

## Assessment on library resources, services, and facilities of an aeronautical School in the Philippines

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to assess the library resources, services, and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines. Specifically, it identified the demographic profile of the faculty respondents in terms of educational attainment, position, department and frequency of library visits, and the student respondents' profile in terms of program, year level and frequency of library visits. It sought to determine the main reason why the faculty and students visit the library and show how the respondents perceive the library at the same time the significant difference on their perception regarding the library resources, services, and facilities.

There were 90 faculty respondents and 210 student respondents. The main reason for the faculty respondent on why they visit the library is to find or borrow a book. On the other hand, the student respondent's main reason for visiting the library is to do their assignments.

The faculty and student respondents see that there are rooms for improvement on the non-print and electronic sources of the library. Other suggestions given by the respondents were extended free-hour in surfing the internet, availability of printing and Photocopying services, and strong wifi connection.

There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the faculty respondents on the resources, services and facilities of the library when they are grouped according to their frequency of library visits.

This study made use of the descriptive method of research wherein survey questionnaire was used to gather data which were statistically treated using the statistical tools such as frequency and percentage, standard deviation and weighted mean, ranking, ANOVA and T-test.

**Keywords:** library resources, services, facilities, Aeronautical School

### Introduction

#### Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to assess the library resources, services and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines.

The study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the faculty respondents in terms of:
  - A. Educational attainment
  - B. Position/Designation
  - C. Department
  - D. Frequency of library visits
2. What is the profile of the student respondents in terms of:
  - A. Program
  - B. Grade/Year level
  - C. Frequency of library visits
3. What are the main reasons of the respondents for using the library?
4. What is the perception of the respondents on the library sources, services and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines in terms of:
  - A. Printed materials
  - B. Non print materials
  - C. Electronic sources
  - D. Library services
  - E. Characteristics of library personnel

#### F. Facility

5. Is there a significant difference on the perception of the respondents on the library sources, services and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines in terms of printed materials, non-print materials, electronic sources, library services, characteristics of library personnel and faculty when grouped according to their profile?

### Background of the Study

As stated in the study of Lagman and his co researchers (2018) <sup>[12]</sup> entitled "The Effectiveness of PATTS Library for Grade 12 Senior High School Students AY 2017-2018", the aeronautical school's library was built together with the other classrooms and facilities of the school on 1969 in its former location at Pasay. In the year 2005, as the school was relocated to Parañaque, the library was then bigger compared to the one from the former location. The thesis materials were then placed on an area of the library called "reservation section". The only facilities back then have computers were the IT Center and the Speech Laboratory. By 2013, the aeronautical school's library had installed new computers with internet services.

Twenty sixteen became a golden year for the library since major renovations and improvements were being done such as having new shelves, furniture, books and other reference materials. There came also the extension of the library to

accommodate its new thesis room, computer room and audio-visual room. Room 301 was for the periodicals, theses and archives sections while room 302 was for the multimedia resource center and internet section. On the same year, the aeronautical school's Library Department purchased the KOHA Library System from Onstrike Library Solutions and was fully implemented by January 2017. This system merged the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) and the PATTS Library Website using "library.patts.edu.ph". 24 computers with the KOHA Library System are being used by the students while 2 computers are primarily being used for OPAC.

The mission of the College Library Department is to be committed to excellence and innovation in providing equitable access to information by continuously acquiring high quality library resources in support of the academic of the institution. Its vision is to visualize itself to be the most dynamic library in the region as our contribution to school's pursuit of becoming the center of excellence in aviation education. Its values include knowledge, services, quality, integrity, respect and communication.

Currently, Mr. Melchor T. Mantilla, RL is the Chief College Librarian, Ms. Precious G. Guelas, RL is the Senior College Librarian/Periodical College Librarian, Ms. Aileen B. Suyo, RL is the Circulation Librarian, Ms. Natalia P. Dawideo, RL is the Multimedia Resource Librarian, Ms. Pacencia L. Impis and Ms. Leslie B. Vargas are the Library Clerks.

### Review of Related Literature

One of the most important facilities that a school should have is the library. Unfortunately, it is also one of the least facilities recognized by many due to the concept of reading books and alike. Despite that negation, libraries nowadays does not only include books but also modern and electronic references such as CDs, DVDs, and online references with the use of computers with internet.

The main goal of a library is to ensure that the students, teachers and employees have sufficient up-to-date and available sources of information. Due to the continuous evolution in modern technologies, libraries are trying their best to adjust and adopt to these changes. From obsolete manuscripts to online references, data are now widely available to everyone who are in need of relevant literature and studies.

Libraries does not only need to meet the standards needed by the users but also from accrediting bodies such as Department of Education and Commission on Higher Education. With the set of standards given, libraries are now able to identify what areas are to be improved or what areas are being complied.

CHED (2008) has ordered that libraries should be sufficient in quality and amount, including the currency of its accumulation. This could be very helpful in the serving of the requirements of understudies and researches. The library should be regulated by an expert bookkeeper with library colleague when essential. The library must give access to electronic library materials such as online library databases, electronic subscriptions, electronic learning, online assets and other media assets, not abusing the protected innovation code, and additionally other best in class library offices and equipment.

Backing up a little, DECS (1998) <sup>[11]</sup> ordered that a school library's function is to give teachers and students access to

instruction materials. This main function encourages users to develop reading and study habits which enables effective use of materials as means of learning. The library is a service center, reading center, guidance center, material production center, and teaching-learning center. A functional library must have all of the five components namely physical facilities, librarians, materials/collection, library programs and services, and budget/funds.

Another supporting point is the guidelines Library Standards released by the Philippine Association of Academic and Research Libraries (PAARL) in 2000. The guiding principle broadly discuss and cover the different areas of a library: Administration, Financial Support, Collection, Personnel (size of the staff, qualifications, status, recruitment, selection, and promotion of staff and staff development), Services, Physical Facilities (site/location and design), space requirement, furniture and equipment, provisions for reading comfort and control and security measures). These standards are applicable to all libraries including those who are offering bachelor's degree, masters and doctorate degree level.

Identical to this are the indicators being used by one of the leading accrediting education body in the Philippines, the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities or PACUCOA. Nera (2016) <sup>[16]</sup> enumerated some the guidelines of a well manage library in the training of accreditors:

- The library's mission and vision should be aligned to the goals of college/university to support its tri focal function: Instruction, Research, and Extension.
- The library should be managed by a licensed librarian preferably with aligned master's degree. For a university, the chief librarian should be a doctorate degree holder.
- The library should have a support staff and continuing staff development program. The librarians should attend meetings, prepare curriculum, and engage in research.
- The library collection should be done all year round. There should be a clear policy in selection and evaluation of books and other resources. It should be well balanced. All programs should be represented. The starting collection for college is 5,000 titles. For a university, there should be 10,000 titles multiply by 5 for every student enrolled. Over and above, there should be an additional 5 titles per professional subjects published within 3 years. Periodicals should be at least 3 titles per program. For master's degree program, there should be at least 6 titles of periodical subscription and 10 titles periodical subscription for doctorate degree program. The size of the library depends on the number of enrolees.
- The library should have a good marketing strategy. The librarians and the support staff should be innovative to attract, increase and sustain the library users. Require students to borrow books to establish the culture of borrowing. Connect with the faculty, students, and to their research classes.
- The library should have a continuous budget allocation.
- The library should be located in the second floor. The size of the library depends on the number of enrollees. However, if the library has a strong internet connection and the users can access the resources outside the library, space will not be a problem.

- The library should have a different types of furniture suitable for the different sections and users of the library.
- There should be a security procedure in securing library resources.
- There should be a satisfaction survey. The results should be used in the improvement of the services and facilities.

Optimal policies and practices vary from one library to another. These policies and practices of the library is also a reflection of the school's policies which should be in accordance to the library's manual of policies. This ensures that the operation of the library meets the user's needs. (Fresnido, 2007) <sup>[10]</sup>

Furthermore Verzosa (2010) mentioned that libraries should have facilities for information and communication which should provide sufficient numbers of capable computers with access to electronic archives. Computers should be adequate and in good working condition for efficient use of the library staff and other users.

RA 9246 as cited by Frias (2017) <sup>[2]</sup> is a policy that states that librarianship is a profession whose standards of practice shall be grounded upon excellence, quality and global competitiveness. Another priority is to sustain professional growth and advancement, contribute to the nation as well as developing new knowledge and theories to support the practice of the said profession.

Nera (as cited by Lagman, 2018) <sup>[12]</sup> stated that book selection is a shared responsibility among the librarians, teachers and administrators. Basic policies for the selection of printed and non-printed materials are formally and clearly formulated. Printed and non-printed materials together with other equipment should be properly organized, stored and displayed which follows the standard rules and procedures. The school library media center should acquire print, non-print and electronic materials as well as the equipment that supports and reinforces the curriculum which meet the needs, abilities and interests of the users. Those materials mentioned should be current and in good condition.

Several researches about higher education institution libraries has been conducted which can be a basis in the development and enhancement of other libraries in the country. Balderas (2010) <sup>[7]</sup> assess the library of Ateneo Professional Schools in Rockwell. It covers Library Resources, Human Resources, Electronic Resources, and Physical Facilities. Copies of the questionnaires personally distributed by the researcher to the frequent library users.

Generally, the library users rated it very satisfactory however suggestions for improvements were given by the respondents like additional lights or lamp shades, efficient librarians, extended library hours, additional copies of reference books, longer service time of mezzanine area, proper arrangement of books and expansion of computerized indexes.

In the same year, Laurio (2010) <sup>[8]</sup> studied the services, resources and facilities of the Centro Escolar University library. Three hundred eighty-nine (389) students answered the questionnaires. The research covered The results were favourable but prospects for enhancement from the respondents were taken and they were additional chairs and tables, decrease in the cost of printing, unlimited surfing the internet, more upgraded computers, availability of long bond paper for printing, library that is free from noise,

additional outlets for laptop users, procurement of updated books, availability of photocopying machine in the Dentistry library, hiring of accommodating and friendly librarians, expansion of Cybrary Unit, more copies of professional books, replacement of floorings in the LAH extension library, strict librarians for noisy students, and expansion of the Dentistry library.

Guarino, Mesa & Chavez (2015) <sup>[6]</sup> assessed the library holdings, services, and utilization of Lyceum of the Philippines University-Batangas. The researchers used a PACUCOA standardized tool. There were one hundred eleven respondents (111) who participated in the study. The faculty members and students rated the library moderately extensive and functional. The problems encountered by the library users were adequate number of book collections, periodicals and other library materials; enough number of library materials and references and the selections of books and periodicals.

Another supporting study is from Gako and Laspinas (2015) <sup>[4]</sup>. They assessed comprehensively the strengths and weaknesses of the Cebu Technological University library. The study used the standards of the Philippine Academic Libraries. They complete nine (9) components: mission, goals and objectives; administration; human resources; collections development; services and utilization; physical facilities; information technology facilities and services; financial resources; linkages and networking. In totality, the results showed that CTU library was very functional as rated by the respondents who are faculty accreditors and campus librarians. The weaknesses of the library were collection of core book and periodicals, number of titles of journals per program and facilities for persons with disabilities.

One more assessment of library resources and services were conducted by Tabianan (2005) <sup>[9]</sup>. The research covered the five areas of Sta. Isabel College Manila: library collection, library personnel, physical facilities, financial support and services. There are two hundred ninety six (296) respondents coming from the administrators, faculty, students, and library personnel. The respondents perceived the library to be performing adequately. The five-year development plan was proposed to improve collection, personnel, automation, financial support and services.

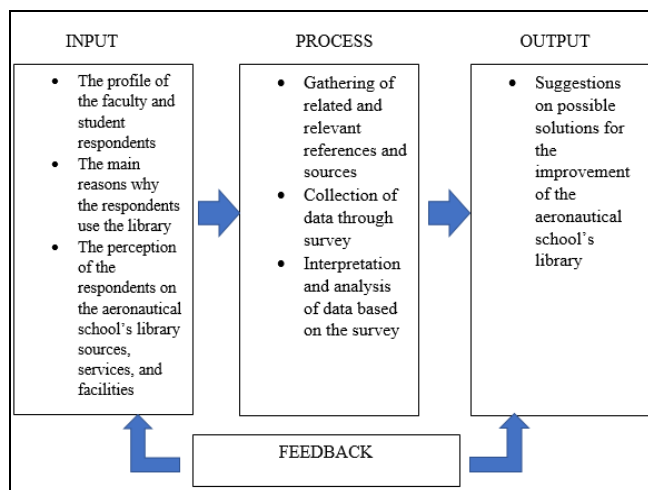
Mapua Institute of Technology conducted a library survey last 2015. There were over 195 respondents participated in the survey. The library obtain a 43% good service rating. The survey revealed the following: (1) faculty and graduate students' top priority is library content in electronic form; (2) undergraduates needs faster wifi connections and longer library hours; (3) use of electronic journals has increased since 2008; (4) majority of the respondents preferred printed references and textbooks; (5) half of the student respondents choose "one of the Mapua Libraries" as one of their preferred place to study; (6) students who were taught by librarians about techniques in finding information are more aware of library resources and services; (7) the top three research engines to find books and articles in electronic form comes were Google, TLC and library databases.

Moreover, the respondents were asked to answer the question "What improvements to library services would best enhance your research or scholarship?" The survey showed that extended library hours, additional areas with power strips, more group discussion spaces, and fast access to baggage counter were the top results given by the respondents.

Meanwhile Santiano (2010) use the descriptive method in studying the status and prospects of the On-line Public Access Catalogue of University of Asia and the Pacific Library. OPAC is an online bibliography or data base of library material. Library users use this to locate books and other references. The researches involved 364 faculty and student respondents. The study revealed that most of the respondents rated the OPAC very good in terms support for research, subject analysis, quality and format, utilization and physical facilities. The concerned of the respondents were old computers and monitors, limited subjects, new titles were not yet provided, and old library materials are still included in the OPAC. The researcher proposed development program composed of seven categories which are areas of concern, specific objective, strategy, person involved, time frame, budget allocation, and success indicator.

Selencio (2010) assessed the Library Media Instruction Program of the San Beda College-Alabang High School. The researcher get the perception of the 364 respondents regarding the status of the Library Media Instruction Program in terms of Objectives, Content of the Modules, Organization, Methods and Materials used.

**Conceptual Framework**



**Fig 1:** Paradigm on assessment of an aeronautical school's library sources, services, and facilities

Shi and Levy (2005) in "A Theory-guided Approach to Library Services Assessment" stated that employing user evaluation of library services is now a well-accepted concept. If the intention of the assessment is to utilize the outcomes to measure organizational effectiveness, the tools used to perform such task need to be designed carefully, in particular for library services. Libraries are now being challenged to maintain cutting edge IS technology because the strength of academic institutions has always been in the reliance on researches that provide findings that could identify the advantages and suggested approaches leading to success. As library service assessment processes develop and progress, both researchers and librarians have started examining current practices, searching for and experimenting with better assessment tools.

The input contains the the profile of the faculty and student respondents, the main reasons why the respondents use the library and the perception of the respondents on the aeronautical school's library. The process includes gathering

of related and relevant references and sources, collection of data through survey and interpretation and analysis of data based on the survey. The expected output are the suggestions on possible solutions for the improvement of the aeronautical school's library.

**Methodology**

**Research Design**

This study made use of the descriptive method of research wherein survey questionnaire was used to gather the data needed from the faculty and student respondents. The study was based on the following categories: printed materials, non-print materials, electronic sources, and library services, characteristics of library personnel, and facilities which are all under the aeronautical school's library. The respondents were faculty and students who were surveyed last June 2018. There were no Grade 11 and 1<sup>st</sup> year respondents because they are considered new students who may not have any knowledge or idea about the resources, services and facilities offered by the aeronautical school's library.

**Respondents**

The study only focuses on the aeronautical school's library resources, services and facilities as being grouped by printed materials, non-print materials, electronic sources, library services, characteristics of library personnel and facilities. The respondents are the faculty who are grouped by: a. educational attainment which includes Bachelor' degree, with MA/MS units, MA/MS degree, with PhD/EdD units, and PhD/EdD degree; b. position/designation which includes faculty member, department head and chairperson; c. department which includes Aeronautical Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Air Transportation, Aircraft Maintenance Technology, Airline Business Administration, Hotel and Restaurant Management, Aircraft Technician Course, Basic Engineering Sciences and Drawing, Languages, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Computer and Physical Education; and d. their frequency of library visits which includes daily, weekly, monthly, every semester, every year and never. For the student respondents, they were grouped according to: a. program which includes Grade 12, BS Aeronautical Engineering, BS Air Transportation, BS Aircraft Maintenance Technology, BS Avionics Technology, Aircraft Maintenance Technology, BS Airline Business Administration, BS Tourism Management, BS Hotel and Restaurant Management and BS Industrial Engineering; b. grade/year level which includes Grade 12, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 4<sup>th</sup> year and 5<sup>th</sup> year; and c. frequency of library visits which includes daily, weekly, monthly, every semester, every year and never.

**Instrumentation**

The survey questionnaire is a researcher-made questionnaire which was tested and validated. The instrument is divided into two (2) major parts:

Part 1 – Respondent's profile

For faculty:

- a. Educational attainment
- b. Position/Designation
- c. Department
- d. Frequency of library visits

For students

- a. Program

- b. Grade/Year level
- c. Frequency of library visits

Part 2 – Main reasons for using the library

Part 3 – Assessment on the aeronautical school’s library resources, services and facilities

- a. Printed materials
- b. Non print materials
- c. Electronic sources
- d. Library services
- e. Characteristics of library personnel
- f. Facilities

The answers for part 3 were measured using the following scale

- 4: Excellent
- 3: Very Good
- 2: Good
- 1: Needs Improvement

**Statistical Treatment of Data**

The data gathered in this study were statistically treated using the statistical tools such as frequency and percentage, standard deviation and weighted mean, ranking, ANOVA and T-test. The 4-point scale was used with the values assigned to each of the perceived rating.

**Results and Analysis**

**Findings**

**Profile of the Faculty Respondents**

The most number of faculty respondents are with MA/MS units having 45 or 50% out of 90 followed by the faculty with only Bachelor’s degree having 21 or 23.30%. There are 15 of 16.70% who are MA/MS degree holders while 6 or 6.70% are PhD/EdD degree holders. Only 3 or 3.30% out of the 90 faculty respondents is with PhD/EdD units. Out of the 90 faculty respondents, 75 of 83.30% are faculty members, 6 or 6.70% are department heads while 9 or 10% are chairpersons. The most number of respondents is from the Social Sciences department having 10 faculty respondents of 11.11%. This is followed by the Avionics

Technology with 9 respondents or 10.00%. The least number of respondents are from the Industrial Engineering Department with 2 respondents or 2.22%. Most of the faculty respondents visits the library once every semester having 42 as frequency or 46.70%. This is followed by monthly with 24 or 26.70%. There were no responses for every year and never.

**Profile of the Student Respondents**

For the student respondents, the most number of respondents are from the BS Aircraft Maintenance Technology with the frequency of 96 or 45.71%. Next to it was the respondents from the BS Air Transportation with 36 or 17.14%. There were only 5 respondents from the Grade 12, Aircraft Technician Course, BS Hotel and Restaurant Management and BS Industrial Engineering. Most of the student respondents are 4<sup>th</sup> year students having the frequency of 159 or 75.71%. This is followed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students with the count of 33 or 15.71%. There were only 5 respondents from the Grade 12. There are 24 student respondents or 34.30% who visits the library on a weekly basis. This is followed by 23 or 32.90% of the respondents who visit the library on a daily basis. There were no answers for every year and never.

**The main reasons of the respondents for using the library**

For the faculty respondents, the most frequent reason why they visit the library is to find/borrow a book with 32 counts. This was followed by conducting/writing a research with 20 counts. Since these are the faculty respondents, there were no answers for doing an assignment. For the student respondents, the main reason why they visit the library is because of their assignments having 57 counts. This is immediately followed by studying with 56 counts. The least answered reason by the student respondents was to borrow audio/visual materials with only 14 counts.

**The perception of the respondents on the library sources, services and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines**

**Table 1:** Overall Perception of the Faculty and Student Respondents on the Library Sources, Services, and Facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines

Respondents	Printed Materials	Non-print Materials	Electronic Sources	Library Services	Characteristics of Library Personnel	Facilities	Total
Faculty	2.59	2.10	2.40	2.69	3.16	2.81	2.63
Students	2.61	2.34	2.34	2.55	2.78	2.55	2.53

For the perception of the faculty respondents regarding the printed materials of the library, the highest weighted mean is the “continuous subscriptions of newspapers” with a weighted mean of 2.90 and a remark of Very Good. On the other hand, the lowest weighted mean is on the “reliability of thesis and researches”. Overall, the faculty respondents perceive the library’s printed materials as Very Good. With regards to the non-print materials of the library, both statements “extensiveness of CD ROMS” and “valuableness and rareness of CD/VCD/DVD collection had a weighted mean of 2.10. Overall, the perception of the faculty respondents on the non-print materials of the library is good. The faculty respondents perceived the electronic devices of the library as Good with the weighted mean of 2.40. The lowest weighted mean though was received by the statement

“accessibility of online books” with a weighted mean of 2.33. This just means that the library needs to enhance the accessibility for book online. For the library sources, the highest weighted mean is from the statement operating hours with a weight mean of 3.10. On the other hand, the lowest weighted mean was received by the statement “charging station” with a weighted mean of 2.13. The faculty respondents perceive the library sources of the library as very good with the weighted mean of 2.69. This means that the operating hours of the library is agreeable to the faculty respondents while the charging station is perceived to have room for improvement. The faculty respondents assessed the library’s personnel as very good with the weighted mean of 3.16. The highest weighted mean is from the statement “clearly and effective

communicates” with the weighted mean of 3.23 while the lowest weighted mean is from the statement “suitably knowledgeable on the resources and facility of the library” with the weighted mean of 3.10. This means that the faculty find the library personnel effective when it comes to communication while sees that there are still rooms for improvement when it comes to being updated on the library’s resources and facilities.

The facility of the library as perceived by the faculty respondents is very good with the weighted mean of 2.81. The highest weighted means are from the statements “suitability of decorations” and “color of the paint used” with the weighted mean of 3.03. The lowest weighted means were then received by the statements “space provided for discussion/meeting” and “completeness of furniture” with a weighted mean of 2.47 and a remark of only good. The faculty respondents see the library as appealing to the eyes based on the decorations and paint while the furniture and space for meetings or discussions need more improvements. The student respondent sees the printed materials of the library as very good with the weighted mean of 2.61. “Currentness and relevance of books” had the highest weighted mean of 2.80 and a remark of very good. This just means that the student respondents perceive the books in the library as up-to-date and significant to their studies. On the other hand, the lowest weighted mean was received by the statement “accessibility of archives collection” with the weighted mean of 2.49.

The student respondents perceive the non-print materials of the library as only good with the weighted mean of 2.34. For them, there is still room for improvement for the extensiveness of CD ROMS and the valuableness and rareness of CD/VCD/DVD collection since the weighted means are 2.31 and 2.36.

The student respondents perceive the electronic devices of the library as only good having the weighted mean of 2.34. An enhancement on the accessibility of online database and online books may be given since these statements received the weighted means of 2.39 and 2.30 with a remark of good. Just like the faculty respondents, the student respondents gave the lowest weighted mean to the charging station of the library with the weighted mean of 2.11. On the other hand, the highest weighted mean was for the statement “operating hours” with the weighted mean of 2.79, also the same with the perception of the faculty respondents. Overall, the student respondents see the library services as very good with a weighted mean of 2.55.

For the student respondents, the library personnel are being rated as very good with a weighted mean of 2.78. The highest weighted mean is from the statement “systematically organize the library” with the weighted mean of 2.86 while the lowest weighted mean of 2.74 was received by the statement “consistently courteous”.

The student respondents assessed the library’s facility as very good having the weighted mean of 2.55. Unfortunately, the condition of the computers received the lowest weighted mean of 2.11. The highest weighted mean of 2.83 was received by the statement “properness of the positioning of windows”. Students see that the library is bright and conducive for learning and relaxing due to the placement of the windows but on the other hand see that there is a lot to improve when it comes to the current conditions of the library’s computers.

Overall, the faculty and student respondents assess the

library sources, services and facilities to be very good with the average weighted mean of 2.63 and 2.53. The highest weighted mean for the faculty and students is the characteristics of the library personnel with the weighted mean of 3.16 and 2.78. On the other hand, both faculty and students agree that the non-print materials and the electronic devices of the library are remarked to be only good with the weighted means of 2.10 and 2.34 for the non-print materials and 2.40 ad 2.34 for the electronic sources.

### **Significant difference on the perception of the respondents on the library sources, services, and facilities of an aeronautical school in the Philippines in terms of printed materials, non-print materials, electronic sources, library services, characteristics of library personnel and faculty when grouped according to their profile**

There is a significant difference between the perceptions of the faculty respondents on the statement “charging station” under the library services when they are grouped according to their educational attainment. There is a significant difference between the answers of the respondents on the statements completeness of cartographic materials, accessibility of archives collection, valuableness and rareness of CD/VCD/DVD collection, accessibility of online database, accessibility of online books, circulation, referrals to other libraries, current awareness, reservation, book request, book display, charging station and bulletin board display when they are grouped according to position/designation. There is a significant difference between the answers of the faculty respondent on the statement extensiveness of CD ROMS under the non-print materials of the library when they are grouped according to their department. There is no significant difference on the perception of the faculty respondents on the library sources, services and facilities when grouped according to frequency of library visits.

There is a significant difference between the answers of the student respondents on the appropriateness of design and suitability of decorations under the facilities of the library when they are grouped according to program. There is a significant difference between the perceptions of the student respondents on the wideness of selections of scholarly journals, current ness and relevance of books, accessibility of online database, reference and information, circulation, current awareness, reservation, book request, book display, operating hours, clearly and effective communicates, suitably knowledgeable on the resources and facilities of the library, consistently courteous, and ampleness of reminders on the wall when they are grouped according to grade or year level. There is a significant difference between the perceptions of the student respondents on the wideness of selection of scholarly journals, currentness and relevance of books, accessibility of online database, reference and information, circulation, current awareness, reservation, book request, book display, operating hours, suitably knowledgeable on the resources and facilities of the library, consistently courteous, and ampleness of reminders on the wall when they are grouped according to frequency of library visits. There is a significant difference between the perception of the faculty respondents and the student respondents on the statements “reservation” under library services and “luminosity of fluorescent lamps” under the facilities.

## Discussion

### Conclusions

Based on the results and analysis of data, the most number of faculty respondents are with MA/MS units when it comes to educational attainment, faculty members based on their position, Social Sciences based on department and every semester based on frequency of library visits. For the student respondents, most of the respondents are from the BS Aircraft Maintenance Technology when it comes to program, 4<sup>th</sup> year based on their year level, and weekly when it comes to their frequency of library visits.

The main reason for the faculty respondent on why they visit the library is to find or borrow a book. On the other hand, the student respondent's main reason for visiting the library is to do their assignments.

The faculty respondents see that there are rooms for improvement on the non-print and electronic sources of the library. The reliability of thesis and researches, accessibility of online books, charging station, knowledge eability of the personnel on the resources and facilities of the library, and space provided for discussion and meetings are other areas that need enhancements. The student respondents also assessed that there is indeed room for improvement on the non-print and electronic sources of the library. Based on their assessment, accessibility or archives collection, charging station, consistently courteous librarian, and the conditions of the computers in the library also need improvements. Other suggestions given by the respondents were extended free-hour in surfing the internet, availability of printing and photocopying services, and strong Wi-Fi connection.

There is no significant difference between the perceptions of the faculty respondents on the sources, services and facilities of the library when they are grouped according to their frequency of library visits.

### Recommendations

1. The school administration should look into improving the current conditions of the computers, the accessibility of charging stations and the space for discussions and meeting in the library. They should intensify the Wi-Fi connection and extend the free Wi-Fi privileged of each students. Relocate the photocopying machine from the 1<sup>st</sup> floor to the third floor for efficient printing services.
2. The PATTS Library Department should improve the accessibility of the archive collections and accessibility of online books to persuade more student and faculty users to borrow audio/visual materials.
3. The library personnel should work on enhancing their knowledgeability on the resources and facilities of the library and their consistency on being courteous to students as well as to others who visit the library.
4. Students and instructors in coordination with the Research department should conduct and write more reliable researches and thesis for future students and faculty researchers to use as related studies in their research writing subjects.
5. Future students and faculty researchers may use this paper as a basis and is suggested to have respondents from all departments from the faculty.
6. Future researchers may use this research as their basis for the same study but might as well have respondents from all programs and year level from the student

respondents.

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