# THE INFLUENCE OF COLLECTION USABILITY LEVEL ON COLLECTION UTILIZATION IN THE LIBRARY AND PUBLISHING

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**Abstract**
*Libraries play a crucial role as centers of information resources, supporting academic activities within higher education institutions. However, the effectiveness of library collection utilization largely depends on the level of collection usability. This study aims to describe the level of collection usability, the level of collection utilization, and analyze the influence of collection usability on collection utilization at the Library and Publishing Unit of Padang State University. This research employed a quantitative approach using a descriptive-correlational design. A total of 100 respondents were selected through simple random sampling from the population of library visitors between August and October 2024. Data were collected through a questionnaire and analyzed using normality tests, Pearson correlation, simple linear regression, and the coefficient of determination. The results indicate that the level of collection usability is categorized as good, with an average score of 3.48, while the level of collection utilization is also classified as good, with an average score of 3.795. Correlation analysis reveals a strong positive and significant relationship between collection usability and collection utilization, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.837 (p < 0.001). The regression analysis shows that the level of collection usability contributes 70.1% to collection utilization, while the remaining 29.9% is influenced by other unexamined variables. This study concludes that the higher the level of collection usability, the more optimal the utilization of library collections by users. The findings highlight the importance of continuous collection updates, routine surveys of users' information needs, and enhanced access to digital resources. These strategies are essential to maximize collection utilization in support of learning, research, and knowledge development within higher education settings.*

**Keywords**: *collection usability; collection utilization; college library*

## INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology and digital transformation has brought about major changes in the way individuals obtain information. Amidst the increasingly unstoppable flow of information, libraries still play a strategic role as providers of accurate and accountable information. In this context, libraries are required to be adaptive institutions, able to sort and provide information that is relevant and in accordance with the needs of users.

As a center for information resources, libraries have an important function in supporting the development of cross-disciplinary knowledge, from science, technology, to social sciences

and culture. Quality and up-to-date collections are the main requirements for libraries to be able to provide optimal information services. Without adequate collections, the role of libraries in supporting academic needs will weaken (Mardhatillah, 2024; Hayati & Nuratikha, 2023).

The level of collection use—namely the frequency and intensity of collection use by users—can be an important indicator in evaluating the relevance of library collections. Frequently used collections reflect suitability to user needs, while rarely used collections may indicate inappropriateness or lack of accessibility (Nursyahbani & Fajriyah, 2023). On the other hand, collection management is also highly determined by the performance of librarians in adjusting the availability of collections to user needs dynamically and sustainably (Rohiyatun & Aryani, 2020).

The utilization of library collections cannot be separated from the level of use of the collection. The higher the level of use of the collection, the greater the opportunity for the collection to provide added value in the learning and research process. Therefore, understanding the relationship between the level of use and collection utilization is very important, especially for library managers who are responsible for collection procurement and evaluation policies.

The Library and Publishing of Padang State University has a strategic position in supporting the academic activities of the academic community, both students and lecturers. However, the effectiveness of collection utilization still needs to be reviewed empirically to ensure that the information services available are truly in accordance with user needs.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive correlational method. This approach was chosen to explain the relationship between two variables, namely the level of collection use as the independent variable (X) and collection utilization as the dependent variable (Y), and to measure the extent to which variable X influences variable Y statistically.

The population in this study were all visitors to the Padang State University Library and Publishing during the period August to October 2024, with a total of 135,976 recorded visits. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, with calculations using the Slovin formula (with a 10% error tolerance level), so that a sample of 100 respondents was obtained.

The research instrument was a questionnaire compiled based on the theoretical indicators of each variable. The questionnaire consisted of 30 statement items compiled using a 4-point Likert scale, namely: strongly agree (4), agree (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1). Before being used in data collection, the instrument was tested for validity and reliability through a content validity test conducted by two library experts and an empirical test on 20 trial respondents, with reliability results showing a Cronbach's Alpha value of >0.70 indicating a good level of internal consistency. In addition to the questionnaire, additional data were obtained through direct observation of the condition of library collections and services, as well as literature studies related to the usability and utilization of collections.

Data analysis was carried out through several stages, namely the Normality Test (using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) to ensure the distribution of residual data, the Pearson Correlation Test to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between variables, the Linearity Test to test the form of the relationship between variables X and Y, Simple Linear Regression Analysis to measure the effect of the level of collection use on collection utilization,

the Coefficient of Determination Test ($R^2$) to determine the magnitude of the effect of variable X on variable Y as a whole.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *Results*

This section presents the field findings obtained from quantitative data processing on 100 respondents of users of the Padang State University Library and Publishing. The analysis was conducted to determine the level of collection usability, collection utilization, and the relationship and influence between the two.

### *Collection Usage Level*

Based on the results of the questionnaire processing, the average score of the level of collection usability was 3.48 from a maximum scale of 4. This value indicates that in general the collection at the Padang State University Library and Publishing is used in a good category by users. This finding reflects that the collection is still relevant and is routinely used by library users. However, several respondents also indicated the need for collection updates, especially in digital reference sources and the latest literature, in order to better support dynamic and developing information needs.

### *Utilization of Collections*

The utilization of collections obtained an average score of 3.795, which is also in the good category. This shows that the majority of users use library collections as references for academic assignments, research, and other learning activities. However, several notes from respondents emphasized the importance of adjusting collections to the specific needs of study programs, as well as increasing access to digital collections and electronic sources, including e-journals and e-books.

### *Normality Test*

Normality test is a test conducted to determine whether the distribution value in a data group has been distributed normally or not. The normality test in this study uses the Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test method which measures the distribution of data through residual values. This testing process is assisted by the SPSS program, where variables X and Y are first entered into the system and then analyzed to obtain residual values. The basis for decision making if the data is normally distributed is as follows:

1) If the significance value is > 0.05, then the residual value is normally distributed.
2) If the significance value is <0.05, then the residual value is not normally distributed.

**Table 1. Output Results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality**

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 100 |
| Normal Parameters[a,b] | Mean | .0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | 6.11107647 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .041 |
| | Positive | .041 |
| | Negative | -.038 |
| Test Statistic | | .041 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .200[c,d] |

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method shows a significance value of 0.200 (> 0.05), which means that the residual data is normally distributed. This meets the basic assumptions to proceed to the next parametric analysis.

*Correlation Test*

Correlation test is conducted to determine the level of closeness of the relationship between variables expressed by the correlation coefficient (R). The type of relationship produced by variables X and Y can be positive and negative. This study uses the Pearson Product Moment formula with the help of the SPSS program.

Table 2. Correlation Test Output Results

| | | Collection Usability Level | Utilization of Collection |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collection Usage Level | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .837** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| | N | 100 | 100 |
| Utilization of Collections | Pearson Correlation | .837** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |
| | N | 100 | 100 |

Figure 1. Normality Test Results of the Histogram Graph Method

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the output results of the correlation test in this study have a significant value of 0.000 <0.05, which indicates that there is a correlation between the variable level of collection usability (X) and the variable collection utilization (Y). then the Pearson Correlation value of 0.837 is produced in the range of 0.80 - 1,000, meaning it has a very strong relationship. Because r count in this analysis is positive or in other words, the increasing level of collection usability will also increase the utilization of collections at the Padang State University Library.

Pearson correlation test produces a value of r = 0.837 with a significance of p = 0.000, which means that there is a very strong positive relationship between the level of collection usability (X) and collection utilization (Y). This means that the higher the level of collection usability, the higher the level of utilization by librarians.

*Linearity Test*

Linearity test is conducted to determine the form of relationship between independent variables (X) and dependent variables (Y). This study uses linearity test with product moment formula with the help of SPSS program. The basis for making decisions on linearity test is as follows. (1) If the Significance Deviation from linearity value >0.05, then there is a linear relationship between independent variables (X) and dependent variables (Y). (2) If the Significance Deviation from linearity value >0.05, then there is no linear relationship between independent variables (X) and dependent variables (Y).

**Table 3. Linearity Test Output Results**

| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collection Utilization Collection Usability Level | Between Groups (Combined) | 9550.648 | 231 | 415.246 | 11.172 | .000 |
| | | 8678.380 | 22 | 8678.380 | 233.479 | .000 |
| | Linearity | 872.268 | | 39.649 | 1.067 | .401 |
| | Deviation from Linearity | | | | | |
| | Within Groups | 2824.912 | 76 | 37.170 | | |
| | Total | 12375.560 | 99 | | | |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of the linearity test have a significance value of Deviation from linearity 0.401>0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between the independent variable of the level of collection use (X) and the dependent variable of collection use (Y). The linearity test shows that the significance value of Deviation from Linearity is 0.401 (> 0.05), which indicates that the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) is linear. This indicates that changes in variable X are followed by proportional changes in variable Y.

*Simple Linear Regression Analysis*

Simple linear regression test is used to test the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable, simple linear regression test analysis using the help of the SPSS 23 application. The requirements of a simple linear regression test are valid and reliable as well as normal and linear. The basis for decision making in a simple linear regression test is guided by the following two things.

1) If the significant value is <0.05, then the independent variable (X) has an effect on the dependent variable (Y).
2) If the significant value is> 0.05, then the independent variable (X) has no effect on the dependent variable (Y)

Table 4. Simple Linear Regression Test Output Results

**ANOVAª**

| Model | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  Regression | 8678.380 | 1 | 8678.380 | 230.035 | .000ᵇ |
|    Residual | 3697.180 | 98 | 37.726 | | |
|    Total | 12375.560 | 99 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas

b. Predictors: (Constant), Religiusitas

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the results of the simple linear regression test have a value of 0.000<0.05, so H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, so it can be concluded that the variable level of collection use (X) has an effect on the variable collection utilization (Y).

Table 5. Results of the Persial Test (T-Test)

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1  (Constant) | 2.957 | 4.357 | | .679 | .499 |
| Collection Usage Level | 1.564 | .103 | .837 | 15.167 | .000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Pemanfaatan Koleksi

Based on the table above, the t_count value is 15.167 and the t_table is 1.984 so it can be concluded that 15.167>1.984 and a significant value of 0.000<0.05 is obtained. So it can be interpreted that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. Thus, the variable level of collection usability (X) has a significant effect on collection utilization (Y). Simple linear regression analysis shows a significance value of 0.000 (<0.05), which means there is a significant influence between the level of collection usability and collection utilization. The regression coefficient value shows that every 1 unit increase in the level of collection usability will be followed by an increase of 1.564 in the collection utilization score.

*Coefficient of Determination Test*

The determination coefficient test aims to find out how much the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable and the magnitude of the influence of others in knowing the dependent variable. In this study, the determination coefficient test is seen based on the output of the results of the simple linear regression calculation carried out on the SPSS application program.

Table 6. Results of the Output of the Summary Model Determination Coefficient Test

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .837ª | .701 | .698 | 6.142 |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination is 0.701 or 70.1%. So it can be concluded that the influence of the level of collection usability on the utilization of collections at the Padang State University Library is 70.1%. While 29.9% of collection utilization is influenced by other variables that are not studied.

## Discussion

The discussion in this study was conducted to interpret the results of field findings, relate them to relevant theories, and compare them with the findings of previous studies. The main focus of the analysis is on the relationship between the level of collection usability and collection utilization at the Library and Publishing of Padang State University.

### Collection Usage Rate as an Indicator of Service Effectiveness

The results of the study showed that the level of collection usability was in the good category with an average score of 3.48. This finding reflects that most of the collections are still actively used by users. This is in line with the view of Mardhatillah (2024) who stated that collection usability is an important indicator in assessing the effectiveness of library services. Collections that are frequently used tend to have high relevance to the actual information needs of users. In addition, Hayati and Nuratikha (2023) emphasized that the success of collection management is greatly influenced by the ability of librarians to update and present collections that are in accordance with the needs of users. Thus, although usability is classified as good, ongoing efforts are needed in providing new collections periodically so that usability remains high and does not stagnate.

The utilization of collections at the Padang State University Library based on the questionnaire results has an average score in the good category, which is 3.795. This shows that the utilization of collections at the Padang State University Library is still widely utilized by users, especially in academic activities, although there are several factors that can influence the utilization of these collections. The level of collection usability has a significant influence on collection utilization. This is supported by the opinion of Haidar Putra Daulay (2020) collection usability as the extent to which library materials in the library are utilized by users to meet their information needs. This is important for librarians to know because it is an indicator of the level of collection utilization by library users. A collection is considered used if it is used by users according to their information needs.

### Utilization of Collections and Response to User Needs

The average collection utilization score of 3.795 indicates that library collections have been optimally utilized by academics, especially students. This indicates a positive perception of the availability and ease of access to collections. However, this value also implies that there is still room to improve the suitability of collections to the specific needs of study programs and curriculum developments.

A study by Nursyahbani and Fajriyah (2023) supports this finding by emphasizing the importance of routine surveys of user needs to ensure that the available collections are relevant and up-to-date. This means that increasing collection utilization does not only depend on the number or existence of collections, but also on the process of adapting collections to the dynamics of user needs.

### The Relationship between Usability and Utilization: Correlation and Regression Analysis

Pearson's correlation test shows a very strong relationship between the level of collection usability and collection utilization (r = 0.837, p < 0.001). This positive correlation confirms that the higher the frequency of collection use, the greater the overall collection utilization by library users.

Furthermore, the results of a simple linear regression analysis show that the level of collection usability significantly affects collection utilization with a contribution of 70.1% ($R^2$ = 0.701). This is in line with the findings of Eliyonika (2017) who revealed that collection usability is the main predictive factor in understanding the extent to which library collections are utilized as learning resources and academic references.

Haidar Putra Daulay (2020) added that librarians need to use usage data as a basis for selecting and evaluating collections. When librarians know which collections are most frequently utilized, the collection development process can be more targeted and efficient.

*Practical Implications and Collection Development Strategies*

These findings provide important implications for library management, namely the need to integrate the evaluation of the level of use into the collection management system periodically. Libraries must apply a needs-based approach (user-driven acquisition) and synergize usage data with direct user input.

Collections that are rarely used need to be evaluated further: whether due to irrelevant content factors, limited access, or lack of promotion. Promotion strategies for collections, especially digital collections, are also crucial in encouraging wider and more inclusive use.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the level of collection usability at the Padang State University Library and Publishing is in the good category, with an average score of 3.48. This shows that most of the collections are actively used by users. However, periodic collection renewal is still needed to maintain and improve the relevance of the collection to the ever-growing academic needs.

The level of collection utilization is also in the good category, with an average score of 3.795. This means that library collections in general have been utilized effectively by users, especially in supporting learning and research activities. However, optimization of collection utilization can still be improved through more specific and sustainable mapping of user information needs.

There is a very strong and significant positive relationship between the level of collection usability and collection utilization, as indicated by the correlation coefficient value of 0.837 ($p$ <0.001). Simple regression analysis shows that the level of collection usability influences collection utilization by 70.1%, while the remaining 29.9% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

Overall, the level of collection usability is the main determinant in driving the level of collection utilization. Therefore, collection development and management strategies must focus on providing collections that are in accordance with the needs of users, increasing accessibility, and more intensive collection promotion, both physical and digital.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is recommended that the Padang State University Library and Publishing continuously evaluate the information needs of users through surveys and feedback forums to ensure the relevance of the collections owned. It is necessary to diversify and update the collection, including strengthening access to digital collections such as e-books and e-journals to reach increasingly dynamic information needs. In

addition, the development of a collection usage monitoring system based on real-time data is also important to support strategic decision making in collection management. Improving information literacy programs for users, especially students, will encourage optimal collection utilization. For scientific development, it is recommended that further research include additional variables such as the quality of librarian services, digital literacy levels, and collection accessibility, as well as expanding the object of study to various higher education institutions in order to obtain more comprehensive and generalizable results.

## THANK YOU-NOTE

The author would like to thank all respondents who have taken the time to participate in filling out the questionnaire, as well as the Library and Publishing of Padang State University for the support and access provided during the data collection process. Thanks are also conveyed to the supervisor and colleagues for their valuable constructive input in the preparation and refinement of this research. Hopefully the results of this research can provide a real contribution to the development of library services in higher education environments.

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