

How public libraries in Meru County, Kenya, address the business information needs of small-scale enterprises

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Paul M. Gichohi

Kenya Methodist University

Omwoyo B. Onyancha

University of South Africa

Frankwell W. Dulle

Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to explore how public libraries in Meru County, Kenya, address the information needs of small-scale business enterprises (SBEs) in the region. It was carried out from 2013 to 2015. A quantitative approach and survey research design were adopted to collect data from SBE traders and staff from three public libraries in Meru County. The study found that the business information needs of SBEs are myriad, sector-specific and cut across all stages of business development. These needs are fulfilled by consulting informal information resources and places. The few SBEs traders who were using public libraries for business information expressed high levels of satisfaction. The study concludes that public libraries have facilitative and functional roles of providing business information to SBEs by collaborating with like-minded stakeholders. The study recommends symmetrical dissemination of business information and the re-positioning of public libraries as community development centers by providing value-based and sector-specific business information solutions.

Keywords

business information, small business enterprises, business information needs, public libraries, Kenya

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Providing business information from public libraries to small business is a fairly new concept in Kenya.

Introduction and conceptual setting

Small-scale business enterprises (SBEs) are the key focus in this study. The meaning and what constitutes SBEs depends on the context and differs from one country to another. The definition is largely in terms of their capital base, market share, number of employees, shareholding, cash flow, turnover volume, net worth value and management structures (Bridge O'Neill and Cromie, 2003; Coy, Shipley, Omer and Khan 2007). The definition by Bridge, O'Neill and Cromie (2003:182) was specifically preferred in this study due to its description of SBEs as independently, solely owned and managed commercial ventures that

are not dominant in their competitive area, employ less than 10 employees, have low sales turnover, low balance sheet value, and have no formal management structure.

Chiware (2008), Migiro (2005), Bridge, O'Neill and Cromie (2003) and Saleemi (2009) have provided key characteristics of SBEs that include: survival-oriented, widely distributed and dispersed, flexible

Corresponding author:

Paul M. Gichohi, Library Department, Kenya Methodist University, Kenya, PO Box 267-60200, Meru, Kenya.
Email: pmakuster@gmail.com

and adaptable, labor intensive, suffer from scanty business information, have limited access to resources while business financing is mostly supplied by one person, have weak financial discipline, majority do not file tax returns, most use semi-skilled workers, majority are sole proprietorship businesses, have poor book keeping practices, and conduct little or no market research.

Notwithstanding these characteristics, SBEs are generally regarded as pillars of a nation's economy. They have been linked directly to economic development in both developed and developing countries (Alasadi and Abdelrahim, 2007). They create employment, alleviate poverty, generate wealth, contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), pave the way for innovations and enhance the supply chain of products, and help to ensure distribution of economic power to the low income class. They are also instrumental in curtailing rural-urban migration, since SBEs are prevalent in remote rural areas (Bridge, O'Neill and Cromie, 2003:181–184). In Kenya, the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector plays a significant role in the growth of the economy (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2014:38). It employs a large number of people and contributes to the national income (Government of Kenya, 2007).

Despite the capacity of SBEs contributing 80% of employment in Kenya (African Economic Outlook, 2011:2), their contribution towards Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been about 20%, which indicates dismal performance (Ong'olo and Awino, 2013:8). This may be attributed to several challenges that include: lack of markets, technology, infrastructure, institutional support, stiff competition and business information asymmetry. The business information asymmetry leaves SBEs with numerous unfulfilled information needs; this study set out to explore how they can be addressed by public libraries.

Business information needs of SBEs

The scope of business information need cuts across all facets of business development activities such as start-up information, financing, operations, production, growth, marketing, insurance and international business among others (Vuori, 2006).

Different sectors in the business world exhibit different business information needs, which are determined by the types of business activities, the size of businesses, the stage of growth and the education level of business owners (Jaworski, 2012:13). These

business information needs are both financial and non-financial needs which, according to Feldmann (2014), are required by the business community. Numerous studies, such as those by Garcia-Alsina, Ortoll and Cobarsi-Morales (2011), Kamunge, Njeru and Tirimba (2014), and Karadag (2015) have focused on financial information in business enterprises across different economies. These studies underpin the critical role of financial information in business development.

The implications of non-financial information needs in business development have also been studied by, for example, Coy, Shipley, Omer, Khan (2007), Olabisi, Olagbemi and Atere (2011), Mbugua, Wangoi, Ogada and Kariuki (2013), Erastus, Stephen and Abdullai (2014) and Kamunge, Njeru and Tirimba (2014). Most of these studies have examined non-financial information needs under factors that promote growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. Examples of such needs include: training on business matters, information on infrastructure development, information on available institutional support and networks, information on trade policies and legal framework.

The study by Anwar and Tuqan (2006:341) interviewed senior officials from 20 business firms to establish information needs and use in the construction industry in Kuwait, which were found to be: finance, marketing, production, legal, staffing, management, administration and new product developments. The study by Vuori (2006) underpinned the essence of business intelligence information to the business community, citing examples such as Germany, America, Finland and Netherlands where business intelligence information is highly regarded as critical information need for survival of businesses. The business information needs identified by the above researchers are more inclined to large business enterprises. Urwin (2000:131) held that SBEs need more established flows of information than large enterprises because they are less structured, have limited fiscal resources and cannot afford hiring information specialists as compared to their counterparts.

Studies by Okello-Obura, Minishi-Majanja, Cloete and Ikoja-Odongo (2007), Smith (2009), Kassim (2010), Feldmann (2014), Kadli and Kumbar (2011) have attempted to describe the specific information needs of small business traders. The study by Kassim (2010:57–69) was the more significant to this study since it identifies elaborate business information needs for people contemplating to start a business. It

specifically investigated the information needs of 400 Malaysian Bumiputera (indigenous Malay) government staff who were about to retire and were assumed to be intending to venture into business upon retirement.

From the aforementioned studies, it is clear that the business information needs for SBEs vary with industries and economies. They were important in providing the variables of investigation in this study. The reviewed studies did not, however, provide the appropriate measures needed to address the identified business information needs. This study postulates that public libraries play – or should play – a critical role in addressing the business information needs of SBEs.

Public libraries

Public libraries are traditionally known as performing four main functions: informative, educational, recreational and cultural (Andrade and Magalhães, 1979, in Santos, 2009). However, in 1994, the UNESCO Manifesto on Public Libraries highlighted the expanded mission of public libraries in providing information services adapted to the local businesses community (Santos, 2009). Public libraries nowadays contribute immensely to the nation's literacy development, life-long learning, socio-economic development, democracy and citizenship (Mutshewa, 2009:18–23). Cannon (1999) describes public libraries as the main information resource centers for rural communities. According to Santos, the origin of public libraries providing information services to business people is based on the Community Information Service (CIS) with examples from both Great Britain and the United States in the 19th century. Santos drew more recent examples from Australia, Netherlands and Canada, where the dissemination of information to the business community is now a common task of public libraries (Santos, 2009:85).

Despite the changing roles of the public library described above, many public libraries in the developing countries are yet to fully embrace the provision of socio-economic information (Mutshewa, 2009). Mutshewa proposed a framework for improving the provision of business information services in Botswana public libraries, while Fairbairn (2012:2) described how public libraries are expected to act like local hubs for community development.

Since the inception of public libraries in Kenya in April 1965 through the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS), they have continued to expand

regionally with presence in almost every county. Notably, growing community information needs, for example, the demand for health, career, agriculture and business information, have continued to amass pressure on public libraries in Kenya to widen their array of services. However, a study by Electronic Information for Libraries (2012) reported that public libraries in Kenya are mainly supporting the education system, hence this study noted the great need to find out how they can enrich and expand their information services to other organized community groups such as the SBEs.

Meru County

Meru County is in the upper eastern region of Kenya. The county has a total area of 6,936 square kilometers. It had a population of 1,356,301 million by the 2009 census (latest available census data), which was widely distributed among nine sub-counties (Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 2013:13; Meru County Government, 2014a).

Meru County has high agricultural potential, ascribed to the many small agribusiness ventures. Information from Meru County business licencing office showed that there were 4,514 registered SBEs by August 2015. The majority of these SBEs are solely owned; only a few are jointly owned. The main agribusiness activities revolve around agricultural products such as *miraa* (khat), bananas, wheat, green vegetables, potatoes, cereals, coffee, tea, French beans, dairy products such as milk, and other consumables. The tourism industry is well grounded in this county with Meru National Park, Mount Kenya, and the Lewa Downs Ranch – a major tourist center which is privately owned. The county has several factories and processing units such as Mount Kenya milk processing unit, tea and coffee processing zones, bread and animal feed factories. The main household income is from three main areas: the agricultural sector, which represents 80%, wage earners (10%) and other self-employed (10%) (Meru County Government, 2014b).

According to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (2013), the unemployment rate in Meru County is high, at approximately 65% of the total labor force. It also has the highest level of poverty among the top five richest counties in Kenya. However, the opportunities to engage in business activities are curtailed by low investment in job creation ventures, lack of financial resources and lack of

Table 1. Description of public libraries in Meru County.

Features	Meru District Library	Mikumbune Community Library	Timau Community Library
Year of Inception	Established in 1985 as directed by Kenya National Library Service Board	Was started in 2003 under the partnership of Kenya National Library Service Board and the Mikumbune community	Was opened in 2009 under the partnership of Kenya National Library Service Board and the Timau community
Vision	The hub of information and knowledge for empowerment	A national centre of excellence that preserves and disseminates information for knowledge and creativity	A centre of excellence that preserves and disseminates information for knowledge and creativity
Staffing	Seven technical staff Two support staff Two security staff Total is 11	Three technical staff Two support staff Two security staff Total is 7	Three technical staff Three support staff One security staff Total is 7
Collection	15,000 volumes books 2,100 audio-visual materials	8,705 volumes books 1,659 audio-visual materials	7,380 volumes books 1,371 audio-visual materials
Registered users as at November 2015	1,210 Adults 1,868 Children	1,734 Adults 2,239 Children	1,707 Adults 2,271 Children
Operating hours	Monday to Friday: 8.00am-6.30 pm Saturday: 8.30am-5.00 pm Closed on Sunday and all gazetted public holidays.	Monday to Friday: 8.00am-6.30 pm Saturday: 8.30am-5.00 pm Closed on Sunday and all gazetted public holidays.	Monday to Friday: 8.00am-6.30 pm Saturday: 8.30am-5.00 pm Closed on Sunday and all gazetted public holidays.

business information (Meru County Government, 2014a). Information from Meru County's website (<http://meru.go.ke/>; Meru County Government, 2014b) indicated that the county endeavours to strengthen institutional support for the flow of information to the society and other stakeholders for socio-economic development.

Meru County has six universities (public and private), and seven middle level colleges/training institutes, all of which offer business administration courses where entrepreneurship training is offered as a course unit or as an area of specialization. The county had only three public libraries as at August 2015, namely, Meru District Library, Mikumbune Community Library and Timau Community Library. The description of these libraries is provided in Table 1. Meru is one of only three counties (the others are Nyeri and Wajir) that have as many as three public libraries; some other counties have none. In Kenya, all public libraries are centrally administered by the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS), which is one of the state corporations. The main governing body of KNLS is a national board. The board is charged with the responsibility of developing, promoting, establishing and equipping all public libraries

in Kenya. The State Corporations Act, Cap 446 of the laws of Kenya, provides detailed guidelines on the operations of the board. Each public library, however, has a head who is responsible for day-to-day operations.

As a state-owned organization, public libraries are currently being funded by the national government. The acquisition of collections is centrally done from KNLS head office in Nairobi, after which the fully processed information materials are sent to the branch libraries. The branch libraries are expected to submit requests for book purchases and other necessities once a year.

Although Meru County's profile looks impressive and promising, its strategic intent lacks candid measures for improving access to business information. The information on the Meru County official website at the time of developing the research proposal for this study was very scanty. However, the county has opportunities to address the high rate of unemployment by educating and furnishing people with appropriate business information that would ultimately interest them to self-employment. The mechanisms of providing business information are therefore critical in supporting the development of

SBEs. The three public libraries in Meru County are expected to partner with other stakeholders in executing this mandate.

Problem statement and purpose of the study

Although SBEs have made an immense contribution to national and regional economic growth in Kenya, their development is hampered by the lack of proper mechanisms to address their business information needs. The SBEs sector in Meru County depends on inefficient, unsystematic and fragmented mechanisms of providing solutions to their business information needs. Although public libraries in Botswana, for example, are regarded as information resource centers for community development, (Mutshewa 2009) their role in meeting the information needs of SBEs in Kenya has not been clearly demarcated. This study was motivated by the need to provide empirical demarcation by exploring how public libraries in Kenya can provide solutions to information needs of SBEs.

The study explored the extent to which public libraries address the information needs of SBEs in Meru County by:

- identifying their information needs
- ascertaining the levels of SBEs' awareness of providers of business information
- gauging the usage and satisfaction level of the providers of business information
- determining the numbers and types of business information queries received at public libraries from SBEs
- analyzing the purposes and/or reasons for SBEs' visits to the public libraries
- identifying measures needed at public libraries in order to support the development of SBEs in Meru County, and
- providing suggestions that can improve the public libraries' information service delivery to SBEs.

Research methodology

This study reports on part of the findings from a broad PhD study on the role of public libraries in the development of SBEs in Meru County, Kenya which took place from 2013 to 2015. The study used the positivism paradigm to explore the identified phenomena. It focused on the quantitative investigation

of the extent to which public libraries in Meru County, Kenya address the information needs of SBEs in the region. Survey research design was adopted, wherein a total of 355 SBEs traders and 21 staff members from three public libraries in Meru County constituted the target population.

There were 4,514 registered SBEs in Meru County by August 2015, distributed in the main town centres, that is, Makutano (1,217), Maua (1,156), Nkubu (1,250), Kianjai (468) and Timau (423). The formula by Hoyle, Harris and Judd (2002) provided below was used to determine the sample size of SBEs traders:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + \left[\frac{N(L/100)^2}{1.962p(1-p)} \right]}$$

Where N = total number of SBEs i.e. (4514)

1. n = the required sample size
2. L = maximum allowed error (in this case, 5%)
3. P = Expected proportion of SBEs that may seek for business information in Meru County (in this case, 0.5)

The formula therefore led to the following actual calculations:

$$n = \frac{4514}{1 + \left[\frac{4514(5/100)^2}{1.962(0.5)(0.5)} \right]} = 355$$

In order to get the sample size of each cluster centre, further calculations were done as follows:

1. Nkubu n = (1217/4514) * 355 = 96 SBEs
2. Maua/Kangeta n = (1156/4514) * 355 = 91 SBEs
3. Meru/Makutano n = (1250/4514) * 355 = 98 SBEs
4. Kianjai n = (468/4514) * 355 = 37 SBEs
5. Timau n = (423/4514) * 355 = 33 SBEs

All 21 staff working in the three public libraries were included in the study since they were few in number. Cluster sampling was used to sample the SBE traders due to its suitability for a widely dispersed large population, being economical, and due to the ease of explaining and training research assistants (Mugenda, 2008:193; Cooper and Schindler, 2008:389; Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2009:228). The initial clusters of this study were purposively / judgmentally considered from the nine sub-counties,

after which systematic sampling was used to get the individual SBEs units/owners, as demonstrated above.

Well-structured questionnaires were used to collect the required data. Three research assistants were trained and engaged to assist in administering the questionnaires. The field work was sponsored by the researcher and took place October - December 2015. Descriptive statistics were used in the analysis with the help of SPSS version 20 and Microsoft Excel 2013. All open-ended questions were analyzed thematically.

Results

Response rate and background information of respondents

The response to this study was 296 SBE traders (83.4%) and 20 staff from the three public libraries (95%). Table 2 reveals that the owners of SBEs (herein sometimes simply called 'SBEs' to refer to both the enterprises and their owners) in Meru County have basic education, with most of them having a Form 4 or Form 6 secondary school certificate, a college certificate and/or a college diploma. This indicates that most SBEs possess the basic numeracy and literacy skills that are necessary in understanding business information. Further results show that approximately half of SBEs in Meru County have no employees. Most are sole proprietorships, require less capital and earn moderate income. This may explain why 195 (65.9%) of the SBEs had no background training in business matters. This points out the opportunity to empower SBEs with the requisite business skills. It also exposes the magnitude of the training gaps which the enterprise development unit of Meru County needs to address.

The competence of staff in terms of qualifications and experience is critical in the provision of information by public libraries. The majority of public library staff were technically qualified and had experience, as shown in Table 3. Half of 20 staff respondents (50%) had a college diploma, while 25% had certificates in library studies. The majority of the staff (17: 85%) had 3 or more years of work experience. The biggest group of staff (8: 40.0%), were in assistant librarian positions followed by 4 (20.0%) in library assistant positions.

Information needs of the SBEs

SBEs were asked to first identify the information needs that applied to their business and secondly, to

indicate the level of significance of the various needs to their business operations. The results are presented in Table 4.

The top three most significant business information needs were: 'how to nurture growth of SBEs' (selected by 201 (67.9%) SBE respondents); information on 'how to manage cash flows in a business', (201: 67.9%); and information on 'how to effectively manage a business venture' (192: 64.9%). The three least significant business information needs were: 'regulations, standards and other legislations requirements for SBEs' (127: 42.9%); 'how to write a good business plan' (126: 42.6%); and information on 'available institutional support and county government intervention programmes and services that are of assistance to SBEs (110: 37.2%).

Business information queries received at public libraries from SBEs in Meru County

Although SBEs identified a wide range of business information needs, it was clear that they rarely sought to fulfil these needs from public libraries. The staff of the public libraries in Meru County were asked to indicate, on a 5-point Likert scale (ranging from 5 = very often sought to 1 = never sought), how often they were receiving queries based on the business information needs identified by SBEs. Their responses are summarized in Table 5.

In comparing the business information needs identified in Table 4 with the business information queries received at public libraries shown in Table 5, it is clear that, both overall and in relation to specific business information needs, the number of queries 'sought very often and often' at the public libraries is very low compared with the number of significant information needs identified by the SBEs. Of the top three business information needs identified in Table 4, only one, 'how to effectively manage a small business venture', appeared among the top three most sought queries in Table 5. This ranked equal first among the queries with 'information about financing a small business venture', but the latter only ranked sixth among the business information needs. The two rankings agreed, however, on ranking 'regulations, standards and other legislations requirements for SBEs' last in importance. These results show that public libraries were not commonly being consulted by SBEs for business information needs in Meru County.

Table 2. Profile of small-scale business enterprises (N = 296).

Profile attributes	Number of respondents	Percentage
Trading area		
Makutano/Meru	94	31.8
Nkubu	77	26.0
Maua/Kangeta	55	18.6
Kianjai	37	12.5
Timau	33	11.1
Gender		
Female	166	56.1
Male	130	43.9
Highest level of education completed		
Primary school certificate	16	5.4
O-level or A-level certificate	90	30.4
College certificate	89	30.1
College diploma	62	20.9
Bachelor degree from university	23	7.8
Postgraduate degree (Masters or PhD) from university	16	5.4
Age bracket		
Between 20 and 30 years	80	27.0
Between 31 and 40 years	101	34.1
Between 41 and 50 years	99	33.4
Between 51 and 60 years	12	4.1
From 61 years and above	4	1.4
How long the business has been in operation		
0 - 1 year	41	13.9
2 - 4 years	86	29.1
5 - 6 years	109	36.8
7 - 10 years	22	7.4
More than 10 years	38	12.8
Form of business ownership		
I am a sole proprietor (I own the business alone)	268	90.5
The business is jointly owned with other business partners	28	9.5
Number of employees employed in the business		
Zero employees	151	51.0
I have 1 employee	79	26.7
I have 2 employees	38	12.8
I have between 3 to 5 employees	23	7.8
I have between 11 to 20 employees	5	1.7
Range of amount used to start the current business (in Kenya shillings)		
3000 – 5,000	50	16.9
6,000 – 10,000	50	16.9
11,000 – 20,000	42	14.2
21,000 – 50,000	51	17.2
51,000 – 100,000	26	8.8
101,000 – 200,000	52	17.6
Range of income per month - the average range of income earned after paying rent and bills from SBE every month (in Kenya shillings)		
1,000 – 3,000	69	23.3
3,100 – 5,000	64	21.6
5,100 – 10,000	62	20.9
11,000 – 20,000	21	7.1
21,000 – 30,000	40	13.5
31,000 – 50,000	32	10.8
51,000 – 75,000	4	1.4
76,000 – 100,000	4	1.4

Table 3. Profile of staff who work at public libraries in Meru County (N = 20).

Profile attributes for library staff	Number of respondents	Percentage
Name of the library		
Meru District Library	9	45.0
Timau Community Library	6	30.0
Mikumbune Community Library	5	25.0
Gender		
Male	12	60.0
Female	8	40.0
Current position in the library		
Assistant librarian	8	40.0
Library assistant	4	20.0
Librarian in-charge of the library	3	15.0
Library attendant/clerk	3	15.0
Senior library assistant	2	10.0
The highest completed level of education		
College diploma in library studies/science	10	50.0
College certificate in library studies/science	5	25.0
O-level or A-level certificate	3	15.0
Bachelor degree from university in library studies/science	1	5.0
Postgraduate degree (Master's or PhD)	1	5.0
Years of work experience in the library		
Between 1 and 2 years	3	15.0
Between 3 and 7 years	3	15.0
Between 11 and 15 years	5	25.0
From 16 years and above	9	45.0

Level of SBEs' awareness of places/providers of business information in Meru County

SBE respondents were asked to indicate their level of awareness of 17 specific places/providers of business information. More than half the respondents said they were 'very much aware' of suppliers (168: 56.8%), fellow business men/women (158: 53.4%) and customers (151: 51.0%) as providers of business information, while more than one third were aware of the Internet (131: 44.3%), social media groups (122: 41.2%) and college or university business libraries (121: 40.95) as information providers. Public/community libraries were identified by 89 respondents

(30.1%) as information providers of which they were 'very much aware', despite the low use made of public libraries as sources of business information – which may be reflected in the fact that one third (100: 33.8%) of respondents said they were not aware of public libraries in this context. The institutions of which the biggest numbers of respondents were not aware were the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development under the county government (165: 55.7%), the District Documentation and Information Services (160: 54.1%) and the National Bureau of Statistics (174: 58.8%).

SBEs' usage and satisfaction level of the places/providers of business information

The study sought to ascertain the frequency of use of the various places that were providing business information, and the level of satisfaction to SBEs who had used any of them. In terms of total usage of business information providers, the results in Table 7 closely follow the levels of awareness reported in Table 6, with the same providers – suppliers (236: 79.7%), fellow business men/women (240: 81.1%) customers (229: 77.4%), the Internet (198: 66.9%), and social media groups (217: 73.3%) – occupying the top five places, though not in the same order.

The least consulted information provider was the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development under the county government (41: 13.9%). This may be attributed to the low level of awareness of this source as confirmed by the results in Table 6. Both these results are somewhat surprising as this department is responsible for nurturing the growth of the small business sector.

The last column of Table 7 shows the numbers of satisfied users of each type of provider expressed as percentages of the total number of users in each case. While the top five most commonly consulted business information providers also show high numbers of satisfied users, the percentages of satisfied users were lower than those recorded for some other categories. The highest level of satisfaction was recorded in respect of bookshops (87.2%), followed by the Internet (86.4%) and, perhaps surprisingly, public/community libraries (83.1%).

Most of the 118 SBEs (85: 72.0%) who were consulting public libraries were using them once a month, 20 (16.9%) were using them once a week, and 13 (11.0%) were using them on daily basis, while 178 (60.1%) had never used them. It is clear that those

Table 4. Business information needs (N = 296).

The information needed in business operations	Significant n (%)	Moderately Significant n (%)	Not significant n (%)
Information on how to nurture growth of SBEs	201 (67.9)	53 (17.9)	42 (14.2)
Information on how to manage cash flows in SBEs	201 (67.9)	58 (19.6)	37 (12.5)
Information on how to effectively manage a small business venture	192 (64.9)	79 (26.7)	25 (8.4)
How to identify business opportunities	191 (64.5)	83 (28.0)	22 (7.4)
The kind of business information sources and services available for my business and where to get them	181 (61.1)	83 (28.0)	32 (10.8)
Information about financing a small business venture	168 (56.8)	89 (30.1)	39 (13.2)
Information on how to market products and services of my business	168 (56.8)	83 (28.0)	45 (15.2)
Information on how to diversify investment ventures	147 (49.7)	104 (35.1)	45 (15.2)
Information on training opportunities available in my county to add business skills	141 (47.6)	71 (24.0)	84 (28.4)
Information on how to minimize/mitigate risks and disasters in SBEs	140 (47.3)	97 (32.8)	59 (19.9)
Information on how to conduct market research for a small business	137 (46.3)	87 (29.4)	72 (24.3)
The information about equipment, facilities and technology needed in my business	133 (44.9)	106 (35.8)	57 (19.3)
Information on relevant networks and collaboration opportunities that can help to boost my business	129 (43.6)	113 (38.2)	54 (18.2)
Regulations, standards and other legislations requirements for SBEs	127 (42.9)	115 (38.9)	54 (18.2)
How to write a good business plan	126 (42.6)	99 (33.4)	71 (24.0)
Information on available institutional support and county government intervention programmes and services that are of assistance to SBEs.	110 (37.2)	57 (19.3)	129 (43.6)

Table 5. Business information queries received at public libraries from SBEs in Meru County (N = 20).

Queries received at public libraries on business information needs of SBEs	Sought (very often and often) n (%)	Not sought (very rare and rare) n (%)	Never sought n (%)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Information about financing a small business venture	9 (45.0%)	4 (20.0%)	7 (35.0%)
Information on how to effectively manage a small business venture	9 (45.0%)	4 (20.0%)	7 (35.0%)
How to identify business opportunities	8 (40.0%)	5 (25.0%)	7 (35.0%)
How to write a good business plan	7 (35.0%)	5 (25.0%)	8 (30.0%)
Information on how to nurture growth of SBEs	7 (35.0%)	6 (30.0%)	7 (35.0%)
The information about equipment, facilities and technology needed in a particular business	6 (30.0%)	7 (35.0%)	7 (35.0%)
Regulations, standards and other legislations requirements for SBEs	6 (30.0%)	2 (10.0%)	12 (60.0%)
Information on how to manage cash flows in SBEs	6 (30.0%)	3 (15.0%)	11 (55.0%)
Information on how to market products and services	5 (25.0%)	2 (10.0%)	13 (65.0%)
Information on available training opportunities to improve one's business skills	5 (25.0%)	8 (40.0%)	7 (35.0%)
The kind of business information sources and services available for business and where to get them	5 (25.0%)	8 (40.0%)	7 (35.0%)
Information on how to minimize/mitigate risks in SBEs	5 (25.0%)	7 (35.0%)	8 (40.0%)
Information on how to diversify investment ventures	5 (25.0%)	8 (40.0%)	7 (35.0%)
Information on relevant networks and collaboration opportunities	3 (15.0%)	9 (45.0%)	8 (40.0%)
Information on available institutional support and county government intervention programs and services applicable to SBEs	1 (5.0%)	11 (55.0%)	8 (40.0%)

Table 6. Level of awareness of places/providers of business information (N = 296).

Places/providers of business information	Very much aware n (%)	Less aware n (%)	Not aware n (%)
From suppliers	168 (56.8)	68 (23.0)	60 (20.3)
Fellow businessmen/women	158 (53.4)	68 (23.0)	70 (23.6)
From customers	151 (51.0)	86 (29.1)	59 (19.9)
Internet	131 (44.3)	78 (26.4)	87 (29.4)
Social media groups such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp	122 (41.2)	97 (32.8)	77 (26.0)
College or university business libraries	121 (40.9)	84 (28.4)	91 (30.7)
Church	94 (31.8)	86 (29.1)	116 (39.2)
Public library/community library	89 (30.1)	107 (36.1)	100 (33.8)
Commercial business information centres	75 (25.3)	74 (25.0)	147 (49.7)
Bookshops	74 (25.0)	109 (36.8)	113 (38.2)
Municipal council offices	71 (24.0)	95 (32.1)	130 (43.9)
Non-government organisations (NGOs)	54 (18.2)	99 (33.4)	143 (48.3)
National archives	43 (14.5)	72 (24.3)	181 (61.1)
Other libraries apart from public/community libraries	38 (12.8)	88 (29.7)	170 (57.4)
Department of Trade and Enterprise Development under the county government	29 (9.8)	102 (34.5)	165 (55.7)
District Documentation and Information Services	28 (9.5)	108 (36.5)	160 (54.1)
National Bureau of Statistics	20 (6.8)	102 (34.5)	174 (58.8)

SBEs who had used public libraries indicated high satisfaction, though the low numbers of business information queries received in the public libraries (Table 5) suggest that most SBE users were not submitting formal business information requests, but probably using the libraries independently or for other purposes, as shown in Table 8.

Purposes and/or reasons for SBEs' visitation to the public libraries

Table 8 shows that three quarters of SBE respondents (224: 75.7%) said they used the public library to obtain information on health matters. Obtaining information on business matters ranked only second in importance, with 209 responses (70.6%), equally with helping children do homework (209: 70.6%). Respondents said they used public libraries for several other purposes, among which the lowest scores were assigned to social enjoyment, 49 (16.6%), to meet people and friends, 37 (12.5%), to hold meetings, 37 (12.5%), and for leisure and entertainment, 36 (12.2%). It should be noted that there is a considerable discrepancy between the number of respondents shown in Table 7 as having used public libraries for business information (118: 39.9%) and those shown in Table 8 as having used them for the same purpose (209: 70.6%). This discrepancy will need to be investigated further in subsequent research.

The responses from five SBEs who responded to the open-ended questions on the services they were expecting from public libraries indicated preferences for the provision of Internet services, business information materials, financial management services for SBEs, and services on writing a business plan.

Measures needed at public /community libraries to support the development of SBEs in Meru County

The questionnaires for both SBEs and library staff included a list of 15 possible measures needed at public libraries to support the development of SBEs. Respondents were asked to indicate if they considered each suggested measure to be 'significant', or 'major'; moderately significant' or 'minor'; or 'not significant' or 'not major at all'. The responses from both groups are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 reveals that all 15 measures were regarded as 'significant' by more than half the SBEs and 'major' by the majority of library staff. The two groups agreed on the three most important measures:

1. The business librarians to coach, mentor and train business people on how to use Internet sources for information about businesses,
2. Equip public library with current business information materials (both print and via Internet).

Table 7. SBEs' usage and satisfaction level of places/providers of business information (N = 296).

Providers/places where one can obtain business information	Once a month n (%)	Once a week n (%)	Daily n (%)	Total of SBEs who had used n (%)	Never used it n (%)	Satisfaction level of users (very satisfied and satisfied)* n (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fellow businessmen/women	73 (30.4)	51 (21.3)	116 (48.3)	240 (81.1)	56 (18.9)	165 (68.8)
From suppliers	54 (22.9)	70 (29.7)	112 (47.5)	236 (79.7)	60 (20.3)	180 (76.3)
From customers	66 (28.8)	31 (13.5)	132 (57.6)	229 (77.4)	67 (22.6)	179 (78.2)
Social media groups such in Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp	41 (18.9)	38 (17.5)	138 (63.6)	217 (73.3)	79 (26.7)	171 (78.8)
Internet	52 (26.3)	42 (21.2)	104 (52.5)	198 (66.9)	98 (33.1)	171 (86.4)
Church	52 (32.3)	105 (65.2)	4 (2.5)	161 (54.4)	135 (45.6)	114 (70.8)
Public library/ community library	85 (72.0)	20 (16.9)	13 (11.0)	118 (39.9)	178 (60.1)	98 (83.1)
Bookshops	35 (29.9)	32 (27.4)	50 (42.7)	117 (39.5)	179 (60.5)	102 (87.2)
Municipal council offices	85 (81.0)	15 (14.3)	5 (4.8)	105 (35.5)	191 (64.5)	69 (65.7)
Commercial business information centres	16 (21.3)	14 (18.7)	45 (60.0)	75 (25.3)	221 (74.7)	43 (57.3)
Other libraries apart from public/ community libraries	57 (87.7)	4 (6.2)	4 (6.2)	65 (22.0)	231 (78.0)	46 (70.8)
District Documentation and Information Services	51 (81.0)	4 (6.3)	8 (12.7)	63 (21.3)	233 (78.7)	49 (77.8)
Non-government organisations (NGOs)	50 (80.6)	12 (19.4)	0	62 (20.9)	234 (79.1)	43 (69.4)
National archives	17 (30.9)	6 (10.9)	32 (58.2)	55 (18.6)	241 (81.4)	32 (58.2)
National Bureau of Statistics	30 (55.6)	16 (29.6)	8 (14.8)	54 (18.2)	242 (81.8)	26 (48.1)
College or university business libraries	28 (59.6)	8 (17.0)	11 (23.4)	47 (15.9)	249 (84.1)	30 (63.8)
Department of Trade and Enterprise Development under the county government	21 (51.2)	4 (9.8)	16 (39.0)	41 (13.9)	255 (86.1)	15 (36.6)

* Percentages shown in column 6 (satisfaction level) relate to total numbers of users of each type of provider shown in column 4

3. Establishment of business corners where all information materials related to businesses are kept and related information service is offered for free.
4. The library staff also considered "Ensure a dedicated librarian who has business background to address information needs of the business people" to be of equal importance.

Suggestions to improve the public libraries' service delivery to SBEs

SBEs were finally asked to state in their own words what they thought should be done at public/community libraries for them to provide effective business information services to support the development of SBEs in Meru County. Sixty (20.3%) SBEs responded to this open-ended question and their comments were

thematically analyzed and summarized in 13 statements. The suggestions given emphasized the need to build collections in business information, to develop the training and advisory role of public libraries, information packaging for business clients, creating more awareness, organizing events and forums for capacity building, and the need for library staff to be knowledgeable in business matters.

Discussions

The majority of SBEs in Meru County possess basic numeracy and literacy skills, which agrees with the findings of Mbugua, Wangoi, Ogada and Kariuki (2013:289) in Kenya, and Erastus, Stephen and Abdullai (2014:34) in Ghana – all of which show that business people are not necessarily illiterate. The ages

Table 8. SBEs' purposes for visiting a public/community library (N = 296).

Suggested purpose / reasons	Yes		No	
	No. of respondents (n)	(%)	No. of respondents (n)	(%)
To obtain information on health issues	224	75.7	72	24.3
To obtain information on business matters	209	70.6	87	29.4
To help children do homework	209	70.6	87	29.4
For educational purposes (for homework or reading for exams)	208	70.3	88	29.7
To conduct a job search or write a cv	194	65.5	102	34.5
To obtain information on online government services	181	61.1	115	38.9
To obtain information on agriculture	176	59.5	120	40.5
Just to read - reading services	162	54.7	134	45.3
To look for information on starting or running a business	149	50.3	147	49.7
Local news/information	145	49.0	151	51.0
To surf the internet	125	42.2	171	57.8
International or national news /information	110	37.2	186	62.8
To relax and rejuvenate the mind	104	35.1	192	64.9
It is a safe place for my child to spend time	91	30.7	205	69.3
To type my work	90	30.4	206	69.6
To obtain information on politics	88	29.7	208	70.3
To communicate with distant friends or relatives	53	17.9	243	82.1
Social enjoyment	49	16.6	247	83.4
To meet people and friends	37	12.5	259	87.5
To hold meetings	37	12.5	259	87.5
Leisure and entertainment	36	12.2	260	87.8

of most SBEs in Meru fall within their productive years, so the need for any supportive initiatives is paramount. The lack of background training in business matters among SBEs reveals capacity building opportunities for stakeholders such as public libraries. The majority of staff working at public libraries in Meru County are technically qualified and have requisite experience. This competence is critical in the provision of information services. They are, however, inadequate in the effective execution of library strategy (Telstra Corporation Limited 2004; Wilson 2013).

Proper understanding of the information needs that are specific to the SBE sector is an important prerequisite to an effective business information service. In this study, the most significant business information needs were more generic, with slight variations among the different industries. Similar to the observations by Vuori (2006), the scope of the business information needs outlined in Tables 4 and 5 comprises both non-financial and financial information, and covers all the stages of business development as outlined by Bwisa (2011:100), and Kuratko and Hodgetts (2004:548). The results agree with other previous studies such as by Kamunge, Njeru and Tirimba (2014), Karadag

(2015), Garcia-Alsina, Ortoll and Cobarsi-Morales (2011). Bouthillier's study of 2003 was more comprehensive and equally comparable. Chiware (2007), Okello-Obura et al. (2007) and Feldmann (2014) linked high small business failure to the lack of relevant and credible business information at each stage of business development. Consequently, public libraries are better placed to configure objective business information solutions for supporting specific SBEs sector throughout all the stages of business growth.

However, the low level of awareness of the public library as a place for business information currently limits the library's effectiveness as a source of such information. The preferred places for business information among SBEs in Meru County were largely informal, that is, suppliers, fellow businessmen/women, customers, the Internet and social media groups such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and the church. Concerns as to the practice among SBEs of consulting informal sources of information had also been raised by Bouthillier (2003:126). The low ranking of the public library as a preferred place for business information in this study confirms the finding by Okello-Obura et al. (2007:136) who reported public

Table 9. Measures needed at public /community libraries in order to support the information needs of SBEs in Meru County.

Suggested measures	Responses from SBEs (N = 296)			Responses from public library staff (N = 20)		
	Significant n (%)	Moderately Significant n (%)	Not significant n (%)	Major n (%)	Not major (Minor n (%)	Not major at all n (%)
The business librarians to coach, mentor and train business people on how to use Internet sources for information about businesses	215 (72.6)	65 (22.0)	16 (5.4)	20 (100.0)	0	0
Equip public library with current business information materials (both print and via internet)	213 (72.0)	67 (22.6)	16 (5.4)	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)	0
Establishment of business corners where all information materials related to businesses are kept and related information service is offered for free	206 (69.6)	71 (24)	19 (6.4)	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)	0
Library to conduct/coordinate/organize for periodic business trainings, workshop and seminars that are specific to particular types of business people	194 (65.5)	61 (20.6)	41 (13.9)	17 (85.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5)
Provide computers/iPads/tablets that are connected to the Internet for business people to use at public/community libraries	192 (64.9)	69 (23.3)	35 (11.8)	17 (85.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)
Public libraries to offer business consultancy, reference and referral services to SBEs	186 (62.8)	85 (28.7)	25 (8.4)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	0
Open more community libraries in local areas where business people can access them with ease and without traveling long distances	186 (62.8)	69 (23.3)	41 (13.9)	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)	0
Public libraries to be carrying out market research and provide market intelligence information services to SBEs	175 (59.1)	79 (26.7)	42 (14.2)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	0
Ensure a dedicated librarian who has business background to address information needs of the SBEs	169 (57.1)	92 (31.1)	35 (11.8)	19 (95.0)	0	1 (5.0)
Public libraries to allocate sufficient funding for supporting the provision of business information sources, services and programmes to local business people	166 (56.1)	87 (29.4)	43 (14.5)	14 (70.0)	5 (25.0)	1 (5.0)
Public libraries to network and collaborate with research organizations and local university business schools for dissemination of business research information and advisory services to local business people	163 (55.1)	98 (33.1)	35 (11.8)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	0
Library to organize business competition events to promote business information services to SBEs	161 (54.4)	96 (32.4)	39 (13.2)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	0
Library to set up a meeting room where business partners can meet to discuss business matters without being charged	159 (53.7)	86 (29.1)	51 (17.2)	16 (80.0)	1 (5.0)	3 (15.0)

(continued)

Table 9. (continued)

Suggested measures	Responses from SBEs (N = 296)			Responses from public library staff (N = 20)		
	Moderately Significant n (%)	Not significant n (%)	Major n (%)	Not major (Minor n (%)	Not major at all n (%)	
Libraries to conduct annual assessment to evaluate the impacts of their business information sources and services on the business people	159 (53.7)	91 (30.7)	46 (15.5)	12 (60.0)	5 (25.0)	3 (15.0)
Ensure interactive and updated public library's website with a page for local business people	155 (52.4)	98 (33.1)	43 (14.5)	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	0

libraries as less reliable and less popular among small and medium enterprises in Northern Uganda. Odini, Otiike and Kiplang'at (2012:36) also reported similar observations among the rural women entrepreneurs from Vihiga district in Western Kenya.

In this study, the church as a place for business information appeared to have interested and satisfied 114 SBEs (70.8%). This reveals the impact of religion in business operations in Africa, where traditional belief systems, and culture, coupled with Western religious dogma, present the church as a trusted source of socio-economic information; hence its significance in influencing business activities (Khan, Alam and Khan, 2005:33; Harmon, Kim and Blake, 2014:243,244). Public libraries should therefore partner and collaborate with the churches in sensitizing communities on the availability and accessibility of business information from local settings.

The low utilization of information from government and its agencies by SBEs was attributed to the lack of awareness, lack of proper systems of disseminating information or unsatisfactory services. Abuya (2011:13, 22–23) identified several barriers to access to information in Kenya, chief of which were prohibitions on the disclosure of information, lack of awareness, and the culture of secrecy in government ministries and departments.

The overall results indicate the great need of positioning the public library as a place for business information. This requires coherent communication of the value of the public library to SBEs (Gichohi, 2014:150), which has implications for key decisions on funding, collection development, staffing and equipment. There are unutilized opportunities for public libraries in Kenya to provide business information sources and services to the SBEs.

Conclusions and recommendations

The study concludes that SBEs have a myriad of financial and non-financial business information needs which are unique to each business sector/industry, and that cut across all the stages of small business growth. To fulfil these information needs, the majority of SBEs are relying on informal sources and places. Their lack of awareness of the potential of public libraries as sources of business information is no doubt due largely to the fact that the public libraries in Meru County are very few in number and are severely overstretched. More branch libraries should be established, preferably one in each sub-county.

Public libraries should be profiling the SBEs in order to understand their business information needs. This can be realized by inviting SBEs for business seminars and by maintaining reference interview records.

Public libraries should be repositioned as business community development resource centers by providing business information solutions that are not only value-based but also sector-specific, easy to use and understand; for example, the use of customized information brochures. The study further recommends the need for partnerships and collaboration, outreach activities, business-centric information services, establishment of business resources centers, engagement of sufficient, qualified and experienced staff, and utilization of social media technologies in serving SBEs.

Policies are needed to guide the public library's contribution to business community development, equitable access and dissemination of business information to SBEs regardless of their location and distance. Policies on funding, collection development, staffing, and provision of ICT are also required.

Providing business information solutions to the needs of SBEs from public libraries is a concept that

is fairly new in Kenya. This study has demonstrated originality by expanding the role of a public library in supporting SBEs, and by revealing value adding activities for public libraries in this endeavour. The findings contribute to the literature in business information and business development in the African context.

Appendix A

The questionnaires used in this study were extremely detailed and cannot be reproduced here because of their length. Interested readers may obtain copies of the questionnaires from the corresponding author, Paul M Gichohi, Library Department, Kenya Methodist University, Kenya, PO Box 267-60200, Meru, Kenya. Email: pmakuster@gmail.com

The questionnaires and their main sections are as follows:

Questionnaires for small-scale business traders

Background Information.

Business Information Needs.

Sources consulted and/or places visited for business information.

Questionnaire for public library staff

Background information.

Library's support to small-scale business enterprises.

Business information needs.

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About the authors

Paul M. Gichohi holds a PhD in Library and Information Science from the University of South Africa. He has two master's degrees: Master of Library and Information Sciences (MLIS) from Kenyatta University, Kenya, and Master of Business Administration (MBA) from United States International University-Africa (USIU-A), a Bachelor degree in Business Administration from USIU-A, and a Diploma in Information Science of KNEC. He is an experienced academic and business librarian. His research interests are in business librarianship, marketing communication, strategic management, community development and entrepreneurship development. He is currently working at Kenya Methodist University as the acting Deputy University Librarian. Contact: Kenya Methodist University, PO Box 267-60200, Meru, Kenya. Mobile phone: +254721743969. Email: pmakuster@gmail.com

Omwoyo B. Onyancha is a Research Professor at the Department of Information Science, University of South Africa. He holds a PhD in Library and Information Science from the University of Zululand. He holds the National Research Foundation (NRF) C2 rating, which he obtained in 2013. His areas of research include informetrics/ scientometrics/bibliometrics/webometrics/altmetrics, information resource management (IRM), management of information services, knowledge management and organisation, ICTs in LIS education and training, and information

searching and retrieval (ISR). He has published extensively in the aforementioned areas of research interest. **Contact:** University of South Africa, PO Box 392, Unisa 0003, South Africa. Tel: 012 429 6724. Fax: 012 429 3792. Email: onyanob@unisa.ac.za

Frankwell W. Dulle is an employee of the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). He holds a BSc agriculture degree from SUA; a Master's degree in library and information studies of the University of Botswana; and a PhD

(Information Science) of the University of South Africa. His numerous publications and research interest areas are in information and communication technologies' application in education and research; behavioural studies; open access and institutional repositories; information management; and community information services. Contact: Sokoine University of Agriculture, PO Box 3022, Chuo Kikuu, Morogoro, Tanzania. Mobile phone: +255754819531. E-mail: fwdulle@suanet.ac.tz OR nzengamshe@yahoo.com