



Library Facilities and Students' Intention to Visit For Information Seeking at An Indonesian Aviation Academy

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Abstract. Academic libraries remain important learning and information environments, yet the attractiveness of a library depends partly on whether its facilities match users' academic and non-academic information needs. This study examines the effect of library facilities on students' intention to visit the library at the Indonesian Aviation Academy Banyuwangi. A quantitative descriptive design was applied to the entire population of 98 students using census sampling. Data were collected through a four-point Likert questionnaire and analyzed with validity and reliability tests, descriptive statistics, simple linear regression, and a partial t-test using IBM SPSS Statistics 26. The instruments were reliable, with Cronbach's alpha values of 0.951 for library facilities and 0.957 for visit intention. The regression equation was $Y = 9.549 + 0.523X$. Library facilities had a positive and statistically significant effect on visit intention ($t = 5.883$; $p < .001$). The findings indicate that comfortable learning spaces, relevant collections, supporting infrastructure, and accessible services can strengthen students' willingness to use the library for academic and non-academic information seeking. The academy should therefore prioritize sustained improvement of facilities and collections while maintaining user-oriented services.

Keywords: Academic Library; Information Seeking; Library Facilities; Student Visits; User Experience.

1. INTRODUCTION

Academic libraries support learning, literacy, and information access by combining collections, study spaces, technology, and user services. In higher education, the perceived usefulness of physical and digital facilities is closely related to user satisfaction and the quality of the student experience (Gunarathna, 2024; Tulung et al., 2024). Comfortable spaces and accessible services can make a library a preferred place for study and information seeking, while inadequate facilities may reduce the frequency and quality of use (Decker, 2021; Munajat Zurainan et al., 2021). Recent studies also show that library use remains relevant to student engagement and academic success despite the expansion of digital information channels (Bloom et al., 2025).

The library of the Indonesian Aviation Academy Banyuwangi shows a practical utilization problem. Institutional records indicate 563 visits in 2023, rising to 905 in 2024 and then falling to 475 in 2025. Average daily visits were approximately two in 2023 and 2024 and only one in 2025. At the same time, the 2024 satisfaction survey reported generally positive perceptions of cleanliness, room comfort, and book arrangement, whereas the collection developed unevenly: reference books declined from 450 copies in 2023 to 399 in 2024-2025, while textbooks increased from 1,047 to 1,671 copies but did not grow further in 2025. This

mismatch between positive facility perceptions and declining visits makes it important to test whether facilities are statistically associated with students' intention to visit.

Prior findings are not fully uniform. Kasmawati and Astina (2022), Rizkyantha et al. (2022), and Hahury (2026) reported positive effects of library facilities on user interest or visits, while other studies emphasize that service quality, collection relevance, digital accessibility, and broader user experience also shape library use (Butt et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2022; Gunarathna, 2024). The present study therefore focuses on a specific vocational aviation-education context and tests whether library facilities influence students' intention to visit for academic and non-academic information seeking. The study aims to provide an empirical basis for facility and service improvement at the academy.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Library Facilities and Visit Intention

Library facilities refer to the physical and service resources that enable users and library staff to perform information-related activities effectively. In this study, facilities are represented by four dimensions retained from the original research framework: building and rooms, library collections, supporting infrastructure, and library services. This multidimensional view is consistent with research showing that students evaluate libraries through tangible facilities, accessibility, service quality, and the relevance of both physical and digital resources (Alokluk, 2020; Amarasekara & Marasinghe, 2020; Gunarathna, 2024; Yeni et al., 2024). Facilities are therefore not merely physical assets; they form a servicescape that can influence comfort, perceived usefulness, and continued use.

Visit intention reflects a student's tendency or willingness to come to the library and use its resources. The original study operationalizes this construct through attraction, library preference, and information seeking. A user is more likely to revisit when the library offers a comfortable environment, suitable collections, helpful services, and convenient access to information. This logic is supported by research linking facilities and service quality with user satisfaction, reading interest, and library use (Inabah, 2020; Kasmawati & Astina, 2022; Maharani, 2022; Mukhtaruddin et al., 2022). Digital access can complement the physical library rather than eliminate it, particularly when digital services are relevant, usable, and integrated with students' learning activities (Butt et al., 2023; Rafique et al., 2020). Accordingly, the hypothesis tested is that library facilities have a positive and significant effect on students' intention to visit the library for information seeking.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive design. The population consisted of all 98 students in the target population at the Indonesian Aviation Academy Banyuwangi, and census sampling was used so that every population member became a respondent. Primary data were collected through an online closed-ended questionnaire, while secondary data were obtained from institutional library reports and relevant literature. The questionnaire used a four-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4). Library facilities (X) were measured through building and rooms, collection, infrastructure, and library services; visit intention (Y) was measured through attraction, library preference, and information seeking.

Data analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics 26. Instrument quality was assessed through item validity and Cronbach's alpha reliability. All items exceeded the study's r-table criterion of 0.1671, while Cronbach's alpha values above 0.60 were considered reliable. The hypothesis was examined using simple linear regression and a partial t-test at the 5% significance level. The model estimates whether improvements in library facilities are associated with higher student visit intention without changing the original analytical meaning of the study.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Context and Instrument Quality

The respondent composition consisted of 53 students (54.1%) from Aircraft Operations, 36 students (36.7%) from Air Traffic Control, and 9 students (9.2%) from the non-diploma category. The institutional visit records confirm a fluctuating pattern rather than steady growth, as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Library Visit Trend, 2023-2025.

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Total visits	563	905	475
Average/month	47	75	40
Average/day	2	2	1

All questionnaire items were valid. For library facilities, item correlations ranged from 0.819 to 0.879; for visit intention, they ranged from 0.864 to 0.897. Reliability was also strong, with Cronbach's alpha values of 0.951 and 0.957 respectively. These results indicate that the indicators consistently measured the intended constructs.

Table 2. Instrument Reliability.

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Decision
Library Facilities (X)	0.951	Reliable
Visit Intention (Y)	0.957	Reliable

Hypothesis Testing and Discussion

Simple linear regression produced the equation $Y = 9.549 + 0.523X$. The positive coefficient indicates that a one-unit increase in perceived library facilities is associated with a 0.523-unit increase in visit intention. The standardized coefficient was 0.515. The partial test produced $t = 5.883$ with $p < .001$, exceeding the critical t-value used in the original analysis; consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

Table 3. Simple Linear Regression Result.

Predictor	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	p
Constant	9.549	1.906	-	5.009	<.001
Library facilities	0.523	0.089	0.515	5.883	<.001

The result supports the central proposition that tangible and service-related library resources can strengthen students' willingness to use a library. This pattern is consistent with Hahury (2026), Kasmawati and Astina (2022), and Rizkyantha et al. (2022), who found positive relationships between library facilities and user interest. It is also compatible with evidence that satisfaction depends on the quality and relevance of physical and digital facilities rather than the quantity of resources alone (Gunarathna, 2024). For APIB, this is important because visit frequency fell in 2025 even though prior satisfaction measures of cleanliness and room arrangement were generally positive. The result suggests that maintaining comfort is necessary but may not be sufficient; collection renewal, supporting infrastructure, and service accessibility need to develop together.

The findings also fit the broader academic-library literature. Service quality and user-oriented environments improve satisfaction and help sustain engagement (Butt et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2022; Tulung et al., 2024). Digital channels can expand access, but physical libraries continue to provide study space, curated collections, social learning environments, and direct assistance that remain valuable to students (Decker, 2021; Gunarathna, 2024). In a vocational aviation academy, where learning combines academic theory with professional and operational knowledge, a library that offers relevant materials and a supportive learning environment can function as an important complement to classroom and practical training. The

practical implication is that facility improvement should be based on student needs and actual utilization data, not only on inventory availability.

5. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that library facilities have a positive and significant effect on students' intention to visit the library for academic and non-academic information seeking at the Indonesian Aviation Academy Banyuwangi. The regression coefficient of 0.523 and t-value of 5.883 ($p < .001$) show that better perceived facilities are associated with stronger visit intention. The evidence also indicates that facilities should be understood as an integrated combination of comfortable rooms, relevant collections, adequate infrastructure, and accessible services. The academy is therefore advised to renew collections periodically, maintain study-space comfort, strengthen supporting technology and service responsiveness, and use regular user feedback and visit data to guide improvements. Because this study uses a single institution, census respondents, and a simple one-predictor regression model, future research can add service quality, digital-library usability, information literacy, and learning-environment variables, and can compare several aviation or vocational institutions to improve generalizability.

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