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Advisor: Barbara B. Moran

This study looks at the placement of current popular fiction in academic libraries to determine whether popular fiction titles are placed within the context of the rest of the collection or separated into browsing or popular collections. While other studies have examined the extent to which academic libraries are collecting popular material, they have not considered what happens to those materials once they have been collected. The study concludes that academic libraries have widely different approaches to both collecting and placing current popular fiction.

#### Headings:

Best Sellers

College and university libraries

College and university libraries/Book collections

Shelving of books, periodicals, etc.

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PLACEMENT OF CURRENT POPULAR FICTION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY  
COLLECTIONS

by  
Brenna M. Gerhart

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Approved by

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Barbara B. Moran

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Academic libraries often find that popular fiction doesn't quite fit into their policies and procedures, so they may tend to avoid it. Yet such collections are often the most heavily used in the library, improving circulation statistics and making students feel at home. (Dewan 46)

There seems to be evidence that having popular materials available for recreational reading is beneficial for college-age students. As Dewan writes, "There has been a renewed interest in promoting reading not just because of its declining popularity among college-age students but also because research is proving its many benefits. A number of studies have demonstrated a relationship between reading, cognitive development, verbal skills, and academic achievement" (48). A study by Gallik found there was a positive correlation between time spent in recreational reading and academic success in undergraduates. He also writes that reading skills are important throughout the lifespan, and recreational reading has been found to improve reading comprehension, writing style, vocabulary, spelling, and grammatical development (Gallik 481). With results showing more recreational reading leading to better or more successful students, why don't all academic libraries promote all types of reading instead of just research?

The first step in promoting recreational reading is collecting titles that users will read for recreational purposes. The materials people enjoy reading recreationally include fiction and non-fiction titles as well as graphic novels, magazines, blogs, and more. Many academic libraries collect fiction titles for use by a literature department, but this does not always include the collection of popular fiction titles. One way academic libraries promote recreational reading is by creating and maintaining browsing

collections. Browsing collections contain popular fiction and non-fiction titles that have been placed in an area outside the library's general collection. But not every academic library has a browsing collection.

The goal of this study is to determine how academic libraries approach popular fiction in their collections. Is popular fiction currently being collected? And if so, how is it placed within the context of the rest of the collection? This study will determine if the popular fiction currently in the collections of academic libraries is placed among other books in the stacks, is pulled out into some type of browsing or popular collection, or is occupying multiple locations.

The best place to start looking at academic libraries' collection and placement habits regarding popular fiction is to look at the popular fiction itself. Popular fiction is generally considered outside the realm of serious literature, although literary fiction can become popular. Six of the books used for this study are often categorized as literary fiction, yet they spent weeks on the New York Times Bestsellers List. Van Fleet writes about two types of popular fiction, whose definitions more accurately represent common conceptions of popular lit.

The first is the widely accepted *mainstream* novel. These works are intended for a popular audience and the emphasis is on characterization, plot, development, thematic relevance, narrative style and, to some extent, originality. They are not, however, held to standards of literary quality such as unique style, social impact, or lasting significance and tend to be less complex, demanding, and self-conscious than novels categorized as literary works. *Genre* works, such as mysteries, romances, westerns, science fiction, are also known as "formulaic" or "patterned" fiction. They rely on familiar patterns and predictable outcomes for their appeal, and are more frequently judged on the basis of appeal to the individual reader than on external literary standards. (Van Fleet 65)

Popular literature is often meant for entertainment or escape rather than moral benefit or intellectual stimulation. This does not mean that intellectuals shouldn't or don't read

popular literature. Overcash's article on the benefits of collecting mystery and detective fiction in an academic library offers some statistics to back up the claim that educated individuals read popular fiction. Referring to Gallup polls from the 1980s Overcash writes, "Fifty-four percent of college educated readers buy fiction. Sixty-two percent of these college-educated fiction buyers purchase mystery/spy/suspense books" (Overcash 76). It is likely the habit of indulging in popular fiction did not start only after college. If academic libraries hope to collect in areas that meet the needs of their users, popular fiction may become a necessary addition.

Popular fiction is not only useful for recreational reading. Popular fiction also fits into the category of popular culture, a collecting area which may have merits beyond leisure reading. "Within the realm of popular culture, pop fiction is probably the least troublesome to libraries since it appears in book or magazine format and can be easily cataloged and shelved" (Sewell 453). Because of its value as popular culture, or perhaps simply because of its value as leisurely reading material, popular fiction has been collected intermittently by academic libraries for over a hundred years.

In the 1920s and 30s academic libraries were actively promoting recreational reading, creating large browsing collections and performing reader's advisory (Elliott 35). In 1942, Young published the results of a survey of academic libraries regarding their use of popular reading rooms which generally housed popular fiction and other popular materials and often served as the only student space in the library during a period of closed stacks in academic libraries. The article ends with these recommendations:

And finally the success of the room depends upon informality. Let me suggest that the students be permitted to lounge, to whisper, to hold round-table discussions in the room, to check out books, and that the room attendant takes time to discuss with the readers books, articles, or reading problems. Let us have

as few rules as possible, and with this freedom come respect, graciousness, interest, and a love for the room-the recreational-reading room. (Young 437)

These recommendations ring true even today, as academic libraries continue to strive for user satisfaction and value in their services. However as the decades progressed librarians started to phase out what they saw as less worthy fiction for that of a higher caliber, eventually getting rid of browsing collections altogether in favor of materials exclusively for research (Elliott 35). Librarians may feel that collecting popular fiction is outside the mission of the academic library and popular fiction collections belong only in public libraries. Van Fleet writes,

Books for the browsing room are often selected from the general collection on a rotating basis and chosen for their ability to provide entertainment, relaxation, or intellectual stimulation for the student through extracurricular reading. Although the browsing rooms of the 1920s and 1930s were compared to the public library reader's advisory services with their emphasis on personal guidance, lists, and other features designed for enhanced awareness and use, it is more common for today's browsing collections to be offered without additional support services, and many browsing rooms have been marginalized or disappeared altogether. (Van Fleet 66)

Today browsing collections or popular fiction may not be a part of every current academic library's collection. In many only classics or award winning literary fiction are allowed to stay on libraries' shelves. "Best-sellers tend to find their way out of the libraries when they become outdated, but they find their way back in when they are deemed worthy of being included in the canon. With the rise of popular culture studies at many universities, these rules of inclusion are being questioned" (Crawford & Harris 219).

Rathe and Blankenship believe popular fiction still has a place in academic libraries and write, "While public libraries provide recreational fiction and nonfiction for college students who seek out this option, recreational reading collections in academic



libraries promote the value of this activity for their students in a readily accessible manner” (82). Odess-Harnish also believes in the future of the browsing collection in academic libraries and writes in her article on leased popular collections, “The positive comments made by the survey participants show that if well maintained, a... popular literature collection can be a useful and popular supplemental collection to any academic library” (68).

Not all academic libraries have excluded browsing collections and popular fiction from their collections. A recent survey of academic libraries by Elliott found that “slightly more than 70 percent (71.4) of those surveyed noted that their library had a browsing area,” (37). The collection of popular books appears to be of at least some importance to a number of academic libraries. Dewan, in his article “Why Your Library Needs a Browsing Collection Now More Than Ever” writes, “Up until now, college and university libraries have lagged behind other institutions in promoting literacy and lifelong reading...The next wave of recreational reading promotion strategies will emerge from academic libraries” (53). But he also concedes that space and money are major issues for libraries and if popular fiction is to be collected, a decision between interfiling popular books with the rest of the collection and creating a browsing collection must be made (Dewan 55).

The budget, a tricky issue anyway, can be a huge impediment to popular browsing collections. Hsieh and Runner list possible solutions, writing, “Academic libraries have used several different approaches to offering leisure reading collections, such as accepting and making available donated collections as well as allocating funds (either donated or from regular material budgets) to purchase or lease leisure reading materials”

(200). One popular way to implement a browsing collection based on donations is the paperback exchange. In this model, the users themselves, and sometimes outside donors, provide the collection by bringing books they have already read and borrowing new books. Leasing popular fiction is another cost and space saving option since libraries only keep books for as long as they are popular, and then ship them back and receive new books. Using this model libraries neither have to pay full-price for each popular fiction title in their collection nor find space for books once they are no longer appropriate for a browsing collection.

In each of these situations, user access becomes an issue once the browsing collection has been created. If academic libraries are collecting popular fiction, what is the best way to shelve it in order to create the best user access? There are a surprising number of recommendations on this subject. Smith and Young in their article on collection promotion discuss the results of an informal survey, “Several librarians who had only recently begun keeping the jackets on noted an increase in circulation; one respondent remarked that it would make an interesting study to track the circulation of books with jackets versus similar books without” (522). Van Fleet writes, “Enhancing browsing through new book displays and separate genre shelving will increase circulation and cost effectiveness” (80). This suggests that creating a separate browsing collection would increase user access to the popular fiction in the collection. Sewell also writes about the value of creating a separate browsing collection,

Pop fiction materials are stored primarily in separate popular culture libraries or collections, as special collections within rare book or special collection divisions, and integrated into general literature collections. In the latter arrangement, materials are difficult to locate and describe since they are in a sense ‘lost’ in the general stacks. The general stacks, however, are usually the largest repositories of pop fiction. (Sewell 454)

However, Sewell also cautions against using a browsing collection and the separation of popular fiction from the rest of the collection as an excuse for poor bibliographic control. Cataloging each title in a library's collection and creating a way for users to discover and easily access those titles is important.

Many collections have files (not real catalogs) for series and authors. Where popular culture materials are organized as a separate entity and where good bibliographic control is lacking, popular literature collections are arranged by genre and authors. Librarians contend that this arrangement also provides relatively satisfactory access to the materials. In libraries in which pop fiction is not distinguished from other kinds of literature, full cataloging is the rule. (Sewell 459)

This could be a major issue for user access. If part of a library's collection is not cataloged, or fully cataloged, a user searching for a title may not be made aware of its existence.

## Review of the Literature

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Previous studies have been done on the existence of popular materials in academic libraries. In the past ten years, a number of studies have been done which examine the collecting behaviors of academic libraries regarding a number of different popular materials including best-sellers, graphic novels, and science fiction. Generally these studies reveal that academic libraries are not collecting extensively in the area of popular materials and recommend that more collecting be done to allow researchers in the area of popular culture to have the resources they need.

Crawford and Harris's study looked at the holdings of a selection of Pennsylvania academic libraries to determine the level of collection for past best-sellers. A list of titles compiled from 1940-1990 best-sellers lists, both fiction and non-fiction, was compared against the selected libraries' catalogs. Crawford and Harris determined that academic libraries were more likely to hold older best-sellers than newer best-sellers and more non-fiction titles were held than fiction titles.

A study of science fiction holdings in academic libraries was done by Mulcahy. A search was done on the catalogs of academic libraries that belonged to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Mulcahy used a list of 200 science fiction novels published from 1950-2000 to search the library catalogs and determined that science fiction novels were not a high priority collecting area for most academic libraries unless a special

collection of science fiction novels existed at their institution. The study also found that older and more popular science fiction titles were more likely to be collected.

A similar study was recently done involving graphic novel collections. Wagner searched the catalogs of academic library members of ARL to discover if they are collecting graphic novels. The list of titles used for the search was created from award winners and “Best-of” lists. The study found that few academic libraries are collecting graphic novels. Wagner compared the results of his study to those of Mulcahy’s and showed that fewer libraries are collecting graphic novels and the collections of titles are smaller than the libraries collecting science fiction and the collections they hold.

Rather than comparing the collections of multiple academic libraries, Odess-Harnish studied the way they populate their browsing collections. Through a survey of 22 libraries that lease their browsing collections instead of purchasing the titles, Odess-Harnish investigated the reasons academic libraries lease their collections and the advantages and disadvantages of that decision. The study determined that while leasing a browsing collection may save space and money, it deprives future scholars of popular materials for their research.

These studies have examined the extent to which academic libraries are collecting popular materials but have not considered what happens to the materials after they have been collected. This study looks at the placement of current popular fiction in academic libraries to determine whether popular fiction titles are placed with the rest of the collection or separated into browsing or popular collections.

## Methodology

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To accomplish the research goals of this study, the researcher looked at the collections of the academic Association of Research Libraries (ARL) member libraries. This particular population of academic libraries has been used by other studies of this type, such as Mulcahy's (2006) look at science fiction holdings and Wagner's (2010) survey of comic and graphic novel holdings. This population is especially appropriate for a study such as this since large research libraries are more likely to have the funds and breadth of collecting to include popular fiction in their collections, rather than an uncataloged paperback exchange functioning as a browsing collection. While paperback exchanges may meet the needs of library users looking for popular fiction, they do not lend themselves to a study documenting the placement of popular fiction in particular libraries.

The list of ARL libraries used was taken from the "Member Libraries" section of the ARL website. Libraries that did not serve a primarily academic purpose were removed, as were two academic libraries whose OPACs (Online Public Access Catalogs) use French rather than English. The websites for each of these libraries was also taken from the ARL "Member Libraries" page, and were used as the access point for catalog searches of each library's OPAC. A search of each library's OPAC was done rather than a search for the titles in the WorldCat catalog because browsing collections may not be

listed in WorldCat or distinctions between a library's collections may not be made. A full list of the libraries used for this study can be found in Appendix One.

Although recreational reading includes both fiction and non-fiction, this study examines only fiction. Popular fiction was chosen because, as Sanders (2009) writes in his survey of universities, "The most popular genre of leisure reading among the libraries surveyed was fiction, especially best-seller fiction" (178).

The titles of current popular fiction were taken from the "Hardcover Fiction" lists of the *New York Times* Best Sellers over the past three years, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

Crawford and Harris used a similar technique for their study of Pennsylvania academic libraries to determine holdings of popular fiction published from 1940-1990. Their study used bestsellers listed in *Publishers Weekly*. To determine the most popular books for this study, a list of top ten books from each year was compiled based on the number of weeks a title spent on the list. The number of weeks was counted at the date of last appearance on the list. For those titles which continued appearing on the list into the year 2011 the count on the last published list of the year for 2010 was used. This resulted in a list of thirty-one books, as the 2010 list includes a tie.

Table 1: Books Used in Search: 2010			
Title	Author	Publisher	Publication Date
The Help	Kathryn Stockett	Amy Einhorn Books/Putnam	Feb 10, 2009
The Girl Who Kicked the Hornet's Nest	Stieg Larsson	Knopf	May 25, 2010
The Lost Symbol	Dan Brown	Doubleday	Sept 15, 2009
The Last Song	Nicholas Sparks	Grand Central Publishing	September 8, 2009
The Girl Who Played with Fire	Stieg Larsson	Knopf	July 28, 2009
Safe Haven	Nicholas Sparks	Grand Central Publishing	September 14, 2010
I, Alex Cross	James Patterson	Little, Brown and Company	November 16, 2009
The Christmas Sweater	Glenn Beck & Kevin Balfe & Jason Wright	Threshold Editions	November 11, 2008
Freedom	Jonathan Franzen	Farrar, Straus & Giroux	August 31, 2010
Squirrel Seeks Chipmunk	David Sedaris	Little, Brown and Company	September 28, 2010
Fall of Giants	Ken Follett	Dutton	September 28, 2010

Table 2: Books Used in Search: 2009			
Title	Author	Publisher	Publication Date
The Host	Stephenie Meyer	Little, Brown and Company	May 6, 2008
The Story of Edgar Sawtelle	David Wroblewski	Ecco	September 19, 2008
The Guernsey Literary and Potato Peel Pie Society	Mary Ann Shaffer & Annie Barrows	The Dial Press	July 29, 2008
Dead and Gone	Charlaine Harris	Ace	May 5, 2009
The Associate	John Grisham	Doubleday	January 27, 2009
The Lucky One	Nicholas Sparks	Grand Central Publishing	September 30, 2008
The Hour I First Believed	Wally Lamb	Harper	November 11, 2008
Scarpetta	Patricia Daniels Cornwell	Putnam	December 2, 2008
Cross Country	James Patterson	Little, Brown and Company	November 17, 2008
A Mercy	Toni Morrison	Knopf	November 11, 2008



Table 3: Books Used in Search: 2008			
Title	Author	Publisher	Publication Date
A Thousand Splendid Suns	Khaled Hosseini	Riverhead	May 22, 2007
For One More Day	Mitch Albom	Hyperion	September 26, 2006
World Without End	Ken Follett	Dutton	October 9, 2007
The Choice	Nicholas Sparks	Grand Central Publishing	September 24, 2007
Playing for Pizza	John Grisham	Doubleday	September 24, 2007
The Appeal	John Grisham	Doubleday	January 29, 2008
Love the One You're With	Emily Giffin	St. Martin's Press	May 13, 2008
Double Cross	James Patterson	Little, Brown and Company	November 13, 2007
Stone Cold	David Baldacci	Grand Central Publishing	November 6, 2007
Chasing Harry Winston	Lauren Weisberger	Simon & Schuster	May 27, 2008

Once the libraries and titles were determined, a search of each library's OPAC began. The searches were performed over a period of two weeks in February, 2011, and involved visiting each library's website as represented on the ARL "Member Libraries" page and using a combination of author and title searches. Each title on the list was searched for in all of the catalogs and if present, its location was noted. Each title was documented as being in one of four collections: "Browsing," "Stacks," "Both," "None." For the purposes of this study, a browsing collection was defined as any collection whose purpose is for housing popular titles, or housing particular titles in an area set apart from the rest of the collection. These collections can have many names including Browsing Collection, Popular Collection, Bestseller Collection, etc. If any location had an ambiguous name a full investigation was done on the library's website to determine whether it was a browsing location or not. Stacks locations included general collections,

and any titles located in the main collection of the library. In the case of libraries with multiple branches or campuses, an effort was made to determine which of the libraries were part of the larger university library system and which were independent.

There are two main issues for validity in collecting the data for this study. The first is whether or not a given library's browsing collection is cataloged. If one of the libraries studied has an uncataloged browsing collection, it would not appear in the OPAC and there will be no way to know that title actually exists in the library's collection. The second threat is the issue of location naming in library catalogs. If collections have nonsignificant or ambiguous names the location of a book may be misinterpreted. As noted earlier, steps were taken to reduce the likelihood of this threat manifesting, but it remains a possibility.

## Results

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The results of the OPAC searches of the selected popular fiction titles in the selected ARL member library catalogs indicated that popular fiction is handled differently in different libraries. All of the institutions held at least one of the titles somewhere in their collection, but where popular fiction was held varied greatly. Seven university libraries owned all thirty-one titles in their collection and two of these, University of Texas and University of Pittsburgh, have no browsing collection (Table 4). Popular fiction is being collected in academic libraries, in both libraries that encourage recreational reading with browsing collections and libraries which have no browsing collection and collect popular fiction for their general collection.

Table 4: Universities with All Titles
Harvard University
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of Pittsburgh*
Temple University
Texas A&M University
University of Texas*
Washington University in St Louis

\*No browsing collection

Each of the titles was held by at least one browsing collection. *The Girl Who Kicked the Hornet's Nest* by Stieg Larsson was most likely to be included in a browsing collection with forty-seven inclusions, while *The Christmas Sweater* by Glenn Beck was least likely with six inclusions. However, popular fiction is being placed within the

broader collection of a library at much higher rates than its placement within a browsing or popular collection. Table 5 below includes the titles most often shelved only in a library's browsing collection while Table 6 includes the titles most often shelved only in a library's general collection. The title most often located only in the stacks has that location in eighty-two libraries, while the title most often only located in a browsing collection has that location in twenty-eight libraries.

Table 5: Top 5 Titles in Only Browsing Collections			
Title	Author	# of Occurrences	Genre
The Associate	John Grisham	28	Mystery/Suspense Fiction
Dead and Gone	Charlaine Harris	27	Science Fiction/Fantasy
The Host	Stephenie Meyer	27	Science Fiction/Fantasy
The Lost Symbol	Dan Brown	25	Mystery/Suspense Fiction
The Last Song	Nicholas Sparks	25	Romance

Table 6: Top 5 Titles in Only General Collections			
Title	Author	# of Occurrences	Genre
A Mercy	Toni Morrison	82	Historical Fiction/Literary Fiction
A Thousand Splendid Suns	Khaled Hosseini	75	Historical Fiction/Literary Fiction
Freedom	Jonathan Franzen	61	Literary Fiction
The Story of Edgar Sawtelle	David Wroblewski	57	Literary Fiction
The Hour I First Believed	Wally Lamb	49	Historical Fiction/Literary Fiction

Genre classification for each of the titles was based on Library of Congress Subject Headings and categorization on bookselling websites. A look at the genres in Tables 5 and 6 shows the books most commonly housed with the general collection are

items of literary fiction while those held in browsing collections are classified as genre fiction. A title is more likely to be collected if it can be classified as literary fiction rather than genre fiction. The titles classified as literary fiction are in more academic library collections than those classified as genre fiction but as Table 7 shows, genre fiction such as mystery/suspense fiction represents a larger part of best-selling popular fiction titles. Genre fiction may be seen as more appropriate for recreational reading than research and is therefore more often collected in browsing collections than in general collections. If academic libraries were collecting the popular fiction titles that are truly popular there would be larger numbers of genre fiction in their collections, regardless of where they place popular fiction.

<b>Table 7: Genre Representation in Searched Titles</b>	
<b>Genre</b>	<b># of Titles in Genre</b>
Mystery/Suspense Fiction	10
Romance	6
Literary Fiction*	6
Historical Fiction*	6
Science Fiction/Fantasy	2
Inspirational	2
Humor	1
Sports Fiction	1

\*3 titles are classified as both Historical and Literary Fiction, see Table 6

While seven libraries hold all of these titles, thirty-five (30.97%) of the libraries hold ten or fewer of the titles in their collection and 49.56% hold fewer than half the titles. Based on this data, popular fiction is still not a collecting priority of all academic libraries. Of the libraries searched in this study, 60.2% had a browsing collection of some kind. So although current popular fiction may not be heavily collected by all libraries, an effort is being made to place it in a browsing collection. This is not a unified

practice, as 46.9% of libraries held at least one title in both the general collection and a browsing collection. This could be because a title fits the collecting requirements of both collections, or because the library is trying to increase ease of access for different user populations.

## Discussion

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The results seem to indicate that although almost all large academic libraries collect popular fiction, there is no standard model for its placement. The libraries in this study included examples of libraries with browsing collections and without, those which placed popular fiction in multiple locations and those who maintained a consistent location, those which held every title and those which held very few. Although no overall model for popular fiction collection or placement can be found, it is possible to identify four models of how libraries deal with popular fiction. The first model is the library that collects popular fiction and places it in a browsing collection. These libraries contain a large number of the titles on the list in Tables 1,2, and 3 and the majority are located in the browsing collection. The second model is the library that collects popular fiction and places it in the general collection. These libraries don't have a browsing collection but they still have a large number of the titles. The third is the library that collects popular fiction, but doesn't have a standard location for popular fiction. These libraries have a browsing collection as well as a large number of the titles but the titles can be found in the browsing collection, the general collection, or both with equal frequency. The fourth is the library that does not collect popular fiction, or collects only a very few titles. Each of these library types has at least one representative in the libraries used for this study.

Why is there no model for popular fiction placement? It may simply be because browsing collections are not a standard feature in every library unlike the reference or periodical collections. Perhaps it has something to do with the mission of the library and its unwillingness or lack of interest in creating a collection of titles which could be found in a public library. Although as libraries become more user centered and collections move towards a just in time rather than just in case approach, a browsing collection may become increasingly appropriate. Or it may be seen as a positive thing that libraries seem to take a number of approaches to popular fiction as each library serves a distinct user population that may have its own particular preferences for the placement of popular fiction.

Given the results of this study and the great variety of approaches to popular fiction placement, further research into this area may succeed in clearing up the inconsistencies seen in the libraries and may perhaps result in recommending a successful model for popular fiction placement. One possibility of interest would include studying circulation statistics to discover what locations allow the best visibility for popular fiction or allow those collections to get the most use possible. Knowing what popular fiction placement receives the most circulation could help libraries determine whether the popular fiction placement they are currently using is the best or most appropriate for their collection. Another area of future research could include the same type of research done by this study on other types of academic libraries including community colleges and four year liberal arts institutions. This would provide a more comprehensive picture of the state of popular fiction within academic libraries as a whole instead of just large research libraries.



It is clear that there is no common model for popular fiction placement in academic libraries, and there may never be a single solution that fits all institutions, but it is important for academic libraries to consider their placement of popular fiction and ensure it fits both their mission and the needs of their students and faculty. Academic libraries may be collecting it in varying degrees, but it is clear they are collecting current popular fiction. It is now important to continue to try to understand where that popular fiction is being placed within the larger library collection, and how that affects its use by an academic library's diverse user populations.

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### Appendix: Library OPACs Searched

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University of Alabama Libraries

University at Albany, SUNY, Libraries

University of Alberta Libraries

University of Arizona Libraries

Arizona State University Libraries

Auburn University Libraries

Boston College Libraries

Boston University Libraries

Brigham Young University Library

University of British Columbia Library

Brown University Library

University at Buffalo, SUNY, Libraries

University of Calgary Libraries and Cultural Resources

University of California, Berkeley Library

University of California, Davis Library

University of California, Irvine Libraries

University of California, Los Angeles Library

University of California, Riverside Libraries

University of California, San Diego Libraries

University of California, Santa Barbara Libraries

Case Western Reserve University Libraries

University of Chicago Library

University of Cincinnati Libraries

University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

Colorado State University Libraries

Columbia University Libraries

University of Connecticut Libraries

Cornell University Library

Dartmouth College Library

University of Delaware Library

Duke University Libraries

Emory University Libraries

University of Florida Libraries

Florida State University Libraries

George Washington University Library

Georgetown University Library

University of Georgia Libraries

Georgia Tech Library and Information Center

University of Guelph Library

Harvard University Libraries

University of Hawaii at Manoa Library

University of Houston Libraries

Howard University Libraries

University of Illinois at Chicago Library

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library

Indiana University Libraries Bloomington

University of Iowa Libraries

Iowa State University Library

Johns Hopkins University Libraries

University of Kansas Libraries

Kent State University Libraries

University of Kentucky Libraries

Louisiana State University Libraries

University of Louisville Libraries

McGill University Library

McMaster University Libraries

University of Manitoba Libraries

University of Maryland Libraries

University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries

University of Miami Libraries

University of Michigan Library

Michigan State University Libraries

University of Minnesota Libraries

University of Missouri–Columbia Libraries

University of Nebraska–Lincoln Libraries

University of New Mexico Libraries

New York University Libraries

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Libraries

North Carolina State University Libraries

Northwestern University Library

Hesburgh Libraries of Notre Dame

Ohio State University Libraries

Ohio University Libraries

University of Oklahoma Libraries

Oklahoma State University Library

University of Oregon Libraries

University of Ottawa Library

University of Pennsylvania Libraries

Pennsylvania State University Libraries

University of Pittsburgh Libraries

Princeton University Library

Purdue University Libraries

Queen's University Library

Rice University Library

University of Rochester Libraries

Rutgers University Libraries

University of Saskatchewan Library

University of South Carolina Libraries

University of Southern California Libraries

Southern Illinois University Carbondale Library

Stony Brook University, SUNY, Libraries

Syracuse University Library

Temple University Libraries

University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries

University of Texas Libraries

Texas A&M University Libraries

Texas Tech University Libraries

University of Toronto Libraries

Tulane University Library

University of Utah Library

Vanderbilt University Library

University of Virginia Library

Virginia Tech Libraries

University of Washington Libraries

Washington State University Libraries

Washington University in St. Louis Libraries

University of Waterloo Library

Wayne State University Libraries

University of Western Ontario Libraries

University of Wisconsin–Madison Libraries



Yale University Library

York University Libraries

The following books were excluded from the search due to non-English catalogs:

Bibliothèques de l'Université de Montréal (In French)

Bibliothèque de l' Université Laval (In French)