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Investigating the Rejuvenation of the Children's Section of Public Libraries to Enhance the Attraction of Users: A Structural Equation Analysis

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper tries to investigate the rejuvenation of the children's section of public libraries in Kermanshah province (Iran) to increase the attraction of the users.

Design/methodology/approach: The present study is a survey and has been conducted using cause and effect approach. A structured questionnaire was selected which validity and reliability were confirmed. The population included 3557 who were in the range of 6 to 13 years in the library of the studied area. The sample was 347 and using simple random method. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics including frequency, frequency percent, mean, variance, skewness, elongation and inferential statistics including simple linear regression.

Findings: With regard to the descriptive findings of the study, the mean scores of "attracting users", "feeling of safe" and security", "environmental trim", "environmental factors" and "service sector" variables of the studied libraries are medium and upward, which means that the score of most respondents to the questionnaire is higher than the average. Moreover, the average of the living space of the surveyed libraries is moderate and it showed that the score of most respondents to the questionnaires is less than the mean.

Results: The results of this study showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between feeling of security, library trimming, environmental factors and living and services spaces by attracting users of the library. The results of the study also indicated that the studied libraries are in a moderate situation and are far from the ideal rejuvenation library.

Key words: Rejuvenating, Feeling Safety in library, Library Environmental factors, living and Services sections, Library trimming, Attracting users.



1. Introduction

Children are the most valuable human capital in any society; therefore, a library is successful that can attract children more and stay their presence in the child sector. Whatever the size of the children in their city library is high, they will have better cultural future in the community. Public libraries had an important role in preserving and promoting culture, formal education, self-education, and enriching leisure time.

The public library must try to consider the needs of all groups of society, regardless of social, economic, physical or age conditions. If children are affected the excitement of imagery works and knowledge in early childhood, they will likely use these important elements in their advancement throughout life for both themselves and for further assistance to the community (Gill, 2001).

IFLA (2003) propagated an instruction for children's library services, in which the goals and responsibilities of the child library are clear. Accordingly, guidelines were issued by a working group from different countries which is called "Libraries for Children and Young Adults Section". This group focused on the importance of the child space and the attraction of children to libraries. They believed that library services should be available for all ages of the child and the child libraries' section is required to provide a wide range of materials and activities to the users, also provide opportunities for children to experience joy of reading and the excitement of discovering knowledge as well as the use of imagination. According to this report, the children's library users are included as toddlers to 13 years' teens.

One of the issues that has attracted the attention of librarians and advisors over the last few years is the question of rejuvenating interior environment of public libraries, especially the children's space which plays a very important role in attracting children to the library. The lively and loving space has a great influence on the flourishing of talent, creativity, mobility and vitality of the users. A way to cope with the child's avoidance of the library is rejuvenating and up-to-date space appropriate to the children's spirits. Therefore, the children's library should be tailored to their interests and should provide intermittent and flexible programs to attract the child to the library (Lushington, 2008).

Characteristics of the individuals occupying a building, building type and control indoor environment and external climate condition affect user comfort, factors such as ventilation, acoustic and visual are also pivotal to user satisfaction in libraries (Wargocki, 2012). Statistically significant difference was found between user satisfaction in green

building and conventional building for building performance in acoustics, lighting and thermal conditions except for lighting³. User prefer natural window opening for fresh air supply than mechanical ventilation (Frontczak, Andersen & Wargocki, 2012).

Rejuvenating environment consists trimming, adornment and space. Trimming involves removing accumulation (stacking shelves, extra equipment, removing barriers to traffic, destructive objects and equipment, book tables and books, etc.), creating order and discipline (finding the right place for everything so that it is possible to find and use it in the shortest possible time), cleanliness (maintenance of library equipment such as shelves, desks and chairs, walls, computers, toiletry, etc.) and safety (Pay attention to safety tips so that the security of users and staff in the library is guaranteed, such as suitable flooring, ramps for the movement of heavy equipment, tightness of equipping, prevention and control of fires and like it).

Adornment in rejuvenating includes the arrangement or use of library space (i.e., the correct combination of equipment and the distribution of the entire library space in a balanced way between bookshelves and study tables), temperature (defined the stay or the escape of an existing animal in a location), Sound (control the noise level of the library such as isolating, using the soft cover for the floor, scheduling library plans so that the crowded and silent spaces have the slightest interference, etc.), light (light source, lighting pattern, intensity of light, Shine and contrast of light, etc.), color (correct use of colors for each section of the library enhances the effectiveness of individuals and influences their feeling and mood), flooring (one of the most influential elements on the comfort of library users), the ceiling (height and color of the ceiling has a great influence on the light of the library as well as the feeling users), columns (the layout of furniture and equipment around the columns should be arranged that they create the smallest interference with the column), walls (the space of each building is formalized because they define the boundaries of the building and separate it from the surrounding area), Windows (decorating windows with beautiful curtains, appropriate size windows, windows sides), doors (size, opening and closing pattern of doors, kind of the doors), shelves (single or double shelves, view shelves, etc.), desks (shape and table design, table surface level, suitable desk for disabled people).

Space in the rejuvenation includes the specific features of the main service spaces (the public space of the collection and study tables, the lending department, publications, the child, and access to computers, etc.) and services spaces such as entrance and green space, toiletry, etc. (Afshar and Fazeli, 2014, pp. 45-149). Considering that the rejuvenation is one of the important factors in attracting children to libraries, attending to this category and its components is discussed as a matter of this study. According to the research problem, the research questions and hypotheses are addressed as follows:

Does rejuvenating space has affected the condition of attracting users of public libraries in the studied population?

H₁: There is a significant relationship between the rejuvenation and the attraction of users of public libraries in population.

H₂: There is a significant relationship between environmental trimming and the attraction of users of public libraries in population.

H₃: There is a significant relationship between the environmental elements and the attraction of users of public libraries in population.

H₄: There is a significant relationship between the welfare status and the attraction of members of public libraries in population.

H₅: There is a significant relationship between the status of the service sector and the attraction of users of public libraries in the studied population.

H₆: There is a significant relationship between the feeling of safe and security of the environment and the attraction of users of public libraries in population.

2. Literature Review

Although there has not been a general coherent research on the rejuvenation of libraries yet, research has been carried out on the components of this study as well as on the rejuvenation, architecture and adornment. Sufar, Talib & Hambali (2012) investigated the interior space of public libraries and new architecture. They concluded that the needs of users, planning and design of the interior should be the main focus of the library planning process as beautiful design and comfortable space attracts the audience to the library.

Engel's research (2012) highlighted how to design a standard and influential library space for children and outlined some factors for attracting them to the library including: The building should be beautiful and attractive to the child. That is, it is designed in a way that makes it easy to learn and encourage the child. Moreover, there are activities in the child's space that the child's six-dimensional senses can be used and the child can use all his senses. Thus, to attract more children, you can have a rejuvenating atmosphere for fostering a child's imagination such as a work environment or playroom that the child being able to properly know his physical and muscular skills. Do Nascimento, Junior and Peiter (2016) investigated the quality of the library's internal environment (such as temperature, relative humidity, noise, light, temperature, proper ventilation, and the high quality of doors and windows) the most important factors in attracting users. In this method, each random sample was selected to conduct a one-hour field experiment. Through observation and interviews, they found that poor quality of the environment threatens the health, comfort

and welfare of the library community. The results of this study declared that the library did not have a proper temperature and humidity system during the specific course and became hot in hours that the number of users decreased and the library was not in a decent location. The library museum was also located in the center of the city and was open to the public, however, the noise over vehicles was awkward around this place. Therefore, as much as the quality of the interior of the library building is better, it is more attracted.

Oyovwe-Tinuoye, Omeluzor and Emeka-Ukwu (2015) research included 16 communities that 522 staff and public library users selected as sample. This research was aimed at rejuvenating services of the Public Library in Delta State for national development. The results showed that public libraries are vital institutions in each community, and the Delta government should revitalize its public libraries. Also, the creation and development of public libraries throughout Nigeria is limited to urban settlements, scientific institutions which are mainly located in urban areas. In this study, it is suggested that attention be paid to factors such as adequate staffing, budgeting, infrastructure development, facilities and systematic supply of electricity in public libraries to rejuvenate and attract users along with promote national development. The study of Chandrasekar and Sivathaasan (2016) examined the level of children's satisfaction of services in 4-6 years and facilities (including reference services, adornment and arrangement of shelves, open hours of the library, interior space and children's programs) in the children's section of the public library in Gafna in Sri Lanka. The results showed that children are going to the library to study books and other reading materials and more visitors attended in children's programs and a few go to the libraries to use computers, learn English, and meet with friends. The results of Abbas sa'id et al. (2016) showed that ventilation satisfaction was statistically significant and had the highest effect on environmental satisfaction while Visual satisfaction too was significant at $p=0.25$. Both ventilation and visual satisfaction have an effect of 0.39 and, 0.10 respectively. However, Acoustic Satisfaction was insignificant but had effect of 0.06.

In order to summarize this section, research has been done with an emphasis on the internal architecture of children's libraries' space. They emphasized the color and psychology of colors which directly affected the beauty and attractiveness of the environment. The results of the study showed that the beauty of the interior of the library creates a sense of safety and security in the referrer.

3. Research Methodology

This research is a survey based on correlation method. The statistical population (n=3557) consists of three cities' public libraries in Kermanshah province (Iran) including

Paveh, Javanrood and Ravansar which had 1420, 975 and 1162 children, respectively. The children 6-13 years of age who are members of public libraries in at the time of research. Based on Morgan table, 347 respondents were selected randomly to be included in the study. Based on theoretical foundations, a researcher-made questionnaire has been used to collect data, which includes the variables involved in the rejuvenating of libraries. The questionnaires were distributed during the open hours of the libraries from 22 to 29 May 2017. All questions were described by the researcher, librarians, and educators of the Children's Intellectual Development Center for children aged between 6 and 7 and 314 questionnaires were completed and returned to the researchers. After collecting the questionnaires, the data were analyzed using SPSS software.

Content validity was used to assess the validity of the questionnaire. To do this, a questionnaire was provided to five faculty members of Library and Information Science and Psychology. Finally, the comments and revisions were applied in the questionnaire. To measure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. Cronbach's alpha values in Table 1, we can be sure that the items related to the research structures have good reliability. The following table shows Cronbach's alpha values for research variables.

Table 1: Cronbach's alpha values for each of the compound variables (research factors)

Factors	Numbers	alpha value
Attracting users	9	0.58
Feeling safe and security	3	0.68
Trimming Library Environment	4	0.65
Environmental factors	8	0.71
Welfare section	7	0.74
Service section	6	0.71
Rejuvenating	28	0.67

Data analysis was performed using descriptive way by examining frequency, percentage, mean, variance, skewness, elongation, and intuitive statistics including simple linear regression. Also, SPSS, Excel, and Amos software were used to analyze the statistical data.

4. Results

H₁: *There is a significant relationship between environmental trimming and the attraction of users of public libraries in the studied population.*

Table 2, analysis of variance of independent variable regression showed the trimming of the library environment and the dependent variable attracting members of the library

that F (9.8) is significant ($P \leq 0.01$) and 0.03 is variance related to the attraction of library members is explained by trimming the environment ($R^2 = 0.03$).

Table 2: Analysis of variance related to regression of trimming of the environment and attracting members of the library

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig.	R	R ²	SE	Durbin Watson
Regression	5.73	1	5.73	9.8	0.000	0.17	0.03	0.76	1.55
Remaining	182.34	312	0.58						
Total	188.07	313							

Considering the significance of library enrichment regression in attracting library members, the coefficients of the prediction equation in Table 3 are presented.

Table 3: Estimation equation coefficients for trimming of the environment and attracting members of the library

Model	coefficients	standard error	standard coefficients	T	Sig.
Fixed value	3.19	0.25		12.95	0.000
Trimming Library Environment	0.20	0.06	0.17	3.13	0.002

The regression coefficients of the trimming of the library environment indicates that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of the library attraction variable. The coefficient of the trimming of the library environment ($\beta = 0.16$) according to the t-statistic shows that this variable with a confidence of 0.99 can predict changes in the attraction of library members. This coefficient is positive and significant If a unit is added to the trim of the library environment, the value of 0.15 per person's score is added to the library's membership.

H₂: *There is a significant relationship between environmental factors and the attraction of users of public libraries in the studied population.*

Table 4 shows the analysis of variance related to the independent variables regression of library environmental factors and the dependent variable attracting library users. Based on these results, F (36.55) is significant ($P < 0.01$), and 0.18 variance related to the attraction of library members by environmental factors of the library ($R^2 = 0.10$).

Table 4: Analysis of variance related to regression of environmental factors and attracting members of the library

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig.	R	R ²	SE	Watson Durbin
Regression	19.72	1	19.72	36.55	0.000	0.32	0.10	0.73	1.69
Remaining	168.35	312	0.54						
Total	188.07	313							

Considering the significance of the regression of the environmental factors of the library on the attraction of library users, the coefficients of the prediction equation are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Coefficients of the prediction equation for environmental elements and attracting members of the library

model	coefficient	standard error	standard coefficients	T	significant
Fixed value	2.63	0.22		11.83	0.000
Environmental elements of the library	0.36	0.06	0.32	65.04	0.000

The variable regression coefficients of the environmental elements of the library showed that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of the library attraction variable. The coefficient of influence of library environment elements ($\beta = 0.32$) according to the t statistic shows that this variable with confidence of 0.99 can predict changes in the attraction of library users. This coefficient has a positive effect and it means that if one unit is added to the library's environmental elements, the value of 0.33 is added to per person's score in the library's membership.

H₃: *There is a significant relationship between welfare section and the attraction of users of public libraries in the population.*

Table 6 shows the analysis of variance related to the regression of the independent variable of the welfare department of the library and the dependent variable attracting members of the library. Based on these results, F (21.78) was significant ($P < 0.01$), 0.06 and the variance associated with the attraction of library members is explained by the welfare department of the library ($R^2 = 0.06$).

Table 6: Analysis of variance related to regression of welfare department and the attraction of library members

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig	R	R ²	SE	Watson Durbin
Regression	12.237	1	12.27	21.27	0.000	0.25	0.06	0.75	1.56
Remaining	175.80	312	0.56						
Total	188.07	313							

Considering the significance of the regression of the welfare department of the library on the attraction of library members, the coefficients of the prediction equation are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Coefficients of Welfare prediction equation and the attraction of library members

model	coefficient	standard error	standard coefficients	T	Sig.
fixed value	3.06	0.19		15.76	0.000
Library welfare department	0.29	0.06	0.25	4.66	0.000

The variable of regression coefficients in the welfare department of the library shows that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of the library attraction variable. The coefficient of library welfare effect ($\beta = 0.25$) according to t indicates that this variable with confidence of 0.99 can predict changes in the attraction of library members. This coefficient has a positive effect and it means that if one unit is added to the welfare library, the value of 0.25 is added to per person's score in the library's membership.

H₄: *There is a relationship between the status of the library service sector and the attraction of users of public library in the population.*

Table 8 shows the analysis of variance related to the independent variables regression of the service sector of the library and the dependent variable attracted by library users.

Table 8: Analysis of variance related to the regression of the service sector and the attraction of library members

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig.	R	R ²	SE	Durbin Watson
Regression	24.52	1	24.52	46.79	0.000	0.36	0.13	0.72	1.66
Remaining	163.54	312	0.52						
Total	188.07	313							

Based on these results, the F value (46.79) is significant ($P \leq 0.01$) and the 0.13 variance related to the attraction of library members is explained by the library service staff ($R^2 = 0.13$). Regarding the significance of the library service sector regression to attract library members, the coefficients of the prediction equation are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Equation coefficients for service sector prediction and attracting library members

model	coefficient	standard error	standard coefficients	T	Sig.
fixed value	2.46	0.22		11.11	0.000
Library welfare department	0.38	0.05	0.36	6.84	0.000

The variable regression coefficients of the library service department show that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of library members' attraction variable. The coefficient of influence of the service sector of the library ($\beta = 0.36$) according to the t-statistic shows that this variable with confidence of 0.99 can predict changes in the attraction of library users. This coefficient has a positive effect and it means that if a unit is added to the library service, the value of 0.36 is added to per person's score in the library's membership.

H₅: *There is a relationship between the sense of safe and security and the attraction of the members of the public library in the population.*

Table 10 shows the analysis of variance related to independent variable regression shows the sense of safe and security and healthy environment, the dependent variable

attracted by library members. Based on these results, the F value (31.16) is significant ($P < 0.01$) and the 0.92 variance related to the attraction of library members is explained by the sense of safety and health of the members ($R^2 = 0.92$).

Table 10: Analysis of variance related to regression, feeling safe and healthy environment and attracting library members

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig.	R	R ²	SE	Durbin Watson
Regression	17.08	1	17.08	31.16	0.000	0.30	0.09	0.74	1.56
Remaining	170.99	312	0.55						
Total	188.07	313							

Regarding the significance of regression, the sense of safety and environmental health on attracting members of the library, the coefficients of the prediction equation are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: The predictor equation coefficients of the sense of safety and environmental health and attracting members of the library

model	coefficient	standard error	standard coefficients	T	Sig.
fixed value	2.82	0.21		13.66	0.000
Library welfare department	0.27	0.05	0.30	5.58	0.000

The variable regression coefficients of the sense of security and the health of individuals showed that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of library attraction variable. The coefficient of the effect of safety and health ($\beta = 0.30$) with respect to t indicates that this variable with a confidence of 0.99 could predict changes in the attraction of library members. This coefficient has a positive effect and it means that if a unit is added to the sense of security and health of the environment, the value of 0.31 is added to per person's score in the library membership.

H₆: *There is a significant relationship between rejuvenating and attracting members of public library institutions in the population.*

Table 12 shows the analysis of variance related to the regression of independent variables and reflects the dependent variable attracting members of the library.

Table 12: Analysis of variance related to the regression of rejuvenation and attracting members of the library

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Average squares	F	Sig.	R	R ²	SE	Durbin Watson
Regression	39.68	1	39.68	83.42	0.000	0.46	0.21	0.69	1.61
Remaining	148.4	312	0.48						
Total	188.07	313							

Based on these results, the F value (83.42) was significant ($P < 0.01$) and 0.12 variance related to the attraction of library members by the rejuvenation variable ($R^2 = 0.03$).

Regarding the significance of the regression on the attraction of library members, the coefficients of the prediction equation are presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Equation for prediction rejuvenation and attracting members of the library

model	coefficient	standard error	standard coefficients	T	Sig.
fixed value	1.04	0.32		3.25	0.000
Library welfare department	0.79	0.09	0.46	9.13	0.000

The regression coefficients of the regression variable indicate that this variable ($P \leq 0.01$) can explain significantly the variance of the library members' attraction variable. The coefficient of rejuvenation ($\beta = 0.46$) according to t indicates that this variable with a confidence of 0.99 could predict changes in the attraction of library members, which has a positive effect. It means that if one unit is added to the amount of rejuvenation, the value of 46.4 is added to per person's score in the library members' attraction.

Fitness of the conceptual model

In this study, for the evaluation and fitness of the conceptual model, an analytical method for structural equation modeling using the AMOS software was used. The results of the regression analysis of the model in Figure 1 and the results of the fitting indices of the conceptual model. Based on the research data obtained from the analysis of these data with Amos software, see Table 14.

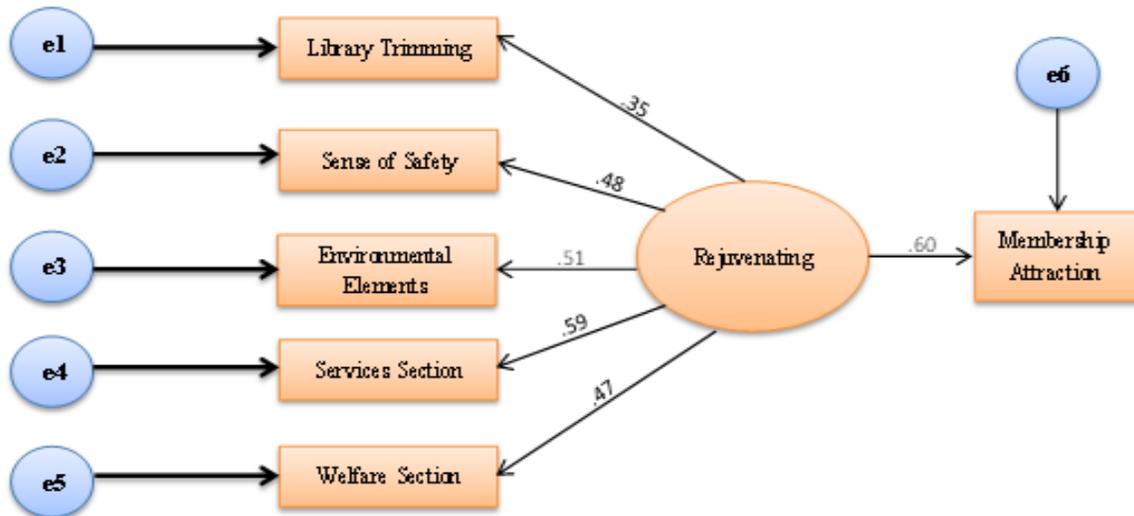


Figure 1: Regression Analysis of Conceptual Model in AMOS Graphic Software

Table 14: Indicators for the fitness of conceptual model of research

Absolute Fit Indices	Comparative Fit Indices	Parsimonious Fit Indices
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CHI – Square	22.912	NFI	0.90	PGFI	0.51
Df	9				
CHI – Square/df	2.546				
P – Value	0.006				
RMSEA	0.02	IFI	0.94		
GFI	0.98	CFI	0.94		
AGFI	0.94	RFI	0.93		
RMR	0.01				

Indicators of fitting the conceptual model have been studied in the form of three categories of absolute fit indices, comparative fit indices, and parsimonious fit indices. The values and the interpretation of these indicators are:

A. Absolute fit indices

Indicators are based on the differences between the variances and covariance observed and the predicted variances and covariance based on the parameters of the model presented on the other. The most important indicators are:

1. Chi Square (X^2)

The results showed that the chi-square value of 22.912 and the significance level 0.05 were not significant. Considering that if the value of the chi-square is significant, it indicates the difference between the model and the data and the weak fit of the model. Therefore, in this study, considering the insignificance of the chi-square test, we can express that the model of fitness is acceptable.

2. Secondary Root Mean Squared Residual (RMR)

When the value of this statistic is less than 0.05, it is an acceptable fit of the model. In the present model, the RMR value is 0.01. Therefore, it can be concluded that this index reflects the fit of the model.

3. Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)

When the value of this statistic is less than 0.05, it is evident that the model has a good fit. If the value is between 0.05 and 0.08, the fitness is acceptable. If it is between 0.08 and 0.1, fit is moderate. If it is greater than 0.1, fit is weak. Considering the values in Table 14, the RMSEA value of the conceptual model is 0.02, the model has a favorable fit.

4. The Goodness of Fit Index and the Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index

The value of these numeric indices is between 0-1, and the size of these indices close to the 1, it indicates favorable. If it is below 90, the inappropriate indication being a model. In other words, values higher than 90% indicate the fitness of the model. Regarding the

values of these two indicators in Table 14, and their values are more than 90%, it can be concluded that these two indicators show the fitness of the model.

B. Comparative Fit Indices (adaptive)

Here, as much as possible, the Chi Square is closer to 1, it is more acceptable. The value of the Chi Square here is between 0-1 and the values from 90 to 0, 95 represent the acceptability of the model and above it, indicating that the model is very suitable. But if the Chi Square is less than 90%, then the model needs to be corrected. Indeed, the difference between the observed model and the independence model (base model) is greater in this index, indicating that the model has a good estimate of the data. All of these comparative indicators are measured based on the comparison of chi-square the model with the base model cassette. These indicators show how fit the model is to the base model which is, in fact, the independent model. Except for the non- normed fit Index, the values of all indices of this group are between 0-1. The closer it is to 1, indicating good fit of the model. Indicators used to evaluate the model include the Bentler- Bonett Index norm index (NFI), the relative fit index (RFI), the incremental fit index (IFI), and the comparative fit index (CFI). Based on the values in Table 14, all of these indices are more than 90%, thus they represent the fit for a conceptual model.

C - Parsimonious Fit Indicators

The Parsimonious fit indicators attempt to compensate for the most important weakness of the absolute fit indices, namely, the improvement of the fitness indices by increasing the parameter to the model. The main basis for this group of fitness indicators is that for each parameter that is added to the model, these indicators are fined. Among the Parsimonious fit indicators, the Parsimonious comparative fit index has been used.

1. Parsimonious Comparative Approach (PGFI)

There is no clear agreement on the acceptable level of this indicator, generally the values higher than 50.0 or 60.0 are acceptable. The value of this indicator in the present study is 51.0 which indicates that it is suitable fit for the model.

In sum, according to the values of the fitness indices of the conceptual model of research in Amos Graphic software, it should be said that the data of this research supports its conceptual model based on theoretical foundations. In other words, the conceptual model is fitted by collected data, because the RMR value is in the proper range and represents the good fit of the model. Moreover, other indexes indicate the fitness of the model, therefore, it can be concluded that the research data support the conceptual model and confirm it.

5. Discussion and conclusion

According to the findings of the research, it can be said that the arrangement of bookshelves and publications, the lack of additional equipment and without use in the child's sector such as impair objects and equipment, and bookstore, the cleanliness of the equipment of the child's part is effective in attracting children to the library.

There is a direct and significant relationship between environmental trimming with the attraction of the members of the libraries and most of the time the child section has a clean and arranged environment. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the views of Afshar and Fazeli (2014). They discussed environmental trimming to be one of the most important factors in rejuvenating and attracting children. They also say that the order of books and resources in the children's section is important as the child's wandering among a large number of books can be a source of frustration for them. Therefore, the layout can show them to enter into a formal or informal environment, near home, welcoming and greeting.

In the libraries in this study, there is a somewhat tidy arrangement. They also have the same lighting conditions. Children have problems in half of the libraries with the entrance door of the child's part which cannot easily open and close and create noise. The majority of them do not have attractive colors for children. Only one of the libraries has an appropriate floor covering. The temperature of half of the libraries is not suitable for the warm and cold season which results in a lower presence of the children. In just two of the studied libraries, there is a group work program that has been welcomed by many children. In most of these libraries, there are dolls and cartoon characters. In all libraries, there is a child's painting, which is one of the important factors in attracting a child to the library. Most children objected to the noise when studying and doing homework. There are also appropriate desks, chairs, and shelves for all the libraries, but only two colorful libraries are attractive and the rest are simple.

Therefore, it can be said that the regular arrangement of the child's equipment, the lack of noise when studying, the easy opening and closing of the door in child's section, the presence of dolls and craftwork, painting, proper temperature, artificial and natural light, using the attractive colors, attractive floor coverings, pictures of attractive cartoon characters and so on have a positive and significant effect on improving the library environment, and they have a significant role in attracting children.

The results indicated that there is a direct and significant relationship between environmental elements with attracting users in the libraries. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with Do Nassiento, Junior and Peiter (2016), Sufar, Talib and Hambali (2012), and Atmodierjo, Yamato and Paramita (2012). They investigated the quality of the

library's internal environment as one of the most important factors in attracting members and found that as much as the quality of the interior of the library building was better, the library would be more attracted. Sufar, Talib and Hambali (2012) considered the interior environment as one of the main factors in attracting members and emphasized that it is necessary to look at the psychological effects of the colors and their choice, as well as the correct use of light and the availability of a variety of flexible seats, sofa and study attract the audience. Atmodierjo, Yamato and Paramita (2012) acknowledged that the improvement of library space is directly related to the extent of children participate and attracting. The involvement of children in the design process of space creates a positive attitude, sense of belonging and active use of the library.

The space for a child to be more delicious and impressive is affected them for staying in environment. With regard to the above, it can be said that one of the important factors in the rejuvenating of libraries is the environmental elements that have a direct impact on the attraction of the child. The results of the research showed that the welfare variable expects changes in the attraction of library members.

The results of the research showed that the green space of the library and its entrance, as well as the children's favorite colors, good light, beautiful plastering and patterned entrance doors play an important role in attracting. Moreover, the attractiveness of books, publications, desks and chairs for studying, and resting in the child's part are important factors that cause the child's desire to become a library user and consequently a reader. The results of this study along with Friedman and O'Neill (2016), Oyovwe-Tinuoye, Omeluzor and Emeka-Ukwu (2015), Freedman and O'Neill (2016) found that the creation of a beautiful and rejuvenaion atmosphere with a degree of referral of the members has a positive and direct effect, and provokes a sense of trust, self-actualization and creativity in them. Oyovwe-Tinuoye, Omeluzor and Emeka-Ukwu (2015) believed that factors such as adequate staffing, budgeting, infrastructure development, facilities and systematic supply of power in public libraries are important for rejuvenating and attracting users to improve national development. Cleland, Ball, Houm et al. (2010) found that the aesthetics and attractiveness of the environment can affect the health of individuals and there is a positive correlation between the tendency of individuals to exercise and environmental variables such as aesthetics.

In these libraries, there is easy accessing to more tools in children section such as books, publications, dolls and cart drafts but no libraries allowed to use computers and internet. The vast majority of children were dissatisfied with this and wrote it in the form of a protest at the end of the questionnaire. In all the libraries, there is a periodic storytelling performance and more or less poetry. According to answers in the questionnaire, easy

access to tools of children, use of internet, perform storytelling, poetry, grouping plays, showing movies, place for resting children, group activities, bookselling, proximity play tools to the library, proper sanitation, the availability of a library desk and so on play an important role in the level of environmental rejuvenation and attract more children to the library. The results of the data showed that the mean score of the welfare department of the library is moderate and the score of the majority of respondents who responded to the questionnaires is less than the mean. There is a direct and meaningful relationship between the welfare section and the attraction of the members. In this study, the libraries in terms of welfare facilities and welfare status are in a moderate and somewhat poor condition. The results of this hypothesis are coincided with Engel's (2012) study. Angel claimed that in designing a standard and rejuvenation library space the welfare department is so effective and acknowledged that libraries have amenities such as the thought room of the child, the solving of a table or chess, or the possibilities that the child can learn from the skill Physical can attract more children into the library and foster creative thinking in them. Moreover, Dashti and Azarbaijan (2013) believe that four factors, including school facilities, school climate, curriculum content, and participation in classroom activities are effective in making children's vitality and happiness.

Welfare is one of the influential factors in improving the rejuvenation of environment and attracting children to the library, but due to lack of funds, sufficient facilities and manpower, this is not as important as it has been expected in libraries. The results of the study showed that the service sector can predict changes in the attraction of library members.

In the libraries, most of the librarian help children in doing researches and paper works, most children especially during school, due to study lessons. Most of the children love the librarian and they talk to him at leisure. Books are attractive to children, especially books that have been added to the collection in recent years. Half of the children who responded to the questionnaire did not like the child's publication. Also, few libraries have a proper heating and cooling system. There is no story writing in any of the libraries, while most children who respond to the questionnaire are interested in story writing. According to the answers of the questionnaire and the above-mentioned cases, it is possible to carry out the research and homework of the school, the correct consultation of the librarian, friendship with the librarian and trust to him, the ability to write stories, books, proper heating and cooling, the attractiveness of the publications and books of the child sector have a positive and important effect on the libraries' environments, and it is very important to attract the child to the library. The results of the data showed that the mean of the library service sector is moderate and upward, i.e. the variable of the library service sector is more than the average of the respondents. The results of this hypothesis are in line with Chandraskar

and Sivasen (2016), and Druing (2005). Chandraskar and Sivasen considered the service sector as one of the important factors in attracting children to the library, and acknowledged that as the librarians guide the child in conducting studies and assignments, the referral of the child to the library is further. Druing (2005) enhances the use of children's opinions to create a digital library which creates attractive resources in one set.

The results of the findings showed that the libraries in this study are in moderate condition in terms of service sector. This section is closely related to the librarian and his way of dealing with the child because of the good behavior, the child trusts the librarian. This is the beginning of his coming to the library and asking for help from the librarian. It seems that if children are consulted and surveyed in the selection of books and publications, a better result will be obtained and more attractive publications will be sent to the library. The atmosphere of libraries is one of the first environments provide children with sustainable libraries. The first positive experiences of children in the library is very important. Children in the library space should be comfortable and stress free and in the right place, along with their friends play the intellectual games in the library.

The results of this study showed that the sense of safety and security predict the changes in the attraction of library members.

According to the responses of the questionnaire, it can be said that there are signs of warning, visible signs of warning and danger, tight fitting of shelves, cabinets, photo frames, proper color of the child's flooring, suitable trash have positive effect in rejuvenating space, which results in a sense of security and safe, and this feeling attracts the child and eliminates the fear of the environment. The results of the data showed that the libraries in this study are in a normal and desirable situation in terms of safety and security. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the Giddens' theory (2013). Giddens (2013) identified existential security as one of the most important forms of security feeling, which ensures that most people continue to recognize their identity and the durability of their social and material environment.

With regard to the above, it can be argued that the sense of safety and safety is one of the most important components of rejuvenation in the environment that will attract the child and trust in the environment. The sense of security has a subjective and abstract meaning that the person must be secure from the inside and the subconscious of the feeling of security. As long as the child does not feel comfortable and safe in the library environment cannot communicate well with others and fears coming to the library. It is the responsibility of the librarian to circumvent these insecurities from the child and make the environment safe for the child completely.

The results of the study showed that the rejuvenation predict changes in the attraction of library members. Investigating the components of rejuvenation (trimming of the environment, environmental elements, welfare, service sector, sense of environmental security and safe). In this study showed that each of these components independently has a direct and significant relationship with attracting users. Therefore, it can be argued that there is a direct and positive relationship between rejuvenation of space and the attraction of library members; in other words, the more rejuvenation atmosphere in the library, more members are attracted to the library. The rejuvenation of the space of public libraries as a way of creating a beautiful, attractive and appealing environment has particular importance. Then, fitting the interior and exterior of the library and the psychological and communication environment in encouraging children to attend these places. It can be said that disturbances, integrity and uncertainty, the existence of unnecessary objects in the library, the burnout and aging of books and publications, the fractures and color of the equipment are one of the things that have a detrimental effect on the attraction of members, particularly, children. Furthermore, the pleasure and use of the delightful words of librarians will attract members to the libraries. Given the above, we can say that the results of this hypothesis, in fact, is a generalization of other hypotheses with all research and ideas presented in this study are consistent.

Based on the conceptual model of study and fitness indices of the model in the AMOS graphic software, the data of this research supports its conceptual model based on theoretical foundations. In other words, the conceptual model is fitted with the collected data because the RMR value is in the proper range and it indicates the fitness of the model and as other indicators indicate the fitness of the model. Generally, it can be inferred that data supports the conceptual model and confirms it. Thus, it can be argued that although the statistical population of the research was children, it was revealed in the field test that the 5 components presented (trimming, environmental elements, welfare, safety and security, and service sector). In this study, space rejuvenation is one of the most important determinants which has a direct and positive relationship with the attraction of child members to the library. Also, the proper fitness of the model shows that the power of rejuvenation can be measured and evaluated by the components of the study.

In summary, the results of this study showed that the sense of security, library trimming, environmental elements, welfare and library services are one of the factors influencing the rejuvenation of the environment which has a significant and direct relationship with the attraction of the members. Rejuvenating, beautifying and bringing vitality to public libraries with the aim of attracting book readers and reading in libraries, feeling comfortable in public libraries, providing space for the dignity of the public to use the treasure of science and knowledge is the active participation of the general public in

cultural programs, which is especially sensitive to the child and adolescent. Given the fact that today's children are the pioneers of the country's future more rejuvenation libraries need to be created that compete with the modern world today to attract the child, which results in an increase the study Country and dynamism. The libraries in this study are in a moderate situation. If we want to generalize the results of this study, we will find that the child's rejuvenation of the public libraries is still a lot of work and is far from the ideal children's library. In some libraries, there is no moderate welfare service and even the service sector and the environment are not attractive to the child.

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