survey of the Columbia University Libraries gave the Physical Science Libraries an opportunity to examine the reactions of the research staff to these policies. A special questionnaire designed to obtain data on the scientists' use of the Libraries and their attitudes toward the Libraries' services was sent to 70 members of the research staffs in the Engineering and the Physics departments. Almost half of the engineers responding to the questionnaire noted that the distance between the laboratories and the Libraries was a hindrance to their use of the material. Over 64 per cent of the engineers phoned the Library (or had someone phone for them) or sent an assistant to the Libraries for the material they needed. The physicists usually came to the Libraries themselves, but they are located quite close by. Even so, most of the physics staff used the Libraries less than three times per week. With only one exception, no one reported more than one visit every two months to libraries off the campus. The New York Public Library and the Engineering Societies Library were the off-campus libraries most frequently visited.


Ma Hg Gd D792
Johnson, Gertrude W.
Organised research agencies and library use at the University of Utah. Univ. of Washington, School of Librarianship; 111p; 1960.

To describe the organisation of the University of Utah research agencies and the type of research they conduct, and to discuss the demand made by them upon the libraries, and the consequent expansion of library facilities and use.


The study was restricted to the areas of American History, American and English literature, Philosophy and Sociology. The study was conducted through circulation records and through interviews with the staff. The percentage of material which did not circulate the whole time it was in the library is as follows (by subject field): American History 44%, Philosophy 36%, Sociology 35% and Literature 27%.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964, 311.

Ma Jjj Fx Edc D773
Mueller, E.
Are new books read more than old ones? Lib. Q., p.166-72; 35; July 1965.

The six communities studied were in the Chicago metropolitan region. In the course of the study, many community analyses were made in an effort to correlate socioeconomic characteristics with various aspects of library services and use. It may be pertinent to record as a subject for further investigation the overall similarity of library services despite great community variations. The focus of this report is on the comparative circulation of old and new non-fiction titles in the six libraries.

(Author abstract). Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Jjp Fv D73
Weill, David P.

A survey of paperback use in public libraries in the USA undertaken by the American Book Publishers Council. (The use of paperbacks in public libraries. New York, A.B.P.C., 1966) revealed that 44% of the libraries surveyed did not use or buy paperbacks. Much of the readership that once turned to libraries is now better satisfied by the retail paperback outlets. Paperbacks are needed in bulk in children's and young adults' libraries, where they should be given the minimum processing; many will be stolen or lost, the majority will not survive ten circulations.


Ma Hw D713
Kitchener's young weigh their library. Ont. Lib.R., p.103; 52; June 1968.

Small assessment in "chatty section" on a survey of children's libraries and comments obtained from survey (no statistical analysis or conclusions).

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Hw D73
Griffiths, N.P.
Survey of the children's room of the Maspeth branch of the Queensborough public library. Pratt Institute Library School; 40p; 1951.

Available through inter-library loan from Pratt Institute.

Source: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Jj

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Jj Gd D744
Shaffer, B., and Ernst, H.

A use study by examination of the book cards to determine the frequency and dates of use of books in the library. This was a sample survey and no definite conclusions were made. (Author abstract). Sources: Davis and Bailey 1964. 366.

Ma Jp Gu D747

Ford, M.M.  
A study of book use in the University of Chicago library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School; ? ; 1951.

The purpose of this study is to determine, through a statistical study of circulation records, the proportion and type of books in the University of Chicago Library which are used infrequently and which, therefore might be considered for storage.

Ma Jj Gu D773

Middlewart, Lilian E.  
A study of book use in the University of Chicago library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School; ? ; 1951.

The purpose of this study is to determine, through a statistical study of circulation records, the proportion and type of books in the University of Chicago Library which are used infrequently and which, therefore might be considered for storage.

Ma Jj Gu D747

Lembo, Diana L.  
Selected paperbacks and their influence upon the reading habits of senior high school students. N.Y., Long Island Univ; ? ; 1961.

To study the influence of paperback books on the reading habits of senior high school students, and to determine whether sale or free circulation by the school library has the greater effect. Library circulation data and information on the reading habits of the students in relation to the paperbacks were studied.

Ma Jn Fv D756

Rees, Joe Curtis.  
The use of United States government publications in the independent municipal libraries (7,501-25,000 population) of Southern California. Immaculate Heart College, 52p.; 1960.


Ma Kh Gc D73

Noethisen, Margaret A.  

In order to present data on the use of scientific serials by the clientele of a large research library, an analysis of the stack use of the serials at the John Crerar Library was done. The purpose was to ascertain to what extent surveys of use are of value in providing information that can be used in determining policies which will improve library service in acquisition and storage. There seems to be a correlation between the results of use studies and of citation studies. There is a breakdown of time periods of the use of serials which includes engineering. There is also a breakdown according to language.

(Author abstract). Sources: Davis and Bailey 1964. 330.

Ma Km Fv Ef D786

Spyers-Duran, P.  

From November 1959 to November 1962, the Family Billings Memorial Library in Billings, Montana (population 32,800) kept a record of all magazines requested for reference use for term papers and other research. Principal users of the magazines were students from three high schools and two colleges located in Billings. The survey covered only those magazines which are not bound by the library and those awaiting completion of a volume before being sent to the bindery.

Sources: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Km Fvkc D773

Spyers-Duran, P.  

During the 1960 survey a total of 3,706 volumes were asked for, of which 2,770 volumes (74.5 per cent) were available. Twenty-two of the volumes requested were not in the library. This figure is 3.5 per cent of the total number requested, but represents only 25 titles, since some titles were asked for more than once. It is hardly surprising to find that 67.2 per cent of all periodicals circulated were published during the 1950's.

Sources: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Km Fvsm D773

Hall, A.T.  
Investigation of use made of current numbers of periodicals. Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Not analysed yet or in report form.


Ma Km Gd Ehm D248

Bower, T.H.  

Questionnaires sent to all senior members of academic, library and administration staff. Large group of administration staff never use the library. Need for lending periodicals - flexible system. Need for lending periodicals - flexible system. Statistic given.

Sources: Camb. MRU. 1971.
Ma Km Gic Ebf D763

Tracy, W.F.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 76

Ma Km Gu D73

Quinlan, D.J.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 415

Ma Km + Kk Gu

Heafield, P.J.
Newspapers and other periodicals in secondary modern schools: a survey of periodical purchase and use, with readability tests, and notes on the guidance for teachers in this field. Birmingham Diploma School Lib; 7; 1961.


Ma Ko Gu D794

Hanson., M.E., and others.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Ko + Kk Gic Ebf D766

Fites, G.G.
They go for magazines at Northeastern state college. Okla. Libr., p.66-7; 17; April 1967.

Summary of a survey carried out at the college of magazines and newspapers most read by freshmen. 29% of students read 1 newspaper regularly, 46% 2 newspapers; 14% 3 newspapers; 4% 4 or more; only 7% read no newspapers.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Kw Gu Ebf D73

Guffy, N.
To what extent do high school freshmen know, and make use of reference books. Texas State College for women, 60p; 1954.


Ma Kw Gu Ebf D73

Hannon, M.C.
Study of a selected group of high school seniors to determine to what extent they know and make use of reference tools. Atlanta Univ. 43p; 1952.


Ma Kw Gu Ebf D761

Houston, E.D.
Study of the knowledge and use of reference materials by the students of Westside high school, Talladega, Alabama. Atlanta Univ., 38p; 1959.


Ma Gp Kwv Ax Jj D73

Groff, P.J.
Textbooks vs trade books; a child's view. Sch. Libr., p.29-33; 16; Summer 1967.

Questionnaires answered by middle grade children to whether they prefer to use library books or textbooks. 84% children preferred using library books - can read at one's own speed and one's own choice. 85% found library books more exciting. Other statistics given. Of some use.


Ma Kwv Gd Ebf D248

Birmingham University Library

Statistics given on number of students in subject areas, number of copies of required books in library stock, number of required books student has to use.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma L(3) Gd Ebi D775

Clarke, J.A.
Survey of the use of the general library of the University of Wisconsin by graduate students in the humanities and social sciences. Univ. of Wisconsin, 14p; 1952.


Ma L(3) Gd Ebj

Rudd, Ernest.

Ma L(3) Km

Wood, D.N., and Bower, C.A.

The paper presents the results of a survey of the use of social science periodicals carried out at the National Lending Library during a period of four weeks in 1968. Three-quarters of the requests came from universities and industrial organisations and over 90% of the requests were for English language publications. Over a fifth of the requests were for seventeen titles. There were marked variations in the subject matter requested by different types of organisations and although overall 'half-life' of the literature proved to be 3 years this figure varied considerably from one subject to another. Concerning the sources of reference, it was discovered that compared with scientists and technologists, social scientists make relatively little use of abstracting and indexing publications.


Ma L(371.048) Gu D73

Perrone, Philip A.

The circumstances under which students use occupational information and the kinds of students who use these materials are discussed. The information sources used most frequently are rated and explained.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 013 462

Ma L(374) D73

Rees, Matilda B., and Paisley, William J.

Using data from a Stanford University study in Fresno, California, a multivariate analysis was made of 25 media use and information seeking behaviors. Reading of fiction books and of domestic and fashion magazines (women), and participation in arts and crafts courses (men) and liberal arts (women) we best predicted by sex. Education correlated with reading of books, news magazines and periodicals in general and with recent public library use. Income and education were strong predictors of newspaper use. Receptivity to new educational media predicted the use of reference books.

(Author abstract). Source: ED 017 819.

Ma L(42) Gc Ebk

Saunders, W.L., and others.


Citation analysis and interviews.


Ma L(42) Gd D27415

Sheffield. Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science.


Bush, G.C., and others.

Attendance and use of the science library at M.I.T. Am. Docum., p.87-109; 7(1); Jan. 1956.

Survey by questionnaire on users of M.I.T. science library. A copy of the questionnaire is given. Collect data on length of stay, what materials they used, whether the material was available, and how they used the library.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 070.

Ma L(5) Ej Gd D744

Burnett, A.D.


Detailed description and analysis of a limited survey to determine some of the factors affecting evening use. Place of residence had no effect; women appeared to make more use than men. Almost one-third of the users worked with their own books, and use of periodicals was also high. The average time spent in the library varied with status - undergraduates spending most time, academic staff least. No relationship could be established between time spent in the library and time spent on formal academic work elsewhere.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 68/675.

Ma L(5) Km Fv D747.

Bonn, George S.

Science and technology periodicals. Libr.J., 54-959; 86(5); March 1, 1963.

A study was made of the call-slips in the science and technology reference department of the New York Public Library. A list of the 100 most-used periodicals is given. These comprise almost 50% of the total requests; the top 13 accounted for 25% of the total requests.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 041.

Ma L(51) Gu D73

Birkhoff, N.W.


Determination of extent of use made of titles in basic list of mathematical materials made available.

Thesis. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma L(53 + 51) Ge Ebn + Ebi D756

Warren, Joan Patricia

Information-gathering habits of the faculty and graduate students of the department of mathematics and physics of the University of North Carolina. Univ. of North Carolina, School of Libr. Science; ? 1959.

Unpublished Master's dissert.

An analysis of questionnaires submitted to the faculty and graduate students. Standards, specifications and test codes were not listed as used by anyone, but used to a large extent. Periodicals ranked highest. Of secondary sources, advanced textbooks were first, with monographs, elementary textbooks, encyclopedias and dictionaries rated as second. Handbooks were rated low in the 6th position. Aids (bibliographic sources) were rated as follows: (1) Citations in journals, (2) abstracts and indexes, (3) recommendations, (4) personal file etc. The faculty used the card catalog much more than the students which is the reverse of previous studies. 69% of the journals used were in English. The maintenance of personal files is also considered. The study revealed that 67% of the reading is done in the office or laboratory, 17% at home and 16% in the departmental library.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 430.

Ma L(54) Ej Gd Ebn + Ebi D252

Hayhurst, G.L.


Questionnaire to determine use made of the chemistry library by academic staff and research students - a departmental library split from main science library. Most users found the split into two libraries a nuisance, but users of the chemistry library visit the library regularly to use the material, not to use the library as a study area. Statistics given.

Direct Source.

Ma L(57) Gd D773

Smith, Hal Haynes.

The recorded use of a university library's books in two areas; biological and physical sciences. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School; 69p; 1951. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

The present study represents an attempt to analyze the recorded use of the book stacks of the University of Chicago Library, within the areas of the physical and biological sciences. This was done by examination of the book cards to determine circulation.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 383.

Beginning on 10 October 1960, canceled charge forms for volumes returned were saved until 30 June 1961. The slips were then separated into classes of borrowers, and within each category they were divided into those for journals and those for books. While volumes charged out may not precisely reflect the total use of the library's collections, it is believed that volumes lent largely experience productive use, for the borrowers know that the volumes will be useful when they charge them out.

To attempt to justify the inclusion of these services and materials in the budget. A questionnaire listing 18 services and 17 reference books was used with a random sample of libraries. A survey was also made of the literature of the field.

More specifically it was concerned with ascertaining for what purposes patrons selected items and how they learnt of the items' existence. The results reported are an analysis of questionnaires completed by users when they charged out items. Personal recommendation was the most important reference source, but one in every four reasons was discovered while browsing.

To survey the holdings of major tax, investment, and other business services and materials in public libraries, and to determine the relative frequency of their use. A survey sheet requesting information on cost and frequency of use of major business services has been sent to 104 libraries in the United States and Canada having special business departments or services.


No.1 listing the journals in alphabetical order and showing the number of times each was used for various periods of publication, and its rankings; No.2 lists in rank order the 104 most-used titles published 1955-60; and No.3 compares the rank order of the 20 most-used journals with the 20 highest-ranking titles of a 1952 study in the same library. They show that 37 of the titles received 49% of the use, while 86 received 73% of the use. The second article considers the moderately-used journals.


The purpose of this study was to determine how an academic engineering library is used by undergraduates, and graduates and faculty members. More specifically it was concerned with ascertaining for what purposes patrons selected items and how they learnt of the items' existence. The results reported are an analysis of questionnaires completed by users when they charged out items. Pupil recommendation was the most important reference source, but one in every four reasons was discovered while browsing.

Investment and tax services and their use in business departments of public libraries. *American Lib. Assoc. Science, Tech. and Business Committee, Reference Services Div.: ?; 1961. To survey the holdings of major tax, investment, and other business services in public libraries, and to determine the relative frequency of their use. A survey sheet requesting information on cost and frequency of use of major business services has been sent to 70 libraries in the United States and Canada having special business departments or services.


The author starts with a general survey of the uses of non-book materials in undergraduate instruction. Such material includes taps-recordings, records, slides, television, microphotography, maps, micro-cards, film strips, etc.

The questionnaire was designed to gather information regarding audio-visual aids used, the subject fields in which used, selection of materials, the handling of those of which the library has charge, the records kept to facilitate ordering, scheduling, lending of films and other materials, and suggestions for improvement of their present programs. Of the audio-visual aids used in the colleges replying, films, filmstrips, slides and recordings are the most popular; transcriptions and flat pictures are less in demand.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Lv Fb D73

Davis, Chester K.


Information obtained in response to a questionnaire sent to selected American public, college and university libraries is presented under the following headings: (i) size and growth; (ii) buying and selection; (iii) location; (iv) circulation; (v) cataloguing and processing; (vi) use and activities; (vii) starting a collection.

(Author abstract). Source: LSA 10792.

Ma Ne Gd D753

Tauben, Maurice F.


A brief report concerned primarily with the purposes, general methods, and devices used in measuring adequacy. Questionnaires, group discussions, personal contacts, previous reports, were all used in the study. 6,303 questionnaires were sent out to faculty members, etc. but not all replies could be used.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Source: LSA 8807.

Mc Ge Ec58 + 59 D756

Stinson, M.R.

Information-gathering habits of the faculty, staff and graduate students of the Departments of Botany and Zoology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Univ. of North Carolina, 78p., 1966.


Mc L(5) Hz Gd Ec5/6 D73

Hernar, Saul.


To measure the extent to which pure and applied scientists use the various sources of scientific information, personal interviews based on a printed questionnaire were held with 600 scientists in eight subject groups at the Johns Hopkins University. The questionnaire was designed to find out how much benefit was obtained from direct sources of information (textbooks, monographs, journals, handbooks, tables, reports, patents, etc.); indirect sources (personal contacts, indexes and abstracts, cited references bibliographies, card catalogues, etc.); libraries and personal collections; American and foreign periodicals; reference services (accession and reading lists, specially prepared bibliographies, translations, and guidance by library staff); and verbal sources.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 3819.

Mc L(52) Hz Gd D27415

Wild, R.


Md Az Ecd D73

Meier, R.L.


Unc. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Md Ebd D769

Research information - national, State and local needs, roles and services as viewed by Kentucky local system district personnel. Frankfort: Kentucky State Dept. of Educ., 52p., 1967.

To gather information on how best to cut the time lag between educational research and educational practice, this study queried Kentucky's 200 school districts on five general questions - (1) in what topical areas do practising educators have the greatest need for research information, (2) what current sources of information are most widely used by educators in making decisions about educational change, (3) what are the relative strengths and weaknesses of differing sources of information now used by educators, (4) what efforts at the national level would be most useful in making research information available in meaningful form to local educational agencies, and (5) what efforts would be most useful at the state level.

Among the major findings were (1) research information is most urgently needed in the areas of instruction and curriculum, (2) publications, such as those of NEA, KEA, USOE, and the State Department are the most widely used sources of information, (3) sources are abundant, but many educators lack confidence in them, feel that they are not applicable to their particular problems, (4) nationally, there is a need for more information dissemination agencies and for the production of more readable summaries and abstracts.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 012 269.

Md Eci371.1 D73

Rittenhouse, Carl H.


Two studies were conducted to investigate information needs and the processes of information utilisation at the local school district level and in institutions of higher education.

In each district a questionnaire was distributed which asked for data concerning sources of information for educational planning and decision making, problems in obtaining such information, and the extent of participation in decision making. The responses were analyzed. A second questionnaire surveyed specific information needs relative to each one of the innovations being considered for adoption.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Source: ED 038 028.

Md Eei

Danielevis, Maria.

Since 1939, about 145,000 Polish nationals have settled in Great Britain. The author, Librarian of the Polish University College Library, London, gives an account of this "minority's" requirements and the facilities available for their satisfaction.

(Author abstract)  End. Sources: LSA 1137.

Md Eer D73

Walker, Richard D.

Vocational, educational and informational needs of rural residents and their fulfillment through libraries and other agencies, Univ. of Illinois, Grad. School of Lib. Science; 7; 1963.

Data will be gathered through interviews, questionnaires, and observation. Analysis will be made of materials furnished to rural residents, and uses made of them. The role of the library and other informational agencies will be compared.


Md Eqv

Cooper, Robert W.


Determination of the needs of users is absolutely essential to the management of an information center. There are various techniques for doing this, such as the interview, diary and questionnaire techniques, random surveys, critical incident studies and reference or citation counting. Detailed analysis is made of the specific surveys conducted by Mote, Gower, Slater and Hanson into various aspects of user needs.

(Author abstract amended).  End. Sources: LISA 69/1914

Md Eqv D746


This study includes a survey of Connecticut librarians and library users to evaluate the need for a Library Research Center.

(Author abstract amended).  End. Sources: ED 022 512.

Md Fb D29

Platt, R. Anthony.


Welsh school children, students and members of the general public to whom questionnaires were distributed by headmasters, etc.


Md Fb D73

Hamlin, A.T.


UnC.  End. Sources: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Md Fb D73

Kershaw, I.

As others see us: the student. North West News, p.5-6; no.87; July 1965.

End. Sources: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Md Fb D73


UnC.  End. Sources: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Md Fb D771


Objectives of this survey were to: (1) examine existing library conditions, (2) develop library service standards, (3) estimate program costs and suggest means for implementing the plan. Survey methods include interviews with library staff and trustees, school personnel, and county and planning officials; questionnaires sent to public library agencies, schools, special and academic libraries, and social and community agencies; a user survey. Appendices include the study questionnaires and an analysis of the user survey.


Md Fb D794

Parker, Edwin B., and others.


Instrumental information-seeking behavior among adults was studied to determine what kinds of people seek what kinds of information through what channels. Interviews were conducted with 1,869 adults who were asked about (1) their use of adult education, mass media, and interpersonal information sources, and (2) their methods of obtaining information in specific topic areas - business-financial, health, welfare, education, religion, national and international affairs, local public affairs, occupations, homemaking and leisure activities. Responses were tabulated by age, sex, education, occupation, income, and length of community residence. The findings indicated the ways the information source used varied with educational background, occupation, and kind of data sought.

(Author abstract amended).  End. Sources: ED 010 294.

Md Fb Ebd D797


Major objectives of the survey were (1) to assess the total library resources of the Yakima valley area and (2) to consider improving service by coordinating the efforts of libraries in the area. Information was obtained from a questionnaire on library use administered to all eleventh and twelfth graders in the region. Some major conclusions were that the quality of library service is high in relation to the resources available and the problems come from inadequate resources, with high school students and public school teachers demonstrating the greatest needs.

(Author abstract amended).  End. Sources: ED 021 570.

Md Fb Ebh D748

U.S. Office of Education.


Newcastle City Libraries and British Library for Political and Economic Science kept records of social science enquiries and sources. Basically investigation to discover whether service offered to social scientists may be improved. Methodology discussed, and survey of information needs and uses of social scientists. Gives use of bibliographical tools in libraries, library catalogue use; adequacy of own institution library to meet requirements. Basically academic libraries. Statistics given.

Sources: BD & DR 1389/68.

Md Fb Ec371.1

Clements, F.A.

An examination of the problems faced by teachers in obtaining the academic information which they need, especially in relation to curricula development, Oct. 1969. Coll. of St. Mark and St. John; ? ; 197 Research in progress.

Testing of library stocks against subject lists. Sampling of teachers by subject and by situation, i.e. urban and rural.


Md Fb EcEcbf371.126

Manchester College of Commerce. Dept. of Librarianship, and Disbury College of Education, Manchester.

Attitudes of student-teachers to books and libraries, Jan. 1969-71. Manchester College of Commerce. Research project to be carried out.


Md Fb Ehq

Gray, P.G., and Todd, J.E.


UnC. 3nd. Sources: BR & DR 1586/68.

Md Fbgm D747


This survey to determine how the library resources in the Buffalo-Niagara area might be utilised in a regional Reference and Research Library Resources 3R's system studied: area library resources; strength of the libraries at the State University of New York and Buffalo (SUNY Buffalo) and the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (BECFL); the needs of university undergraduates.

(Author abstract amended). 3nd. Sources: ED 024 434.

Md Fbgm D744


The objectives of the study were to determine the extent and nature of unmet needs of users of reference and research library resources and to propose measures to meet those needs. Interviews with selected librarians, faculty, and administrators yielded additional data. A study of inter-library loan slips and non-registered borrowers' cards from selected major libraries in the state, and earlier studies and reports of libraries complete the data sources.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: ED 021 569.

Md Fv


End. UnC. Sources: BR & DR 2089/69.

NLL 7643. 3748.

Md Fv 221

Groombridge, B.


Gives information about libraries, the public, how it is made up, and what people say about public libraries - both members and non-members. Statistics given.

Sources: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Md Fv D227

Luckham, B.


Compares an investigation in summer 68 with a 1963 study. Membership rates at all distances from the nearest library have risen. Factors raising membership are discussed and summarised.

(Author abstract amended). 3nd. Sources: LISA 70/975.

Md Fv D752

Murphy, Edwin W. Owyn


To improve climate of public opinion regarding Maryland public libraries through participation of library borrowers in a survey and publicising results; to rally support for a building incentive fund bill by asking library patrons to describe their community library needs. The actual survey took place in 28 typical library units in Baltimore City, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Kent, Montgomery, Prince Georges, and St. Marys Counties. All adults (senior high school and above) who entered during the week of January 6 or 13 received a questionnaire.


Md Fv D772

Droste, George H.

Library-community survey of Highland, Indiana. Ind. Crown Point, Lake County P.Libs; ? ; 1960?

To determine public reaction to past and present library service in the community, and to provide guides and standards for the future development of services and physical facilities. A questionnaire was sent to all teachers in the public schools, to all pupils in grades 6 through 12, and to every mailing address in the community.

Factors influencing voter's decisions are discussed, e.g., attitudes towards libraries; attitudes toward reading; why they want libraries. Statistics given, but mainly report of findings.

Md Fv Eestbf D747
Gocek, Matilda A.

The purpose of this preliminary enquiry was to determine: (1) what students use public library services, how often and what materials are sought, (2) the attitudes of student users of public libraries vs. attitudes towards their academic libraries, (3) the degree of hardship imposed upon local public libraries by student demands, (4) how well the public library fills student demands, and (5) the possibility of further study into the relationship of the public library to the educational system as structured by the New York State Education Department.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: ED 037 228.

Md Fv Ec631.007.1 D773
Bundy, Mary Lee.

In order to discover what materials and services would meet with acceptance from the rural population a 4-page questionnaire was sent to 800 members of the Farm Research Institute panel of commercial farm families. Answers showed that the majority of farmers read to satisfy immediate and practical interests and that to a farmer a library is an agency for women and children not geared to his interests or planned around his convenience. The study also showed that the use of the bookmobile in rural areas needs to be questioned.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 10953.

Md Fv Egi D772
Reeds, Elizabeth I.

To determine, by school, sex, and grade, the characteristics of high school students who use the public library and two high school libraries in Indianapolis; the types of library materials used; the reasons for choice of particular materials; the kinds of services and programs used; and a comparison of the use of the school and public library.

(Author abstract). Sources: U.S. Res. in Prog. no.8, March 1963. OE - 15005 - 8. 446.

Md Fv Egk D73
Goldhor, H.

 uncertain use made of library facilities by citizens of community and to assess importance of public library systems to them. To uncover deficiencies and suggest improvements. Questionnaires and interview techniques used. Statistics given.

Sources: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Md Fv Eqi D73
Cartagna, Edwin.

Includes the summary of the findings given in the report "Access to Public Libraries." Concludes that most of these findings surprised few librarians: students are restricted in their use of public libraries; foreign language resources are inadequate; regional distribution of library resources is uneven. Only in respect of the study of branch libraries in ten cities could better methods of research have produced truer results.

(Author abstract). 2nd. Sources: LSA 14242.

Md Fvar D76
Taves, Marvin.
The adult library services potential of a rural library system. Minn., Univ. of Minnesota, Rural Society Dept; 1962.

Three counties with a population of 43,000 in dairy and mixed farming country, with low per-capita assessed valuation, little industry, some recreational areas, and a small Indian population, are being studied. About 1,000 persons were interviewed on use and potential use of the library. Characteristics of the population, distribution of adult population, and characteristics and distribution of adult library use will be analyzed. Needs and desires for library service will be identified by age and occupational groups.


Md Fvkt D73
Fryden, Floyd Norton.
The use of a branch library in a period of community stress. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Library School; 1960.


Md Fvkt Eeo D73
Schlifp, P.A.


Md Fvqm D747
Garrison, Guy and Slanker, Barbara O.

This report is an existing library reference and research resources in the North Country area, the needs of area users, and possibilities for co-operation and development of library resources. Findings show that although there are distinctive library needs at all levels in this sparsely populated area, institutional and regional self-sufficiency are impossible, and it will continue to be necessary to go outside the region for access to certain kinds of research materials.

(Author abstract amended). 2nd. Sources: ED 025 281.

The Detroit Main Library's reference and research facilities have been used by increasing numbers of non-residents. Objectives of the project were to (1) provide service to all residents of the six-county metropolitan area. (2) analyse resulting use and users. Major conclusions are (1) non-resident use is mostly limited to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and the SMSA residents should have access and share financial support, (2) no correlation is seen between number of residents in a geographical area and use of Detroit's Main Library, (3) most of the non-residents' use was in-library use, (4) students were heaviest non-resident and resident users.

Author abstract amended. Source: ED 028 807.


The purposes of this study were to assess the library needs of Oakland County residents, to suggest possible courses of action for the county within Michigan state law, and to recommend the role which the county government should play in the development of library services in Oakland County. Analysis was made of the use of the Detroit Main Library by residents of Oakland County during the period of open access, February 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968.

Author abstract amended. Source: ED 031 275


Source: Lib. Lit. 61-63.


This study analyses the impact of library services in five medium-sized communities with differing geographic, economic, and social characteristics and determines the place of the public library within the pattern of city governmental services. It was found that the library's public still comes from the most literate and influential segment of the community: users are pleased with present services; opposition to library service is not apparent; the library is not yet regarded as part of the local public service system.

Author abstract amended. Source: ED 021 580.

Dumbarton. County Library, Mingavie Branch Library.


600 persons issued with questionnaires - 272 replied. Conclusions of survey - new branch library required in permanent premises. Greater bookstock required, and need new adult, reference, children's rooms plus local history collection. Would lead to increased use of libraries. Readers asked for opinions on library - how frequently they visited library, etc. Statistics given.

Knox, Alan B. Metropolitan Denver library self-study. Univ. of Nebraska; ?, 1964?

Telephone survey of library patrons covering use of library, frequency of services, and services wanted but not available.

Source: ED 031 275


Responses to a library user's questionnaire were analysed by use of a chi-square statistic to determine whether the faculty, graduate students and undergraduate were homogenous with respect to their primary and secondary reasons for visiting the library, and also with respect to the library materials used.


Report of a questionnaire survey of public and academic libraries, regarding student use of the libraries. It discusses the libraries problems in "providing services for greatly augmented numbers and more demanding patrons". Some possible solutions are offered.

Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 359.

Abukutsa, Johnston L. The university library and the academic community: a comparative study of the library service in relation to the needs and requirements of the academic community. Queen's Univ., Belfast. School of Lib. and Inform. Studies; ?, 1971?

Methods include questionnaires and interviews. Research project in progress.

Source: ED 028 807.
invited the Library of the University of Leeds to undertake a statistical survey of the use made of it during the calendar year 1957 by teaching staff, research personnel, and undergraduate students of the university. The object was to ascertain and measure the demand made by the three main types of readers, subdivided according to Department or teaching course, on the resources of the library as a whole and of its various subject-sections.

On the other hand, two limitations were imposed: first, the three categories of readers mentioned above were insisted upon, and 'outside' readers (an important group, though difficult to measure) were excluded from the survey, as well as all graduates not reading for higher degrees; secondly, it proved impossible to devise a satisfactory method of measuring the consultation of books within the library (particularly within this library), and the survey was accordingly a survey of borrowing.

Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Harris, I.W.
(Univ. of Hawaii). 300 books selected from fine arts section and taken to library lounge. No bibliographical key or arrangement given. Sign announced availability of collection for use in daytime - home issue not allowed. During 4th month of experiment, questionnaires distributed to students and faculty. Judging from questionnaire responses, on-site use statistics, circulation records and pressure to resume service next year, project was successful. Some statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Palmer, R.P.

Morse, P.M.
UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 53.

Cannell, Charles F. and others.
Faculty appraisal of a university library. Univ. of Michigan Lib; ? ; 1962.

To identify shortcomings in the collections, services, and facilities of the Library that may affect the work of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Questionnaire responses from 1,355 faculty members. (Author abstract). Source: U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9, June 1963. OE - 15009 - 9, 507.

Mathies, Mary Lorraine.
A study of the information needs of junior college educators. Los Angeles, Univ. of Calif.; ? ; 1967-68. University Microfilms.

Teachers, administrators, librarians, researchers and counsellors — all have need for particular types of information as they perform a variety of professional activities. This user needs study was an attempt to obtain specific data about the information requirements of junior college educators and to ascertain the ways in which an information storage and retrieval system might satisfy such needs.


Thom, W.
Information needs, supply and dissemination in the new polytechnic to be formed by North-Western Polytechnic and Northern Polytechnic, 1969-70. North Western Polytechnic, Lond., 1970.


Md Gu Eeh D761

Brown, L.R.


Md Jf Fv Az Ecd D73

Ennis, Philip H.


The findings of a pilot study of the personal use of books by adults in the United States and of the factors which influence their reading are presented. Chapter III, "The availability of books", documents the variation among communities in book availability and considers the problems of assembling and interpreting the data required for such documentation. The following questions are discussed—(1) what are the components of the book availability concept, (2) how do communities vary in book availability, (3) what differences in book reading result from these variations, and (4) what accounts for the differences in supplies of books in various communities.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 010 754.

Md Jj Gd D73

Rohlf, Robert Henry.

An analysis of the characteristics of the books in a university library. Univ. of Minn., Graduate Faculty; 7; 1953. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

This paper is a study of the significant characteristics of the books used from the general collection of a large university library during a representative period of time. The study was based on books withdrawn and a questionnaire given to the patron at the time of withdrawal. There is analysis according to subject, date, language and user.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 354.

Md Km Gd Ebi D774

Peterson, Stephen L.


Questionnaires were distributed to a scientifically selected sample of graduate students in the University of Michigan querying their use of periodical literature in libraries. Tabulated results indicate that the user group utilizes periodicals heavily, that citations are most often sought by subject, that only 1 or 2 articles are usually read per library use, and that most such library users are successful in their search for information.

(Author abstract). Source: LISA 69/2395.

Md KwCc Gu D758

Bartlett, B.

Study of the most frequently used reference sources in a selected group of Georgia high school libraries. Emory University, 85p., 1952.

To discover which books and other printed materials were used most frequently in answering
reference questions in 19 Georgia high school libraries during 1950-51.

Thesis. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Md L(3)


Data on information needs and the habits of users in the social sciences have been gathered from questionnaires, interviews and the appointment at Bath University of a specialized information officer.

(Author abstract). Source: LISA 70/1327.

Md L(5) D747

Rieger, Jon H. and Anderson, Robert C.


Data on information sources and needs were obtained from a two percent sample of households. Adult subjects were asked to identify topics of importance in everyday life on which it was "particularly difficult to find useful and reliable information", and sources of information presently in use concerning these topics (financial matters, occupational, professional and farming matters, public affairs, consumer information and educational and career planning were the major topics named).

(Author abstract amended). End. Source: ED 017 809.

Md L(5) D47

Shank, Russell.


Library facilities and services for 60,000 users in the fields of astronomy, chemistry, earth sciences, physics, engineering, mathematics, and, to some extent, architecture, in the New York City Metropolitan area are the subject of this report. Data were collected from scientists and engineers in the area, science librarians in the area, college and university students majoring in or taking courses in science subjects, copying departments of large libraries, manufacturers and trade associations, librarians and information services in other areas, and individuals in library and information service industries.

(Author abstract). End. Source: ED 021 595.

Md L(5) Ej Gd D744

Briggs, W.G.

A survey of M.I.T. Science library users: (a) Patterns of user behaviour and (b) Effect of circulation time upon renewals. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 7 ; 1962. Unpublished study.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 5.

Md L(62) G 1q D215

Levenson, J.R., and Wilson, J.W.

College industrial liaison operated from a centre for technical and management information

Vocational Aspect of Secondary and Further Education, p.60-73, 17 (36), Spring 1965.

Outlines some of the ideas underlying the establishment of the Centre at Dundee Technical College and reviews the first 15 months of operation. Two appendices give: (A) list of sources of information visited; (B) analysis of visits and the response received from firms. Under (B) enquiries are also analysed by subjects, by sources used for answers.


Md L(5) Hz Gd D73

Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research.


The study is based on personal interviews with 77 scientists on the faculty of an American university. The purpose was to study the "needs and means of scientific information-exchange". A copy of the questionnaire is included.

(Author abstract). Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 094a.

Md L(78) Hz Fb

Long, Maureen.


Survey of readers needs, and uses, library provision, statistics, tables. Directory of all types of libraries, library resources (Music).

Md Li D73

Holmes, Donald C.


An investigation by interviews with users and librarians to discover attitudes to microforms and difficulties in their use.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LISA 70/1166.

Md Li D73

Holmes, Donald C.


The Association of Research Libraries conducted a survey to discover the needs of microform users and why there was not greater use made of them. Reasons for using microforms included: to acquire materials not otherwise available, to store bulky materials and to provide copies of rare materials.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LISA 70/1616.

Md Li Gc D73

Kottenstette, James P.


Experiments were undertaken to explore the utility of microform presentation in terms of
A report based on an analysis of 1,888 requests and enquiries made by readers in 20 public libraries. Abbreviated description of the anonymous libraries and assistants taking part are provided. It was not found possible to draw any definite conclusions but some of the librarians taking part have revised their approach to enquiry desk work.

(Author abstract). 
Source: LSA 67/139.

Me Gk Ebf D744

Joyce, William D.

A study of the relation between library understanding and academic success. Pa., Levittown, Regional Public Library; ? ; 1963

To uncover the relationship between a student's success in college and his tested ability to use library facilities efficiently.

(Author abstract). 

Me Kv Fv D73

Scott, Janice.

The place of state textbooks for reading in the public library. Calif. Los Angeles, Immaculate Heart Coll., School of Lib. Sciences; ? ; 1961?

To determine whether the public library performs a service by making State textbooks available. Data will be obtained from case studies of the demand for State textbooks and readers, from interviews and questionnaires to teachers and parents, and from a national sampling of public library practice regarding State textbooks.

(Author abstract). 

Me Lw Fx D773

Secrist, Robert P.

Phonograph recordings on reserve at a metropolitan library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Library School; ? ; 1961?

To describe reserve requests for phonograph records in terms of types, users, and their purposes, and the ability of a library to satisfy these requests. Approximately 2,000 reserve requests for phonograph recordings at the Chicago Public Library from January to July 1961 will constitute the basic source of information. Users will be classified by sex and occupation. Registration cards, music course lists, cultural events calendars, etc., will be consulted to determine relationships between the requests and use made of these records.

(Author abstract). 

Me Lw(41) Fv D794

Pearson, Mary.


The demand for language records at Long Beach P.L. was evaluated after a survey using a sample of 50 patrons. Most of the patrons found material they could use but it was often a substitute for original requests. Travel interest was a close second to school use, and some patrons were using records for both purposes.

(Author abstract amended). 
Source: LSA 9725.

MF Fb

Hawgood, J.

Assessing the benefits of library innovations;
The attitudes of middle class urban adults, toward the public library provided for their use, were studied in order to determine whether or not a significant difference existed between the attitudes of those who use their public library and the attitudes of those who do not. When the users and non-users were compared, chi square tests showed that the two groups differed significantly in education, sex, use of other libraries, and duration of residence in Oceanside. Users had more years of schooling, included a larger percentage of women, and more of them used libraries other than the Oceanside Public Library; non-users included a larger percentage of new residents of the city. (Author abstract amended). Source: Dissert Abs. Aug. 1970, vol. 31. p. 775-A.

MF Fv Ef D797
Lyon, Norman W.

To test the cost and public response of a Home Delivery Service of library books backed by systematic paid newspaper advertising and other publicity. Delivery confined to a 4-mile radius from the library, the record kept of all details of the service followed by statistical analysis and evaluation of results. (Author abstract). 2nd. Source: U.S. Res. in Prog. no. 9, June 1963. OE - 15005 - 9. 522.

MF Fv D74

The objective of this study was to define the attitudes of a representative sample of rural New England citizens concerning their town libraries in order to identify the motivational factors necessary for adequate rural library "use and support". This study report includes descriptive and analysis statistics from the user survey. The study documents the reasons why rural New England citizens either use or reject the library, and it reveals an overall lack of fiscal and civic support for libraries. (Author abstract amended). Source: ED 025 295.

MF Fv D73
Green, F.S.

Statistics are given showing percentages of the population who are not expected to be public library members. In addition, the results of some surveys on public library use are given. (Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 5219.

MF Fv Ef D794
Evans, Charles Whitney.
The attitudes of adults toward the public library, and their relationship to library Univ. of Calif., Berkeley; ? ; 1969.

This analysis provides a detailed description of Portage County and the system of library services extant. Opinion surveys provide insight into how the patron views the public library.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 039907.

Trueswell, R.W.

User circulation satisfaction vs size of holdings at three academic libraries. Coll. & Res. Librs., p.204-13; 30; May 1969.

In an effort to determine certain facts concerning the relation of circulation satisfaction to college size, author sampled the last circulation date of stack books and of circulated books in three types of academic library. Author speculates concerning potential uses to which data can be applied. Statistics given.


Sussex University Library.


One-day survey conducted on all readers leaving the library - about their use of library on that day and their failure to obtain specific required material. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Sussex University Library.


Same data as in 1966 survey. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Reading University Library.

One-term 1966 - questionnaire distributed to find out why readers came to the library, whether they wished to use library books, and success rate of finding what they wanted. Reading Univ. Lib; 7 ; 1966.


A survey of use of the Main Library of Durham University in November 1966 was combined with a survey to assess the incidence and causes of reader failure and the extent of unsatisfaction to find rare materials. Questionnaires were distributed throughout the building and 85 readers completed 138 of them. 13 research students and members of staff filled in 37 forms; examination of their borrowing records suggested that they used the library more intensively than the average and encountered failure more often because of this. Approximately 35% of the items required were not found in the catalogue. 32% were not found on the shelves and not otherwise traced by the readers. 29% were known to be on loan.


Purdue University. Libraries. Staff Association.


Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Line, Maurice B., and Tidmarsh, Mavis.


Results of a questionnaire survey carried out in May 1962. Findings are given in tabulated form, on the following topics: (i) use of main and departmental libraries; (ii) extent of borrowing from the library; (iii) use of library for purposes other than borrowing; (iv) books purchased by students during session; (v) average number of books purchased during session; (vi) use of catalogues; (vii) bibliographical reference methods and their success; (viii) attitudes to library staff; (ix) estimate of library staff's ability to help with a subject enquiry; (x) use made of Southampton Public Library.

(Author abstract amended). Source: LSA 13906.

A survey by questionnaire to assess the effect of innovations introduced in an attempt to solve problems and deficiencies shown up in a similar survey in 1962. The three major innovations were the creation of the post of Sub-Librarian (Reader Service), the introduction of seminars to give instruction in reference methods and usage and setting up of a liaison committee of staff and students. Results obtained suggested great improvements in the attitude of social science students (possibly explained by personal reasons), a slight decline in library usage for borrowing and working, decline in use of Hall and public libraries, an increase in the library's ability to satisfy student book requirements, increased use of catalogues, a decline in difficulties associated with library use and an improvement in student assessment of staff helpfulness. The greater use of library facilities by women is noted.


Mf Gd Ebf D238
Line, Maurice B.


To obtain some estimate of the ability of the Library to satisfy undergraduate book needs. Out of 174 items sought, 96 were not found, indicating the inadequacy of the library stock to meet undergraduate needs. Statistics given.

Direct Source.

Mf Gd Ebf D774
Grazier, Robert T.

Student use and opinion of the Wayne State university libraries. Wayne State Univ., Detroit, Mich.; ? ; 1960-61?

To analyse student use of, and attitudes about, the university libraries with the aim of improving library services. Questionnaire given to a rigorously selected sample of 3,000 students.


Mf Gd Ebf D753
Cook, C. Donald.

A study of faculty-library relationships in a large university. Columbia Univ., School of Lib. Service; ? ; 1962?

The principal areas of study will be interrelationships between faculty members and the library at Columbia University, their satisfaction with library, their use of it, their fields of interest, and their participation in library activities. Questionnaires, interviews, and documentary analysis will be utilised.


Mf Gic D794
Horn, Andrew H., and others.


To evaluate the relations of the library and the institute program at El Camino. Library use is evaluated on the basis of record samples and interviews of 50 students on several occasions.


Mf Gm D776
Schemacher, Anne W.


This study was undertaken to provide a detailed look at the functions currently being performed by a small, liberal arts college library and to develop some recommendations concerning its future role. The major questions studied in the report are (1) how satisfactory is the present library facility in supporting the information related activities engaged in by members of the faculty and student body? and (2) if the library facility is not providing adequate support, what alternative solutions are feasible? Data on three components of the information system - the user, the library, and external sources - were collected by means of structured interviews, observation, published materials, and research reports and studies.

(Author abstract). End. Source: ED 024 408.

Mf Gp Eg
Handford, M.R.

Children's attitudes to and views of the school library and how far these harmonise with the aims plus functions of the library in general. Birmingham Dip. School Lib; ? ; 1967.


Mf Gp Ax Fv Egi D747
Strauss, Mrs. B.V.

Survey to determine whether high school students using five branches of the Brooklyn public library have a preference between the public library and the school library. Pratt Institute Library School, 38p., 1952.


Mf Gc Egf D773
Bishop, Martha Dell.


The purpose of this study was to identify experiences which children have in good centralised libraries in elementary schools and to determine which experiences facilitated and which retarded learning. The critical incident technique was used to gather data. This technique consisted essentially of obtaining descriptions of specific incidents during personal interviews.


Mf Gu D748
Luecke, Fritz and Sproesser, Gerry.


Randomly selected sample of 163 ninth and tenth grade students were asked in a series of questions, to express their attitude toward the school library. In general it was found that the majority of the students spend some of their independent study time in the library. It was also found that most of the students felt the librarians did not know them as individuals or could give them much individual help. Students liked the library's selection of materials, preferred the study atmosphere, and would like to see a greater seating capacity in the library. It is concluded that students are using and enjoying the library.

(Author abstract amended). Source: ED 017 315.
Research shows a definite correlation between effective reading instruction and adequate library facilities in the school building. The library displays magazines and paperbacks separately, whereas previously paperbacks were shelved in the main sequence of books. From the use of this special collection, the following observations have been made: (i) paperbacks on the racks circulate four times as much as paperbacks shelved with other books; (ii) a paperback will always be taken in preference to a similar hard-bound book; (iii) paperbacks account for 35% of the library's circulation, although there are 6,000 hard-bound to 1,000 paperbacks; (iv) subject matter is more important than format or condition of the paperback; (v) paperbacks are an effective tool for breaking down reading barriers, as children who do poorly in school often identify hard-bound books (especially classics) with their failure, thus avoiding such books.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 68/201.

**Mf L(008-0) Jj Gv**

Bateman, Robin B.


A report on the use by secondary Grammar School children of a collection of adult books. The purpose and methodology of the experiment are outlined; the purpose being to establish, in a carefully controlled experiment, the reaction of young teenagers to what is normally considered adult fiction and non-fiction.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 15639.

**Mf L(374) Fw D772**


Seeds of change: a report and evaluation of a four-year adult education project in the Vigo County public library, Ind., Terre Haute, Vigo County P. Libr; 100p., 1969.

The Adult Education Project, conducted for four years at what is now the Vigo County Public Library, Terre Haute, Indiana, was an attempt to discover what could be done to improve a community's informal adult education programs by adding a doctorate-level adult educator to the staff of the public library and by making his services available to the public. This report draws out significant examples of what happened, summarises the major results of the program, and suggests future courses of action at the Vigo County Public Library.

(Author abstract). Sources: ED 036 303.

**Mf Li Gic Ebf D73**

U.S. Office of Education.


**Mj**

Saunders, W.L., editor.

The provision and use of library and documentation services: some contributions from the university of Sheffield Postgraduate School of Librarianship. Pergamon P., 1966.

Survey of borrowing from the University of Sheffield Library during one academic year, W.L. Saunders, E.W. Roberts and Libeth J. Wickson. A critical review of the surveys of scientists' use of libraries, A Stephanie Barber.

(Author abstract). Sources: LSA 67/34.

**Mj**

Saunders, W.L., and others.

Survey of borrowing from the university of Sheffield Library during one academic year. (in - Saunders, W.L., editor.

The provision and use of library and documentation services: some contributions from the University of Sheffield Postgraduate School of Librarianship. Pergamon, 1968p., 1966.)

**Mj D21 C1959**

Society of Young Publishers.


A report based on 423 questionnaires relating to the reading, buying and borrowing habits of a cross-section of the people of Greater London. It is presented, with statistical tables, under three main headings: (i) reading habits - types of books read; frequency of reading; factors governing choice; (ii) borrowing habits - membership of works, subscription or public libraries; types of book borrowed; frequency of borrowing; attitude to libraries; (iii) buying habits - types of books bought; frequency of purchase; amount spent; factors influencing choice.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: LSA 10105.

**Mj Fb D21**

Firth, C.M., and Cochrane, J.

Use of libraries in the Borough of Haringey: study is based on a sample of issues from all libraries in the London Borough of Haringey and is designed to evaluate some of the factors thought to influence the use of libraries, G.L.C., 1966-69.


**Mj Fb D73**

Davis, D.B.

A study of the direct and indirect uses of the Library. *Univ. of Chicago*, ? ; 1954.

Unc. Sources: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 18.

**Mj Fb Ebf D747**

Haas, Warren James.


To determine use of libraries in the New York City area by college students, and to provide information for a co-operative solution in giving adequate service to increasing enrollments. A questionnaire sent to 5,000 of the more than 200,000 students in the New York City area will determine their opinion of their college libraries and how frequently they use other metropolitan libraries.

(Author abstract amended). Sources: U.S. Res. in Prog. no.4, Sept. 1960, OE - 15005 - 1. 188.

**Mj Ft Egi D772**

Gilliland, V.G.

Survey of the uses of library facilities by the high school students of Kendaville, Indiana. *Univ. of Denver*, 93p., 1953.