Abstract

Purpose: The aim was to study the relationship of parents’ cultural capital and their children use of library materials in the Khorasan public libraries.

Methodology: The population involved all the members of institutional urban public libraries dominated by the General Office of South Khorasan Public Library Foundation who were active users in the time (Sept., 2013) the study was done, and had 15 to 30 years old. The cluster sampling technique was used. In the first phase, 13 libraries out of 11 cities of South Khorasan were chosen as clusters. In the second phase, from each library, 29 users were randomly selected, and received the questionnaire. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics by SPSS.

Findings: The results showed, among all kinds of library materials, the special discipline books had most used by the respondents. Any significant correlation was not observed between the parents’ institutionalized cultural capital and the children use of library materials. The findings also showed that, the respondents’ gender and educational levels had not any effect on the relationship of the parents’ embedded and objectified cultural capital.

Originality/Value: the same research has not already been conducted anywhere, especially about public libraries. Meanwhile, the results of this one may be used for the future planning of Iranian public libraries Foundation and its South Khorasan branch.

Keywords: cultural capital, public libraries, library materials, parents, South Khorasan province.