Collection Analysis and Recommendations:

Altadena Public Library

Assignment 2

Team 4

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Abstract

A library collection needs to be recent and useful enough to satisfy users’ needs effectively. The following study was conducted in response to Altadena Public Library user complaints that some portions of the library’s collection are old and useless. A combination of methods were employed to perform this assessment, including collection size analysis, analyzing use, and comparison of bibliographic records across peer libraries. The results of this analysis indicate that almost fifty percent of the Altadena Public Library collection across all subject areas includes recent publications from 2000 to 2009 that appear to be valuable to users with various interests, and of professional backgrounds and educational levels. To improve the state of the library’s collection further, this paper recommends that the library’s weeding policy be implemented more consistently over time. In addition, it is recommended that users be regularly informed of the updates in the collection to ensure that they find the newest publications relevant to their research of interest.
Introduction

Public libraries have an important role in the communities they serve. Part of this role includes providing patrons with an up-to-date and useful library collection. A collection that is considered old and/or inadequate may result in loss of library patrons or even loss of the library’s value as a source of information in the community. It is, therefore, essential that public libraries meet the needs of their customers by ensuring that measures are in place to carefully evaluate the collection.

The research provided in this paper focuses on the Altadena Public Library. The strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the library’s main holdings were examined. In particular, the age of the collection as well as its overall usefulness to users was studied in detail. Although the library’s collection does include a wealth of children’s materials, because of the wide scope of the collection, this study focused only on the adult non-fiction and fiction sections of the library’s collection. Due to popularity and frequent circulation, the 600s health section was a primary target for analysis.

Using demographic information, such as age, gender, ethnic group, language, racial group, economic status, and educational level, can serve as predictors of public interest, and, therefore, help librarians choose appropriate subject matters and quantities of materials (Intner & Futas, 1994). To acquire knowledge of Altadena’s community characteristics, demographic information for the city of Altadena was examined. U.S. Census data gathered from the year 2000 shows that the Altadena Public Library potentially serves a population of 42,323. Of this amount, 22,000 (or 52 %) are females, and 20,000 (or 48 %) are males living in Altadena. These figures represent the following age groups: 65 and older -11%, 45 to 64 - 30%, 25 to 44 - 26% (median age 39), 18 to 24 - 8%, and under 18 – 25%. In addition, the city of Altadena, according
to Census data, is comprised of 52.4% White, 27.8% Black, 23.5% Latino, 5% Asian, and .2% Native American. Moreover, data also revealed that many Altadena citizens have attained higher levels of education, with 27.2% having a Bachelor’s degree and 18.5% having attended some college.

**Literature Review**

In exploring the issue of collection development and management for public libraries, Anh Huynh (2004) identifies two primary points of view that have characterized the selection theory in the last century: public needs versus public wants. At the heart of this debate is whether a selector should “focus on the quality of the books or on their potential circulation” (Huynh, 2004, p. 19). In the early twentieth century, the role of public libraries was to educate people who could not afford a formal education by providing them with access to quality reading materials. By the 1970s, however, libraries came to be viewed as elitist and authoritarian for building their collection development on such a principle. It was argued that a more democratic way of managing library collections would be to base the selection process on the principle of popular demand (Huynh, 2004). Consequently, by the late twentieth century, the mission of the majority of American public libraries shifted from “educating the public” to that of becoming “centers of recreation” that would “respond to the demands of their communities” (Huynh, 2004, p. 21). This transformation was partially influenced by the libraries’ need to earn public support and to survive in an economic environment that put quantity above quality.

In creating a collection development policy that seeks to meet the public’s needs, the following issues emerged: whose needs; which needs; how and to what extent specifically a public library should attempt to meet those needs given its limited budget. Most library scholars agree that performing a needs assessment, as part of the selection process is a critical step in
ensuring that a library’s collection matches the overall user demand. The concept of needs assessment has, however, evolved over time. As the demographics of most American communities shifted, from including a “varying degree of all classes” to those predominated by the middle class, the focus changed from assessing the needs of only users to that of both current users and non-users (or potential users) (Huynh, 2004, p. 23). Nonetheless, the approach of relying on users’ input in improving a library’s collection precedes that of attempting to address the needs of an entire community. As part of determining the content and the format provided by the library, Zhu and Guevara (2009) recommend finding ways to understand the “users information needs, information-seeking behavior, information preferences, and information consumption capabilities” (p. 6).

Most libraries spend a large percentage of their budgets to acquire collections using various collection strategies (Agee, 2005). Wise collection building is dependent on a foundation of current collection assessment. Conducting “user-centered evaluations” and drawing on the “perceived needs of library users” are important in determining a library’s collection development approach (Agee, 2005, p. 93). Ideally, an effective evaluation will help the library ascertain whether or not the collection holdings are serving the targeted community. Thus, in the article, “Evaluating public library collections: Why do it, and how to use the results,” Sheila Intner and Elizabeth Futas agree that, when making collection development decisions, the community, material use, shelf allocations, and the users’ views of individual items on the shelf should be considered.

In the article, “Evaluating public library adult fiction: Can we define a core collection?” Senkevitch and Sweetland (1996) examine various ways to evaluate a fiction collection. To determine what constitutes “quality” fiction, selectors typically rely on reviews; however, only a
small positive correlation was found between those titles held and the number of reviews they received. Nevertheless, a study, funded by the Library and Information Science Research Grant, found that two-thirds of the public libraries surveyed consulted bestseller lists and recommended book lists to evaluate their fiction collection (Senkevitch & Sweetland, 1996).

Weeding, or removing items considered to be out-of-date or useless, from a library’s collection is an essential part of collection development. Ideally, items considered for weeding are those that have failed to circulate over long periods of time. However, circulation statistics are influenced by factors such as book displays and item formats (i.e., paperback versus hardcover). Because weeding measures are difficult to determine, circulation records and publication dates cannot be the sole factors used in the de-selection process. Interestingly, though, Senkevitch and Sweetland discovered that many librarians lacked the judgment required for selection and de-selection of library materials (1996). Therefore, in making weeding decisions, librarians should rely on additional resources and approaches beyond mere personal judgment.

**Methodology**

A number of methods are available for evaluating the quality of a library’s collection from either the library’s perspective or the library users’ perspective. In evaluating a collection’s quality from the library’s perspective, a physical assessment and assessment of specific subject materials may be conducted (Agee, 2005). Thus, a public library might rely on the “expert opinion” and/or the “checking lists” approaches to evaluate its collection from the library’s perspective (Matthews, 2007, p. 113). The “expert opinion” method involves having subject specialists scan the materials on the library’s shelves to “identify titles to be added to collection,” and “identify candidates for restoration or discard” (Matthews, 2007, p. 113). However, no
subject specialist may be familiar with all of the resources held by a library, especially if the library has extensive holdings on a particular subject in various formats. Furthermore, subject specialists are infrequently informed regarding users’ needs, and their collection management decisions may poorly affect the library’s ability to meet its users’ informational needs.

As a result, larger libraries might rely on the “checking lists” approach to assess the quality of their collections (Matthews, 2007, p. 113). In this context, a public library might compare its holdings against the list of monographic and journal titles that professional library organizations, such as the American Libraries Association (ALA) and the California Libraries Association (CLA), recommend. These lists essentially help public libraries to effectively fulfill their role as educational/cultural institutions at large. A library might alternatively assess the quality of its collection by comparing its “holdings against those of several peer libraries” (Matthews, 2007, p. 113). Evans and Saponaro (2005) suggest a library consider answering the following questions as part of the collection evaluation process:

- What are the strengths of our collection?
- How useful is the collection to the community?
- How do our collections compare to those of our peers?

A public library may also wish to supplement its findings from the “expert opinion” and/or “checking lists” methods of evaluating a collection with results obtained through quantitative evaluation practices that reflect the perspectives of both the library and its customers (Matthews, 2007). From the library’s point of view, “collection size,” “analyzing use,” and “comparing bibliographic records” may be used to quantitatively assess a library’s collection (Matthews, 2007, pp. 115-120). The “collection size” approach, in particular, proposes assessing the quality of a collection based on its size, as defined by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) rankings and other professional organizations’ standards. Collection size measurements
might include “number of volumes per capita”, “counts of subdivisions of the collection (by type of material and call number range)”, the long-term “growth of the collection”, and so on (Matthews, 2009, p. 115).

The “analyzing use” method may be employed to determine the adequacy of a library’s collection based on statistics of in-library use or of borrowing of materials. The “analyzing use” approach is based on “the theory of use relative to holdings”, which relies on the concept of a “use factor” – “dividing the circulation percentage of a given subject by the holdings percentage of the same subject” (Matthews, 2007, p. 115). This method would involve analyzing the circulation/holdings ratio and intensity of circulation of a library’s collection. In this context, the 80/20 rule may be applicable, where “a small proportion of the print collection (about 20 percent) would account for 80 percent of the circulation” (Matthews, 2007, p. 117). However, since library collections have now evolved to include resources beyond print, such a simplistic method of analysis may backfire. Thus, prior research demonstrates that making weeding decisions based only on circulation data might result in 25% of a library’s useful materials being mistakenly discarded (Matthews, 2007).

An approach that libraries may employ to understand collection strengths and weaknesses without users’ input is the method of comparing bibliographic records across libraries. For example, in “Evaluating public library adult fiction: Can we define a core collection?” Senkevitch and Sweetland (1996) discuss how they cross-referenced the fiction titles listed in the OCLC database with recommended book lists to determine which set of resources may be considered essential for public library collections. Using such a list, a library can compare its holdings with the holdings of a number of other peer libraries, and these “comparisons can be made for specific subject areas or for the entire collection” (Matthews, 2007, p. 120).
Ultimately, a balanced evaluation of the state of a library’s collection also needs to involve analysis based on data that reflects the library users’ perspective. For this, generating online surveys, maintaining a blog that allows for user feedback, keeping up with community developments, and holding focus groups may prove useful for evaluating how well a library’s collection meets the needs of library users. Customer surveys may be designed to determine customer characteristics and expectations with respect to the library’s collection. As communities change, so must the collections. User demographic information, derived through surveys, such as age, gender, ethnic group, language, racial group, economic status, and educational level breakdowns, can assist librarians in selecting resources on subjects, in languages and in quantities compatible with the potential needs of users (Intner & Futas, 1994).

To evaluate the quality of Altadena Public Library’s collection, a combination of methods, including “analyzing use,” “user survey,” and comparison of subject (health) holdings according to online catalogs, were used. In response to library user complaints that the library’s collection, particularly the adult resources, may be old and/or useless, Altadena Public Library obtained data that would assess the current state of the library’s collection. The automated library system was used to extract appropriate data on the library’s current total holdings and subject matter breakdown, year of publication, and rate of circulation. A comparison of the library’s percentage of holdings against percentage of circulation in each category, including adult fiction, adult non-fiction, young adult, children’s, CDs, VHS, DVDs, and audio books, was conducted. The “use factor” approach was employed to analyze the collections overall pattern of use.

Several methods were utilized to better understand Altadena Public Library’s current and potential users’ information and accessibility needs. The U.S. Census data for the city of Altadena was accessed to identify the demographic characteristics of the community this library
serves. Furthermore, Altadena Public Library’s 2008 Community Needs Assessment survey was consulted to obtain data regarding user perception of the library’s collection. Particular focus was placed on evaluating the users’ satisfaction with the library’s adult resources, both fiction and non-fiction. And, a comparison of subject (health) holdings among peer libraries was also used to measure Altadena Public Library’s collection performance as compared to demographically similar peer libraries in Southern California. The catalogs of the Azusa Public Library, the El Segundo Public Library, the San Gabriel Public Library, and the Huntington Beach Public Library were independently searched to determine the amount of titles each library’s catalog returned in response to a subject search using the term “health.” Availability of materials on the subject of health per capita was determined as well.

Lastly, all gathered data was used to analyze how well Altadena Public Library’s current collection meets the expressed needs of its users. For example, data related to the library’s holdings, separated by content and age, was used to determine whether the library might need to replace some of items in the collection with newer publications. To assess whether the library might consider expanding or reducing its resources, or altering the format in which it offers materials on a particular subject, survey data regarding library users’ needs was consulted. And, Altadena Public Library’s documentation was utilized to evaluate whether the state of the library’s collection reflects a consistent implementation of the selection and de-selection criteria as defined by the library’s weeding policy.

**Analysis**

**Print and Electronic Collection Size:** The Altadena Library District is small, consisting of only two branches, and the collection size includes materials from both branches. The adult non-fiction section makes up the largest portion of the collection with 53,370 holdings; the
children’s section is next with 27,874 holdings; and the adult fiction follows that with 20,456 holdings. There is a significant drop in holdings in the following categories: audio books (2,425), DVDs (1,868), CDs (1,152), young adults (1,449), large print (1,482), and videocassettes (921). See figure A for Altadena Public Library online databases collection and figure B for above data in the form of percentages.

**Figure A: Altadena Public Library Online Databases collection**

![Altadena Public Library Online Databases collection](image)

**Figure B: Altadena Public Library collection size by categories and percentage**

![Altadena Public Library collection size by categories and percentage](image)
The data collected from Altadena Public Library indicates that adult non-fiction, adult fiction, and children’s materials are well represented in the library’s collection. For example, the children’s portion is almost half the size of the entire library’s collection, while the other half is dedicated to both the adult non-fiction and fiction sections. Although the DVDs and audio books sections are limited by physical space, they are, nonetheless, significantly smaller in volume than the three main sections.

Because health is a well-circulated and popular section at the Altadena Public Library, a subject search for “health” was conducted using the library’s online catalog system to determine what portion of the adult non-fiction collection is comprised of health books. A subject search for “health” books in peer libraries (those serving a potential population of approximately 40,000 with 1-2 branches) catalogs was also conducted. Search results revealed that the Altadena Public Library (population 42,323) carries 2552 health books; Azusa Public Library (population 48,297) carries 558 health books; and the San Gabriel Public Library (population 40,977) carries 1,401 health books. Although the San Gabriel library carries a large number of health books, it is part of the Los Angeles County network of libraries, and the Altadena and Azusa Public Libraries are not. Nevertheless, both the Azusa and San Gabriel libraries have more health books than Altadena, which indicates that perhaps the Altadena Public Library should expand their health collection. See Figure C.

**Figure C: Comparison of Subject (Health) Holdings across Peer Library Catalogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population Size</th>
<th>Number of Branches</th>
<th>Subject “Health” items total</th>
<th>Subject “Health” items per branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altadena</td>
<td>42,323</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2552</td>
<td>1276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azusa</td>
<td>48,297</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Segundo</td>
<td>16,526</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gabriel</td>
<td>40,254</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>1,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Beach</td>
<td>190,487</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Figure D: Adult Fiction and Non-Fiction Collection by Age**

**Collection Age:** A report from the Altadena Public Library reveals that 23,428 (44%) of the holdings in adult non-fiction were published between the years of 2000-2009; 13,234 (25%) were published between 1990-1999; 7,054 (13%) were published between 1980-1989; and 4,695 (9%) were published between 1970-1979. And, over 4,000 (7+ %) holdings were older than 1969. In addition, the report also reveals that 11,078 (54%) of the holdings in adult fiction were published between the years of 2000-2009, 4,468 (22%) between 1990-1999, 2,369 (12%) between 1980-1989, 958 (0.5%) between 1970-1979, and over 1,000 (5+ %) holdings older than 1969.

**Figure E: 600s Health Collection Age by Decade**
Of the health section, 1,696 (66%) of the holdings were published between the years of 2000-2009, 671 (26%) between the years of 1990-1999, 150 (6%) between the years of 1980-1989, 21 (0.8%) between the years of 1970-1979, and 14 (0.5%) holdings older than 1969. More than half of the health collection is older than 2000.

The data indicates that the majority of the holdings for both adult non-fiction and fiction were published between 2000-2009. In addition, most of the materials on the subject of health represent recent publications, and only a small percentage comprises publications from years before 2000.

Figure F: Recommended Readings from Altadena Public Library
Analyzing Use: According to the circulation report generated by Altadena Public Library, 212,785 items circulated from June 2008 to June 2009. Applying the “analyzing use” method, items circulated were compared to holdings. Results show that adult non-fiction comprises 49% of the Altadena Public Library’s holdings. Children’s comprises 25% of the holdings followed by adult fiction, which comprises 19% of the holdings. The young adult, movie, and audio books each make up no more than 2% of the holdings.

Circulation data for the 2008-2009 year shows that the adult non-fiction accounts for 17.8% of circulated materials, adult fiction accounts for 16.7% of circulation, and children’s accounts for 30.9% of the circulation. DVDs circulate well accounting for 23.5% of circulated materials. Young adult materials, CDs, videocassettes, and audio books each circulate less than 4%.

To determine the “use factor” the circulation percentage was divided by the holdings percentage (Matthews, 2007). The use factor for Altadena’s collection is as follows: adult non-fiction - .36, adult fiction - .88, young adult – 1.8, children’s – 1.2, CDs – 2.8, VHSs – 2.5, DVDs – 11.75, and audio books – 2. According to Matthews (2007), a use factor of 1 indicates “a balance between acquisitions and use.”

Statistics show that holdings for adult non-fiction exceed the circulation rate, which reflects the 80/20 rule. In addition, over 4,000 adult non-fiction books are older than 1969, and almost half of the collection is more than ten years old (published between 1990 -1999), which may result in reduced circulation. Conversely, adult fiction holdings and circulation are comparable, which may indicate that publication age of items in the fiction collection may not be a factor.
Circulation records indicate that DVDs are circulating relative to the holdings significantly. And, audio book circulation slightly exceeds those of holdings. See Figure G.

**Figure G: Percent of Holdings Compared to Percent of Circulation**

User Surveys: Altadena Public Library conducted a “Library Needs Assessment Survey” from April 9th through June 14th of 2008. A total of 698 written and on-line responses were received. The age distribution of the respondents closely matched the demographics of Altadena, and the survey results showed that those who participated in the survey rated the “top current uses” for the library as borrowing books (80.2%), borrowing DVDs (45.3%), borrowing children’s books (33.6%), using reference books or getting assistance (27.4%), borrowing best sellers (25%), and browsing magazines (25.3%). In comparison, the “most requested materials” for the library were new books and best sellers (40.2%), adult fiction (37.5%), DVDs (36.2%), adult non-fiction (31.2%), children’s books (31%), and audio books (28.7%).

Results from the survey were informative and uncovered the types of books patrons wished to borrow and what items they preferred the library to carry. For example, the survey indicated that people definitely want the library to offer DVDs and to carry more audio books.
And, while 25% of surveyed participants use the library to borrow best sellers, 40.2% indicated that they wanted the library to carry both new books and best sellers. Therefore, library offerings of new books and bestsellers would likely result in increased circulation. Thus, in this regard, age of the collection influences circulation.

Collection Weeding and Development Policy: Statistical findings indicate, “the age of library resources is a major factor in their usage…the size of the collections does matter but freshness also matters. This confirms the importance of weeding ageing resources from public library collections” (Jones, 2007, p. 170). The Altadena Public Library’s collection policy states the objective of the collection, the selection criteria, priorities, and the weeding policy. One of the main priorities of the collection development is “for high-demand, high-interest materials. The collection includes current and popular materials with sufficient duplication to meet demand. A substantial percentage of the collection should have been published within the past five years.” The policy also states that the collection must be used “regularly” if it is to be retained as part of the collection, and materials dealing with local history deemed to be classics are the exceptions.

The weeding policy lists a few criteria for removal of items from the collection. Materials worn and obsolete should be weeded; old editions that can be replaced with newer editions should be weeded; and materials that are rarely used should be weeded. In addition, the weeding process should be “systematic” and done at least every two years, though some subjects may require more frequent review. Overall, weeding should be done to “keep the collection responsive to patrons’ needs, to ensure its vitality and usefulness to the community, and to make room for newer materials” (Altadena Library Collection Policy, 2001).
According to the Senior Librarian, Laureen McCoy, weeding is arbitrary and subjective which means that the librarians weed only when they have time to do so. The fiction section, mysteries in particular, is weeded more frequently to make space for new titles because of popularity. For example, a mystery book that has not circulated for three years is weeded from the collection. McCoy also states that librarians use bibliographic lists, such as those from the New York Times Best Sellers List, Book List, and Library Journal, to find books to add to the collection. Each subject area is allocated an annual spending budget, and new books are added monthly. According to the online catalog, an average of 126 adult non-fiction books, 23 adult fiction books, 124 children’s books, 113 DVDs, 15 audio books, and 16 CDs are added monthly.

**Collection Strengths and Weaknesses:** Clearly, the strengths of Altadena’s collection are its adult fiction and children’s sections. The adult fiction section rate has a .88 use factor, which is close to 1, and the children’s section has a use factor of 1.2. Both sections show a balance between holdings and circulation. The DVD collection, although small when compared to other holdings, circulates extremely well and is in high demand.

With a use factor of .36, the overall weakness of the collection is the adult non-fiction section. There is a great disparity between holdings and circulation for this section.

**Recommendations**

A well-constructed Collection Development Policy that is designed in response to customer needs will result in an updated, stronger collection that will increase customer satisfaction and thus, increase use. “Knowing who is using what, for what purposes, and how often, as well as knowing what sources exist that can supply the information in the most cost-effective way, is the keystone of present and foreseeable collection development work” (Evans & Saponaro, 2005, p. 5). A Collection Development Policy allows library staff to identify the
strengths and weaknesses in a collection and correct existing weaknesses. A good policy communicates collection priorities and informs the library and its users of the nature and scope of the collection. It also includes standards for inclusion and exclusion, provides clear weeding expectations, aids in budget allocations, and provides a means of assessing the library’s overall performance. In addition, a quality Collection Development Policy should include a detailed schedule for policy review and modification.

Library staff should identify collection needs in terms of subjects and types of materials, and determine appropriate allocation for these items. Past data can serve to aid in the acquisition of new collection materials and the weeding of old/useless materials from the current collection. Ideally, acquisitions should include books, periodicals, reports, manuscripts, micro formats, newspapers, magazines, motion pictures, video and audiotapes, DVDs, CDs, database subscriptions, and sound records.

Using various selection aids can help the library to better serve its patrons. The selection aides listed below are recommended for ease, efficiency and quality in updating the collection. “Provide a cross-section of subjects, literary genres, geographic areas and time periods appropriate to the users' interests and needs. In order to provide information and to promote intercultural awareness and understanding, it is also desirable that library materials, reflecting the interests and experiences of the various cultural groups of the community, be available in both English and the original language, by authors from each national, linguistic and cultural group represented in the community” (ALA-RUSA, 2007, p. 198).
In addition to creating a strong Collection Development Policy, a tour should be given to new patrons when library card requests are made. As a result, new library patrons will be better informed regarding the location of materials in the collection. This will result in increased use of items (including old and outdated material) as well as an increase in customer satisfaction. Moreover, a detailed analysis of the primary ethnic groups served in the immediate community should be considered. An increase in multilingual materials and promotion of the multilingual collection will, no doubt, reach a greater number of community residences resulting in greater use of the library’s collection. In Altadena, for example, 33% of the community uses materials other than English, and of that group, 71% indicated Spanish as language spoken. Thus, varied formats in a cross section of subjects should be considered when acquisitions are made for the Spanish collection. And, a proportionate number of reference service staff should be employed to serve the Spanish-speaking community.

Finally, an increase in funding for electronic resources in response to changing user demands, including access from a home or office database with a current library card, is recommended. And, a weeding policy specifically for electronic resources should be added to the Altadena Library’s Collection Development Policy. Thus, “…when new electronic resources are

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<th>SELECTION AID TYPES</th>
<th>SELECTION AID EXAMPLES</th>
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<td>Books in Print</td>
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<td>ALA Editions for ALA publications</td>
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under consideration, think about weeding other resources that may duplicate coverage” (Price, 2009, p. 32).

**Conclusion**

A library is a growing organism that is forever changing. Response to user demands will serve as a catalyst for that change, as user demand is the most important factor in selection and de-selection of library materials. Because of budget deficits in recent years, libraries have had a significant decrease in purchasing power, inhibiting the acquisition of new library materials. This has proved to be an overwhelming obstacle for most libraries.

Libraries need to find ways to expand their collections in subject areas and to the extent that will meet their users’ needs at an optimum level within the library’s budgetary limits. As this study revealed continuously weeding and developing a public library’s collection is essential for the library to stay in demand for the community it serves.
References


Altadena Public Library, (2001). Collection development policy. (Available from the Altadena Public Library, 600 East Mariposa Street, Altadena, CA 91001)


