Making Room for Innovation: Using Systematic Random Sampling to Quickly and Efficiently Obtain Shelf Occupancy Data
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## OVERVIEW

In order to prepare for the reallocation of library space, two members of the University Library Access Services team used systematic random sampling to inform decision-making about shifting and/or withdrawal of library materials in preparation for the renovation of additional library spaces.
DEFINITION
Systematic Random Sampling occurs when the researcher selects every nth unit. (Beck, S. E. \& Manuel, K. (2008). Practical research methods for
librarians and information Intrarians and informational
professionals.
Schuman.) 48 ). New York: NealSchuman.)

A simple process estimates a projection of the current holdings to help answer questions such as

- How much shelf space is currently occupied by monographs?
- By serials?
- How much space would be available if serials were relocated or withdrawn?

FLOOR PLANS
The main print collection at University Library is housed on two floors. The close-up map shows the sections and block layouts.

FOURTH FLOOR


## METHOD

data collection
A shelf from every fifth section was selected as the sampling unit. Then a form was created to capture the following data: length of the shelf, number of serials, and inches of unoccupied space.

The data collected was recorded in an Excel spreadsheet.


CALCULATION
The sample data was used to calculate estimates of the percent of shelving occupied by monographs, percent of shelving occupie
by serials, and the percent of empty space.

ANALYSIS
The calculations were displayed to represent the relationship between call number class and block.


## RENOVATION

Bookstacks


New Spaces


Arts \& Humanities Institute


