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# INFLUENCE OF USER DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS ON INFORMATION RESOURCES SAFETY IN PUBLIC ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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## Abstract

*Academic libraries provide access to information resources to support the school's curriculum and research need of lecturers and students. The libraries provide wide range of resources such as books in print form, audio, video recordings, visual and electronic resources. The provision of these resources helps to address the information needs of users. However, the security of the information resources has become a major concern in academic libraries. Poor security provision for the prevention of thefts of information resources in academic libraries especially in Nigeria is posing a great problem in the area of book theft and mutilation. This study therefore, examined the influence of deviant behaviours on information resources' safety in public academic libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of study comprised of one hundred and fifty seven librarians in public academic libraries in Ogun State. The study adopted a total enumeration in gathering the data for the study. The data collection tool was structured and validated questionnaire. Based on the descriptive analysis, the study revealed that the level of library information resources safety in Ogun State was high as indicated by the Grand (Mean = 2.64). The result further reveals that the deviant behaviours prevalent in the library are book theft (M=2.50), tearing off book pages (M=2.46) and vandalism of information resources (M=2.25). The study concludes that deviant behaviours are a factor that that can influence the safety of information resources in public academic libraries.*

**Keywords:** User Deviant Behaviour, Information Resources Safety, Public Academic Libraries.

**Word Count:** 244

## **Introduction**

Library is viewed as a building attached to an academic institution, providing information in support of teaching, providing research needs of both students, staff, general academic community as well as in support of the school curriculum. The mandate of every academic library is to provide access to both print and non-print library information materials to support and advance scholarship. This is why Gupta and Madhusudhan (2019) stated that library resources are the information materials that enable the library to fulfil its goal of meeting the information needs of its users. The collection of libraries is viewed as the bedrock for the services provided by the libraries to the academic community at large. The Libraries in their effort to provide wide range of resources to meet the needs of users assemble resources in various sizes and formats. These library resources are printed and none printed materials such as books, audio and video recordings and electronic resources. These resources constitute library collection which the library provides that help to address information needs of users. Literature establishes that academic libraries are not always safe to guaranty the safety of library materials. According to Urhiewhu, Emojorho and Omah (2018), academic libraries are not always a safe and secure place. Hence, there is the presence of violence and property crime. Academic libraries are not excluded from this assertion because they are subject to a wide variety of security challenges. Therefore, the importance of information resources in the library makes it critical for it to be protected through provision of safety measures.

Nwalo (2000) noted that there are quite a number of challenges facing libraries across the world and most especially in Africa where a lot of library information materials are either missing or stolen from the shelves. The value placed on most library information materials gives impetus for the need to organize and provide adequate security for the materials. The security of library books and non-book materials are of utmost importance. This is to help reduce unauthorized access to information materials in the library. In other to avoid unauthorized access to library resources, the provision of adequate security measures in the library resources is essential. Security devices should be made available by libraries to ensure that the information materials are not stolen or mutilated. Maidabino and Zainab (2011) noted that library information insecurity entails the need for libraries to secure its collection to ensure effective provision of services to users and to guaranty the longevity of the materials. Libraries in some public institutions seem to provide a traditional form of security measures which includes making available security staff at the entrance of a library to ensure that all library materials taken out of the library are checked. Also making sure that users do not take their bags into the library coupled with a mandatory wearing of identification tags to monitor who is not a registered member of the library.

In spite of these protective measures, library information materials are still not safe. This assertion prompts the view of Omoisekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen and Ojeme (2015) who reported that there is need for librarians to employ a very concrete means of securing the materials

available in the library and to have security systems which will help to provide a safe facility for library resources. This measure calls for the use of electronic systems such as building alarm systems, access control systems, video surveillance and telesurveillance in the library. The safety of information resources is a problem of great importance in libraries of either public or private institutions. This is because these resources are what makes a library since libraries are defined by the available resources it holds. Also, library information security safety entails that the mode of arrangement of library collection should be planned so that there could be a clear sight on the reading tables of users. This is to monitor the uses and the way information materials are used, the tables should be designed flat so that surveillance can be maintained as well as ensuring proper positioning to avoid distortion of visibility of users' workstation. The protection of library information resources through traditional security measures includes the provision of trained security personnel to protect human movement in and around the libraries including the implementation of other security strategies.

The library information materials are faced with safety challenges as a result of the deviant behaviors of users who make use of the library resources. These deviant behaviors range from theft of the library materials, vandalism and mutilation of information resources. These are behaviors that the libraries face which hinder proper provision of access to library information resources. Deviant behaviors describe actions that violate social norms, including a formally enacted rule. Deviance is a behavioral disposition that is not in conformity with an institutionalized set-up. There are set of norms and values that are held by individuals or members of an organization, when these norms or values are violated through action and inactions of individuals in an organization it means that such individuals are deviants (Awujola & Olapade, 2015). Library users tend to have different kinds of behaviors when using the library and some of these approaches could prove to be threats to the safety of information resources in the library. Users are known to display some manners in the library. A deviant user is the one who go against the rules and regulations of the library and thus, becomes a threat to the intellectual properties through theft, mutilation and other forms of abuse. According to Isebe (2014), deviant behaviors are those behaviors that contradict the set standards of any library. This assertion is also supported by Yamson and Cobblah (2016). Emojorho and Omah (2018) noted that deviant behaviours among academic library users include throwing out books and other information resources through windows at night during power outage, carrying books and other information resources out of library without getting them properly charged out, tearing off pages of books, using chemicals to clean off library ownership stamps in books and removing date due slips, removing the jacket cover and preliminary pages of books so that those books cannot be identified, conniving with some library staff such that a user can be issued with more tickets than allowed by the library, Furthermore, some users of academic libraries demonstrate deviant attitudes within the library surroundings and this can cause security problems in the library.

A further study in Nigerian context indicates that libraries have been faced with varying degrees of criminal behavior in the use of their resources. Okogwu and Nnamani (2013) report in their

study, that libraries create their own brand of abuse of materials by encouraging patrons to utilize their resources without providing the relevant and sufficient enhancing materials. Inadequate number of books and journals has been given much prominence as a reason for delinquent act witnessed in libraries. Anyaobi and Akpoma (2012) in their study carried out in Delta State Polytechnic library concluded that selfishness was one of the main factors responsible for the abuse of library materials, followed by inadequate number of multiple copies of library materials, high cost of photocopying and fear that one may not find the material at the next visit. Most of the academic libraries in the developing nations including Nigeria, according to Eruvwe, Akpojotor, and Okonoko (2015) lack adequate security measures which give the users the opportunity of such deviant act. Therefore, it is pertinent to investigate the level of library information safety more also to determine if deviant behaviors contribute to library information resources' safety in libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria.

### **Objectives of the study**

The main objective of this study was to investigate the influence of deviant behaviours on information resources' safety in academic libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of this study are to:

1. Determine the level of library information resources' safety in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria
2. Establish the cause of insecurity of library resources in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria.
3. Establish the deviant behaviours prevalent among academic library users in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria
4. Ascertain the causes of deviant behaviour among library users in academic libraries in Ogun State
5. Determine the significant influence of deviant behaviour on library information safety in academic libraries in Ogun State
6. deviant behaviours will not significantly influence traditional security measures in public academic libraries in Ogun State
7. deviant behaviours will have not significantly influence on electronic security measures in public academic libraries in Ogun State

## **Research questions**

The following research questions will provide answers to the outlined objectives:

1. What is the level of library information resources safety in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria?
2. What are the causes of insecurity of library resources in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria?
3. What are the deviant behaviours prevalent among library users in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria?
4. What are the causes of deviant behaviour among library users in academic libraries in Ogun State?

## **Research Hypothesis**

The hypothesis for this study was formulated to address the specific objectives of this study and was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on safety of information resources in academic libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria

H<sub>2</sub> There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on traditional security measures in public academic libraries in Ogun State

H<sub>3</sub> There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on electronic security measures in public academic libraries in Ogun State.

## **Review of Literature**

### **The concept of library Information Resources' Safety**

Libraries are pillars of civilization because no nation can function effectively without the use of information resources in the library. The library, being an essential institution housing large volume of resources and granting access to the materials to meet the needs of students, lecturers and faculty members and the general academic community face a number of threats. These threats come in the form of theft, mutilation and other forms of abuse which has been a tremendous challenge to the library profession worldwide. According to Jackson (1991) incidents of theft, non-return of materials and mutilation of library stock have been

on the increase. Anunobi and Okoye (2008) noted that one of the challenges facing the academic library is the issue of security management for prevention of theft of print and non-print resources in the academic libraries.

This challenge of theft is the most common crime in libraries which has deprived many libraries from achieving their service goal. In the context of theft, some library materials are expensive in nature; this makes them a target for theft. Oyesiku, Buraimo and Olusanya (2012) submitted that scandalous behaviours such as theft and mutilation, hiding library materials, refusal to return overdue borrowed materials, drinking and eating in the library, among others have become a common occurrence in academic library. According to the above scholars, academic libraries lacked security measures which encourage users to perform such act such as removing resources from the library. Akussah and Bentil (2010) stated that theft and mutilation of books and non-books are common phenomena in Nigerian university libraries. They further stated that, if the habits are not checked, they will create serious threats to library's collections and their preservation. Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) noted that, accessing the collection of a library by users is very crucial; this is because it supports the mission of the university. However, they argue that good collections in the library call for the need for safety and security for those collections.

### **Overview of Deviant Behaviours in the libraries**

Deviant behaviours in the libraries are behaviours such as mutilation, pouching, burglary and defacing of resources. This occurs when abuse of library materials appear through the exercises of users. According to Anyaobi and Akpoma, (2012) these behaviours has brought enormous challenges in the delivery of services to users by the library. Gadekar and Golwal (2013) argues that deviant behaviours such as library vandalism and other crimes is a serious problem in academic libraries. Users display negative behaviours by damaging, buildings, vehicles, equipment and furniture that belong to the library. Users also display this negative behaviours by losing of books borrowed, not returning books, physical and verbal abuse of librarians, over borrowing, unauthorized borrowing, delinquent readership and generally vandalising resources in the library. According to Akor (2013) deviant behaviours perpetrated by library users such as theft and malicious damage of books have deprived

many others from fully satisfying their information needs. This situation however leads to users' dissatisfaction with library resources.

Ohayagha (2014) is of the view that theft in the library is displayed when a user dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it. Mutilation is viewed by Ohayagha (2014) as an act tearing, highlighting and removing pages of books in the library including annotating margins of books, meddling with the content of material thereby making them unusable to library users. Furthermore, deviant behaviour according to Esiebo (2007) is described as disruptive behaviours of users in the library such as extending borrowing of books and disfigurement of books. These behaviours tend to deny the library user essential information materials for study and research. Therefore, for the library to render adequate service to users, scrutiny of the behaviour of users is required. This is because the deviant behaviours of users of the library can negatively influence or affect other users.

### **Deviant Behaviours and Library Information Resources Safety**

In a study carried out by Okoyo, (2000) at federal Polytechnic, Oko in the department of Library and Information Science, the findings of the study revealed that there was an annual loss of information materials in the library which is still happening. Ikuomola, Okunola and Olabode (2015) conducted a study on deviant behaviours on library use. The findings of the study revealed that there is a serious problem with the security in the libraries. Also, it was reported that inadequate power supply in the library pre-empt deviant behaviour resulting to stealing and mutilation of books in the library. Maidabino and Zainab (2011) conducted a study on collection security management at university libraries: assessment of its implementation status. The finding of the study indicated that poor security is a major factor for deviant behaviours in the library. Akor (2013) conducted a study in Benue State University on security management for prevention of book thefts. The findings of the study revealed that the books in the university library are stolen and mutilated due to inadequate library materials, financial constraint and selfishness on the part of library users. The scholar further established that various methods of stealing and mutilation are adopted in the library. This includes tearing of book, removing of the book jacket cover and hiding of books.



Omobolanale and Adekunle (2019) carried out a study on deviant behaviour among users of academic libraries in two academic libraries in Oyo State Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that, the academic libraries are affected by deviant behaviours of users. It was established that deviant behaviour such as theft, book defacement and mutilation are the major deviant behaviours exhibited by users in the libraries.

Furthermore, Omosekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen and Ojeme (2015) investigated library and information resources' security: traditional and electronic security measures. The findings of the study indicated that libraries were still adopting traditional means of library security. Osayande (2011) investigated electronic security systems in academic libraries. The study found out that few electronic security systems are in use in academic libraries promoting library materials been removed illegally in the library. Oyesiku, Buraimo and Olusanya (2012) carried out a study on disruptive readers in academic libraries looking at Olabisi Onabanjo University Library. The study reported that disruptive behaviour is a common phenomenon among users of academic libraries, selfish interest and lack of photocopying facilities aid stealing and illegal removal of books in the library. Also, lack of discipline, strike actions, high registration fees are major contributors to library insecurity. A study was carried out by Fasae and Adedokun (2016) on abuse of information materials in academic Libraries in Ekiti-State, Nigeria. The findings of the study show that the mostly abuse information materials are textbooks followed by projects as well as newspapers. The researcher opines that some students abuse information materials because they are selfish and lazy.

Okuonghae, Ijeh and Erabor (2018) carried out a study on user delinquency as a factor affecting effective service delivery in university libraries in Ekiti and Ondo State, Nigeria. It was reported that user delinquency significantly contributed to effective service delivery. Hence, user delinquency in university libraries such as theft of library materials, eating in the library, making or receiving calls in the library, refusal to return over-due borrowed books, mutilation of library materials and misuse of library computer systems affects effective service delivery in university library such as information and referral services, reference services, charging and discharging of library materials, cataloguing and

classification of library materials and user education services. In the historic work of Abifarin (1997) it was argued that book examined the problem of securing library materials in Nigeria university libraries in general and the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta Nigeria in particular. Information of the study was drawn from literature records available at the readers' services department of university of agriculture Abeokuta (UNAAB) library. Amongst important findings, it was 15 found that among the various users groups, students, (96.6%) topped the list of culprits as far as book theft and mutilation concerned.

Anyaoobi and Akpoma (2012) carried out a study in Delta State Polytechnic Library and reported that selfishness, inadequate copies of materials, high cost of photocopying are the main factors responsible for the abuse of library materials. Ayoung, Boatbill, and Banbil (2014) carried out a study on the level of security of library collections in an evaluative study of polytechnic libraries in Ghana. The findings show that the level of insecurity of information resources was high. Osayande, (2011) carried out research on electronic security systems in academic libraries: A case study of three university libraries in south-west Nigeria. The study found out that electronic security systems are in use in academic libraries but the level of efficiency is yet to be determined.

### **Methodology**

The research adopted a survey research design. The population comprised of 157 in public academic libraries in Ogun Stat. This study adopted a total enumeration due to the size of the population. The data collection tool was structured and validated questionnaire. The analysis was carried out using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## Research Results

**Research Question 1:** What is the level of library information resources safety in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria?

**Table 1: Level of Library Information resources Safety**

S/N	Traditional Security measures	Very High	High	Low	Very low	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Rate the level at which the visibility of shelves enables monitoring of library users	52 (36.4%)	75 (52.4%)	15 (10.5%)	1 (7%)	3.24	.663
2	To what level is the presence of security personnel in the library	52 (36.4%)	67 (46.9%)	22 (15.4%)	2 (1.4%)	3.18	.738
3	To what level are security locks provided to prevent theft of information resources in your library	54 (37.8%)	63 (44.1%)	21 (14.7%)	5 (3.5%)	3.16	.802
4	Rate the level at which window security locks prevents theft of information resources in your library	48 (33.6%)	62 (43.4%)	28 (19.6%)	5 (3.5%)	3.07	.819
5	To what degree is provision of security bars in your library to prevent theft	41 (28.7%)	74 (51.7%)	19 (13.3%)	9 (6.3%)	3.03	.822
6	What is the level of the provision of grilles in your library to prevent theft	27 (18.9%)	86 (60.1%)	24 (16.8%)	6 (4.2%)	2.94	.724
7	How highly used are cylindrical locks in your library	31 (21.7%)	60 (42%)	42 (29.4%)	10 (7.0%)	2.78	.865
8	Deadbolts used in your library to prevent theft of information resources	27 (18.9%)	57 (39.9%)	44 (30.8%)	15 (10.5%)	2.67	.902
<b>Average Score</b>						<b>3.01</b>	<b>0.699</b>
<b>Electronic Security Measures</b>							
1	To what level do your library use CCTV Cameras for information security	41 (28.7%)	41 (28.7%)	39 (27.3%)	22 (15.4%)	2.71	1.047
2	Rate the use of electronic access control for information security in your library	39 (27.3%)	35 (24.5%)	52 (36.4%)	17 (11.9%)	2.67	1.005
3	To what level is the use of video surveillance in your library	30 (21.0%)	28 (19.6%)	62 (43.4%)	23 (16.1%)	2.45	.998
4	Rate the level of provision of video content analysis in your library.	5 (3.5%)	60 (42.0%)	43 (30.1%)	35 (24.5%)	2.24	.866
5	Rate the level to which book theft	11 (7.7%)	42 (29.4%)	55	35	2.20	.900

	sensors systems are used in your library			(38.5%)	(24.5%)		
6	To what level is the use of biometric technology in your library	13 (9.1%)	41 (28.7%)	44 (30.8%)	45 (31.5%)	2.15	.974
7	How high are electromagnetic systems installed and used in your library for the protection of information resources	12 (8.4%)	32 (22.4%)	56 (39.2%)	43 (30.1%)	2.09	.926
8	Electronic cards are used to access books in your library to what extent	14 (9.8%)	29 (20.3%)	45 (31.5%)	55 (38.5%)	2.01	.993
9	Rate the degree to which radio frequency identification solutions is used in your library	9 (6.3%)	28 (19.6%)	53 (37.1%)	53 (37.1%)	1.95	.906
<b>Average Score</b>						<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Grand Score</b>						<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>

**Key: VH=Very High, H= High, L= Low, VL= Very Low.**

**Decision rule:** *If mean is  $\leq 1.49$  = Very low; 1.5 to 2.49 = Low; 2.5 to 3.49 = High; 3.5 to 4.0 = Very High*

The result of Table 1 shows that the level of library information resources safety in Ogun State was high as indicated by the Grand (Mean = 2.64) on a four point Likert-type scale. This implies that the University library provides security for the information resources in the libraries. The results indicates further that the information security measures that are provided more in the library are traditional security system (average mean=3.01). As a traditional security mechanism, the respondents indicated that there was a high level at which the visibility of library shelves enabled monitoring of library users (M=3.24). It was also indicated in the results that there is the presence of security personnel in the library (M= 3.18), and the window security locks help to prevent theft of information resources in the libraries (M = 3.07) as well as security bars (M = 3.03).

**Research Question 2:** What are the causes of insecurity of library resources in academic libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria?

**Table 1=2: Causes of insecurity of library information resources**

S/N	Causes of insecurity of library information resources	Yes	No	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Lack of users documentation	53 (37.1%)	90 (62.9%)	1.63	.485
2	Poor users registration in the library	55 (38.5%)	88 (61.5%)	1.62	.488
3	Lack of gated doors in the library	66 (46.2%)	77 (53.8%)	1.54	.500
4	Lack of security personnel	78 (54.5%)	65 (45.5%)	1.45	.500
5	Lack of window grilles in the library	81 (56.6%)	62 (43.4%)	1.43	.497
6	Lack of CCTV gadgets in the library	89 (62.2%)	54 (37.8%)	1.38	.486
7	Lack of funding for security implementation in the library	99 (69.2%)	44 (30.8%)	1.31	.463
8	Lack of training on security of library information resources	103 (72.0%)	40 (28.0%)	1.28	.450
9	Electronic cards are not used in the library	105 (73.4%)	38 (26.6%)	1.27	.443
10	Lack of electromagnetic systems	107 (74.8%)	36 (25.2%)	1.25	.436
11	Lack of installation of electro magnetics devices	108 (75.5%)	35 (24.5%)	1.24	.431
12	Poor use of biometrics technology in the library	108 (75.5%)	35 (24.5%)	1.24	.431
13	Book theft sensors systems	109 (76.2%)	34 (23.8%)	1.24	.427
14	Poor electronic surveillance apparatus	111 (77.6%)	32 (22.4%)	1.22	.418
<b>Average Score</b>				1.36	0.46

**Key: Y= Yes, N = No.**

**Decision rule: Decision rule:** *if mean is  $\leq 1.49 = No$ ; 1.5 to 2.0 = Yes*

The table 3 revealed that there are lot of causes of insecurity to library information resources. 46.2% of the respondent indicated that the causes of insecurity in the library are lack of gated doors in the library while 53.8% indicated otherwise. The findings further revealed that (54.5%) of the respondent agree that lack of security personnel in the library lead to

insecurity. Others are lack of window grilles in the library (56.6%), Lack of CCTV gadgets in the library (62.2%), Lack of funding for security implementation in the library (69.2%), Lack of training on security of library information resources (72.0%), electronic cards are not used in the library (73.4%), Lack of electromagnetic systems 74.8%, lack of installation of electro magnetics devices 75.5%, Poor use of biometrics technology in the library (75.5%), lack of book theft sensors systems (76.2%) and poor electronic surveillance apparatus (77.6%).

**Research Question 3:** What are the deviant behaviours prevalent among library users in academic libraries in Ogun State Nigeria?

**Table 3: Deviant behaviours prevalent in the library**

S/N	Deviant behaviours prevalent in the library	Very High	High	Low	Very low	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Book theft	33 (23.1%)	32 (22.4%)	51 (35.7%)	27 (18.9%)	2.50	1.047
2	Tearing off book pages	26 (18.2%)	41 (28.7%)	49 (34.3%)	27 (18.9%)	2.46	.998
3	Vandalism of information resources	17 (11.9%)	34 (23.8%)	60 (42.0%)	32 (22.4%)	2.25	.938
4	Throwing of books through the window	16 (11.2%)	22 (15.4%)	75 (52.4%)	30 (21.0%)	2.17	.888
5	Removing of due date stamps	15 (10.5%)	22 (15.4%)	62 (43.4%)	44 (30.8%)	2.06	.904
6	Mutilation of library resources	24 (16.8%)	43 (30.1%)	48 (33.6%)	28 (19.6%)	2.44	.990
7	Burglary	18 (12.6%)	12 (8.4%)	64 (44.8%)	49 (34.3%)	1.99	.968
8	Writing on pages of books	26 (18.2%)	30 (21.0%)	61 (42.7%)	26 (18.2%)	2.39	.986
9	Throwing books out of the window	13 (9.1%)	19 (13.3%)	50 (35.0%)	61 (42.7%)	1.89	.958
10	Leaving the library through the windows	6 (4.2%)	12 (8.4%)	40 (28.0%)	85 (59.4%)	1.57	.818
11	Using chemicals to clean off library ownership stamp	4 (2.8%)	17 (11.9%)	54 (37.8%)	68 (47.6%)	1.70	.788
12	Removing the jacket cover and preliminary pages of books	10 (7.0%)	21 (14.7%)	51 (35.7%)	61 (42.7%)	1.86	.916
13	Stealing other registered library user borrowers' tickets and using them to borrow books	12 (8.4%)	17 (11.9%)	69 (48.3%)	45 (31.5%)	1.97	.880
14	Conniving with some library staff such that a user can be issued with more tickets than	12 (8.4%)	10 (7.0%)	43 (30.1%)	78 (54.5%)	1.69	.929

	allowed by the library.						
<b>Average Score</b>						<b>2.06</b>	<b>0.92</b>

**Key: VH=Very High, H= High, L= Low, VL= Very Low.**

**Decision rule: Decision rule: if mean is  $\leq 1.49$  = Very low; 1.5 to 2.49 = Low; 2.5 to 3.49 = High; 3.5 to 4.0 = Very High**

The result indicates that the deviant behaviours prevalent in the library are book theft (M=2.50) followed by tearing off book pages (M=2.46) and vandalism of information resources (M=2.25)..

**Research Question 4:** What are the causes of deviant behaviour among library users in academic libraries in Ogun State?

**Table 4: Causes of deviant behaviours**

S/N	Causes of deviant behaviours			Mean	Standard Deviation
		Yes	No		
1	Poor user orientation	41 (28.7%)	102 (71.3%)	1.71	.454
2	Misuse of library authority by librarians	50 (35.0%)	93 (65.0%)	1.65	.479
3	No policy on banning of offenders from the library	51 (35.7%)	92 (64.3%)	1.64	.481
4	Lack of proper implementation of library policy	55 (38.5%)	88 (61.5%)	1.62	.488
5	Poor public display of users identification	58 (40.6%)	85 (59.4%)	1.59	.493
6	Scarcity of current information resources	58 (40.6%)	85 (59.4%)	1.59	.493
7	Lack of stringent charging and discharging policies	63 (44.1%)	80 (55.9%)	1.56	.498
8	No man's property syndrome	68 (47.6%)	75 (52.4%)	1.52	.501
9	Inadequate photocopying facilities	70 (49.0%)	73 (51.0%)	1.51	.502
10	Lack of knowledge on library search strategies	71 (49.7%)	72 (50.3%)	1.50	.502
11	Economic depression	80 (55.9%)	63 (44.1%)	1.44	.498
12	Porousness of security measures	85 (59.4%)	58 (40.6%)	1.41	.493

13	Lack of Installation of radioactive device in books,	85 (59.4%)	58 (40.6%)	1.41	.493
<b>Average Score</b>				1.55	0.49

**Key: Y= Yes, N = No.**

Table 4 shows the responses from the respondent on the causes of deviant behaviours in their respective libraries in Ogun State. 28.7% of the respondent indicated that the cause of deviant behaviour in the library is poor user orientation while 71.3% disagreed. 35.0% indicated that misuse of library authority by librarians is a factor that leads deviant behaviour while 65.0% disagrees. 35.7% are of the opinion that no policy on banning of offenders from the library leads to deviant behaviours while 64.3% disagrees that there is a policy on banning offenders from the library. Other factors that were rated as factors that do not contribute to deviant behaviours in the library as indicated by the librarians are lack of proper implementation of library policy, poor public display of users' identification and scarcity of current information resources.

### **Hypotheses Testing**

The decision rule for this hypothesis test is thus: if the p-value is less than or equal to the alpha ( $p < .05$ ), reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_1$ . If the p-value is greater than alpha ( $p > .05$ ), accept  $H_0$  and reject  $H_1$ .

**Hypothesis one:** There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on safety of information resources in academic libraries in Ogun State



**Table 5: Regression analysis on influence of deviant behaviours on safety of information resources in academic libraries in Ogun State**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	36.850	2.336	15.773	.000	
	Deviant Behaviours	-.267	.076	.282	-3.493	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Safety

$R = 0.0282$  ;  $R^2 = 0.080$  ; Adjusted-  $R^2 = 0.073$ ;  $F(1, 141) = 12.199$ ;

Sig. = 0.001

The result in Table 4.6 reveals that the independent variable has a negative relationship, which is an indication that deviant behavior tends to affect safety of information resources in academic libraries in Ogun State ( $R = .0282$ ;  $R^2 = .080$ ; Adjusted -  $R^2 = .073$ ;  $F(1, 141)$ ; Sig. = 0.001). The  $R^2$  of 0.0282 reveals that the independent variable (deviant behaviour) accounts for only 2.82% of the variations in the safety of information resources in the academic libraries.

**Hypothesis Two:** There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on traditional security in academic libraries in Ogun State

**Table 6: Regression analysis on influence of deviant behaviours on traditional security in academic libraries in Ogun State.**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	23.353	1.183	19.738	.000	
	Deviant Behaviour	.027	.041	.054	.646	.519

b. Dependent Variable: Traditional Security

$R = 0.054$  ;  $R^2 = 0.003$  ; Adjusted-  $R^2 = -0.004$ ;  $F(1, 141) = 0.418$ ;

Sig. = 0.519

The result in Table 4.7 reveals that the independent variable has a positive relationship, which is an indication that deviant behavior tends to affect traditional security in academic libraries in Ogun State ( $R = 0.054$  ;  $R^2 = 0.003$  ; Adjusted-  $R^2 = -0.004$ ;  $F ( 1, 141) = 0.418$ ; Sig. = 0.519). The  $R^2$  of 0.003 reveals that the independent variable (deviant behaviour) accounts for only 0.3% of influence in the traditional security measures in the academic libraries.

**Hypothesis Three:** There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on electronic security in academic libraries in Ogun State

**Table 4.8: Regression analysis on influence of deviant behaviours on electronic security in academic libraries in Ogun State.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13.543	1.617		8.376	.000
	Deviant Behaviour	.255	.056	.357	4.538	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Electronic Security

$R = 0.357$ ;  $R^2 = 0.127$ ; Adjusted-  $R^2 = 0.121$ ;  $F ( 1, 141) = 20.591$ ;

Sig. = 0.000

**Source: Field Survey, 2021**

Table 7 reveals that the independent variable has a positive relationship, which is an indication that deviant behavior tends to affect electronic security in academic libraries in Ogun State ( $R = 0.357$ ;  $R^2 = 0.127$ ; Adjusted-  $R^2 = 0.121$ ;  $F ( 1, 141) = 20.591$ ; Sig. = 0.000). The  $R^2$  of 0.127 reveals that the independent variable (deviant behaviour) accounts for only 12.7% of influence in the electronic security measures in the academic libraries.

## Conclusion

This study investigated influence of user deviant behaviours on information resources safety in public academic libraries in Ogun state, Nigeria. The study revealed that the level of library information resources safety in Ogun State was high however the provision of electronic security system in the library was reported to be low. There were lots of causes of

insecurity to library information resources such as lack of enough security personnel, lack of book theft sensors, inadequate window grilles in the library, lack of electronic cards usage, lack of electromagnetic systems, poor electronic surveillance apparatus, lack of provision of CCTV gadgets and inadequate funding of security implementation in the library. The deviant behaviour prevalent in the library is book theft while the causes of deviant behaviours in the public academic libraries in Ogun State are economic depression, porousness of security measures and lack of installation of radio-magnetic devices in books. The study concludes that deviant behaviours had a significant influence on safety of information resources in academic libraries in Ogun State. There is no significant influence of deviant behaviours on traditional security in public academic libraries in Ogun State while there was a significant influence of deviant behaviours on electronic security in Public academic libraries in Ogun State

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